(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
22 February 2007 (22.02.2007)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2007/021423 A2

(51) International Patent Classification: Not classified

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2006/027777

(22) International Filing Date: 18 July 2006 (18.07.2006)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/708,312 15 August 2005 (15.08.2005) US

(71) Applicants *(for all designated States except US)*: **GENENTECH, INC.** [US/US]; 1 Dna Way, South San Francisco, CA 94080-4990 (US). **LEXICON GENETICS INCORPORATED** [US/US]; 8800 Technology Forest Place, The Woodlands, TX 77381 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: **BYERS-HORNER, Allison Anne** [US/US]; 8900 Research Park Drive #420, The Woodlands, TX 77381 (US). **COMBS, Katherin** [US/US]; 1475 Sawdust Road #7207, Spring, TX 77380 (US). **CULBERTSON, Ling Ling** [CN/US]; 2434 Fox River Lane, Spring, TX 77386 (US). **DELMAS-MATA, Juan** [MX/US]; 2827 Fox Ravine Dr., Spring, TX 77386 (US). **DESAUVAGE, Frederic** [BE/US]; 187 Shooting Star Isle, Foster City, CA 94404 (US). **FAN, Liangfen** [US/US]; 2508 Hanover Way, Spring, TX 77388 (US). **FRANTZ, Gretchen** [US/US]; 2819 Buchanan Street, San Francisco, CA 94123 (US). **GREEN, Leslie Jane** [US/US]; 7700 Teas Lakes Drive, Conroe, TX 77340 (US). **MASSEY, Erin Marie** [US/US]; 15596 Interstate 45. S. #2702, Conroe, TX 77384 (US). **MCLAIN, Dina Rebecca** [US/US]; 2210 West Dallas Street #241, Houston, TX 77019 (US). **MONTGOMERY, Chuck** [US/US]; P.O. Box 527, Jay, OK 74346 (US). **PAYNE, Bobby Joe** [US/US]; 23 Acorn Cluster Court, The Woodlands, TX 77381 (US). **PEALE, Franklin, Jr.** [US/US]; 416 Pearl Avenue, San Carlos, CA 94070 (US). **PHILLIPS, Heidi** [US/US]; 1511 Walnut Drive, Palo Alto, CA 94303 (US). **ROHRER, Michelle** [US/US]; 550 Dartmouth Avenue, San Carlos, CA 94070 (US). **SHI, Zheng-Zheng** [CN/US]; 53 Silver Crescent Court, The Woodlands, TX 77382 (US). **SPARKS, Mary Jean** [US/US]; 7218 Black Forest Drive, Magnolia, TX 77354 (US). **STALA, Joy** [US/US]; 246 Sentry Maple Place, The Woodlands, TX 77382 (US). **TANG, Tracy Tzu-Ling** [US/US]; 107 Livorno Way, Redwood City, CA 94065 (US). **VOGEL, Peter** [US/US]; 7 Graylin Woods Place, The Woodlands, TX 77381 (US). **WANG, Ching-Yun** [CN/US]; 3 White Wing Court, The Woodlands, TX 77382 (US). **WILLIS-SEVAUX, Tracy Ellen** [US/US]; 205 Lakeshore Drive, Conroe, TX 77304 (US). **XIONG, Wen** [CN/US]; 12415 Lake Vista Drive, Tomball, TX 77377 (US).

(74) Agents: **BARNES, Elizabeth** et al.; MS49 1 DNA Way, South San Francisco, CA 94080-4990 (US).

(81) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available)*: ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:
— *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: NOVEL GENE DISRUPTIONS, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS RELATING THERETO

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to transgenic animals, as well as compositions and methods relating to the characterization of gene function. Specifically, the present invention provides transgenic mice comprising disruptions in PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 genes. Such in vivo studies and characterizations may provide valuable identification and discovery of therapeutics and/or treatments useful in the prevention, amelioration or correction of diseases or dysfunctions associated with gene disruptions such as neurological disorders; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders; eye abnormalities; immunological disorders; oncological disorders; bone metabolic abnormalities or disorders; lipid metabolic disorders; or developmental abnormalities.

WO 2007/021423 A2

NOVEL GENE DISRUPTIONS, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS RELATING THERETO

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compositions, including transgenic and knockout animals and methods of using such compositions for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases or disorders.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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

Secreted proteins have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. Most protein drugs available at present, such as thrombolytic agents, interferons, interleukins, erythropoietins, colony stimulating factors, and various other cytokines, are secretory proteins. Their receptors, which are membrane proteins, also have potential as therapeutic or diagnostic agents. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. Examples of screening methods and techniques are described in the literature [see, for example, Klein et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93:7108-7113 (1996); U.S. Patent No. 5,536,637)].

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

Membrane-bound proteins and receptor molecules have various industrial applications, including as

pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. Receptor immuno-adhesions, for instance, can be employed as therapeutic agents to block receptor-ligand interactions. The membrane-bound proteins can also be employed for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction.

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

Given the importance of secreted and membrane-bound proteins in biological and disease processes, *in vivo* studies and characterizations may provide valuable identification and discovery of therapeutics and/or treatments useful in the prevention, amelioration or correction of diseases or dysfunctions. In this regard, genetically engineered mice have proven to be invaluable tools for the functional dissection of biological processes relevant to human disease, including immunology, cancer, neuro-biology, cardiovascular biology, obesity and many others. Gene knockouts can be viewed as modeling the biological mechanism of drug action by presaging the activity of highly specific antagonists *in vivo*. Knockout mice have been shown to model drug activity; phenotypes of mice deficient for specific pharmaceutical target proteins can resemble the human clinical phenotype caused by the corresponding antagonist drug. Gene knockouts enable the discovery of the mechanism of action of the target, the predominant physiological role of the target, and mechanism-based side-effects that might result from inhibition of the target in mammals. Examples of this type include mice deficient in the angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) [Esther, C.R. et al., Lab. Invest., 74:953-965 (1996)] and cyclooxygenase-1 (COX1) genes [Langenbach, R. et al., Cell, 83:483-492 (1995)]. Conversely, knocking the gene out in the mouse can have an opposite phenotypic effect to that observed in humans after administration of an agonist drug to the corresponding target. Examples include the erythropoietin knockout [Wu, C.S. et al., Cell, 83:59-67 (1996)], in which a consequence of the mutation is deficient red blood cell production, and the GABA(A)-R-β3 knockout [DeLorey, T.M., J. Neurosci., 18:8505-8514 (1998)], in which the mutant mice show hyperactivity and hyper-responsiveness. Both these phenotypes are opposite to the effects of erythropoietin and benzodiazepine administration in humans. A striking example of a target validated using mouse genetics is the ACC2 gene. Although the human ACC2 gene had been identified several years ago, interest in ACC2 as a target for drug development was stimulated only recently after analysis of ACC2 function using a knockout mouse. ACC2 mutant mice eat more than their wild-type littermates, yet burn more fat and store less fat in their adipocytes, making this enzyme a probable target for chemical antagonism in the treatment of obesity [Abu-Elheiga, L. et al., Science, 291:2613-2616 (2001)].

In the instant application, mutated gene disruptions have resulted in phenotypic observations related to various disease conditions or dysfunctions including: CNS/neurological disturbances or disorders such as anxiety; eye abnormalities and associated diseases; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders including atherosclerosis; abnormal metabolic disorders including diabetes and dyslipidemias associated with elevated serum triglycerides and cholesterol levels; immunological and inflammatory disorders; oncological disorders; bone metabolic abnormalities or disorders such as arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopetrosis; or a developmental disease such as embryonic lethality.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A. Embodiments

The invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% nucleic acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% nucleic acid sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide having a full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, an amino acid sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other specifically defined fragment of the full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In other aspects, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% nucleic acid

sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% nucleic acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% nucleic acid sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule comprising the coding sequence of a full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide cDNA as disclosed herein, the coding sequence of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, the coding sequence of an extracellular domain of a transmembrane PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or the coding sequence of any other specifically defined fragment of the full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence having at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% nucleic acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% nucleic acid sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule that encodes the same mature polypeptide encoded by any of the human protein cDNAs deposited with the ATCC as disclosed herein, or (b) the complement

of the DNA molecule of (a).

Another aspect of the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide which is either transmembrane domain-deleted or transmembrane domain-inactivated, or is complementary to such encoding nucleotide sequence, wherein the transmembrane domain(s) of such polypeptide are disclosed herein. Therefore, soluble extracellular domains of the herein described PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides are contemplated.

The invention also provides fragments of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide coding sequence, or the complement thereof, that may find use as, for example, hybridization probes, for encoding fragments of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide that may optionally encode a polypeptide comprising a binding site for an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody or as antisense oligonucleotide probes. Such nucleic acid fragments usually are or are at least about 10 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 15 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 20

nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 30 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 40 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 50 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 60 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 70 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 80 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 90 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 100 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 110 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 120 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 130 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 140 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 150 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 160 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 170 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 180 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 190 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 200 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 250 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 300 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 350 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 400 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 450 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 500 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 600 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 700 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 800 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 900 nucleotides in length and alternatively are or are at least about 1000 nucleotides in length, wherein in this context the term "about" means the referenced nucleotide sequence length plus or minus 10% of that referenced length. It is noted that novel fragments of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence may be determined in a routine manner by aligning the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence with other known nucleotide sequences using any of a number of well known sequence alignment programs and determining which PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequence fragment(s) are novel. All of such PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343,

PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences are contemplated herein. Also contemplated are the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide fragments encoded by these nucleotide molecule fragments, preferably those PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide fragments that comprise a binding site for an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody.

The invention provides isolated PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove identified.

In a certain aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least

about 81% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% amino acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% amino acid sequence identity to a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide having a full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, an amino acid sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other specifically defined fragment of the full-length amino acid sequence as disclosed herein.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 81% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 82% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 83% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 84% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 85% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 86% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 87% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 88% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 89% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 91% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 92% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 93% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 94% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 96% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 97% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively at least about 98% amino acid sequence identity and alternatively at least about 99% amino acid sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by any of the human protein cDNAs deposited with the ATCC as disclosed herein.

In one aspect, the invention concerns PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363,

PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant polypeptides which are or are at least about 10 amino acids in length, alternatively are or are at least about 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600 amino acids in length, or more. Optionally, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant polypeptides will have or have no more than one conservative amino acid substitution as compared to the native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence, alternatively will have or will have no more than 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 conservative amino acid substitution as compared to the native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine and is encoded by a nucleotide sequence that encodes such an amino acid sequence as hereinbefore described. Processes for producing the same are also herein described, wherein those processes comprise culturing a host cell comprising a vector which comprises the appropriate encoding nucleic acid molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134,

PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide and recovering the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide from the cell culture.

Another aspect the invention provides an isolated PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide which is either transmembrane domain-deleted or transmembrane domain-inactivated. Processes for producing the same are also herein described, wherein those processes comprise culturing a host cell comprising a vector which comprises the appropriate encoding nucleic acid molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide and recovering the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide from the cell culture.

The invention provides agonists and antagonists of a native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide as defined herein. In particular, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705,

anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody or a small molecule.

The invention provides a method of identifying agonists or antagonists to a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide which comprise contacting the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Preferably, the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide is a native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

The invention provides a composition of matter comprising a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155,

PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide as herein described, or an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody, in combination with a carrier. Optionally, the carrier is a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention provides the use of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist thereof as hereinbefore described, or an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody, for the preparation of a medicament useful in the treatment of a condition which is responsive to the anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-

PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody.

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

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

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

The invention provides oligonucleotide probes which may be useful for isolating genomic and cDNA nucleotide sequences, measuring or detecting expression of an associated gene or as antisense probes, wherein those probes may be derived from any of the above or below described nucleotide sequences. Preferred probe lengths are described above.

The invention also provides a method of identifying a phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal; and

©) comparing the measured physiological characteristic with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a phenotype resulting from the gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal. In one aspect, the non-human transgenic animal is a mammal. In another aspect, the mammal is a rodent. In still another aspect, the mammal is a rat or a mouse. In one aspect, the non-human transgenic animal is heterozygous for the disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268,

PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In another aspect, the phenotype exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal as compared with gender matched wild-type littermates is at least one of the following: a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder includes depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Such neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, social anxiety, autism, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, monopolar disorders, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder, enhancement of cognitive function, loss of cognitive function associated with but not limited to Alzheimer's disease, stroke, or traumatic injury to the brain, seizures resulting from disease or injury including but not limited to epilepsy, learning disorders/disabilities, cerebral palsy. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

In another aspect, the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality. In still another aspect, the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness. In yet another aspect, the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa or is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

In still another aspect, the retinal abnormalities are consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa,

macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

In still another aspect, the eye abnormality is a cataract. In still yet another aspect, the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

In still another aspect, the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

In still yet another aspect, the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

In still another aspect, the immunological disorders are consistent with systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and

hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

In still another aspect, the bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia or osteopetrosis.

In another aspect, the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220-CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased

percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; in creased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

The invention also provides an isolated cell derived from a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873,

PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In one aspect, the isolated cell is a murine cell. In yet another aspect, the murine cell is an embryonic stem cell. In still another aspect, the isolated cell is derived from a non-human transgenic animal which exhibits at least one of the following phenotypes compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality. The invention also provides a method of identifying an agent that modulates a phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a phenotype resulting from the gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) determining whether the test agent modulates the identified phenotype associated with gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal.

In one aspect, the phenotype associated with the gene disruption comprises a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder includes depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Such neurological disorders include the

category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, social anxiety, autism, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, monopolar disorders, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder, enhancement of cognitive function, loss of cognitive function associated with but not limited to Alzheimer's disease, stroke, or traumatic injury to the brain, seizures resulting from disease or injury including but not limited to epilepsy, learning disorders/disabilities, cerebral palsy. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

In yet another aspect, the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality. In still another aspect, the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness. In yet another aspect, the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa or is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

In still another aspect, the retinal abnormalities are consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

In still another aspect, the eye abnormality is a cataract. In still yet another aspect, the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism, or Conradi syndrome.

In still another aspect, the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

In still another aspect, the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension;

inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

In still another aspect, the immunological disorders are consistent with systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

In yet another aspect, the bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia or osteopetrosis.

In another aspect, the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate

hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220-CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone

mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; in creased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

The invention also provides an agent which modulates the phenotype associated with gene disruption. In one aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody. In still another aspect, the antagonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

The invention also provides a method of identifying an agent that modulates a physiological characteristic associated with a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic exhibited by the wild-type animal is identified as a physiological characteristic associated with gene disruption;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) determining whether the physiological characteristic associated with gene disruption is modulated.

In one aspect, the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates:

In another aspect, the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin

sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220-CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density

(vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; in creased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

The invention also provides an agent that modulates a physiological characteristic which is associated with gene disruption. In one aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of the phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody. In still another aspect, the antagonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-

PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody.

The invention also provides a method of identifying an agent which modulates a behavior associated with a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) observing the behavior exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the observed behavior of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the observed behavior exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the observed behavior exhibited by the wild-type animal is identified as a behavior associated with gene disruption;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) determining whether the agent modulates the behavior associated with gene disruption.

In one aspect, the observed behavior is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the observed behavior is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the observed behavior is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing. In yet another aspect, the observed behavior is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the observed behavior is impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the observed behavior includes depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Such disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, social anxiety, autism, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, monopolar disorders, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified,

cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder, enhancement of cognitive function, loss of cognitive function associated with but not limited to Alzheimer's disease, stroke, or traumatic injury to the brain, seizures resulting from disease or injury including but not limited to epilepsy, learning disorders/disabilities, cerebral palsy. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

The invention also provides an agent that modulates a behavior which is associated with gene disruption. In one aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of the phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody. In still another aspect, the antagonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody.

The invention also provides a method of identifying an agent that ameliorates or modulates a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental

abnormality associated with a disruption in the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) administering a test agent to said non-human transgenic animal; and

(c) determining whether the test agent ameliorates or modulates the neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; eye abnormality; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; lipid metabolic disorder; or developmental abnormality associated with the gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal.

In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder includes depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Such neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, social anxiety, autism, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, monopolar disorders, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder, enhancement of cognitive function, loss of cognitive function associated with but not limited to Alzheimer's disease, stroke, or traumatic injury to the brain, seizures resulting from disease or injury including but not limited to epilepsy, learning disorders/disabilities, cerebral palsy. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

In another aspect, the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality. In still another aspect, the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness. In yet another aspect, the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa or is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

In still another aspect, the retinal abnormalities the retinal abnormalities are consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

In still another aspect, the eye abnormality is a cataract. In still yet another aspect, the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism, or Conradi syndrome.

In still another aspect, the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

In yet another aspect, the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

In still yet another aspect, the immunological disorders are consistent with systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis

(Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

In yet another aspect, the bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia or osteopetrosis.

In another aspect, the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell

distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220-CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; in

creased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

The invention also provides an agent that ameliorates or modulates a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality which is associated with gene disruption. In one aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of the phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody. In still another aspect, the antagonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

The invention also provides a therapeutic agent for the treatment of a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

The invention also provides a method of identifying an agent that modulates the expression of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) contacting a test agent with a host cell expressing a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide; and

(b) determining whether the test agent modulates the expression of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide by the host cell.

The invention also provides an agent that modulates the expression of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In one aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of the phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778,

PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody. In still another aspect, the antagonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody.

The invention also provides a method of evaluating a therapeutic agent capable of affecting a condition associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a condition resulting from the gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) evaluating the effects of the test agent on the identified condition associated with gene disruption

in the non-human transgenic animal.

In one aspect, the condition is a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

The invention also provides a therapeutic agent which is capable of affecting a condition associated with gene disruption. In one aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of the phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO8516 antibody. In still another aspect, the antagonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO8516 antibody.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutic agent capable of affecting the condition associated with gene disruption.

The invention also provides a method of treating or preventing or ameliorating a neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, or embryonic lethality associated with the disruption of a gene which encodes for a

PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment whom may already have the disorder, or may be prone to have the disorder or may be in whom the disorder is to be prevented, a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic agent, or agonists or antagonists thereof, , thereby effectively treating or preventing or ameliorating said disorder or disease.

In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder includes depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Such neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, social anxiety, autism, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, monopolar disorders, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder, enhancement of cognitive function, loss of cognitive function associated with but not limited to Alzheimer's disease, stroke, or traumatic injury to the brain, seizures resulting from disease or injury including but not limited to epilepsy, learning disorders/disabilities, cerebral palsy. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

In another aspect, the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality. In still another aspect, the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness. In yet another aspect, the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa or is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

In still another aspect, the retinal abnormalities are consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa,

macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

In still another aspect, the eye abnormality is a cataract. In still yet another aspect, the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

In still another aspect, the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

In yet another aspect, the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

In still yet another aspect, the immunological disorders are consistent with systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and

hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

In yet another aspect, the bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia or osteopetrosis.

In another aspect the therapeutic agent is an agonist or antagonist of the phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody. In still another aspect, the antagonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

The invention also provides a method of identifying an agent that ameliorates or modulates a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality associated with a disruption in the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571,

PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal cell culture, each cell of said culture comprising a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) administering a test agent to said cell culture; and

(c) determining whether the test agent ameliorates or modulates the neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; eye abnormality; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; lipid metabolic disorder; or developmental abnormality in said culture. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder is impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing. In yet another aspect, the neurological disorder includes depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Such neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, social anxiety, autism, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, monopolar disorders, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder, enhancement of cognitive function, loss of cognitive function associated with but not limited to Alzheimer's disease, stroke, or traumatic injury to the brain, seizures resulting from disease or injury including but not limited to epilepsy, learning disorders/disabilities, cerebral palsy. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

In another aspect, the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality. In still another aspect, the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness. In yet another aspect, the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa or is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

In still another aspect, the retinal abnormalities are consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular

degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

In still another aspect, the eye abnormality is a cataract. In still yet another aspect, the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

In still another aspect, the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

In yet another aspect, the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

In still yet another aspect, the immunological disorders are consistent with systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active

hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft -versus-host disease.

In yet another aspect, the bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia or osteopetrosis.

The invention also provides an agent that ameliorates or modulates a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality which is associated with gene disruption in said culture. In one aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of the phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agent is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In yet another aspect, the agonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody. In still another aspect, the antagonist agent is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-

PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

The invention also provides a method of modulating a phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may already have the phenotype, or may be prone to have the phenotype or may be in whom the phenotype is to be prevented, an effective amount of an agent identified as modulating said phenotype, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the phenotype.

The invention also provides a method of modulating a physiological characteristic associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may already exhibit the physiological characteristic, or may be prone to exhibit the physiological characteristic or may be in whom the physiological characteristic is to be prevented, an effective amount of an agent identified as modulating said physiological characteristic, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the physiological characteristic.

The invention also provides a method of modulating a behavior associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may already exhibit the behavior, or may be prone to exhibit the behavior or may be in whom the exhibited behavior is to be prevented, an effective amount of an agent identified as modulating said behavior, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the behavior.

The invention also provides a method of modulating the expression of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821,

PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a host cell expressing said PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, an effective amount of an agent identified as modulating said expression, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the expression of said polypeptide.

The invention also provides a method of modulating a condition associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may have the condition, or may be prone to have the condition or may be in whom the condition is to be prevented, a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic agent identified as modulating said condition, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the condition.

The invention also provides a method of treating or preventing or ameliorating a neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, or embryonic lethality associated with the disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a non-human transgenic animal cell culture, each cell of said culture comprising a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, an effective amount of an agent identified as treating or preventing or ameliorating said disorder, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively treating or preventing or ameliorating said disorder.

B. Further Embodiments

In yet further embodiments, the invention is directed to the following set of potential claims for this application:

1. A method of identifying a phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal; and

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a phenotype resulting from the gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the non-human transgenic animal is heterozygous for the disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the phenotype exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal as compared with gender matched wild-type littermates is at least one of the following: a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

4. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

5. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

6. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

7. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

8. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

9. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

10. The method of Claim 3, wherein the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality.

11. The method of Claim 3, wherein the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness.

12. The method of Claim 10, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa.

13. The method of Claim 10, wherein the retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

14. The method of Claim 10, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

15. The method of Claim 3, wherein the eye abnormality is a cataract.

16. The method of Claim 15, wherein the cataract is consistent with systemic diseases such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

17. The method of Claim 3, wherein the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

18. The method of Claim 3, wherein the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral

vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

19. The method of Claim 3, wherein the immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

20. The method of Claim 3, wherein the bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis.

21. The method of Claim 1, wherein the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure;

increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220-CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral

density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; in creased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

22. An isolated cell derived from a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

23. The isolated cell of Claim 22 which is a murine cell.

24. The isolated cell of Claim 23, wherein the murine cell is an embryonic stem cell.

25. The isolated cell of Claim 22, wherein the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following phenotypes compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

26. A method of identifying an agent that modulates a phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993,

PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a phenotype resulting from the gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) determining whether the test agent modulates the identified phenotype associated with gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal.

27. The method of Claim 26, wherein the phenotype associated with the gene disruption comprises a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

28. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

29. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

30. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

31. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

32. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

33. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

34. The method of Claim 27, wherein the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality.

35. The method of Claim 27, wherein the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness.

36. The method of Claim 34, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa.

37. The method of Claim 34, wherein the retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

38. The method of Claim 34, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis

pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

39. The method of Claim 27, wherein the eye abnormality is a cataract.

40. The method of Claim 39, wherein the cataract is consistent with systemic diseases such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

41. The method of Claim 27, wherein the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

42. The method of Claim 27, wherein the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

43. The method of Claim 27, wherein the immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria;

immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation-associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

44. The method of Claim 27, wherein said bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis.

45. The method of Claim 26, wherein the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220-CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase

in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; in creased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

46. An agent identified by the method of Claim 26.

47. The agent of Claim 46 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425,

PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

48. The agent of Claim 47, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

49. The agent of Claim 47, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

50. A method of identifying an agent that modulates a physiological characteristic associated with a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic exhibited by the wild-type animal is identified as a physiological characteristic

associated with gene disruption;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) determining whether the physiological characteristic associated with gene disruption is modulated.

51. The method of Claim 50, wherein the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+

CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; in creased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

52. An agent identified by the method of Claim 50.

53. The agent of Claim 52 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161

polypeptide.

54. The agent of Claim 53, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

55. The agent of Claim 53, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

56. A method of identifying an agent which modulates a behavior associated with a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) observing the behavior exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the observed behavior of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the observed behavior exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the observed behavior exhibited by the wild-type animal is identified as a behavior associated with gene disruption;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) determining whether the agent modulates the behavior associated with gene disruption.

57. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

58. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

59. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

60. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

61. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

62. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

63. An agent identified by the method of Claim 56.

64. The agent of Claim 63 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

65. The agent of Claim 64, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

66. The agent of Claim 64, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

67. A method of identifying an agent that ameliorates or modulates a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality associated with a disruption in the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) administering a test agent to said non-human transgenic animal; and

(c) determining whether said test agent ameliorates or modulates the neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; eye abnormality; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; lipid metabolic disorder; or developmental abnormality in the non-human transgenic animal.

68. The method of Claim 67, wherein the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

69. The method of Claim 67, wherein the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

70. The method of Claim 67, wherein the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

71. The method of Claim 67, wherein the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

72. The method of Claim 67, wherein the neurological disorder is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

73. The method of Claim 73, wherein the neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

74. The method of Claim 67, wherein the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality.

75. The method of Claim 67, wherein the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness.

76. The method of Claim 74, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa.

77. The method of Claim 74, wherein the retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

78. The method of Claim 74, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

79. The method of Claim 67, wherein the eye abnormality is a cataract.

80. The method of Claim 79, wherein the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

81. The method of Claim 67, wherein the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

82. The method of Claim 67, wherein the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

83. The method of Claim 67, wherein the immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the

central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

84. The method of Claim 67, wherein said bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis.

85. The method of Claim 67, wherein the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in

lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; in creased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal

lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

86. An agent identified by the method of Claim 67.

87. The agent of Claim 86 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

88. The agent of Claim 87, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

89. The agent of Claim 87, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

90. A therapeutic agent identified by the method of Claim 67.

91. A method of identifying an agent that modulates the expression of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) contacting a test agent with a host cell expressing a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571,

PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide; and

(b) determining whether the test agent modulates the expression of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide by the host cell.

92. An agent identified by the method of Claim 91.

93. The agent of Claim 92 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

94. The agent of Claim 93, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

95. The agent of Claim 93, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

96. A method of evaluating a therapeutic agent capable of affecting a condition associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365,

PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a condition resulting from the gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) evaluating the effects of the test agent on the identified condition associated with gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal.

97. The method of Claim 96, wherein the condition is a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

98. A therapeutic agent identified by the method of Claim 96.

99. The therapeutic agent of Claim 98 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

100. The therapeutic agent of Claim 99, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683

or anti-PRO85161antibody.

101. The therapeutic agent of Claim 99, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

102. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the therapeutic agent of Claim 98.

103. A method of treating or preventing or ameliorating a neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, or embryonic lethality associated with the disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment whom may already have the disorder, or may be prone to have the disorder or may be in whom the disorder is to be prevented, a therapeutically effective amount of the therapeutic agent of Claim 94, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively treating or preventing or ameliorating said disorder.

104. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

105. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

106. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

107. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

108. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

109. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

110. The method of Claim 103, wherein the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality.

111. The method of Claim 103, wherein the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness.

112. The method of Claim 110, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa.

113. The method of Claim 110, wherein the retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

114. The method of Claim 110, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

115. The method of Claim 103, wherein the eye abnormality is a cataract.

116. The method of Claim 115, wherein the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

117. The method of Claim 103, wherein the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

118. The method of Claim 103, wherein the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

119. The method of Claim 103, wherein the immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis

(Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

120. The method of Claim 103, wherein said bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis.

121. A method of identifying an agent that ameliorates or modulates a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality associated with a disruption in the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal cell culture, each cell of said culture comprising a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) administering a test agent to said cell culture; and

(c) determining whether said test agent ameliorates or modulates the neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; eye abnormality; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; lipid metabolic disorder; or developmental abnormality in said cell culture.

122. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

123. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

124. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during

home-cage activity testing.

125. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

126. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

127. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

128. The method of Claim 121, wherein the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality.

129. The method of Claim 121, wherein the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness.

130. The method of Claim 128, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa.

131. The method of Claim 128, wherein the retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

132. The method of Claim 128, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

133. The method of Claim 121, wherein the eye abnormality is a cataract.

134. The method of Claim 133, wherein the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

135. The method of Claim 121, wherein the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

136. The method of Claim 121, wherein the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial

restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

137. The method of Claim 121, wherein the immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

138. The method of Claim 121, wherein said bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis.

139. An agent identified by the method of Claim 121.

140. The agent of Claim 139 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

141. The agent of Claim 140, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-

PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

142. The agent of Claim 140, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

143. A therapeutic agent identified by the method of Claim 121.

144. A method of modulating a phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may already have the phenotype, or may be prone to have the phenotype or may be in whom the phenotype is to be prevented, an effective amount of the agent of Claim 46, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the phenotype.

145. A method of modulating a physiological characteristic associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may already exhibit the physiological characteristic, or may be prone to exhibit the physiological characteristic or may be in whom the physiological characteristic is to be prevented, an effective amount of the agent of Claim 52, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the physiological characteristic.

146. A method of modulating a behavior associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744,

PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may already exhibit the behavior, or may be prone to exhibit the behavior or may be in whom the exhibited behavior is to be prevented, an effective amount of the agent of Claim 63, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the behavior.

147. A method of modulating the expression of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a host cell expressing said PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, an effective amount of the agent of Claim 92, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the expression of said polypeptide.

148.A method of modulating a condition associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may have the condition, or may be prone to have the condition or may be in whom the condition is to be prevented, a therapeutically effective amount of the therapeutic agent of Claim 98, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the condition.

149. A method of treating or preventing or ameliorating a neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, or embryonic lethality associated with the disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a non-human transgenic animal cell culture, each cell of said culture comprising a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290,

PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, a therapeutically effective amount of the agent of Claim 139, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively treating or preventing or ameliorating said disorder.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) of a native sequence PRO226 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:1 is a clone designated herein as "DNA33460-1166" (UNQ200).

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

Figure 3 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:3) of a native sequence PRO257 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:3 is a clone designated herein as "DNA35841-1173" (UNQ224).

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

Figure 5 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:5) of a native sequence PRO268 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:5 is a clone designated herein as "DNA39427-1179" (UNQ235).

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

Figure 7 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) of a native sequence PRO290 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:7 is a clone designated herein as "DNA35680-1212" (UNQ253).

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

Figure 9 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:9) of a native sequence PRO36006 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:9 is a clone designated herein as "DNA225543" (UNQ294).

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

Figure 11 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:11) of a native sequence PRO363 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:11 is a clone designated herein as "DNA45419-1252" (UNQ318).

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

Figure 13 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:13) of a native sequence PRO365 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:13 is a clone designated herein as "DNA46777-1253" (UNQ320).

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

Figure 15 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:15) of a native sequence PRO382 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:15 is a clone designated herein as "DNA45234-1277" (UNQ323).

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

Figure 17 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:17) of a native sequence PRO444 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:17 is a clone designated herein as "DNA26846-1397" (UNQ328).

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

Figure 19 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:19) of a native sequence PRO705 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:19 is a clone designated herein as "DNA50914-1289" (UNQ369).

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

Figure 21 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:21) of a native sequence PRO1071 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:21 is a clone designated herein as "DNA58847-1383" (UNQ528).

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

Figure 23 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:23) of a native sequence PRO1125 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:23 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60619-1482" (UNQ563).

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

Figure 25 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:25) of a native sequence PRO1134 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:25 is a clone designated herein as "DNA56865-1491" (UNQ572).

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

Figure 27 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:27) of a native sequence PRO1155 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:27 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59849-1504" (UNQ585).

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

Figure 29 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:29) of a native sequence PRO1281 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:29 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59820-1549" (UNQ651).

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

Figure 31 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:31) of a native sequence PRO1343 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:31 is a clone designated herein as "DNA66675-1587" (UNQ698).

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

Figure 33 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:33) of a native sequence PRO1379 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:33 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59828-1608" (UNQ716).

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

Figure 35 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:35) of a native sequence PRO1380 cDNA, wherein

SEQ ID NO:35 is a clone designated herein as "DNA60740-1615" (UNQ717).

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

Figure 37 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:37) of a native sequence PRO1387 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:37 is a clone designated herein as "DNA68872-1620" (UNQ722).

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

Figure 39 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:39) of a native sequence PRO1419 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:39 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71290-1630" (UNQ733).

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

Figure 41 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:41) of a native sequence PRO1433 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:41 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71184-1634" (UNQ738).

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

Figure 43 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:43) of a native sequence PRO1474 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:43 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73739-1645" (UNQ745).

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

Figure 45 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:45) of a native sequence PRO1550 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:45 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76393-1664" (UNQ762).

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

Figure 47 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:47) of a native sequence PRO1571 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:47 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73730-1679" (UNQ777).

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

Figure 49 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:49) of a native sequence PRO1572 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:49 is a clone designated herein as "DNA73734-1680" (UNQ778).

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

Figure 51 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:51) of a native sequence PRO1759 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:51 is a clone designated herein as "DNA76531-1701" (UNQ832).

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

Figure 53 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:53) of a native sequence PRO1904 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:53 is a clone designated herein as "DNA82372" (UNQ886).

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

Figure 55 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:55) of a native sequence PRO35193 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:55 is a clone designated herein as "DNA225681" (UNQ983).

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

Figure 57 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:57) of a native sequence PRO4341 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:57 is a clone designated herein as "DNA81761-2583" (UNQ1895).

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

Figure 59 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:59) of a native sequence PRO4348 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:59 is a clone designated herein as "DNA92232-2589" (UNQ1902).

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

Figure 61 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:61) of a native sequence PRO4369 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:61 is a clone designated herein as "DNA92289-2598" (UNQ1911).

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

Figure 63 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:63) of a native sequence PRO4381 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:63 is a clone designated herein as "DNA92225-2603" (UNQ1916).

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

Figure 65 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:65) of a native sequence PRO4407 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:65 is a clone designated herein as "DNA92264-2616" (UNQ1932).

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

Figure 67 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:67) of a native sequence PRO4425 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:67 is a clone designated herein as "DNA93011-2637" (UNQ1942).

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

Figure 69 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:69) of a native sequence PRO4985 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:69 is a clone designated herein as "DNA59770-2652" (UNQ2426).

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

Figure 71 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:71) of a native sequence PRO4989 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:71 is a clone designated herein as "DNA80135-2655" (UNQ2429).

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

Figure 73 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:73) of a native sequence PRO5737 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:73 is a clone designated herein as "DNA92929-2534-1" (UNQ2456).

Figure 74 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:74) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID

NO:73 shown in Figure 73.

Figure 75 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:75) of a native sequence PRO5800 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:75 is a clone designated herein as "DNA108912-2680" (UNQ2500).

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

Figure 77 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:77) of a native sequence PRO5993 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:77 is a clone designated herein as "DNA100276-2684" (UNQ2504).

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

Figure 79 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:79) of a native sequence PRO6017 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:79 is a clone designated herein as "DNA96860-2700" (UNQ2524).

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

Figure 81 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:81) of a native sequence PRO7174 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:81 is a clone designated herein as "DNA96883-2745" (UNQ2784).

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

Figure 83 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:83) of a native sequence PRO9744 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:83 is a clone designated herein as "DNA136110-2763" (UNQ3003).

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

Figure 85 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:85) of a native sequence PRO9821 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:85 is a clone designated herein as "DNA108725-2766" (UNQ3023).

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

Figure 87 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:87) of a native sequence PRO9852 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:87 is a clone designated herein as "DNA129332-2775" (UNQ3037).

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

Figure 89 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:89) of a native sequence PRO9873 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:89 is a clone designated herein as "DNA143076-2787" (UNQ3054).

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

Figure 91 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:91) of a native sequence PRO10196 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:91 is a clone designated herein as "DNA144841-2816" (UNQ3115).

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

Figure 93 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:93) of a native sequence PRO34778 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:93 is a clone designated herein as "DNA220432" (UNQ3966).

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

Figure 95 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:95) of a native sequence PRO20233 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:95 is a clone designated herein as "DNA165608" (UNQ6208).

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

Figure 97 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:97) of a native sequence PRO21956 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:97 is a clone designated herein as "DNA178511-2986" (UNQ6973).

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

Figure 99 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:99) of a native sequence PRO57290 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:99 is a clone designated herein as "DNA269238" (UNQ8782).

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

Figure 101 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:101) of a native sequence PRO38465 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:101 is a clone designated herein as "DNA228002" (UNQ9128).

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

Figure 103 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:103) of a native sequence PRO38683 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:103 is a clone designated herein as "DNA228199" (UNQ9638).

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

Figure 105 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:105) of a native sequence PRO85161 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:105 is a clone designated herein as "DNA329632" (UNQ16168).

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

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

I. Definitions

The terms "PRO polypeptide" and "PRO" as used herein and when immediately followed by a numerical designation refer to various polypeptides, wherein the complete designation (i.e., PRO/number) refers to specific polypeptide sequences as described herein. The terms "PRO/number polypeptide" and "PRO/number" wherein the term "number" is provided as an actual numerical designation as used herein encompass native sequence polypeptides and polypeptide variants (which are further defined herein). The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or

PRO85161 polypeptides described herein may be isolated from a variety of sources, such as from human tissue types or from another source, or prepared by recombinant or synthetic methods. The term "PRO polypeptide" refers to each individual PRO/number polypeptide disclosed herein. All disclosures in this specification which refer to the "PRO polypeptide" refer to each of the polypeptides individually as well as jointly. For example, descriptions of the preparation of, purification of, derivation of, formation of antibodies to or against, administration of, compositions containing, treatment of a disease with, etc., pertain to each polypeptide of the invention individually. The term "PRO polypeptide" also includes variants of the PRO/number polypeptides disclosed herein.

A "native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide" comprises a polypeptide having the same amino acid sequence as the corresponding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide derived from nature. Such native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides can be isolated from nature or can be produced by recombinant or synthetic means. The term "native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide" specifically encompasses naturally-occurring truncated or secreted forms of the specific PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide (*e.g.*, an extracellular domain sequence), naturally-occurring variant forms

(*e.g.*, alternatively spliced forms) and naturally-occurring allelic variants of the polypeptide. The invention provides native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides disclosed herein which are mature or full-length native sequence polypeptides comprising the full-length amino acids sequences shown in the accompanying figures. Start and stop codons are shown in bold font and underlined in the figures. However, while the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide disclosed in the accompanying figures are shown to begin with methionine residues designated herein as amino acid position 1 in the figures, it is conceivable and possible that other methionine residues located either upstream or downstream from the amino acid position 1 in the figures may be employed as the starting amino acid residue for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides.

The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide "extracellular domain" or "ECD" refers to a form of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide which is essentially free of the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. Ordinarily, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737,

PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide ECD will have less than 1% of such transmembrane and/or cytoplasmic domains and preferably, will have less than 0.5% of such domains. It will be understood that any transmembrane domains identified for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides of the present invention are identified pursuant to criteria routinely employed in the art for identifying that type of hydrophobic domain. The exact boundaries of a transmembrane domain may vary but most likely by no more than about 5 amino acids at either end of the domain as initially identified herein. Optionally, therefore, an extracellular domain of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may contain from about 5 or fewer amino acids on either side of the transmembrane domain/extracellular domain boundary as identified in the Examples or specification and such polypeptides, with or without the associated signal peptide, and nucleic acid encoding them, are contemplated by the present invention.

The approximate location of the "signal peptides" of the various PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides disclosed herein are shown in the present specification and/or the accompanying figures. It is noted, however, that the C-terminal boundary of a signal peptide may vary, but most likely by no more than about 5 amino acids on either side of the signal peptide C-terminal boundary as initially identified herein, wherein the C-terminal boundary of the signal peptide may be identified pursuant to criteria routinely employed in the art for identifying that type of amino acid sequence element (e.g., Nielsen et al., Prot. Eng. 10:1-6 (1997) and von Heinje et al., Nucl. Acids. Res. 14:4683-4690 (1986)). Moreover, it is also recognized that, in some cases, cleavage of a signal sequence from a secreted polypeptide is not entirely uniform, resulting in more than one secreted species. These mature polypeptides, where the signal peptide is cleaved within no more than about 5 amino acids on either side of the C-terminal boundary of the signal peptide as identified herein, and the polynucleotides encoding them, are contemplated by the present invention.

"PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419,

PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide variant" means a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, preferably an active PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, as defined herein having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity with a full-length native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233,

PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein (such as those encoded by a nucleic acid that represents only a portion of the complete coding sequence for a full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide). Such PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide variants include, for instance, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides wherein one or more amino acid residues are added, or deleted, at the N– or C-terminus of the full-length native amino acid sequence. Ordinarily, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide variant will have or will have at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, alternatively will have or will have at least about 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% amino acid sequence identity, to a full-length native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290,

PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other specifically defined fragment of a full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Ordinarily, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant polypeptides are or are at least about 10 amino acids in length, alternatively are or are at least about 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600 amino acids in length, or more. Optionally, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant polypeptides will have no more than one conservative amino acid substitution as compared to the native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence, alternatively will have or will have no more than 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 conservative amino acid substitution as compared to the native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407,

PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence.

"Percent (%) amino acid sequence identity" with respect to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical with the amino acid residues in the specific PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent amino acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for measuring alignment, including any algorithms needed to achieve maximal alignment over the full length of the sequences being compared. For purposes herein, however, % amino acid sequence identity values are generated using the sequence comparison computer program ALIGN-2, wherein the complete source code for the ALIGN-2 program is provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program was authored by Genentech, Inc. and the source code shown in Table 1 below has been filed with user documentation in the U.S. Copyright Office, Washington D.C., 20559, where it is registered under U.S. Copyright Registration No. TXU510087. The ALIGN-2 program is publicly available through Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, California or may be compiled from the source code provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 program should be compiled for use on a UNIX operating system, preferably digital UNIX V4.0D. All sequence comparison parameters are set by the ALIGN-2 program and do not vary.

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

100 times the fraction X/Y

where X is the number of amino acid residues scored as identical matches by the sequence alignment program

ALIGN-2 in that program's alignment of A and B, and where Y is the total number of amino acid residues in B. It will be appreciated that where the length of amino acid sequence A is not equal to the length of amino acid sequence B, the % amino acid sequence identity of A to B will not equal the % amino acid sequence identity of B to A. As examples of % amino acid sequence identity calculations using this method, Tables 2 and 3 demonstrate how to calculate the % amino acid sequence identity of the amino acid sequence designated "Comparison Protein" to the amino acid sequence designated "PRO", wherein "PRO" represents the amino acid sequence of a hypothetical PRO polypeptide of interest, "Comparison Protein" represents the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide against which the "PRO" polypeptide of interest is being compared, and "X, "Y" and "Z" each represent different hypothetical amino acid residues. Unless specifically stated otherwise, all % amino acid sequence identity values used herein are obtained as described in the immediately preceding paragraph using the ALIGN-2 computer program.

"PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant polynucleotide" or "PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant nucleic acid sequence" means a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, preferably an active PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, as defined herein and which has at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity with a nucleotide acid sequence encoding a full-length native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800,

PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a full-length native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein (such as those encoded by a nucleic acid that represents only a portion of the complete coding sequence for a full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide). Ordinarily, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant polynucleotide will have or will have at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, alternatively will have or will have at least about 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% nucleic acid sequence identity with a nucleic acid sequence encoding a full-length native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985,

PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a full-length native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, with or without the signal sequence, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Variants do not encompass the native nucleotide sequence.

Ordinarily, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant polynucleotides are or are at least about 5 nucleotides in length, alternatively are or are at least about 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, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, or 1000 nucleotides in length, wherein in this context the term "about" means the referenced nucleotide sequence length plus or minus 10% of that referenced length.

"Percent (%) nucleic acid sequence identity" with respect to PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-,

PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-encoding nucleic acid sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of nucleotides in a candidate sequence that are identical with the nucleotides in the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 nucleic acid sequence of interest, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent nucleic acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. For purposes herein, however, % nucleic acid sequence identity values are generated using the sequence comparison computer program ALIGN-2, wherein the complete source code for the ALIGN-2 program is provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program was authored by Genentech, Inc. and the source code shown in Table 1 below has been filed with user documentation in the U.S. Copyright Office, Washington D.C., 20559, where it is registered under U.S. Copyright Registration No. TXU510087. The ALIGN-2 program is publicly available through Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, California or may be compiled from the source code provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 program should be compiled for use on a UNIX operating system, preferably digital UNIX V4.0D. All sequence comparison parameters are set by the ALIGN-2 program and do not vary.

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

100 times the fraction W/Z

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

hypothetical nucleotides. Unless specifically stated otherwise, all % nucleic acid sequence identity values used herein are obtained as described in the immediately preceding paragraph using the ALIGN-2 computer program.

The invention also provides PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant polynucleotides which are nucleic acid molecules that encode a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide and which are capable of hybridizing, preferably under stringent hybridization and wash conditions, to nucleotide sequences encoding a full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide as disclosed herein. PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant polypeptides may be those that are encoded by a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant polynucleotide.

The term "full-length coding region" when used in reference to a nucleic acid encoding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465,

PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide refers to the sequence of nucleotides which encode the full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide of the invention (which is often shown between start and stop codons, inclusive thereof, in the accompanying figures). The term "full-length coding region" when used in reference to an ATCC deposited nucleic acid refers to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide-encoding portion of the cDNA that is inserted into the vector deposited with the ATCC (which is often shown between start and stop codons, inclusive thereof, in the accompanying figures).

"Isolated," when used to describe the various polypeptides disclosed herein, means polypeptide that has been identified and separated and/or recovered from a component of its natural environment. Contaminant components of its natural environment are materials that would typically interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the polypeptide, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous solutes. The invention provides that the polypeptide will be purified (1) to a degree sufficient to obtain at least 15 residues of N-terminal or internal amino acid sequence by use of a spinning cup sequenator, or (2) to homogeneity by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing or reducing conditions using Coomassie blue or, preferably, silver stain. Isolated polypeptide includes polypeptide *in situ* within recombinant cells, since at least one component of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide natural environment will not be present. Ordinarily, however, isolated polypeptide will be prepared by at least one purification step.

An "isolated" PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid or other polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid is a nucleic acid molecule that is identified and separated from at least one contaminant nucleic acid molecule with which it is ordinarily associated in the natural source of the polypeptide-

encoding nucleic acid. An isolated polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule is other than in the form or setting in which it is found in nature. Isolated polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecules therefore are distinguished from the specific polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule as it exists in natural cells. However, an isolated polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecule includes polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid molecules contained in cells that ordinarily express the polypeptide where, for example, the nucleic acid molecule is in a chromosomal location different from that of natural cells.

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

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

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

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

"Moderately stringent conditions" may be identified as described by Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning:

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

The term "epitope tagged" when used herein refers to a chimeric polypeptide comprising a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide fused to a "tag polypeptide". The tag polypeptide has enough residues to provide an epitope against which an antibody can be made, yet is short enough such that it does not interfere with activity of the polypeptide to which it is fused. The tag polypeptide preferably also is fairly unique so that the antibody does not substantially cross-react with other epitopes. Suitable tag polypeptides generally have at least six amino acid residues and usually between about 8 and 50 amino acid residues (preferably, between about 10 and 20 amino acid residues).

"Active" or "activity" for the purposes herein refers to form(s) of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide which retain a biological and/or an immunological activity of native or naturally-occurring PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, wherein "biological" activity refers to a biological function (either inhibitory or stimulatory) caused by a native or naturally-occurring PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide other than the ability to induce the production of an antibody against an antigenic epitope possessed

by a native or naturally-occurring PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide and an "immunological" activity refers to the ability to induce the production of an antibody against an antigenic epitope possessed by a native or naturally-occurring PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

The term "antagonist" is used in the broadest sense [unless otherwise qualified], and includes any molecule that partially or fully blocks, inhibits, or neutralizes a biological activity of a native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide disclosed herein. In a similar manner, the term "agonist" is used in the broadest sense [unless otherwise qualified] and includes any molecule that mimics a biological activity of a native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide disclosed herein. Suitable agonist or antagonist molecules specifically include agonist or antagonist antibodies or antibody fragments, fragments or amino acid sequence variants of native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides, peptides, antisense oligonucleotides, small organic molecules, etc. Methods for identifying agonists or antagonists of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985,

PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may comprise contacting a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide with a candidate agonist or antagonist molecule and measuring a detectable change in one or more biological activities normally associated with the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

"Treating" or "treatment" or "alleviation" refers to both therapeutic treatment and prophylactic or preventative measures, wherein the object is to prevent or slow down (lessen) the targeted pathologic condition or disorder. A subject in need of treatment may already have the disorder, or may be prone to have the disorder or may be in whom the disorder is to be prevented.

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

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

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

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

By "solid phase" is meant a non-aqueous matrix to which the antibody of the present invention can adhere. Examples of solid phases encompassed herein include those formed partially or entirely of glass (e.g., controlled

pore glass), polysaccharides (e.g., agarose), polyacrylamides, polystyrene, polyvinyl alcohol and silicones. Depending on the context, the solid phase can comprise the well of an assay plate; in others it is a purification column (e.g., an affinity chromatography column). This term also includes a discontinuous solid phase of discrete particles, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,275,149.

A "liposome" is a small vesicle composed of various types of lipids, phospholipids and/or surfactant which is useful for delivery of a drug (such as a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or antibody thereto) to a mammal. The components of the liposome are commonly arranged in a bilayer formation, similar to the lipid arrangement of biological membranes.

A "small molecule" is defined herein to have a molecular weight below about 500 Daltons.

An "effective amount" of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding oligopeptide, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding organic molecule or an agonist or antagonist thereof as disclosed

herein is an amount sufficient to carry out a specifically stated purpose. An "effective amount" may be determined empirically and in a routine manner, in relation to the stated purpose.

The term "therapeutically effective amount" refers to an amount of an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding oligopeptide, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding organic molecule or other drug effective to "treat" a disease or disorder in a subject or mammal. In the case of cancer, the therapeutically effective amount of the drug may reduce the number of cancer cells; reduce the tumor size; inhibit (i.e., slow to some extent and preferably stop) cancer cell infiltration into peripheral organs; inhibit (i.e., slow to some extent and preferably stop) tumor metastasis; inhibit, to some extent, tumor growth; and/or relieve to some extent one or more of the symptoms associated with the cancer. See the definition herein of "treating". To the extent the drug may prevent growth and/or kill existing cancer cells, it may be cytostatic and/or cytotoxic.

The phrases "cardiovascular, endothelial and angiogenic disorder", "cardiovascular, endothelial and angiogenic dysfunction", "cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder" and "cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic dysfunction" are used interchangeably and refer in part to systemic disorders that affect vessels, such as diabetes mellitus, as well as diseases of the vessels themselves, such as of the arteries, capillaries, veins, and/or lymphatics. This would include indications that stimulate angiogenesis and/or cardiovascularization, and those that inhibit angiogenesis and/or cardiovascularization. Such disorders include, for example, arterial disease, such as

atherosclerosis, hypertension, inflammatory vasculitides, Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon, aneurysms, and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; and other vascular disorders such as peripheral vascular disease, cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma, tumor angiogenesis, trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring, ischemia reperfusion injury, rheumatoid arthritis, cerebrovascular disease, renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis. This would also include angina, myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as CHF.

"Hypertrophy", as used herein, is defined as an increase in mass of an organ or structure independent of natural growth that does not involve tumor formation. Hypertrophy of an organ or tissue is due either to an increase in the mass of the individual cells (true hypertrophy), or to an increase in the number of cells making up the tissue (hyperplasia), or both. Certain organs, such as the heart, lose the ability to divide shortly after birth. Accordingly, "cardiac hypertrophy" is defined as an increase in mass of the heart, which, in adults, is characterized by an increase in myocyte cell size and contractile protein content without concomitant cell division. The character of the stress responsible for inciting the hypertrophy, (*e.g.*, increased preload, increased afterload, loss of myocytes, as in myocardial infarction, or primary depression of contractility), appears to play a critical role in determining the nature of the response. The early stage of cardiac hypertrophy is usually characterized morphologically by increases in the size of myofibrils and mitochondria, as well as by enlargement of mitochondria and nuclei. At this stage, while muscle cells are larger than normal, cellular organization is largely preserved. At a more advanced stage of cardiac hypertrophy, there are preferential increases in the size or number of specific organelles, such as mitochondria, and new contractile elements are added in localized areas of the cells, in an irregular manner. Cells subjected to long-standing hypertrophy show more obvious disruptions in cellular organization, including markedly enlarged nuclei with highly lobulated membranes, which displace adjacent myofibrils and cause breakdown of normal Z-band registration. The phrase "cardiac hypertrophy" is used to include all stages of the progression of this condition, characterized by various degrees of structural damage of the heart muscle, regardless of the underlying cardiac disorder. Hence, the term also includes physiological conditions instrumental in the development of cardiac hypertrophy, such as elevated blood pressure, aortic stenosis, or myocardial infarction.

"Heart failure" refers to an abnormality of cardiac function where the heart does not pump blood at the rate needed for the requirements of metabolizing tissues. The heart failure can be caused by a number of factors, including ischemic, congenital, rheumatic, or idiopathic forms.

"Congestive heart failure" (CHF) is a progressive pathologic state where the heart is increasingly unable to supply adequate cardiac output (the volume of blood pumped by the heart over time) to deliver the oxygenated blood to peripheral tissues. As CHF progresses, structural and hemodynamic damages occur. While these damages have a variety of manifestations, one characteristic symptom is ventricular hypertrophy. CHF is a common end result of a number of various cardiac disorders.

"Myocardial infarction" generally results from atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries, often with superimposed coronary thrombosis. It may be divided into two major types: transmural infarcts, in which myocardial necrosis involves the full thickness of the ventricular wall, and subendocardial (nontransmural) infarcts,

in which the necrosis involves the subendocardium, the intramural myocardium, or both, without extending all the way through the ventricular wall to the epicardium. Myocardial infarction is known to cause both a change in hemodynamic effects and an alteration in structure in the damaged and healthy zones of the heart. Thus, for example, myocardial infarction reduces the maximum cardiac output and the stroke volume of the heart. Also associated with myocardial infarction is a stimulation of the DNA synthesis occurring in the interstice as well as an increase in the formation of collagen in the areas of the heart not affected.

As a result of the increased stress or strain placed on the heart in prolonged hypertension due, for example, to the increased total peripheral resistance, cardiac hypertrophy has long been associated with "hypertension". A characteristic of the ventricle that becomes hypertrophic as a result of chronic pressure overload is an impaired diastolic performance. Fouad *et al.*, J. Am. Coll. Cardiol., 4: 1500-1506 (1984); Smith *et al.*, J. Am. Coll. Cardiol., 5: 869-874 (1985). A prolonged left ventricular relaxation has been detected in early essential hypertension, in spite of normal or supranormal systolic function. Hartford *et al.*, Hypertension, 6: 329-338 (1984). However, there is no close parallelism between blood pressure levels and cardiac hypertrophy. Although improvement in left ventricular function in response to antihypertensive therapy has been reported in humans, patients variously treated with a diuretic (hydrochlorothiazide), a β-blocker (propranolol), or a calcium channel blocker (diltiazem), have shown reversal of left ventricular hypertrophy, without improvement in diastolic function. Inouye *et al.*, Am. J. Cardiol., 53: 1583-7 (1984).

Another complex cardiac disease associated with cardiac hypertrophy is "hypertrophic cardiomyopathy". This condition is characterized by a great diversity of morphologic, functional, and clinical features (Maron *et al.*, N. Engl. J. Med., 316: 780-789 (1987); Spirito *et al.*, N. Engl. J. Med., 320: 749-755 (1989); Louie and Edwards, Prog. Cardiovasc. Dis., 36: 275-308 (1994); Wigle *et al.*, Circulation, 92: 1680-1692 (1995)), the heterogeneity of which is accentuated by the fact that it afflicts patients of all ages. Spirito *et al.*, N. Engl. J. Med., 336: 775-785 (1997). The causative factors of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy are also diverse and little understood. In general, mutations in genes encoding sarcomeric proteins are associated with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Recent data suggest that β-myosin heavy chain mutations may account for approximately 30 to 40 percent of cases of familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Watkins *et al.*, N. Engl. J. Med., 326: 1108-1114 (1992); Schwartz *et al*, Circulation, 91: 532-540 (1995); Marian and Roberts, Circulation, 92: 1336-1347 (1995); Thierfelder *et al.*, Cell, 77: 701-712 (1994); Watkins *et al.*, Nat. Gen., 11: 434-437 (1995). Besides β-myosin heavy chain, other locations of genetic mutations include cardiac troponin T, alpha topomyosin, cardiac myosin binding protein C, essential myosin light chain, and regulatory myosin light chain. *See*, Malik and Watkins, Curr. Opin. Cardiol., 12: 295-302 (1997).

Supravalvular "aortic stenosis" is an inherited vascular disorder characterized by narrowing of the ascending aorta, but other arteries, including the pulmonary arteries, may also be affected. Untreated aortic stenosis may lead to increased intracardiac pressure resulting in myocardial hypertrophy and eventually heart failure and death. The pathogenesis of this disorder is not fully understood, but hypertrophy and possibly hyperplasia of medial smooth muscle are prominent features of this disorder. It has been reported that molecular variants of the elastin gene are involved in the development and pathogenesis of aortic stenosis. U.S. Patent No. 5,650,282 issued July 22, 1997.

"Valvular regurgitation" occurs as a result of heart diseases resulting in disorders of the cardiac valves.

Various diseases, like rheumatic fever, can cause the shrinking or pulling apart of the valve orifice, while other diseases may result in endocarditis, an inflammation of the endocardium or lining membrane of the atrioventricular orifices and operation of the heart. Defects such as the narrowing of the valve stenosis or the defective closing of the valve result in an accumulation of blood in the heart cavity or regurgitation of blood past the valve. If uncorrected, prolonged valvular stenosis or insufficiency may result in cardiac hypertrophy and associated damage to the heart muscle, which may eventually necessitate valve replacement.

The term "immune related disease" means a disease in which a component of the immune system of a mammal causes, mediates or otherwise contributes to a morbidity in the mammal. Also included are diseases in which stimulation or intervention of the immune response has an ameliorative effect on progression of the disease. Included within this term are immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, etc.

The term "T cell mediated disease" means a disease in which T cells directly or indirectly mediate or otherwise contribute to a morbidity in a mammal. The T cell mediated disease may be associated with cell mediated effects, lymphokine mediated effects, etc., and even effects associated with B cells if the B cells are stimulated, for example, by the lymphokines secreted by T cells.

Examples of immune-related and inflammatory diseases, some of which are immune or T cell mediated, include systemic lupus erythematosis, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile chronic arthritis, spondyloarthropathies, systemic sclerosis (scleroderma), idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis), Sjögren's syndrome, systemic vasculitis, sarcoidosis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria), autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia), thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis), diabetes mellitus, immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis), demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis, inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease), gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease, autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis, allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria, immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis, or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft -versus-host-disease. Infectious diseases including viral diseases such as AIDS (HIV infection), hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E, herpes, etc., bacterial infections, fungal infections, protozoal infections and parasitic infections.

An "autoimmune disease" herein is a disease or disorder arising from and directed against an individual's own tissues or a co-segregate or manifestation thereof or resulting condition therefrom. Examples of autoimmune diseases or disorders include, but are not limited to arthritis (rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriatic arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis), psoriasis, dermatitis including atopic dermatitis; chronic idiopathic urticaria, including chronic autoimmune urticaria, polymyositis/dermatomyositis, toxic epidermal

necrolysis, systemic scleroderma and sclerosis, responses associated with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) (Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis), and IBD with co-segregate of pyoderma gangrenosum, erythema nodosum, primary sclerosing cholangitis, and/or episcleritis), respiratory distress syndrome, including adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), meningitis, IgE-mediated diseases such as anaphylaxis and allergic rhinitis, encephalitis such as Rasmussen's encephalitis, uveitis, colitis such as microscopic colitis and collagenous colitis, glomerulonephritis (GN) such as membranous GN, idiopathic membranous GN, membranous proliferative GN (MPGN), including Type I and Type II, and rapidly progressive GN, allergic conditions, eczema, asthma, conditions involving infiltration of T cells and chronic inflammatory responses, atherosclerosis, autoimmune myocarditis, leukocyte adhesion deficiency, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) such as cutaneous SLE, lupus (including nephritis, cerebritis, pediatric, non-renal, discoid, alopecia), juvenile onset diabetes, multiple sclerosis (MS) such as spino-optical MS, allergic encephalomyelitis, immune responses associated with acute and delayed hypersensitivity mediated by cytokines and T-lymphocytes, tuberculosis, sarcoidosis, granulomatosis including Wegener's granulomatosis, agranulocytosis, vasculitis (including Large Vessel vasculitis (including Polymyalgia Rheumatica and Giant Cell (Takayasu's) Arteritis), Medium Vessel vasculitis (including Kawasaki's Disease and Polyarteritis Nodosa), CNS vasculitis, and ANCA-associated vasculitis , such as Churg-Strauss vasculitis or syndrome (CSS)), aplastic anemia, Coombs positive anemia, Diamond Blackfan anemia, immune hemolytic anemia including autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA), pernicious anemia, pure red cell aplasia (PRCA), Factor VIII deficiency, hemophilia A, autoimmune neutropenia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, diseases involving leukocyte diapedesis, CNS inflammatory disorders, multiple organ injury syndrome, myasthenia gravis, antigen-antibody complex mediated diseases, anti-glomerular basement membrane disease, anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome, allergic neuritis, Bechet disease, Castleman's syndrome, Goodpasture's Syndrome, Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome, Reynaud's syndrome, Sjorgen's syndrome, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, solid organ transplant rejection (including pretreatment for high panel reactive antibody titers, IgA deposit in tissues, and rejection arising from renal transplantation, liver transplantation, intestinal transplantation, cardiac transplantation, etc.), graft versus host disease (GVHD), pemphigoid bullous, pemphigus (including vulgaris, foliaceus, and pemphigus mucus-membrane pemphigoid), autoimmune polyendocrinopathies, Reiter's disease, stiff-man syndrome, immune complex nephritis, IgM polyneuropathies or IgM mediated neuropathy, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), thrombotic throbocytopenic purpura (TTP), thrombocytopenia (as developed by myocardial infarction patients, for example), including autoimmune thrombocytopenia, autoimmune disease of the testis and ovary including autoimune orchitis and oophoritis, primary hypothyroidism; autoimmune endocrine diseases including autoimmune thyroiditis, chronic thyroiditis (Hashimoto's Thyroiditis), subacute thyroiditis, idiopathic hypothyroidism, Addison's disease, Grave's disease, autoimmune polyglandular syndromes (or polyglandular endocrinopathy syndromes), Type I diabetes also referred to as insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM), including pediatric IDDM, and Sheehan's syndrome; autoimmune hepatitis, Lymphoid interstitial pneumonitis (HIV), bronchiolitis obliterans (non-transplant) vs NSIP, Guillain-Barré Syndrome, Berger's Disease (IgA nephropathy), primary biliary cirrhosis, celiac sprue (gluten enteropathy), refractory sprue with co-segregate dermatitis herpetiformis, cryoglobulinemia, amylotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS; Lou Gehrig's disease), coronary artery disease, autoimmune inner ear disease (AIED), autoimmune hearing loss, opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome (OMS), polychondritis such as refractory polychondritis, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, amyloidosis, giant cell hepatitis, scleritis, monoclonal gammopathy of uncertain/unknown

significance (MGUS), peripheral neuropathy, paraneoplastic syndrome, channelopathies such as epilepsy, migraine, arrhythmia, muscular disorders, deafness, blindness, periodic paralysis, and channelopathies of the CNS; autism, inflammatory myopathy, and focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS).

The phrase "anxiety related disorders" refers to disorders of anxiety, mood, and substance abuse, including but not limited to: depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Such disorders include the mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, social anxiety, autism, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, monopolar disorders, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder, enhancement of cognitive function, loss of cognitive function associated with but not limited to Alzheimer's disease, stroke, or traumatic injury to the brain, seizures resulting from disease or injury including but not limited to epilepsy, learning disorders/disabilities, cerebral palsy. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

The term "lipid metabolic disorder" refers to abnormal clinical chemistry levels of cholesterol and triglycerides, wherein elevated levels of these lipids is an indication for atherosclerosis. Additionally, abnormal serum lipid levels may be an indication of various cardiovascular diseases including hypertension, stroke, coronary artery diseases, diabetes and/or obesity.

The phrase "eye abnormality" refers to such potential disorders of the eye as they may be related to atherosclerosis or various ophthalmological abnormalities. Such disorders include but are not limited to the following: retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, restenosis, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis. Cataracts are also considered an eye abnormality and are associated with such systemic diseases as: Human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15 condition, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypothroidisms, or Conradi syndrome. Other ocular developmental anomalies include: Aniridia, anterior segment and dysgenesis syndrome. Cataracts may also occur as a result of an intraocular infection or inflammation (uveitis).

A "growth inhibitory amount" of an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-

PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding oligopeptide or PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding organic molecule is an amount capable of inhibiting the growth of a cell, especially tumor, e.g., cancer cell, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. A "growth inhibitory amount" of an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071,

PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding oligopeptide or PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding organic molecule for purposes of inhibiting neoplastic cell growth may be determined empirically and in a routine manner.

A "cytotoxic amount" of an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding oligopeptide or PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding organic molecule is an amount capable of causing the destruction of a cell, especially tumor, e.g., cancer cell, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. A "cytotoxic amount" of an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-

PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding oligopeptide or PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding organic molecule for purposes of inhibiting neoplastic cell growth may be determined empirically and in a routine manner.

The term "antibody" is used in the broadest sense and specifically covers, for example, single anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody monoclonal antibodies (including agonist, antagonist, and neutralizing antibodies), anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-

PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody compositions with polyepitopic specificity, polyclonal antibodies, single chain anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibodies, and fragments of anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibodies (see below) as long as they exhibit the desired biological or immunological activity. The term "immunoglobulin" (Ig) is used interchangeable with antibody herein.

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

The basic 4-chain antibody unit is a heterotetrameric glycoprotein composed of two identical light (L) chains and two identical heavy (H) chains (an IgM antibody consists of 5 of the basic heterotetramer unit along with an additional polypeptide called J chain, and therefore contain 10 antigen binding sites, while secreted IgA antibodies can polymerize to form polyvalent assemblages comprising 2-5 of the basic 4-chain units along with J chain). In the case of IgGs, the 4-chain unit is generally about 150,000 daltons. Each L chain is linked to a H chain by one covalent disulfide bond, while the two H chains are linked to each other by one or more disulfide bonds depending on the H chain isotype. Each H and L chain also has regularly spaced intrachain disulfide bridges. Each H chain has at the N-terminus, a variable domain (V_H) followed by three constant domains (C_H) for each of the α

and γ chains and four C_H domains for μ and ϵ isotypes. Each L chain has at the N-terminus, a variable domain (V_L) followed by a constant domain (C_L) at its other end. The V_L is aligned with the V_H and the C_L is aligned with the first constant domain of the heavy chain (C_H 1). Particular amino acid residues are believed to form an interface between the light chain and heavy chain variable domains. The pairing of a V_H and V_L together forms a single antigen-binding site. For the structure and properties of the different classes of antibodies, see, e.g., Basic and Clinical Immunology, 8th edition, Daniel P. Stites, Abba I. Terr and Tristram G. Parslow (eds.), Appleton & Lange, Norwalk, CT, 1994, page 71 and Chapter 6.

The L chain from any vertebrate species can be assigned to one of two clearly distinct types, called kappa and lambda, based on the amino acid sequences of their constant domains. Depending on the amino acid sequence of the constant domain of their heavy chains (C_H), immunoglobulins can be assigned to different classes or isotypes. There are five classes of immunoglobulins: IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM, having heavy chains designated α, δ, ϵ, γ, and μ, respectively. The γ and α classes are further divided into subclasses on the basis of relatively minor differences in C_H sequence and function, e.g., humans express the following subclasses: IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1, and IgA2.

The term "variable" refers to the fact that certain segments of the variable domains differ extensively in sequence among antibodies. The V domain mediates antigen binding and define specificity of a particular antibody for its particular antigen. However, the variability is not evenly distributed across the 110-amino acid span of the variable domains. Instead, the V regions consist of relatively invariant stretches called framework regions (FRs) of 15-30 amino acids separated by shorter regions of extreme variability called "hypervariable regions" that are each 9-12 amino acids long. The variable domains of native heavy and light chains each comprise four FRs, largely adopting a β -sheet configuration, connected by three hypervariable regions, which form loops connecting, and in some cases forming part of, the β -sheet structure. The hypervariable regions in each chain are held together in close proximity by the FRs and, with the hypervariable regions from the other chain, contribute to the formation of the antigen-binding site of antibodies (see Kabat et al., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. (1991)). The constant domains are not involved directly in binding an antibody to an antigen, but exhibit various effector functions, such as participation of the antibody in antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC).

The term "hypervariable region" when used herein refers to the amino acid residues of an antibody which are responsible for antigen-binding. The hypervariable region generally comprises amino acid residues from a "complementarity determining region" or "CDR" (e.g. around about residues 24-34 (L1), 50-56 (L2) and 89-97 (L3) in the V_L, and around about 1-35 (H1), 50-65 (H2) and 95-102 (H3) in the V_H; Kabat et al., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. (1991)) and/or those residues from a "hypervariable loop" (e.g. residues 26-32 (L1), 50-52 (L2) and 91-96 (L3) in the V_L, and 26-32 (H1), 53-55 (H2) and 96-101 (H3) in the V_H; Chothia and Lesk J. Mol. Biol. 196:901-917 (1987)).

The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally occurring mutations that may be present in minor amounts. Monoclonal antibodies are highly specific, being directed against a single antigenic site. Furthermore, in contrast to polyclonal antibody preparations

which include different antibodies directed against different determinants (epitopes), each monoclonal antibody is directed against a single determinant on the antigen. In addition to their specificity, the monoclonal antibodies are advantageous in that they may be synthesized uncontaminated by other antibodies. The modifier "monoclonal" is not to be construed as requiring production of the antibody by any particular method. For example, the monoclonal antibodies useful in the present invention may be prepared by the hybridoma methodology first described by Kohler et al., Nature, 256:495 (1975), or may be made using recombinant DNA methods in bacterial, eukaryotic animal or plant cells (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567). The "monoclonal antibodies" may also be isolated from phage antibody libraries using the techniques described in Clackson et al., Nature, 352:624-628 (1991) and Marks et al., J. Mol. Biol., 222:581-597 (1991), for example.

The monoclonal antibodies herein include "chimeric" antibodies in which a portion of the heavy and/or light chain is identical with or homologous to corresponding sequences in antibodies derived from a particular species or belonging to a particular antibody class or subclass, while the remainder of the chain(s) is identical with or homologous to corresponding sequences in antibodies derived from another species or belonging to another antibody class or subclass, as well as fragments of such antibodies, so long as they exhibit the desired biological activity (see U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; and Morrison et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 81:6851-6855 (1984)). Chimeric antibodies of interest herein include "primatized" antibodies comprising variable domain antigen-binding sequences derived from a non-human primate (e.g. Old World Monkey, Ape etc), and human constant region sequences.

An "intact" antibody is one which comprises an antigen-binding site as well as a C_L and at least heavy chain constant domains, C_H1, C_H2 and C_H3. The constant domains may be native sequence constant domains (e.g. human native sequence constant domains) or amino acid sequence variant thereof. Preferably, the intact antibody has one or more effector functions.

"Antibody fragments" comprise a portion of an intact antibody, preferably the antigen binding or variable region of the intact antibody. Examples of antibody fragments include Fab, Fab', $F(ab')_2$, and Fv fragments; diabodies; linear antibodies (see U.S. Patent No. 5,641,870, Example 2; Zapata et al., Protein Eng. 8(10): 1057-1062 [1995]); single-chain antibody molecules; and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments.

Papain digestion of antibodies produces two identical antigen-binding fragments, called "Fab" fragments, and a residual "Fc" fragment, a designation reflecting the ability to crystallize readily. The Fab fragment consists of an entire L chain along with the variable region domain of the H chain (V_H), and the first constant domain of one heavy chain (C_H 1). Each Fab fragment is monovalent with respect to antigen binding, i.e., it has a single antigen-binding site. Pepsin treatment of an antibody yields a single large $F(ab')_2$ fragment which roughly corresponds to two disulfide linked Fab fragments having divalent antigen-binding activity and is still capable of cross-linking antigen. Fab' fragments differ from Fab fragments by having additional few residues at the carboxy terminus of the C_H 1 domain including one or more cysteines from the antibody hinge region. Fab'-SH is the designation herein for Fab' in which the cysteine residue(s) of the constant domains bear a free thiol group. $F(ab')_2$ antibody fragments originally were produced as pairs of Fab' fragments which have hinge cysteines between them. Other chemical couplings of antibody fragments are also known.

The Fc fragment comprises the carboxy-terminal portions of both H chains held together by disulfides. The effector functions of antibodies are determined by sequences in the Fc region, which region is also the part

recognized by Fc receptors (FcR) found on certain types of cells.

"Fv" is the minimum antibody fragment which contains a complete antigen-recognition and -binding site. This fragment consists of a dimer of one heavy- and one light-chain variable region domain in tight, non-covalent association. From the folding of these two domains emanate six hypervariable loops (3 loops each from the H and L chain) that contribute the amino acid residues for antigen binding and confer antigen binding specificity to the antibody. However, even a single variable domain (or half of an Fv comprising only three CDRs specific for an antigen) has the ability to recognize and bind antigen, although at a lower affinity than the entire binding site.

"Single-chain Fv" also abbreviated as "sFv" or "scFv" are antibody fragments that comprise the V_H and V_L antibody domains connected into a single polypeptide chain. Preferably, the sFv polypeptide further comprises a polypeptide linker between the V_H and V_L domains which enables the sFv to form the desired structure for antigen binding. For a review of sFv, see Pluckthun in The Pharmacology of Monoclonal Antibodies, vol. 113, Rosenburg and Moore eds., Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 269-315 (1994); Borrebaeck 1995, infra.

The term "diabodies" refers to small antibody fragments prepared by constructing sFv fragments (see preceding paragraph) with short linkers (about 5-10 residues) between the V_H and V_L domains such that inter-chain but not intra-chain pairing of the V domains is achieved, resulting in a bivalent fragment, i.e., fragment having two antigen-binding sites. Bispecific diabodies are heterodimers of two "crossover" sFv fragments in which the V_H and V_L domains of the two antibodies are present on different polypeptide chains. Diabodies are described more fully in, for example, EP 404,097; WO 93/11161; and Hollinger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90:6444-6448 (1993).

"Humanized" forms of non-human (e.g., rodent) antibodies are chimeric antibodies that contain minimal sequence derived from the non-human antibody. For the most part, humanized antibodies are human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a hypervariable region of the recipient are replaced by residues from a hypervariable region of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat, rabbit or non-human primate having the desired antibody specificity, affinity, and capability. In some instances, framework region (FR) residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Furthermore, humanized antibodies may comprise residues that are not found in the recipient antibody or in the donor antibody. These modifications are made to further refine antibody performance. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the hypervariable loops correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FRs are those of a human immunoglobulin sequence. The humanized antibody optionally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin. For further details, see Jones et al., Nature 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., Nature 332:323-329 (1988); and Presta, Curr. Op. Struct. Biol. 2:593-596 (1992).

A "species-dependent antibody," e.g., a mammalian anti-human IgE antibody, is an antibody which has a stronger binding affinity for an antigen from a first mammalian species than it has for a homologue of that antigen from a second mammalian species. Normally, the species-dependent antibody "bind specifically" to a human antigen (i.e., has a binding affinity (Kd) value of no more than about 1×10^{-7} M, preferably no more than about 1×10^{-8} and most preferably no more than about 1×10^{-9} M) but has a binding affinity for a homologue of the antigen from a second non-human mammalian species which is at least about 50 fold, or at least about 500 fold, or at least

about 1000 fold, weaker than its binding affinity for the human antigen. The species-dependent antibody can be of any of the various types of antibodies as defined above, but preferably is a humanized or human antibody.

A "PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding oligopeptide" is an oligopeptide that binds, preferably specifically, to a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide as described herein. PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding oligopeptides may be chemically synthesized using known oligopeptide synthesis methodology or may be prepared and purified using recombinant technology. PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding oligopeptides usually are or are at least about 5 amino acids in length, alternatively are or are at least about 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, or 100 amino acids in length or more, wherein such oligopeptides that are capable of binding, preferably specifically, to a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide as described herein. PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474,

PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding oligopeptides may be identified without undue experimentation using well known techniques. In this regard, it is noted that techniques for screening oligopeptide libraries for oligopeptides that are capable of specifically binding to a polypeptide target are well known in the art (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,556,762, 5,750,373, 4,708,871, 4,833,092, 5,223,409, 5,403,484, 5,571,689, 5,663,143; PCT Publication Nos. WO 84/03506 and WO84/03564; Geysen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 81:3998-4002 (1984); Geysen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 82:178-182 (1985); Geysen et al., in Synthetic Peptides as Antigens, 130-149 (1986); Geysen et al., J. Immunol. Meth., 102:259-274 (1987); Schoofs et al., J. Immunol., 140:611-616 (1988), Cwirla, S. E. et al. (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:6378; Lowman, H.B. et al. (1991) Biochemistry, 30:10832; Clackson, T. et al. (1991) Nature, 352: 624; Marks, J. D. et al. (1991), J. Mol. Biol., 222:581; Kang, A.S. et al. (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 88:8363, and Smith, G. P. (1991) Current Opin. Biotechnol., 2:668).

A "PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding organic molecule" is an organic molecule other than an oligopeptide or antibody as defined herein that binds, preferably specifically, to a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide as described herein. PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding organic molecules may be identified and chemically synthesized using known methodology (see, e.g., PCT Publication Nos. WO00/00823 and WO00/39585). PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding organic molecules are usually less than about 2000 daltons in size, alternatively less than about 1500, 750, 500, 250 or 200 daltons in size, wherein such

organic molecules that are capable of binding, preferably specifically, to a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide as described herein may be identified without undue experimentation using well known techniques. In this regard, it is noted that techniques for screening organic molecule libraries for molecules that are capable of binding to a polypeptide target are well known in the art (see, e.g., PCT Publication Nos. WO00/00823 and WO00/39585).

An antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule "which binds" an antigen of interest, e.g. a tumor-associated polypeptide antigen target, is one that binds the antigen with sufficient affinity such that the antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule is preferably useful as a diagnostic and/or therapeutic agent in targeting a cell or tissue expressing the antigen, and does not significantly cross-react with other proteins. The extent of binding of the antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule to a "non-target" protein will be less than about 10% of the binding of the antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule to its particular target protein as determined by fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) analysis or radioimmunoprecipitation (RIA). With regard to the binding of an antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule to a target molecule, the term "specific binding" or "specifically binds to" or is "specific for" a particular polypeptide or an epitope on a particular polypeptide target means binding that is measurably different from a non-specific interaction. Specific binding can be measured, for example, by determining binding of a molecule compared to binding of a control molecule, which generally is a molecule of similar structure that does not have binding activity. For example, specific binding can be determined by competition with a control molecule that is similar to the target, for example, an excess of non-labeled target. In this case, specific binding is indicated if the binding of the labeled target to a probe is competitively inhibited by excess unlabeled target. The term "specific binding" or "specifically binds to" or is "specific for" a particular polypeptide or an epitope on a particular polypeptide target as used herein can be exhibited, for example, by a molecule having a Kd for the target of at least about 10^{-4} M, alternatively at least about 10^{-5} M, alternatively at least about 10^{-6} M, alternatively at least about 10^{-7} M, alternatively at least about 10^{-8} M, alternatively at least about 10^{-9} M, alternatively at least about 10^{-10} M, alternatively at least about 10^{-11} M, alternatively at least about 10^{-12} M, or greater. The term "specific binding" refers to binding where a molecule binds to a particular polypeptide or epitope on a particular polypeptide without substantially binding to any other polypeptide or polypeptide epitope.

An antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule that "inhibits the growth of tumor cells expressing a "PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161" or a "growth inhibitory" antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule

is one which results in measurable growth inhibition of cancer cells expressing or overexpressing the appropriate PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may be a transmembrane polypeptide expressed on the surface of a cancer cell or may be a polypeptide that is produced and secreted by a cancer cell. Preferred growth inhibitory anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibodies, oligopeptides or organic molecules inhibit growth of PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-expressing tumor cells by or by greater than 20%, preferably from about 20% to about 50%, and even more preferably, by or by greater than 50% (e.g., from about 50% to about 100%) as compared to the appropriate control, the control typically being tumor cells not treated with the antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule being tested. Growth inhibition can be measured at an antibody concentration of about 0.1 to 30 μg/ml or about 0.5 nM to 200 nM in cell culture, where the growth inhibition is determined 1-10 days after exposure of the tumor cells to the antibody. Growth inhibition of tumor cells *in vivo* can be determined in various ways. The antibody is growth inhibitory *in vivo* if administration of the anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-

PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody at about 1 μg/kg to about 100 mg/kg body weight results in reduction in tumor size or tumor cell proliferation within about 5 days to 3 months from the first administration of the antibody, preferably within about 5 to 30 days.

An antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule which "induces apoptosis" is one which induces programmed cell death as determined by binding of annexin V, fragmentation of DNA, cell shrinkage, dilation of endoplasmic reticulum, cell fragmentation, and/or formation of membrane vesicles (called apoptotic bodies). The cell is usually one which overexpresses a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Preferably the cell is a tumor cell, e.g., a prostate, breast, ovarian, stomach, endometrial, lung, kidney, colon, bladder cell. Various methods are available for evaluating the cellular events associated with apoptosis. For example, phosphatidyl serine (PS) translocation can be measured by annexin binding; DNA fragmentation can be evaluated through DNA laddering; and nuclear/chromatin condensation along with DNA fragmentation can be evaluated by any increase in hypodiploid cells. Preferably, the antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule which induces apoptosis is one which results in or in about 2 to 50 fold, preferably in or in about 5 to 50 fold, and most preferably in or in about 10 to 50 fold, induction of annexin binding relative to untreated cell in an annexin binding assay.

Antibody "effector functions" refer to those biological activities attributable to the Fc region (a native sequence Fc region or amino acid sequence variant Fc region) of an antibody, and vary with the antibody isotype. Examples of antibody effector functions include: C1q binding and complement dependent cytotoxicity; Fc receptor binding; antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC); phagocytosis; down regulation of cell surface receptors (e.g., B cell receptor); and B cell activation.

"Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity" or "ADCC" refers to a form of cytotoxicity in which secreted Ig bound onto Fc receptors (FcRs) present on certain cytotoxic cells (e.g., Natural Killer (NK) cells, neutrophils, and macrophages) enable these cytotoxic effector cells to bind specifically to an antigen-bearing target cell and subsequently kill the target cell with cytotoxins. The antibodies "arm" the cytotoxic cells and are absolutely required for such killing. The primary cells for mediating ADCC, NK cells, express FcγRIII only, whereas monocytes express FcγRI, FcγRII and FcγRIII. FcR expression on hematopoietic cells is summarized in Table 3 on page 464 of Ravetch and Kinet, Annu. Rev. Immunol. 9:457-92 (1991). To assess ADCC activity of a molecule of interest, an *in vitro* ADCC assay, such as that described in US Patent No. 5,500,362 or 5,821,337 may be performed. Useful effector cells for such assays include peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and Natural Killer (NK) cells. Alternatively, or additionally, ADCC activity of the molecule of interest may be assessed *in vivo*, e.g., in a animal model such as that disclosed in Clynes et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95:652-656 (1998).

"Fc receptor" or "FcR" describes a receptor that binds to the Fc region of an antibody. The preferred FcR

is a native sequence human FcR. Moreover, a preferred FcR is one which binds an IgG antibody (a gamma receptor) and includes receptors of the FcγRI, FcγRII and FcγRIII subclasses, including allelic variants and alternatively spliced forms of these receptors. FcγRII receptors include FcγRIIA (an "activating receptor") and FcγRIIB (an "inhibiting receptor"), which have similar amino acid sequences that differ primarily in the cytoplasmic domains thereof. Activating receptor FcγRIIA contains an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) in its cytoplasmic domain. Inhibiting receptor FcγRIIB contains an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motif (ITIM) in its cytoplasmic domain. (see review M. in Daëron, Annu. Rev. Immunol. 15:203-234 (1997)). FcRs are reviewed in Ravetch and Kinet, Annu. Rev. Immunol. 9:457-492 (1991); Capel et al., Immunomethods 4:25-34 (1994); and de Haas et al., J. Lab. Clin. Med. 126:330-41 (1995). Other FcRs, including those to be identified in the future, are encompassed by the term "FcR" herein. The term also includes the neonatal receptor, FcRn, which is responsible for the transfer of maternal IgGs to the fetus (Guyer et al., J. Immunol. 117:587 (1976) and Kim et al., J. Immunol. 24:249 (1994)).

"Human effector cells" are leukocytes which express one or more FcRs and perform effector functions. Preferably, the cells express at least FcγRIII and perform ADCC effector function. Examples of human leukocytes which mediate ADCC include peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC), natural killer (NK) cells, monocytes, cytotoxic T cells and neutrophils; with PBMCs and NK cells being preferred. The effector cells may be isolated from a native source, e.g., from blood.

"Complement dependent cytotoxicity" or "CDC" refers to the lysis of a target cell in the presence of complement. Activation of the classical complement pathway is initiated by the binding of the first component of the complement system (C1q) to antibodies (of the appropriate subclass) which are bound to their cognate antigen. To assess complement activation, a CDC assay, e.g., as described in Gazzano-Santoro et al., J. Immunol. Methods 202:163 (1996), may be performed.

The terms "cancer" and "cancerous" refer to or describe the physiological condition in mammals that is typically characterized by unregulated cell growth. Examples of cancer include but are not limited to, carcinoma, lymphoma, blastoma, sarcoma, and leukemia. More particular examples of such cancers include squamous cell cancer, lung cancer (including small-cell lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, adenocarcinoma of the lung, and squamous carcinoma of the lung), cancer of the peritoneum, hepatocellular cancer, gastric or stomach cancer (including gastrointestinal cancer), pancreatic cancer, glioblastoma, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, bladder cancer, hepatoma, breast cancer, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, endometrial or uterine carcinoma, salivary gland carcinoma, kidney or renal cancer, liver cancer, prostate cancer, vulval cancer, thyroid cancer, hepatic carcinoma and various types of head and neck cancer, as well as B-cell lymphoma (including low grade/follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL); small lymphocytic (SL) NHL; intermediate grade/follicular NHL; intermediate grade diffuse NHL; high grade immunoblastic NHL; high grade lymphoblastic NHL; high grade small non-cleaved cell NHL; bulky disease NHL; mantle cell lymphoma; AIDS-related lymphoma; and Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia); chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL); acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL); Hairy cell leukemia; chronic myeloblastic leukemia; and post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD). Preferably, the cancer comprises a tumor that expresses an IGF receptor, more preferably breast cancer, lung cancer, colorectal cancer, or prostate cancer, and most preferably breast or prostate cancer.

A "chemotherapeutic agent" is a chemical compound useful in the treatment of cancer. Examples of

chemotherapeutic agents include alkylating agents such as thiotepa and CYTOXAN® cyclosphosphamide; alkyl sulfonates such as busulfan, improsulfan and piposulfan; aziridines such as benzodopa, carboquone, meturedopa, and uredopa; ethylenimines and methylamelamines including altretamine, triethylenemelamine, trietylenephosphoramide, triethiylenethiophosphoramide and trimethylolomelamine; acetogenins (especially bullatacin and bullatacinone); a camptothecin (including the synthetic analogue topotecan); bryostatin; callystatin; CC-1065 (including its adozelesin, carzelesin and bizelesin synthetic analogues); cryptophycins (particularly cryptophycin 1 and cryptophycin 8); dolastatin; duocarmycin (including the synthetic analogues, KW-2189 and CB1-TM1); eleutherobin; pancratistatin; a sarcodictyin; spongistatin; nitrogen mustards such as chlorambucil, chlornaphazine, cholophosphamide, estramustine, ifosfamide, mechlorethamine, mechlorethamine oxide hydrochloride, melphalan, novembichin, phenesterine, prednimustine, trofosfamide, uracil mustard; nitrosureas such as carmustine, chlorozotocin, fotemustine, lomustine, nimustine, and ranimnustine; antibiotics such as the enediyne antibiotics (e. g., calicheamicin, especially calicheamicin gamma1I and calicheamicin omegaI1 (see, e.g., Agnew, Chem Intl. Ed. Engl., 33: 183-186 (1994)); dynemicin, including dynemicin A; bisphosphonates, such as clodronate; an esperamicin; as well as neocarzinostatin chromophore and related chromoprotein enediyne antiobiotic chromophores), aclacinomysins, actinomycin, authramycin, azaserine, bleomycins, cactinomycin, carabicin, carminomycin, carzinophilin, chromomycinis, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, detorubicin, 6-diazo-5-oxo-L-norleucine, ADRIAMYCIN® doxorubicin (including morpholino-doxorubicin, cyanomorpholino-doxorubicin, 2-pyrrolino-doxorubicin and deoxydoxorubicin), epirubicin, esorubicin, idarubicin, marcellomycin, mitomycins such as mitomycin C, mycophenolic acid, nogalamycin, olivomycins, peplomycin, potfiromycin, puromycin, quelamycin, rodorubicin, streptonigrin, streptozocin, tubercidin, ubenimex, zinostatin, zorubicin; anti-metabolites such as methotrexate and 5-fluorouracil (5-FU); folic acid analogues such as denopterin, methotrexate, pteropterin, trimetrexate; purine analogs such as fludarabine, 6-mercaptopurine, thiamiprine, thioguanine; pyrimidine analogs such as ancitabine, azacitidine, 6-azauridine, carmofur, cytarabine, dideoxyuridine, doxifluridine, enocitabine, floxuridine; androgens such as calusterone, dromostanolone propionate, epitiostanol, mepitiostane, testolactone; anti- adrenals such as aminoglutethimide, mitotane, trilostane; folic acid replenisher such as frolinic acid; aceglatone; aldophosphamide glycoside; aminolevulinic acid; eniluracil; amsacrine; bestrabucil; bisantrene; edatraxate; defofamine; demecolcine; diaziquone; elfornithine; elliptinium acetate; an epothilone; etoglucid; gallium nitrate; hydroxyurea; lentinan; lonidainine; maytansinoids such as maytansine and ansamitocins; mitoguazone; mitoxantrone; mopidanmol; nitraerine; pentostatin; phenamet; pirarubicin; losoxantrone; podophyllinic acid; 2- ethylhydrazide; procarbazine; PSK® polysaccharide complex (JHS Natural Products, Eugene, OR); razoxane; rhizoxin; sizofiran; spirogermanium; tenuazonic acid; triaziquone; 2,2',2"-trichlorotriethylamine; trichothecenes (especially T-2 toxin, verracurin A, roridin A and anguidine); urethan; vindesine; dacarbazine; mannomustine; mitobronitol; mitolactol; pipobroman; gacytosine; arabinoside ("Ara-C"); cyclophosphamide; thiotepa; taxoids, e.g., TAXOL® paclitaxel (Bristol-Myers Squibb Oncology, Princeton, N.J.), ABRAXANE™ Cremophor-free, albumin-engineered nanoparticle formulation of paclitaxel (American Pharmaceutical Partners, Schaumberg, Illinois), and TAXOTERE® doxetaxel (Rhône- Poulenc Rorer, Antony, France); chloranbucil; GEMZAR® gemcitabine; 6- thioguanine; mercaptopurine; methotrexate; platinum analogs such as cisplatin and carboplatin; vinblastine; platinum; etoposide (VP-16); ifosfamide; mitoxantrone; vincristine; NAVELBINE® vinorelbine; novantrone; teniposide; edatrexate; daunomycin; aminopterin; xeloda; ibandronate;

CPT-11; topoisomerase inhibitor RFS 2000; difluorometlhylornithine (DMFO); retinoids such as retinoic acid; capecitabine; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, acids or derivatives of any of the above.

Also included in this definition are anti-hormonal agents that act to regulate or inhibit hormone action on tumors such as anti-estrogens and selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs), including, for example, tamoxifen (including NOLVADEX® tamoxifen), raloxifene, droloxifene, 4-hydroxytamoxifen, trioxifene, keoxifene, LY117018, onapristone, and FARESTON· toremifene; aromatase inhibitors that inhibit the enzyme aromatase, which regulates estrogen production in the adrenal glands, such as, for example, 4(5)-imidazoles, aminoglutethimide, MEGASE® megestrol acetate, AROMASIN® exemestane, formestanie, fadrozole, RIVISOR® vorozole, FEMARA® letrozole, and ARIMIDEX® anastrozole; and anti-androgens such as flutamide, nilutamide, bicalutamide, leuprolide, and goserelin; as well as troxacitabine (a 1,3-dioxolane nucleoside cytosine analog); antisense oligonucleotides, particularly those which inhibit expression of genes in signaling pathways implicated in abherant cell proliferation, such as, for example, PKC-alpha, Ralf and H-Ras; ribozymes such as a VEGF expression inhibitor (e.g., ANGIOZYME® ribozyme) and a HER2 expression inhibitor; vaccines such as gene therapy vaccines, for example, ALLOVECTIN® vaccine, LEUVECTIN® vaccine, and VAXID® vaccine; PROLEUKIN® rIL-2; LURTOTECAN® topoisomerase 1 inhibitor; ABARELIX® rmRH; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, acids or derivatives of any of the above.

The terms "cell proliferative disorder" and "proliferative disorder" refer to disorders that are associated with some degree of abnormal cell proliferation. In one aspect of the invention, the cell proliferative disorder is cancer.

"Tumor", as used herein, refers to all neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, whether malignant or benign, and all pre-cancerous and cancerous cells and tissues.

An antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule which "induces cell death" is one which causes a viable cell to become nonviable. The cell is one which expresses a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, preferably a cell that overexpresses a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide as compared to a normal cell of the same tissue type. The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196,

PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may be a transmembrane polypeptide expressed on the surface of a cancer cell or may be a polypeptide that is produced and secreted by a cancer cell. Preferably, the cell is a cancer cell, e.g., a breast, ovarian, stomach, endometrial, salivary gland, lung, kidney, colon, thyroid, pancreatic or bladder cell. Cell death *in vitro* may be determined in the absence of complement and immune effector cells to distinguish cell death induced by antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) or complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). Thus, the assay for cell death may be performed using heat inactivated serum (i.e., in the absence of complement) and in the absence of immune effector cells. To determine whether the antibody, oligopeptide or other organic molecule is able to induce cell death, loss of membrane integrity as evaluated by uptake of propidium iodide (PI), trypan blue (see Moore et al. Cytotechnology 17:1-11 (1995)) or 7AAD can be assessed relative to untreated cells. Preferred cell death-inducing antibodies, oligopeptides or other organic molecules are those which induce PI uptake in the PI uptake assay in BT474 cells.

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

The word "label" when used herein refers to a detectable compound or composition which is conjugated directly or indirectly to the antibody so as to generate a "labeled" antibody. The label may be detectable by itself (e.g. radioisotope labels or fluorescent labels) or, in the case of an enzymatic label, may catalyze chemical alteration of a substrate compound or composition which is detectable.

"Replication-preventing agent" is an agent wherein replication, function, and/or growth of the cells is inhibited or prevented, or cells are destroyed, no matter what the mechanism, such as by apoptosis, angiostasis, cytosis, tumoricide, mytosis inhibition, blocking cell cycle progression, arresting cell growth, binding to tumors, acting as cellular mediators, etc. Such agents include a chemotherapeutic agent, cytotoxic agent, cytokine, growth-inhibitory agent, or anti-hormonal agent, e.g., an anti-estrogen compound such as tamoxifen, an anti-progesterone such as onapristone (see, EP 616 812); or an anti-androgen such as flutamide, as well as aromidase inhibitors, or a hormonal agent such as an androgen.

The term "cytotoxic agent" as used herein refers to a substance that inhibits or prevents the function of cells and/or causes destruction of cells. The term is intended to include radioactive isotopes (e.g., At^{211}, I^{131}, I^{125}, Y^{90}, Re^{186}, Re^{188}, Sm^{153}, Bi^{212}, P^{32} and radioactive isotopes of Lu), chemotherapeutic agents e.g. methotrexate, adriamicin, vinca alkaloids (vincristine, vinblastine, etoposide), doxorubicin, melphalan, mitomycin C, chlorambucil, daunorubicin or other intercalating agents, enzymes and fragments thereof such as nucleolytic enzymes, antibiotics, and toxins such as small molecule toxins or enzymatically active toxins of bacterial, fungal, plant or animal origin, including fragments and/or variants thereof, and the various antitumor or anticancer agents

disclosed below. Other cytotoxic agents are described below. A tumoricidal agent causes destruction of tumor cells.

Preferred cytotoxic agents herein for the specific tumor types to use in combination with the antagonists herein are as follows:

1. Prostate cancer: androgens, docetaxel, paclitaxel, estramustine, doxorubicin, mitoxantrone, antibodies to ErbB2 domain(s) such as 2C4 (WO 01/00245; hybridoma ATCC HB-12697), which binds to a region in the extracellular domain of ErbB2 (e.g., any one or more residues in the region from about residue 22 to about residue 584 of ErbB2, inclusive), AVASTIN™ anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), TARCEVA™ OSI-774 (erlotinib) (Genenetech and OSI Pharmaceuticals), or other epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors (EGFR TKI's).

2. Stomach cancer: 5-fluorouracil (5FU), XELODA™ capecitabine, methotrexate, etoposide, cisplatin/carboplatin, pacliitaxel, docetaxel, gemcitabine, doxorubicin, and CPT-11 (camptothcin-11; irinotecan, USA Brand Name: CAMPTOSAR®).

3. Pancreatic cancer: gemcitabine, 5FU, XELODA™ capecitabine, CPT-11, docetaxel, paclitaxel, cisplatin, carboplatin, TARCEVA™ erlotinib, and other EGFR TKI's.

4. Colorectal cancer: 5FU, XELODA™ capecitabine, CPT-11, oxaliplatin, AVASTIN™ anti-VEGF, TARCEVA™ erlotinib and other EGFR TKI's, and ERBITUX™ (formerly known as IMC-C225) human:murine-chimerized monoclonal antibody that binds to EGFR and blocks the ability of EGF to initiate receptor activation and signaling to the tumor.

5. Renal cancer: IL-2, interferon alpha, AVASTIN™ anti-VEGF, MEGACE™ (Megestrol acetate) progestin, vinblastine, TARCEVA™ erlotinib, and other EGFR TKI's.

A "growth inhibitory agent" when used herein refers to a compound or composition which inhibits growth of a cell, especially a PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-expressing cancer cell, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Thus, the growth inhibitory agent may be one which significantly reduces the percentage of PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-expressing cells in S phase. Examples of growth inhibitory agents include agents that block cell cycle progression (at a place other than S phase), such as agents that induce G1 arrest and M-phase arrest. Classical M-phase blockers include the vincas (vincristine and vinblastine), taxanes, and topoisomerase II inhibitors such as doxorubicin, epirubicin, daunorubicin, etoposide, and bleomycin. Those agents that arrest G1 also spill over

into S-phase arrest, for example, DNA alkylating agents such as tamoxifen, prednisone, dacarbazine, mechlorethamine, cisplatin, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, and ara-C. Further information can be found in The Molecular Basis of Cancer, Mendelsohn and Israel, eds., Chapter 1, entitled "Cell cycle regulation, oncogenes, and antineoplastic drugs" by Murakami et al. (WB Saunders: Philadelphia, 1995), especially p. 13. The taxanes (paclitaxel and docetaxel) are anticancer drugs both derived from the yew tree. Docetaxel (TAXOTERE®, Rhone-Poulenc Rorer), derived from the European yew, is a semisynthetic analogue of paclitaxel (TAXOL®, Bristol-Myers Squibb). Paclitaxel and docetaxel promote the assembly of microtubules from tubulin dimers and stabilize microtubules by preventing depolymerization, which results in the inhibition of mitosis in cells.

"Doxorubicin" is an anthracycline antibiotic. The full chemical name of doxorubicin is (8S-cis)-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-α-L-lyxo-hexapyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-8-(hydroxyacetyl)-1-methoxy-5,12-naphthacenedione.

The term "cytokine" is a generic term for proteins released by one cell population which act on another cell as intercellular mediators. Examples of such cytokines are lymphokines, monokines, and traditional polypeptide hormones. Included among the cytokines are growth hormone such as human growth hormone, N-methionyl human growth hormone, and bovine growth hormone; parathyroid hormone; thyroxine; insulin; proinsulin; relaxin; prorelaxin; glycoprotein hormones such as follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), and luteinizing hormone (LH); hepatic growth factor; fibroblast growth factor; prolactin; placental lactogen; tumor necrosis factor-α and -β; mullerian-inhibiting substance; mouse gonadotropin-associated peptide; inhibin; activin; vascular endothelial growth factor; integrin; thrombopoietin (TPO); nerve growth factors such as NGF-β; platelet-growth factor; transforming growth factors (TGFs) such as TGF-α and TGF-β; insulin-like growth factor-I and -II; erythropoietin (EPO); osteoinductive factors; interferons such as interferon -α, -β, and -γ; colony stimulating factors (CSFs) such as macrophage-CSF (M-CSF); granulocyte-macrophage-CSF (GM-CSF); and granulocyte-CSF (G-CSF); interleukins (ILs) such as IL-1, IL- 1a, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-11, IL-12; a tumor necrosis factor such as TNF-α or TNF-ß; and other polypeptide factors including LIF and kit ligand (KL). As used herein, the term cytokine includes proteins from natural sources or from recombinant cell culture and biologically active equivalents of the native sequence cytokines.

The term "package insert" is used to refer to instructions customarily included in commercial packages of therapeutic products, that contain information about the indications, usage, dosage, administration, contraindications and/or warnings concerning the use of such therapeutic products.

The term "gene" refers to (a) a gene containing at least one of the DNA sequences disclosed herein; (b) any DNA sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence encoded by the DNA sequences disclosed herein and/or; ©) any DNA sequence that hybridizes to the complement of the coding sequences disclosed herein. Preferably, the term includes coding as well as noncoding regions, and preferably includes all sequences necessary for normal gene expression.

The term "gene targeting" refers to a type of homologous recombination that occurs when a fragment of genomic DNA is introduced into a mammalian cell and that fragment locates and recombines with endogenous homologous sequences. Gene targeting by homologous recombination employs recombinant DNA technologies to replace specific genomic sequences with exogenous DNA of particular design.

The term "homologous recombination" refers to the exchange of DNA fragments between two DNA molecules or chromatids at the site of homologous nucleotide sequences.

The term "target gene" (alternatively referred to as "target gene sequence" or "target DNA sequence") refers to any nucleic acid molecule, polynucleotide, or gene to be modified by homologous recombination. The target sequence includes an intact gene, an exon or intron, a regulatory sequence or any region between genes. The target gene my comprise a portion of a particular gene or genetic locus in the individual's genomic DNA.

"Disruption" of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene occurs when a fragment of genomic DNA locates and recombines with an endogenous homologous sequence wherein the disruption is a deletion of the native gene or a portion thereof, or a mutation in the native gene or wherein the disruption is the functional inactivation of the native gene. Alternatively, sequence disruptions may be generated by nonspecific insertional inactivation using a gene trap vector (i.e. non-human transgenic animals containing and expressing a randomly inserted transgene; *see* for example U.S. Pat. No. 6,436,707 issued August 20, 2002). These sequence disruptions or modifications may include insertions, missense, frameshift, deletion, or substitutions, or replacements of DNA sequence, or any combination thereof. Insertions include the insertion of entire genes, which may be of animal, plant, fungal, insect, prokaryotic, or viral origin. Disruption, for example, can alter the normal gene product by inhibiting its production partially or completely or by enhancing the normal gene product's activity. Preferably, the disruption is a null disruption, wherein there is no significant expression of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene.

The term "native expression" refers to the expression of the full-length polypeptide encoded by the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene, at expression levels present in the wild-type mouse. Thus, a disruption in which there is "no native expression" of the endogenous PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985,

PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene refers to a partial or complete reduction of the expression of at least a portion of a polypeptide encoded by an endogenous PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene of a single cell, selected cells, or all of the cells of a mammal.

The term "knockout" refers to the disruption of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene wherein the disruption results in: the functional inactivation of the native gene; the deletion of the native gene or a portion thereof; or a mutation in the native gene.

The term "knock-in" refers to the replacement of the mouse ortholog (or other mouse gene) with a human cDNA encoding any of the specific human PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-encoding genes or variants thereof (ie. the disruption results in a replacement of a native mouse gene with a native human gene).

The term "construct" or "targeting construct" refers to an artificially assembled DNA segment to be transferred into a target tissue, cell line or animal. Typically, the targeting construct will include a gene or a nucleic acid sequence of particular interest, a marker gene and appropriate control sequences. As provided herein, the targeting construct comprises a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 targeting construct. A "PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821,

PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 targeting construct" includes a DNA sequence homologous to at least one portion of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene and is capable of producing a disruption in a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene in a host cell.

The term "transgenic cell" refers to a cell containing within its genome a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene that has been disrupted, modified, altered, or replaced completely or partially by the method of gene targeting.

The term "transgenic animal" refers to an animal that contains within its genome a specific gene that has been disrupted or otherwise modified or mutated by the methods described herein or methods otherwise well known in the art. Preferably the non-human transgenic animal is a mammal. More preferably, the mammal is a rodent such as a rat or mouse. In addition, a "transgenic animal" may be a heterozygous animal (i.e., one defective allele and one wild-type allele) or a homozygous animal (i.e., two defective alleles). An embryo is considered to fall within the definition of an animal. The provision of an animal includes the provision of an embryo or foetus *in utero*, whether by mating or otherwise, and whether or not the embryo goes to term.

As used herein, the terms "selective marker" and position selection marker" refer to a gene encoding a product that enables only the cells that carry the gene to survive and/or grow under certain conditions. For example, plant and animal cells that express the introduced neomycin resistance (Neo^r) gene are resistant to the compound G418. Cells that do not carry the Neo^r gene marker are killed by G418. Other positive selection markers are known to, or are within the purview of, those of ordinary skill in the art.

The term "modulates" or "modulation" as used herein refers to the decrease, inhibition, reduction, amelioration, increase or enhancement of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737,

PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene function, expression, activity, or alternatively a phenotype associated with PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene.

The term "ameliorates" or "amelioration" as used herein refers to a decrease, reduction or elimination of a condition, disease, disorder, or phenotype, including an abnormality or symptom.

The term "abnormality" refers to any disease, disorder, condition, or phenotype in which PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 is implicated, including pathological conditions and behavioral observations.

Table 1

```
/*
 *
 * C-C increased from 12 to 15
 * Z is average of EQ
 * B is average of ND
 * match with stop is _M; stop-stop = 0; J (joker) match = 0
 */
#define  _M      -8      /* value of a match with a stop */

int      _day[26][26] = {
/*    A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z */
/* A */   { 2, 0,-2, 0, 0,-4, 1,-1,-1, 0,-1,-2,-1, 0,_M, 1, 0,-2, 1, 1, 0, 0,-6, 0,-3, 0},
/* B */   { 0, 3,-4, 3, 2,-5, 0, 1,-2, 0, 0,-3,-2, 2,_M,-1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,-2,-5, 0,-3, 1},
/* C */   {-2,-4,15,-5,-5,-4,-3,-3,-2, 0,-5,-6,-5,-4,_M,-3,-5,-4, 0,-2, 0,-2,-8, 0, 0,-5},
/* D */   { 0, 3,-5, 4, 3,-6, 1, 1,-2, 0, 0,-4,-3, 2,_M,-1, 2,-1, 0, 0, 0,-2,-7, 0,-4, 2},
/* E */   { 0, 2,-5, 3, 4,-5, 0, 1,-2, 0, 0,-3,-2, 1,_M,-1, 2,-1, 0, 0, 0,-2,-7, 0,-4, 3},
/* F */   {-4,-5,-4,-6,-5, 9,-5,-2, 1, 0,-5, 2, 0,-4,_M,-5,-5,-4,-3,-3, 0,-1, 0, 0, 7,-5},
/* G */   { 1, 0,-3, 1, 0,-5, 5,-2,-3, 0,-2,-4,-3, 0,_M,-1,-1,-3, 1, 0, 0,-1,-7, 0,-5, 0},
/* H */   {-1, 1,-3, 1, 1,-2,-2, 6,-2, 0, 0,-2,-2, 2,_M, 0, 3, 2,-1,-1, 0,-2,-3, 0, 0, 2},
/* I */   {-1,-2,-2,-2,-2, 1,-3,-2, 5, 0,-2, 2, 2,-2,_M,-2,-2,-2,-1, 0, 0, 4,-5, 0,-1,-2},
/* J */   { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,_M, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
/* K */   {-1, 0,-5, 0, 0,-5,-2, 0,-2, 0, 5,-3, 0, 1,_M,-1, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0,-2,-3, 0,-4, 0},
/* L */   {-2,-3,-6,-4,-3, 2,-4,-2, 2, 0,-3, 6, 4,-3,_M,-3,-2,-3,-3,-1, 0, 2,-2, 0,-1,-2},
/* M */   {-1,-2,-5,-3,-2, 0,-3,-2, 2, 0, 0, 4, 6,-2,_M,-2,-1, 0,-2,-1, 0, 2,-4, 0,-2,-1},
/* N */   { 0, 2,-4, 2, 1,-4, 0, 2,-2, 0, 1,-3,-2, 2,_M,-1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,-2,-4, 0,-2, 1},
/* O */   {_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M, 0,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M,_M},
/* P */   { 1,-1,-3,-1,-1,-5,-1, 0,-2, 0,-1,-3,-2,-1,_M, 6, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,-1,-6, 0,-5, 0},
/* Q */   { 0, 1,-5, 2, 2,-5,-1, 3,-2, 0, 1,-2,-1, 1,_M, 0, 4, 1,-1,-1, 0,-2,-5, 0,-4, 3},
/* R */   {-2, 0,-4,-1,-1,-4,-3, 2,-2, 0, 3,-3, 0, 0,_M, 0, 1, 6, 0,-1, 0,-2, 2, 0,-4, 0},
/* S */   { 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,-3, 1,-1,-1, 0, 0,-3,-2, 1,_M, 1,-1, 0, 2, 1, 0,-1,-2, 0,-3, 0},
/* T */   { 1, 0,-2, 0, 0,-3, 0,-1, 0, 0, 0,-1,-1, 0,_M, 0,-1,-1, 1, 3, 0, 0,-5, 0,-3, 0},
/* U */   { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,_M, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
/* V */   { 0,-2,-2,-2,-2,-1,-1,-2, 4, 0,-2, 2, 2,-2,_M,-1,-2,-2,-1, 0, 0, 4,-6, 0,-2,-2},
/* W */   {-6,-5,-8,-7,-7, 0,-7,-3,-5, 0,-3,-2,-4,-4,_M,-6,-5, 2,-2,-5, 0,-6,17, 0, 0,-6},
/* X */   { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,_M, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
/* Y */   {-3,-3, 0,-4,-4, 7,-5, 0,-1, 0,-4,-1,-2,-2,_M,-5,-4,-4,-3,-3, 0,-2, 0, 0,10,-4},
/* Z */   { 0, 1,-5, 2, 3,-5, 0, 2,-2, 0, 0,-2,-1, 1,_M, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0,-2,-6, 0,-4, 4}
};
```

Table 1 (cont')

```
/*
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

#define  MAXJMP          16      /* max jumps in a diag */
#define  MAXGAP          24      /* don't continue to penalize gaps larger than this */
#define  JMPS            1024    /* max jmps in an path */
#define  MX              4       /* save if there's at least MX-1 bases since last jmp */

#define  DMAT            3       /* value of matching bases */
#define  DMIS            0       /* penalty for mismatched bases */
#define  DINS0           8       /* penalty for a gap */
#define  DINS1           1       /* penalty per base */
#define  PINS0           8       /* penalty for a gap */
#define  PINS1           4       /* penalty per residue */

struct jmp {
        short           n[MAXJMP];      /* size of jmp (neg for dely) */
        unsigned short  x[MAXJMP];      /* base no. of jmp in seq x */
};                                      /* limits seq to 2^16 -1 */

struct diag {
        int             score;          /* score at last jmp */
        long            offset;         /* offset of prev block */
        short           ijmp;           /* current jmp index */
        struct jmp      jp;             /* list of jmps */
};

struct path {
        int     spc;            /* number of leading spaces */
        short   n[JMPS];/* size of jmp (gap) */
        int     x[JMPS];/* loc of jmp (last elem before gap) */
};

char            *ofile;                 /* output file name */
char            *namex[2];              /* seq names: getseqs() */
char            *prog;                  /* prog name for err msgs */
char            *seqx[2];               /* seqs: getseqs() */
int             dmax;                   /* best diag: nw() */
int             dmax0;                  /* final diag */
int             dna;                    /* set if dna: main() */
int             endgaps;                /* set if penalizing end gaps */
int             gapx, gapy;             /* total gaps in seqs */
int             len0, len1;             /* seq lens */
int             ngapx, ngapy;           /* total size of gaps */
int             smax;                   /* max score: nw() */
int             *xbm;                   /* bitmap for matching */
long            offset;                 /* current offset in jmp file */
struct  diag    *dx;                    /* holds diagonals */
struct  path    pp[2];                  /* holds path for seqs */

char            *calloc(), *malloc(), *index(), *strcpy();
char            *getseq(), *g_calloc();
```

Table 1 (cont')

```
/* Needleman-Wunsch alignment program
 *
 * usage: progs file1 file2
 *   where file1 and file2 are two dna or two protein sequences.
 *   The sequences can be in upper- or lower-case an may contain ambiguity
 *   Any lines beginning with ';', '>' or '<' are ignored
 *   Max file length is 65535 (limited by unsigned short x in the jmp struct)
 *   A sequence with 1/3 or more of its elements ACGTU is assumed to be DNA
 *   Output is in the file "align.out"
 *
 * The program may create a tmp file in /tmp to hold info about traceback.
 * Original version developed under BSD 4.3 on a vax 8650
 */
#include "nw.h"
#include "day.h"

static    _dbval[26] = {
          1,14,2,13,0,0,4,11,0,0,12,0,3,15,0,0,0,5,6,8,8,7,9,0,10,0
};

static    _pbval[26] = {
          1, 2|(1<<('D'-'A'))|(1<<('N'-'A')), 4, 8, 16, 32, 64,
          128, 256, 0xFFFFFFF, 1<<10, 1<<11, 1<<12, 1<<13, 1<<14,
          1<<15, 1<<16, 1<<17, 1<<18, 1<<19, 1<<20, 1<<21, 1<<22,
          1<<23, 1<<24, 1<<25|(1<<('E'-'A'))|(1<<('Q'-'A'))
};

main(ac, av)                                                          main
          int       ac;
          char      *av[];
{
          prog = av[0];
          if (ac != 3) {
                    fprintf(stderr,"usage: %s file1 file2\n", prog);
                    fprintf(stderr,"where file1 and file2 are two dna or two protein sequences.\n");
                    fprintf(stderr,"The sequences can be in upper- or lower-case\n");
                    fprintf(stderr,"Any lines beginning with ';' or '<' are ignored\n");
                    fprintf(stderr,"Output is in the file \"align.out\"\n");
                    exit(1);
          }
          namex[0] = av[1];
          namex[1] = av[2];
          seqx[0] = getseq(namex[0], &len0);
          seqx[1] = getseq(namex[1], &len1);
          xbm = (dna)? _dbval : _pbval;

          endgaps = 0;                /* 1 to penalize endgaps */
          ofile = "align.out";        /* output file */

          nw();             /* fill in the matrix, get the possible jmps */
          readjmps();       /* get the actual jmps */
          print();          /* print stats, alignment */

          cleanup(0);       /* unlink any tmp files */}
```

Table 1 (cont')

```
/* do the alignment, return best score: main()
 * dna: values in Fitch and Smith, PNAS, 80, 1382-1386, 1983
 * pro: PAM 250 values
 * When scores are equal, we prefer mismatches to any gap, prefer
 * a new gap to extending an ongoing gap, and prefer a gap in seqx
 * to a gap in seq y.
 */
nw()                                                                    nw
{
        char            *px, *py;       /* seqs and ptrs */
        int             *ndely, *dely;  /* keep track of dely */
        int             ndelx, delx;    /* keep track of delx */
        int             *tmp;           /* for swapping row0, row1 */
        int             mis;            /* score for each type */
        int             ins0, ins1;     /* insertion penalties */
        register        id;             /* diagonal index */
        register        ij;             /* jmp index */
        register        *col0, *col1;   /* score for curr, last row */
        register        xx, yy;         /* index into seqs */

        dx = (struct diag *)g_calloc("to get diags", len0+len1+1, sizeof(struct diag));
        ndely = (int *)g_calloc("to get ndely", len1+1, sizeof(int));
        dely = (int *)g_calloc("to get dely", len1+1, sizeof(int));
        col0 = (int *)g_calloc("to get col0", len1+1, sizeof(int));
        col1 = (int *)g_calloc("to get col1", len1+1, sizeof(int));
        ins0 = (dna)? DINS0 : PINS0;
        ins1 = (dna)? DINS1 : PINS1;
        smax = -10000;
        if (endgaps) {
                for (col0[0] = dely[0] = -ins0, yy = 1; yy <= len1; yy++) {
                        col0[yy] = dely[yy] = col0[yy-1] - ins1;
                        ndely[yy] = yy;
                }
                col0[0] = 0;            /* Waterman Bull Math Biol 84 */
        }
        else
                for (yy = 1; yy <= len1; yy++)
                        dely[yy] = -ins0;
        /* fill in match matrix
         */
        for (px = seqx[0], xx = 1; xx <= len0; px++, xx++) {
                /* initialize first entry in col
                 */
                if (endgaps) {
                        if (xx == 1)
                                col1[0] = delx = -(ins0+ins1);
                        else
                                col1[0] = delx = col0[0] - ins1;
                        ndelx = xx;
                }
                else {
                        col1[0] = 0;
                        delx = -ins0;
                        ndelx = 0;
                }
```

Table 1 (cont')

...nw

```
for (py = seqx[1], yy = 1; yy <= len1; py++, yy++) {
        mis = col0[yy-1];
        if (dna)
                mis += (xbm[*px-'A']&xbm[*py-'A'])? DMAT : DMIS;
        else
                mis += _day[*px-'A'][*py-'A'];

        /* update penalty for del in x seq;
         * favor new del over ongong del
         * ignore MAXGAP if weighting endgaps
         */
        if (endgaps || ndely[yy] < MAXGAP) {
                if (col0[yy] - ins0 >= dely[yy]) {
                        dely[yy] = col0[yy] - (ins0+ins1);
                        ndely[yy] = 1;
                } else {
                        dely[yy] -= ins1;
                        ndely[yy]++;
                }
        } else {
                if (col0[yy] - (ins0+ins1) >= dely[yy]) {
                        dely[yy] = col0[yy] - (ins0+ins1);
                        ndely[yy] = 1;
                } else
                        ndely[yy]++;
        }

        /* update penalty for del in y seq;
         * favor new del over ongong del
         */
        if (endgaps || ndelx < MAXGAP) {
                if (col1[yy-1] - ins0 >= delx) {
                        delx = col1[yy-1] - (ins0+ins1);
                        ndelx = 1;
                } else {
                        delx -= ins1;
                        ndelx++;
                }
        } else {
                if (col1[yy-1] - (ins0+ins1) >= delx) {
                        delx = col1[yy-1] - (ins0+ins1);
                        ndelx = 1;
                } else
                        ndelx++;
        }

        /* pick the maximum score; we're favoring
         * mis over any del and delx over dely
         */
```

...nw

```
        id = xx - yy + len1 - 1;
        if (mis >= delx && mis >= dely[yy])
                col1[yy] = mis;
```

Table 1 (cont')

```
                else if (delx >= dely[yy]) {
                        col1[yy] = delx;
                        ij = dx[id].ijmp;
                        if (dx[id].jp.n[0] && (!dna || (ndelx >= MAXJMP
                        && xx > dx[id].jp.x[ij]+MX) || mis > dx[id].score+DINS0)) {
                                dx[id].ijmp++;
                                if (++ij >= MAXJMP) {
                                        writejmps(id);
                                        ij = dx[id].ijmp = 0;
                                        dx[id].offset = offset;
                                        offset += sizeof(struct jmp) + sizeof(offset);
                                }
                        }
                        dx[id].jp.n[ij] = ndelx;
                        dx[id].jp.x[ij] = xx;
                        dx[id].score = delx;
                }
                else {
                        col1[yy] = dely[yy];
                        ij = dx[id].ijmp;
        if (dx[id].jp.n[0] && (!dna || (ndely[yy] >= MAXJMP
                        && xx > dx[id].jp.x[ij]+MX) || mis > dx[id].score+DINS0)) {
                                dx[id].ijmp++;
                                if (++ij >= MAXJMP) {
                                        writejmps(id);
                                        ij = dx[id].ijmp = 0;
                                        dx[id].offset = offset;
                                        offset += sizeof(struct jmp) + sizeof(offset);
                                }
                        }
                        dx[id].jp.n[ij] = -ndely[yy];
                        dx[id].jp.x[ij] = xx;
                        dx[id].score = dely[yy];
                }
                if (xx == len0 && yy < len1) {
                        /* last col
                         */
                        if (endgaps)
                                col1[yy] -= ins0+ins1*(len1-yy);
                        if (col1[yy] > smax) {
                                smax = col1[yy];
                                dmax = id;
                        }
                }
        }
        if (endgaps && xx < len0)
                col1[yy-1] -= ins0+ins1*(len0-xx);
        if (col1[yy-1] > smax) {
                smax = col1[yy-1];
                dmax = id;
        }
        tmp = col0; col0 = col1; col1 = tmp;                }
(void) free((char *)ndely);
(void) free((char *)dely);
(void) free((char *)col0);
(void) free((char *)col1);                        }
```

Table 1 (cont')

```
/*
 *
 * print() -- only routine visible outside this module
 *
 * static:
 * getmat() -- trace back best path, count matches: print()
 * pr_align() -- print alignment of described in array p[]: print()
 * dumpblock() -- dump a block of lines with numbers, stars: pr_align()
 * nums() -- put out a number line: dumpblock()
 * putline() -- put out a line (name, [num], seq, [num]): dumpblock()
 * stars() - -put a line of stars: dumpblock()
 * stripname() -- strip any path and prefix from a seqname
 */

#include "nw.h"

#define SPC     3
#define P_LINE  256     /* maximum output line */
#define P_SPC   3       /* space between name or num and seq */

extern  _day[26][26];
int     olen;           /* set output line length */
FILE    *fx;            /* output file */

print()                                                          print
{
        int     lx, ly, firstgap, lastgap;      /* overlap */

        if ((fx = fopen(ofile, "w")) == 0) {
                fprintf(stderr,"%s: can't write %s\n", prog, ofile);
                cleanup(1);
        }
        fprintf(fx, "<first sequence: %s (length = %d)\n", namex[0], len0);
        fprintf(fx, "<second sequence: %s (length = %d)\n", namex[1], len1);
        olen = 60;
        lx = len0;
        ly = len1;
        firstgap = lastgap = 0;
        if (dmax < len1 - 1) {          /* leading gap in x */
                pp[0].spc = firstgap = len1 - dmax - 1;
                ly -= pp[0].spc;
        }
        else if (dmax > len1 - 1) {     /* leading gap in y */
                pp[1].spc = firstgap = dmax - (len1 - 1);
                lx -= pp[1].spc;
        }
        if (dmax0 < len0 - 1) {         /* trailing gap in x */
                lastgap = len0 - dmax0 -1;
                lx -= lastgap;
        }
        else if (dmax0 > len0 - 1) {    /* trailing gap in y */
                lastgap = dmax0 - (len0 - 1);
                ly -= lastgap;
        }
        getmat(lx, ly, firstgap, lastgap);
        pr_align();             }
```

Table 1 (cont')

```
/*
 * trace back the best path, count matches
 */
static
getmat(lx, ly, firstgap, lastgap)                                    getmat
        int     lx, ly;                 /* "core" (minus endgaps) */
        int     firstgap, lastgap;      /* leading trailing overlap */
{
        int             nm, i0, i1, siz0, siz1;
        char            outx[32];
        double          pct;
        register        n0, n1;
        register char   *p0, *p1;
        /* get total matches, score
         */
        i0 = i1 = siz0 = siz1 = 0;
        p0 = seqx[0] + pp[1].spc;
        p1 = seqx[1] + pp[0].spc;
        n0 = pp[1].spc + 1;
        n1 = pp[0].spc + 1;
        nm = 0;
        while ( *p0 && *p1 ) {
                if (siz0) {
                        p1++;
                        n1++;
                        siz0--;
                }
                else if (siz1) {
                        p0++;
                        n0++;
                        siz1--;
                }
                else {
                        if (xbm[*p0-'A']&xbm[*p1-'A'])
                                nm++;
                        if (n0++ == pp[0].x[i0])
                                siz0 = pp[0].n[i0++];
                        if (n1++ == pp[1].x[i1])
                                siz1 = pp[1].n[i1++];
                        p0++;
                        p1++;
                }
        }

        /* pct homology:
         * if penalizing endgaps, base is the shorter seq
         * else, knock off overhangs and take shorter core
         */
        if (endgaps)
                lx = (len0 < len1)? len0 : len1;
        else
                lx = (lx < ly)? lx : ly;
        pct = 100.*(double)nm/(double)lx;
        fprintf(fx, "\n");
        fprintf(fx, "<%d match%s in an overlap of %d: %.2f percent similarity\n",
                nm, (nm == 1)? "" : "es", lx, pct);
```

Table 1 (cont')

...getmat

```
        fprintf(fx, "<gaps in first sequence: %d", gapx);
        if (gapx) {
                (void) sprintf(outx, " (%d %s%s)",
                        ngapx, (dna)? "base":"residue", (ngapx == 1)? "":"s");
                fprintf(fx,"%s", outx);
        fprintf(fx, ", gaps in second sequence: %d", gapy);
        if (gapy) {
                (void) sprintf(outx, " (%d %s%s)",
                        ngapy, (dna)? "base":"residue", (ngapy == 1)? "":"s");
                fprintf(fx,"%s", outx);
        }
        if (dna)
                fprintf(fx,
                "\n<score: %d (match = %d, mismatch = %d, gap penalty = %d + %d per base)\n",
                smax, DMAT, DMIS, DINS0, DINS1);
        else
                fprintf(fx,
                "\n<score: %d (Dayhoff PAM 250 matrix, gap penalty = %d + %d per residue)\n",
                smax, PINS0, PINS1);
        if (endgaps)
                fprintf(fx,
                "<endgaps penalized. left endgap: %d %s%s, right endgap: %d %s%s\n",
                firstgap, (dna)? "base" : "residue", (firstgap == 1)? "" : "s",
                lastgap, (dna)? "base" : "residue", (lastgap == 1)? "" : "s");
        else
                fprintf(fx, "<endgaps not penalized\n");
}
static          nm;             /* matches in core -- for checking */
static          lmax;           /* lengths of stripped file names */
static          ij[2];          /* jmp index for a path */
static          nc[2];          /* number at start of current line */
static          ni[2];          /* current elem number -- for gapping */
static          siz[2];
static char     *ps[2];         /* ptr to current element */
static char     *po[2];         /* ptr to next output char slot */
static char     out[2][P_LINE]; /* output line */
static char     star[P_LINE];   /* set by stars() */
/*
 * print alignment of described in struct path pp[]
 */
static
```

pr_align

```
pr_align()
{
        int             nn;     /* char count */
        int             more;
        register        I;

        for (I = 0, lmax = 0; I < 2; I++) {
                nn = stripname(namex[i]);
                if (nn > lmax)
                        lmax = nn;
                nc[i] = 1;
                ni[i] = 1;
                siz[i] = ij[i] = 0;
                ps[i] = seqx[i];
                po[i] = out[i];                 }
```

Table 1 (cont')

...pr_align

```
        for (nn = nm = 0, more = 1; more; ) {
                for (I = more = 0; I < 2; I++) {
                        /*
                         * do we have more of this sequence?
                         */
                        if (!*ps[i])
                                continue;
                        more++;
                        if (pp[i].spc) {        /* leading space */
                                *po[i]++ = ' ';
                                pp[i].spc--;
                        }
                        else if (siz[i]) {      /* in a gap */
                                *po[i]++ = '-';
                                siz[i]--;
                        }
                        else {                  /* we're putting a seq element
                                                 */
                                *po[i] = *ps[i];
                                if (islower(*ps[i]))
                                        *ps[i] = toupper(*ps[i]);
                                po[i]++;
                                ps[i]++;
                                /*
                                 * are we at next gap for this seq?
                                 */
                                if (ni[i] == pp[i].x[ij[i]]) {
                                        /*
                                         * we need to merge all gaps
                                         * at this location
                                         */
                                        siz[i] = pp[i].n[ij[i]++];
                                        while (ni[i] == pp[i].x[ij[i]])
                                                siz[i] += pp[i].n[ij[i]++];
                                }
                                ni[i]++;
                        }
                }
                if (++nn == olen || !more && nn) {
                        dumpblock();
                        for (I = 0; I < 2; I++)
                                po[i] = out[i];
                        nn = 0;
                }
        }
}
/*
 * dump a block of lines, including numbers, stars: pr_align()
 */
static
dumpblock()
```

dumpblock

```
{
        register  I;
        for (I = 0; I < 2; I++)
                *po[i]-- = '\0';
```

Table 1 (cont')

...dumpblock

```
        (void) putc('\n', fx);
        for (I = 0; I < 2; I++) {
                if (*out[i] && (*out[i] != ' ' || *(po[i]) != ' ')) {
                        if (I == 0)
                                nums(I);
                        if (I == 0 && *out[1])
                                stars();
                        putline(I);
                        if (I == 0 && *out[1])
                                fprintf(fx, star);
                        if (I == 1)
                                nums(I);
                }
        }
}
/*
 * put out a number line: dumpblock()
 */
static
nums(ix)                                                                    nums
        int     ix;     /* index in out[] holding seq line */
{
        char            nline[P_LINE];
        register        I, j;
        register char   *pn, *px, *py;
        for (pn = nline, I = 0; I < lmax+P_SPC; I++, pn++)
                *pn = ' ';
        for (I = nc[ix], py = out[ix]; *py; py++, pn++) {
                if (*py == ' ' || *py == '-')
                        *pn = ' ';
                else {
                        if (I%10 == 0 || (I == 1 && nc[ix] != 1)) {
                                j = (I < 0)? -I : I;
                                for (px = pn; j; j /= 10, px--)
                                        *px = j%10 + '0';
                                if (I < 0)
                                        *px = '-';
                        }
                        else
                                *pn = ' ';
                        I++;
                }
        }
        *pn = '\0';
        nc[ix] = I;
        for (pn = nline; *pn; pn++)
                (void) putc(*pn, fx);
        (void) putc('\n', fx);
}
/*
 * put out a line (name, [num], seq, [num]): dumpblock()
 */
static
putline(ix)                                                                 putline
        int     ix;                     {
```

Table 1 (cont')

...putline

```
        int             I;
        register char   *px;

        for (px = namex[ix], I = 0; *px && *px != ':'; px++, I++)
                (void) putc(*px, fx);
        for (; I < lmax+P_SPC; I++)
                (void) putc(' ', fx);

        /* these count from 1:
         * ni[] is current element (from 1)
         * nc[] is number at start of current line
         */
        for (px = out[ix]; *px; px++)
                (void) putc(*px&0x7F, fx);
        (void) putc('\n', fx);
}

/*
 * put a line of stars (seqs always in out[0], out[1]): dumpblock()
 */
static
stars()
{
        int             I;
        register char   *p0, *p1, cx, *px;

        if (!*out[0] || (*out[0] == ' ' && *(po[0]) == ' ') ||
           !*out[1] || (*out[1] == ' ' && *(po[1]) == ' '))
                return;
        px = star;
        for (I = lmax+P_SPC; I; I--)
                *px++ = ' ';

        for (p0 = out[0], p1 = out[1]; *p0 && *p1; p0++, p1++) {
                if (isalpha(*p0) && isalpha(*p1)) {

                        if (xbm[*p0-'A']&xbm[*p1-'A']) {
                                cx = '*';
                                nm++;
                        }
                        else if (!dna && _day[*p0-'A'][*p1-'A'] > 0)
                                cx = '.';
                        else
                                cx = ' ';
                }
                else
                        cx = ' ';
                *px++ = cx;
        }
        *px++ = '\n';
        *px = '\0';
}
```

stars

Table 1 (cont')

```
/*
 * strip path or prefix from pn, return len: pr_align()
 */
static
stripname(pn)                                                    stripname
        char    *pn;    /* file name (may be path) */
{
        register char   *px, *py;

        py = 0;
        for (px = pn; *px; px++)
                if (*px == '/')
                        py = px + 1;
        if (py)
                (void) strcpy(pn, py);
        return(strlen(pn));

}
```

Table 1 (cont')

```
/*
 * cleanup() -- cleanup any tmp file
 * getseq() -- read in seq, set dna, len, maxlen
 * g_calloc() -- calloc() with error checkin
 * readjmps() -- get the good jmps, from tmp file if necessary
 * writejmps() -- write a filled array of jmps to a tmp file: nw()
 */
#include "nw.h"
#include <sys/file.h>

char    *jname = "/tmp/homgXXXXXX";          /* tmp file for jmps */
FILE    *fj;
int     cleanup();                           /* cleanup tmp file */
long    lseek();
/*
 * remove any tmp file if we blow
 */
cleanup(I)                                                              cleanup
        int     I;
{
        if (fj)
                (void) unlink(jname);
        exit(I);
}
/*
 * read, return ptr to seq, set dna, len, maxlen
 * skip lines starting with ';', '<', or '>'
 * seq in upper or lower case
 */
char    *
getseq(file, len)                                                       getseq
        char    *file;  /* file name */
        int     *len;   /* seq len */
{
        char            line[1024], *pseq;
        register char   *px, *py;
        int             natgc, tlen;
        FILE            *fp;
        if ((fp = fopen(file,"r")) == 0) {
                fprintf(stderr,"%s: can't read %s\n", prog, file);
                exit(1);
        }
        tlen = natgc = 0;
        while (fgets(line, 1024, fp)) {
                if (*line == ';' || *line == '<' || *line == '>')
                        continue;
                for (px = line; *px != '\n'; px++)
                        if (isupper(*px) || islower(*px))
                                tlen++;
        }
        if ((pseq = malloc((unsigned)(tlen+6))) == 0) {
                fprintf(stderr,"%s: malloc() failed to get %d bytes for %s\n", prog, tlen+6, file);
                exit(1);
        }
        pseq[0] = pseq[1] = pseq[2] = pseq[3] = '\0';
```

Table 1 (cont')

...getseq

```
        py = pseq + 4;
        *len = tlen;
        rewind(fp);
        while (fgets(line, 1024, fp)) {
                if (*line == ';' || *line == '<' || *line == '>')
                        continue;
                for (px = line; *px != '\n'; px++) {
                        if (isupper(*px))
                                *py++ = *px;
                        else if (islower(*px))
                                *py++ = toupper(*px);
                        if (index("ATGCU",*(py-1)))
                                natgc++;
                }
        }
        *py++ = '\0';
        *py = '\0';
        (void) fclose(fp);
        dna = natgc > (tlen/3);
        return(pseq+4);
}
char    *
g_calloc(msg, nx, sz)                                                    g_calloc
        char    *msg;           /* program, calling routine */
        int     nx, sz;         /* number and size of elements */
{
        char            *px, *calloc();
        if ((px = calloc((unsigned)nx, (unsigned)sz)) == 0) {
                if (*msg) {
                        fprintf(stderr, "%s: g_calloc() failed %s (n=%d, sz=%d)\n", prog, msg, nx, sz);
                        exit(1);
                }
        }
        return(px);
}

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

Table 1 (cont')

...readjmps

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

Table 1 (cont')

writejmps

```
/*
 * write a filled jmp struct offset of the prev one (if any): nw()
 */
writejmps(ix)
        int     ix;
{
        char    *mktemp();

        if (!fj) {
                if (mktemp(jname) < 0) {
                        fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't mktemp() %s\n", prog, jname);
                        cleanup(1);
                }
                if ((fj = fopen(jname, "w")) == 0) {
                        fprintf(stderr, "%s: can't write %s\n", prog, jname);
                        exit(1);
                }
        }
        (void) fwrite((char *)&dx[ix].jp, sizeof(struct jmp), 1, fj);
        (void) fwrite((char *)&dx[ix].offset, sizeof(dx[ix].offset), 1, fj);
}
```

Table 2

PRO	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	(Length = 15 amino acids)
Comparison Protein	XXXXXYYYYYYY	(Length = 12 amino acids)

% amino acid sequence identity =

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

5 divided by 15 = 33.3%

Table 3

PRO	XXXXXXXXXX	(Length = 10 amino acids)
Comparison Protein	XXXXXYYYYYYZZYZ	(Length = 15 amino acids)

% amino acid sequence identity =

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

5 divided by 10 = 50%

Table 4

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

% nucleic acid sequence identity =

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

6 divided by 14 = 42.9%

Table 5

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

% nucleic acid sequence identity =

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

4 divided by 12 = 33.3%

II. Compositions and Methods of the Invention

A. Full-Length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 Polypeptides

The present invention provides newly identified and isolated nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides referred to in the present application as PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides. In particular, cDNAs encoding various PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides have been identified and isolated, as disclosed in further detail in the Examples below. It is noted that proteins produced in separate expression rounds may be given different PRO numbers but the UNQ number is unique for any given DNA and the encoded protein, and will not be changed. However, for sake of simplicity, in the present specification the protein encoded by the full length native nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein as well as all further native homologues and variants included in the foregoing definition of PRO, will be referred to as "PRO/number", regardless of their origin or mode of preparation.

As disclosed in the Examples below, various cDNA clones have been deposited with the ATCC. The

actual nucleotide sequences of those clones can readily be determined by the skilled artisan by sequencing of the deposited clone using routine methods in the art. The predicted amino acid sequence can be determined from the nucleotide sequence using routine skill. For the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides and encoding nucleic acids described herein, Applicants have identified what is believed to be the reading frame best identifiable with the sequence information available at the time.

B. PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 Polypeptide Variants

In addition to the full-length native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides described herein, it is contemplated that PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variants can be prepared. PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variants can be prepared by introducing appropriate nucleotide changes into the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174,

PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 DNA, and/or by synthesis of the desired PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that amino acid changes may alter post-translational processes of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites or altering the membrane anchoring characteristics.

Variations in the native full-length sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or in various domains of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide described herein, can be made, for example, using any of the techniques and guidelines for conservative and non-conservative mutations set forth, for instance, in U.S. Patent No. 5,364,934. Variations may be a substitution, deletion or insertion of one or more codons encoding the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide that results in a change in the amino acid sequence of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993,

PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide as compared with the native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Optionally the variation is by substitution of at least one amino acid with any other amino acid in one or more of the domains of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Guidance in determining which amino acid residue may be inserted, substituted or deleted without adversely affecting the desired activity may be found by comparing the sequence of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide with that of homologous known protein molecules and minimizing the number of amino acid sequence changes made in regions of high homology. Amino acid substitutions can be the result of replacing one amino acid with another amino acid having similar structural and/or chemical properties, such as the replacement of a leucine with a serine, i.e., conservative amino acid replacements. Insertions or deletions may optionally be in the range of about 1 to 5 amino acids. The variation allowed may be determined by systematically making insertions, deletions or substitutions of amino acids in the sequence and testing the resulting variants for activity exhibited by the full-length or mature native sequence.

PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide fragments are provided herein. Such fragments may be truncated at the N-terminus or C-terminus, or may lack internal residues, for example, when compared with a full length native protein. Certain fragments lack amino acid residues that are not essential for a desired biological activity of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193,

PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 fragments may be prepared by any of a number of conventional techniques. Desired peptide fragments may be chemically synthesized. An alternative approach involves generating PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 fragments by enzymatic digestion, e.g., by treating the protein with an enzyme known to cleave proteins at sites defined by particular amino acid residues, or by digesting the DNA with suitable restriction enzymes and isolating the desired fragment. Yet another suitable technique involves isolating and amplifying a DNA fragment encoding a desired polypeptide fragment, by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Oligonucleotides that define the desired termini of the DNA fragment are employed at the 5' and 3' primers in the PCR. Preferably, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide fragments share at least one biological and/or immunological activity with the native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide disclosed herein.

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

Table 6

Original Residue	Exemplary Substitutions	Preferred Substitutions
Ala (A)	Val; Leu; Ile	Val
Arg ®)	Lys; Gln; Asn	Lys
Asn (N)	Gln; His; Asp, Lys; Arg	Gln
Asp (D)	Glu; Asn	Glu
Cys ©)	Ser; Ala	Ser
Gln (Q)	Asn; Glu	Asn
Glu (E)	Asp; Gln	Asp
Gly (G)	Ala	Ala
His (H)	Asn; Gln; Lys; Arg	Arg
Ile (I)	Leu; Val; Met; Ala; Phe; Norleucine	Leu
Leu (L)	Norleucine; Ile; Val; Met; Ala; Phe	Ile
Lys (K)	Arg; Gln; Asn	Arg
Met (M)	Leu; Phe; Ile	Leu
Phe (F)	Trp; Leu; Val; Ile; Ala; Tyr	Tyr
Pro (P)	Ala	Ala
Ser (S)	Thr	Thr
Thr (T)	Val; Ser	Ser
Trp (W)	Tyr; Phe	Tyr
Tyr (Y)	Trp; Phe; Thr; Ser	Phe
Val (V)	Ile; Leu; Met; Phe; Ala; Norleucine	Leu

Substantial modifications in function or immunological identity of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide are accomplished by selecting substitutions that differ significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. Naturally occurring residues are divided into groups based on common side-chain properties: Amino acids may be grouped according to similarities in the properties of their side chains (in A. L. Lehninger, in Biochemistry, second ed., pp. 73-75, Worth Publishers, New York (1975)):

(1) non-polar: Ala (A), Val (V), Leu (L), Ile (I), Pro (P), Phe (F), Trp (W), Met (M)

(2) uncharged polar: Gly (G), Ser (S), Thr (T), Cys (C), Tyr (Y), Asn (N), Gln (Q)

(3) acidic: Asp (D), Glu (E)

(4) basic: Lys (K), Arg (R), His(H)

Alternatively, naturally occurring residues may be divided into groups based on common side-chain properties:

(1) hydrophobic: Norleucine, Met, Ala, Val, Leu, Ile;

(2) neutral hydrophilic: Cys, Ser, Thr, Asn, Gln;

(3) acidic: Asp, Glu;

(4) basic: His, Lys, Arg;

(5) residues that influence chain orientation: Gly, Pro;

(6) aromatic: Trp, Tyr, Phe.

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

The variations can be made using methods known in the art such as oligonucleotide-mediated (site-directed) mutagenesis, alanine scanning, and PCR mutagenesis. Site-directed mutagenesis [Carter et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 13:4331 (1986); Zoller et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 10:6487 (1987)], cassette mutagenesis [Wells et al., Gene, 34:315 (1985)], restriction selection mutagenesis [Wells et al., Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London SerA, 317:415 (1986)] or other known techniques can be performed on the cloned DNA to produce the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 variant DNA.

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

C. Modifications of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 Polypeptides

Covalent modifications of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides are included within the scope of this invention. One type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N– or C- terminal residues of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for crosslinking PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in the method for purifying anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290,

anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibodies, and vice-versa. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-[(p-azidophenyl)dithio]propioimidate.

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

Another type of covalent modification of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide included within the scope of this invention comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern of the polypeptide. "Altering the native glycosylation pattern" is intended for purposes herein to mean deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides (either by removing the underlying glycosylation site or by deleting the glycosylation by chemical and/or enzymatic means), and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. In addition, the phrase includes qualitative changes in the glycosylation of the native proteins, involving a change in the nature and proportions of the various carbohydrate moieties present.

Addition of glycosylation sites to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may be

accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence. The alteration may be made, for example, by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues to the native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 amino acid sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the polypeptide. Such methods are described in the art, e.g., in WO 87/05330 published 11 September 1987, and in Aplin and Wriston, CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem., pp. 259-306 (1981).

Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may be accomplished chemically or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. Chemical deglycosylation techniques are known in the art and described, for instance, by Hakimuddin, et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys., 259:52 (1987) and by Edge et al., Anal.

Biochem., 118:131 (1981). Enzymatic cleavage of carbohydrate moieties on polypeptides can be achieved by the use of a variety of endo- and exo-glycosidases as described by Thotakura et al., Meth. Enzymol., 138:350 (1987).

Another type of covalent modification of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides comprises linking the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide to one of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol (PEG), polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner set forth in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192 or 4,179,337.

The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides of the present invention may also be modified in a way to form a chimeric molecule comprising the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide fused to another, heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence.

Such a chimeric molecule comprises a fusion of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide with a tag polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is generally placed at the amino- or carboxyl- terminus of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571,

PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. The presence of such epitope-tagged forms of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide can be detected using an antibody against the tag polypeptide. Also, provision of the epitope tag enables the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide to be readily purified by affinity purification using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds to the epitope tag. Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are well known in the art. Examples include poly-histidine (poly-his) or poly-histidine-glycine (poly-his-gly) tags; the flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody 12CA5 [Field et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 8:2159-2165 (1988)]; the c-myc tag and the 8F9, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7 and 9E10 antibodies thereto [Evan et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 5:3610-3616 (1985)]; and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD) tag and its antibody [Paborsky et al., Protein Engineering, 3(6):547-553 (1990)]. Other tag polypeptides include the Flag-peptide [Hopp et al., BioTechnology, 6:1204-1210 (1988)]; the KT3 epitope peptide [Martin et al., Science, 255:192-194 (1992)]; an α-tubulin epitope peptide [Skinner et al., J. Biol. Chem., 266:15163-15166 (1991)]; and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide tag [Lutz-Freyermuth et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:6393-6397 (1990)].

The chimeric molecule may comprise a fusion of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide with an immunoglobulin or a particular region of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the chimeric molecule (also referred to as an "immunoadhesin"), such a fusion could be to the Fc region of an IgG molecule. The Ig fusions preferably include the substitution of a soluble (transmembrane domain deleted or inactivated) form of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956,

PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide in place of at least one variable region within an Ig molecule. In a particularly preferred aspect of the invention, the immunoglobulin fusion includes the hinge, CH2 and CH3, or the hinge, CH1, CH2 and CH3 regions of an IgG1 molecule. For the production of immunoglobulin fusions see also US Patent No. 5,428,130 issued June 27, 1995.

D. Preparation of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 Polypeptides

The description below relates primarily to production of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides by culturing cells transformed or transfected with a vector containing PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 nucleic acid. It is, of course, contemplated that alternative methods, which are well known in the art, may be employed to prepare PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides. For instance, the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 sequence, or portions thereof, may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques [see, e.g., Stewart et al., Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis, W.H. Freeman Co., San Francisco, CA (1969); Merrifield, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 85:2149-2154 (1963)]. *In vitro* protein synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be accomplished, for instance, using an Applied

Biosystems Peptide Synthesizer (Foster City, CA) using manufacturer's instructions. Various portions of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may be chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical or enzymatic methods to produce the full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

1. Isolation of DNA Encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 Polypeptides

DNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides may be obtained from a cDNA library prepared from tissue believed to possess the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 mRNA and to express it at a detectable level. Accordingly, human PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683-

or PRO85161-DNA can be conveniently obtained from a cDNA library prepared from human tissue, such as described in the Examples. The PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683 or PRO85161-encoding gene may also be obtained from a genomic library or by known synthetic procedures (e.g., automated nucleic acid synthesis).

Libraries can be screened with probes (such as antibodies to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or oligonucleotides of at least about 20-80 bases) designed to identify the gene of interest or the protein encoded by it. Screening the cDNA or genomic library with the selected probe may be conducted using standard procedures, such as described in Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). An alternative means to isolate the gene encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 is to use PCR methodology [Sambrook et al., supra; Dieffenbach et al., PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1995)].

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

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

Nucleic acid having protein coding sequence may be obtained by screening selected cDNA or genomic libraries using the deduced amino acid sequence disclosed herein for the first time, and, if necessary, using conventional primer extension procedures as described in Sambrook et al., supra, to detect precursors and

processing intermediates of mRNA that may not have been reverse-transcribed into cDNA.

2. Selection and Transformation of Host Cells

Host cells are transfected or transformed with expression or cloning vectors described herein for PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide production and cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for inducing promoters, selecting transformants, or amplifying the genes encoding the desired sequences. The culture conditions, such as media, temperature, pH and the like, can be selected by the skilled artisan without undue experimentation. In general, principles, protocols, and practical techniques for maximizing the productivity of cell cultures can be found in Mammalian Cell Biotechnology: a Practical Approach, M. Butler, ed. (IRL Press, 1991) and Sambrook et al., supra.

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

Suitable host cells for cloning or expressing the DNA in the vectors herein include prokaryote, yeast, or higher eukaryote cells. Suitable prokaryotes include but are not limited to eubacteria, such as Gram-negative or Gram-positive organisms, for example, Enterobacteriaceae such as *E. coli*. Various *E. coli* strains are publicly available, such as *E. coli* K12 strain MM294 (ATCC 31,446); *E. coli* X1776 (ATCC 31,537); *E. coli* strain W3110 (ATCC 27,325) and K5 772 (ATCC 53,635). Other suitable prokaryotic host cells include Enterobacteriaceae such as *Escherichia*, e.g., *E. coli*, *Enterobacter*, *Erwinia*, *Klebsiella*, *Proteus*, *Salmonella*, e.g., *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Serratia*, e.g., *Serratia marcescans*, and *Shigella*, as well as *Bacilli* such as *B. subtilis* and *B. licheniformis* (e.g., *B. licheniformis* 41P disclosed in DD 266,710 published 12 April 1989), *Pseudomonas* such as *P. aeruginosa*, and *Streptomyces*. These examples are illustrative rather than limiting. Strain W3110 is one particularly preferred host or parent host because it is a common host strain for recombinant DNA product

fermentations. Preferably, the host cell secretes minimal amounts of proteolytic enzymes. For example, strain W3110 may be modified to effect a genetic mutation in the genes encoding proteins endogenous to the host, with examples of such hosts including *E. coli* W3110 strain 1A2, which has the complete genotype *tonA* ; *E. coli* W3110 strain 9E4, which has the complete genotype *tonA ptr3*; *E. coli* W3110 strain 27C7 (ATCC 55,244), which has the complete genotype *tonA ptr3 phoA E15 (argF-lac)169 degP ompT kan*^{r}; *E. coli* W3110 strain 37D6, which has the complete genotype *tonA ptr3 phoA E15 (argF-lac)169 degP ompT rbs7 ilvG kan*^{r}; *E. coli* W3110 strain 40B4, which is strain 37D6 with a non-kanamycin resistant *degP* deletion mutation; and an *E. coli* strain having mutant periplasmic protease disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,946,783 issued 7 August 1990. Alternatively, *in vitro* methods of cloning, e.g., PCR or other nucleic acid polymerase reactions, are suitable.

In addition to prokaryotes, eukaryotic microbes such as filamentous fungi or yeast are suitable cloning or expression hosts for PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-encoding vectors. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is a commonly used lower eukaryotic host microorganism. Others include *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (Beach and Nurse, Nature, 290: 140 [1981]; EP 139,383 published 2 May 1985); *Kluyveromyces* hosts (U.S. Patent No. 4,943,529; Fleer et al., Bio/Technology, 9:968-975 (1991)) such as, e.g., *K. lactis* (MW98-8C, CBS683, CBS4574; Louvencourt et al., J. Bacteriol., 154(2):737-742 [1983]), *K. fragilis* (ATCC 12,424), *K. bulgaricus* (ATCC 16,045), *K. wickeramii* (ATCC 24,178), *K. waltii* (ATCC 56,500), *K. drosophilarum* (ATCC 36,906; Van den Berg et al., Bio/Technology, 8:135 (1990)), *K. thermotolerans*, and *K. marxianus; yarrowia* (EP 402,226); *Pichia pastoris* (EP 183,070; Sreekrishna et al., J. Basic Microbiol., 28:265-278 [1988]); *Candida; Trichoderma reesia* (EP 244,234); *Neurospora crassa* (Case et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 76:5259-5263 [1979]); *Schwanniomyces* such as *Schwanniomyces occidentalis* (EP 394,538 published 31 October 1990); and filamentous fungi such as, e.g., *Neurospora, Penicillium, Tolypocladium* (WO 91/00357 published 10 January 1991), and *Aspergillus* hosts such as *A. nidulans* (Ballance et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 112:284-289 [1983]; Tilburn et al., Gene, 26:205-221 [1983]; Yelton et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 81: 1470-1474 [1984]) and *A. niger* (Kelly and Hynes, EMBO J., 4:475-479 [1985]). Methylotropic yeasts are suitable herein and include, but are not limited to, yeast capable of growth on methanol selected from the genera consisting of *Hansenula, Candida, Kloeckera, Pichia, Saccharomyces, Torulopsis,* and *Rhodotorula*. A list of specific species that are exemplary of this class of yeasts may be found in C. Anthony, The Biochemistry of Methylotrophs, 269 (1982).

Suitable host cells for the expression of glycosylated PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides

are derived from multicellular organisms. Examples of invertebrate cells include insect cells such as Drosophila S2 and Spodoptera Sf9, as well as plant cells. Examples of useful mammalian host cell lines include Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and COS cells. More specific examples include monkey kidney CV1 line transformed by SV40 (COS-7, ATCC CRL 1651); human embryonic kidney line (293 or 293 cells subcloned for growth in suspension culture, Graham et al., J. Gen Virol., 36:59 (1977)); Chinese hamster ovary cells/-DHFR (CHO, Urlaub and Chasin, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 (1980)); mouse sertoli cells (TM4, Mather, Biol. Reprod., 23:243-251 (1980)); human lung cells (W138, ATCC CCL 75); human liver cells (Hep G2, HB 8065); and mouse mammary tumor (MMT 060562, ATCC CCL51). The selection of the appropriate host cell is deemed to be within the skill in the art.

3. Selection and Use of a Replicable Vector

The nucleic acid (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides may be inserted into a replicable vector for cloning (amplification of the DNA) or for expression. Various vectors are publicly available. The vector may, for example, be in the form of a plasmid, cosmid, viral particle, or phage. The appropriate nucleic acid sequence may be inserted into the vector by a variety of procedures. In general, DNA is inserted into an appropriate restriction endonuclease site(s) using techniques known in the art. Vector components generally include, but are not limited to, one or more of a signal sequence, an origin of replication, one or more marker genes, an enhancer element, a promoter, and a transcription termination sequence. Construction of suitable vectors containing one or more of these components employs standard ligation techniques which are known to the skilled artisan.

The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may be produced recombinantly not only directly, but also as a fusion polypeptide with a heterologous polypeptide, which may be a signal sequence or other polypeptide having a specific cleavage site at the N-terminus of the mature protein or polypeptide. In general, the signal sequence may be a component of the vector, or it may be a part of the PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-,

PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-encoding DNA that is inserted into the vector. The signal sequence may be a prokaryotic signal sequence selected, for example, from the group of the alkaline phosphatase, penicillinase, lpp, or heat-stable enterotoxin II leaders. For yeast secretion the signal sequence may be, e.g., the yeast invertase leader, alpha factor leader (including *Saccharomyces* and *Kluyveromyces* α-factor leaders, the latter described in U.S. Patent No. 5,010,182), or acid phosphatase leader, the *C. albicans* glucoamylase leader (EP 362,179 published 4 April 1990), or the signal described in WO 90/13646 published 15 November 1990. In mammalian cell expression, mammalian signal sequences may be used to direct secretion of the protein, such as signal sequences from secreted polypeptides of the same or related species, as well as viral secretory leaders.

Both expression and cloning vectors contain a nucleic acid sequence that enables the vector to replicate in one or more selected host cells. Such sequences are well known for a variety of bacteria, yeast, and viruses. The origin of replication from the plasmid pBR322 is suitable for most Gram-negative bacteria, the 2μ plasmid origin is suitable for yeast, and various viral origins (SV40, polyoma, adenovirus, VSV or BPV) are useful for cloning vectors in mammalian cells.

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

An example of suitable selectable markers for mammalian cells are those that enable the identification of cells competent to take up the PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-encoding nucleic acid, such as DHFR or thymidine kinase. An appropriate host cell when wild-type DHFR is employed is the CHO cell line deficient in DHFR activity, prepared and propagated as described by Urlaub et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 (1980). A suitable selection gene for use in yeast is the *trp*1 gene present in the yeast plasmid YRp7 [Stinchcomb et al., Nature, 282:39 (1979); Kingsman et al., Gene, 7:141 (1979); Tschemper et al., Gene, 10:157 (1980)]. The *trp*1 gene provides a selection marker for a mutant strain of yeast lacking the ability to grow in tryptophan, for example, ATCC No. 44076 or PEP4-1 [Jones, Genetics, 85:12 (1977)].

Expression and cloning vectors usually contain a promoter operably linked to the PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-encoding nucleic acid sequence to direct mRNA synthesis. Promoters recognized by a variety of potential host cells are well known. Promoters suitable for use

with prokaryotic hosts include the β-lactamase and lactose promoter systems [Chang et al., Nature, 275:615 (1978); Goeddel et al., Nature, 281:544 (1979)], alkaline phosphatase, a tryptophan (trp) promoter system [Goeddel, Nucleic Acids Res., 8:4057 (1980); EP 36,776], and hybrid promoters such as the tac promoter [deBoer et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 80:21-25 (1983)]. Promoters for use in bacterial systems also will contain a Shine-Dalgarno (S.D.) sequence operably linked to the DNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides.

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

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

PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 transcription from vectors in mammalian host cells is controlled, for example, by promoters obtained from the genomes of viruses such as polyoma virus, fowlpox virus (UK 2,211,504 published 5 July 1989), adenovirus (such as Adenovirus 2), bovine papilloma virus, avian sarcoma virus, cytomegalovirus, a retrovirus, hepatitis-B virus and Simian Virus 40 (SV40), from heterologous mammalian promoters, e.g., the actin promoter or an immunoglobulin promoter, and from heat-shock promoters, provided such promoters are compatible with the host cell systems.

Transcription of a DNA encoding the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide by higher

eukaryotes may be increased by inserting an enhancer sequence into the vector. Enhancers are cis-acting elements of DNA, usually about from 10 to 300 bp, that act on a promoter to increase its transcription. Many enhancer sequences are now known from mammalian genes (globin, elastase, albumin, α-fetoprotein, and insulin). Typically, however, one will use an enhancer from a eukaryotic cell virus. Examples include the SV40 enhancer on the late side of the replication origin (bp 100-270), the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, and adenovirus enhancers. The enhancer may be spliced into the vector at a position 5' or 3' to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 coding sequence, but is preferably located at a site 5' from the promoter.

Expression vectors used in eukaryotic host cells (yeast, fungi, insect, plant, animal, human, or nucleated cells from other multicellular organisms) will also contain sequences necessary for the termination of transcription and for stabilizing the mRNA. Such sequences are commonly available from the 5' and, occasionally 3', untranslated regions of eukaryotic or viral DNAs or cDNAs. These regions contain nucleotide segments transcribed as polyadenylated fragments in the untranslated portion of the mRNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides.

Still other methods, vectors, and host cells suitable for adaptation to the synthesis of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides in recombinant vertebrate cell culture are described in Gething et al., Nature, 293:620-625 (1981); Mantei et al., Nature, 281:40-46 (1979); EP 117,060; and EP 117,058.

4. Detecting Gene Amplification/Expression

Gene amplification and/or expression may be measured in a sample directly, for example, by conventional Southern blotting, Northern blotting to quantitate the transcription of mRNA [Thomas, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:5201-5205 (1980)], dot blotting (DNA analysis), or *in situ* hybridization, using an appropriately labeled probe, based on the sequences provided herein. Alternatively, antibodies may be employed that can recognize specific duplexes, including DNA duplexes, RNA duplexes, and DNA-RNA hybrid duplexes or DNA-protein duplexes.

The antibodies in turn may be labeled and the assay may be carried out where the duplex is bound to a surface, so that upon the formation of duplex on the surface, the presence of antibody bound to the duplex can be detected.

Gene expression, alternatively, may be measured by immunological methods, such as immunohistochemical staining of cells or tissue sections and assay of cell culture or body fluids, to quantitate directly the expression of gene product. Antibodies useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids may be either monoclonal or polyclonal, and may be prepared in any mammal. Conveniently, the antibodies may be prepared against a native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or against a synthetic peptide based on the DNA sequences provided herein or against exogenous sequence fused to PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 DNA and encoding a specific antibody epitope.

5. Purification of Polypeptide

Forms of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides may be recovered from culture medium or from host cell lysates. If membrane-bound, it can be released from the membrane using a suitable detergent solution (e.g. Triton-X 100) or by enzymatic cleavage. Cells employed in expression of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides can be disrupted by various physical or chemical means, such as freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or cell lysing agents.

It may be desired to purify PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904,

PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides from recombinant cell proteins or polypeptides. The following procedures are exemplary of suitable purification procedures: by fractionation on an ion-exchange column; ethanol precipitation; reverse phase HPLC; chromatography on silica or on a cation-exchange resin such as DEAE; chromatofocusing; SDS-PAGE; ammonium sulfate precipitation; gel filtration using, for example, Sephadex G-75; protein A Sepharose columns to remove contaminants such as IgG; and metal chelating columns to bind epitope-tagged forms of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Various methods of protein purification may be employed and such methods are known in the art and described for example in Deutscher, Methods in Enzymology, 182 (1990); Scopes, Protein Purification: Principles and Practice, Springer-Verlag, New York (1982). The purification step(s) selected will depend, for example, on the nature of the production process used and the particular PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide produced.

E. Uses for PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 Polypeptides

Nucleotide sequences (or their complement) encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides have various applications in the art of molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155,

PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 nucleic acid will also be useful for the preparation of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides by the recombinant techniques described herein.

The full-length native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene, or portions thereof, may be used as hybridization probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 cDNA or to isolate still other cDNAs (for instance, those encoding naturally-occurring variants of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides or PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides from other species) which have a desired sequence identity to the native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989,

PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 sequence disclosed herein. Optionally, the length of the probes will be about 20 to about 50 bases. The hybridization probes may be derived from at least partially novel regions of the full length native nucleotide sequence wherein those regions may be determined without undue experimentation or from genomic sequences including promoters, enhancer elements and introns of native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161. By way of example, a screening method will comprise isolating the coding region of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene using the known DNA sequence to synthesize a selected probe of about 40 bases. Hybridization probes may be labeled by a variety of labels, including radionucleotides such as ^{32}P or ^{35}S, or enzymatic labels such as alkaline phosphatase coupled to the probe via avidin/biotin coupling systems. Labeled probes having a sequence complementary to that of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene of the present invention can be used to screen libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA to determine which members of such libraries the probe hybridizes to. Hybridization techniques are described in further detail in the Examples below.

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

Other useful fragments of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 nucleic acids include antisense or sense oligonucleotides comprising a singe-stranded nucleic acid sequence (either RNA or DNA) capable of binding to target PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419,

PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 mRNA (sense) or PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 DNA (antisense) sequences. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides, according to the present invention, comprise a fragment of the coding region of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 DNA. Such a fragment generally comprises at least about 14 nucleotides, preferably from about 14 to 30 nucleotides. The ability to derive an antisense or a sense oligonucleotide, based upon a cDNA sequence encoding a given protein is described in, for example, Stein and Cohen (Cancer Res. 48:2659, 1988) and van der Krol et al. (BioTechniques 6:958, 1988).

Binding of antisense or sense oligonucleotides to target nucleic acid sequences results in the formation of duplexes that block transcription or translation of the target sequence by one of several means, including enhanced degradation of the duplexes, premature termination of transcription or translation, or by other means. The antisense oligonucleotides thus may be used to block expression of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides further comprise oligonucleotides having modified sugar-phosphodiester backbones (or other sugar linkages, such as those described in WO 91/06629) and wherein such sugar linkages are resistant to endogenous nucleases. Such oligonucleotides with resistant sugar linkages are stable *in vivo* (i.e., capable of resisting enzymatic degradation) but retain sequence specificity to be able to bind to target nucleotide sequences.

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

Antisense or sense oligonucleotides may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid

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

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

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

Antisense or sense RNA or DNA molecules are generally at least about 5 bases in length, about 10 bases in length, about 15 bases in length, about 20 bases in length, about 25 bases in length, about 30 bases in length, about 35 bases in length, about 40 bases in length, about 45 bases in length, about 50 bases in length, about 55 bases in length, about 60 bases in length, about 65 bases in length, about 70 bases in length, about 75 bases in length, about 80 bases in length, about 85 bases in length, about 90 bases in length, about 95 bases in length, about 100 bases in length, or more.

The probes may also be employed in PCR techniques to generate a pool of sequences for identification of closely related PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 coding sequences.

Nucleotide sequences encoding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide can also be used to construct hybridization probes for mapping the gene which encodes that PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852,

PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders. The nucleotide sequences provided herein may be mapped to a chromosome and specific regions of a chromosome using known techniques, such as *in situ* hybridization, linkage analysis against known chromosomal markers, and hybridization screening with libraries.

When the coding sequences for PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 encode a protein which binds to another protein (for example, where the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 is a receptor), the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide can be used in assays to identify the other proteins or molecules involved in the binding interaction. By such methods, inhibitors of the receptor/ligand binding interaction can be identified. Proteins involved in such binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction. Also, the receptor PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 can be used to isolate correlative ligand(s). Screening assays can be designed to find lead compounds that mimic the biological activity of a native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or a receptor for PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134,

PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides. Such screening assays will include assays amenable to high-throughput screening of chemical libraries, making them particularly suitable for identifying small molecule drug candidates. Small molecules contemplated include synthetic organic or inorganic compounds. The assays can be performed in a variety of formats, including protein-protein binding assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays and cell based assays, which are well characterized in the art.

Nucleic acids which encode PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides or its modified forms can also be used to generate either transgenic animals or "knock out" animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. A transgenic animal (e.g., a mouse or rat) is an animal having cells that contain a transgene, which transgene was introduced into the animal or an ancestor of the animal at a prenatal, e.g., an embryonic stage. A transgene is a DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops. The invention provides cDNA encoding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide which can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide in accordance with established techniques and the genomic sequences used to generate transgenic animals that contain cells which express DNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides. Any technique known in the art may be used to introduce a target gene transgene into animals to

produce the founder lines of transgenic animals. Such techniques include, but are not limited to pronuclear microinjection (U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,873,191, 4,736,866 and 4,870,009); retrovirus mediated gene transfer into germ lines (Van der Putten, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.,USA, 82:6148-6152 (1985)); gene targeting in embryonic stem cells (Thompson, et al., Cell, 56:313-321 (1989)); nonspecific insertional inactivation using a gene trap vector (U.S. Pat. No. 6,436,707); electroporation of embryos (Lo, *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, 3:1803-1814 (1983)); and sperm-mediated gene transfer (Lavitrano, et al., Cell, 57:717-723 (1989)); etc. Typically, particular cells would be targeted for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 transgene incorporation with tissue-specific enhancers. Transgenic animals that include a copy of a transgene encoding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide introduced into the germ line of the animal at an embryonic stage can be used to examine the effect of increased expression of DNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides. Such animals can be used as tester animals for reagents thought to confer protection from, for example, pathological conditions associated with its overexpression. In accordance with this facet of the invention, an animal is treated with the reagent and a reduced incidence of the pathological condition, compared to untreated animals bearing the transgene, would indicate a potential therapeutic intervention for the pathological condition. Alternatively, non-human homologues of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides can be used to construct a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744,

PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 "knock out" animal which has a defective or altered gene encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 proteins as a result of homologous recombination between the endogenous gene encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides and altered genomic DNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides introduced into an embryonic stem cell of the animal. Preferably the knock out animal is a mammal. More preferably, the mammal is a rodent such as a rat or mouse. For example, cDNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides in accordance with established techniques. A portion of the genomic DNA encoding the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide can be deleted or replaced with another gene, such as a gene

encoding a selectable marker which can be used to monitor integration. Typically, several kilobases of unaltered flanking DNA (both at the 5' and 3' ends) are included in the vector [see e.g., Thomas and Capecchi, Cell, 51:503 (1987) for a description of homologous recombination vectors]. The vector is introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (e.g., by electroporation) and cells in which the introduced DNA has homologously recombined with the endogenous DNA are selected [see e.g., Li et al., Cell, 69:915 (1992)]. The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (e.g., a mouse or rat) to form aggregation chimeras [see e.g., Bradley, in *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, E. J. Robertson, ed. (IRL, Oxford, 1987), pp. 113-152]. A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term to create a "knock out" animal. Progeny harboring the homologously recombined DNA in their germ cells can be identified by standard techniques and used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously recombined DNA. Knockout animals can be characterized for instance, for their ability to defend against certain pathological conditions and for their development of pathological conditions due to absence of the gene encoding the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

In addition, knockout mice can be highly informative in the discovery of gene function and pharmaceutical utility for a drug target, as well as in the determination of the potential on-target side effects associated with a given target. Gene function and physiology are so well conserved between mice and humans., since they are both mammals and contain similar numbers of genes, which are highly conserved between the species. It has recently been well documented, for example, that 98% of genes on mouse chromosome 16 have a human ortholog (Mural et al., Science 296:1661-71 (2002)).

Although gene targeting in embryonic stem (ES) cells has enabled the construction of mice with null mutations in many genes associated with human disease, not all genetic diseases are attributable to null mutations. One can design valuable mouse models of human diseases by establishing a method for gene replacement (knock-in) which will disrupt the mouse locus and introduce a human counterpart with mutation, Subsequently one can conduct *in vivo* drug studies targeting the human protein (Kitamoto et. Al., Biochemical and Biophysical Res. Commun., 222:742-47 (1996)).

Nucleic acid encoding the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides may also be used in gene therapy. In gene therapy applications, genes are introduced into cells in order to achieve *in vivo* synthesis of a therapeutically effective genetic product, for example for replacement of a defective gene. "Gene therapy" includes both conventional gene therapy where a lasting effect is achieved by a single treatment, and the

administration of gene therapeutic agents, which involves the one time or repeated administration of a therapeutically effective DNA or mRNA. Antisense RNAs and DNAs can be used as therapeutic agents for blocking the expression of certain genes *in vivo*. It has already been shown that short antisense oligonucleotides can be imported into cells where they act as inhibitors, despite their low intracellular concentrations caused by their restricted uptake by the cell membrane. (Zamecnik *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:4143-4146 [1986]). The oligonucleotides can be modified to enhance their uptake, e.g. by substituting their negatively charged phosphodiester groups by uncharged groups.

There are a variety of techniques available for introducing nucleic acids into viable cells. The techniques vary depending upon whether the nucleic acid is transferred into cultured cells *in vitro*, or *in vivo* in the cells of the intended host. Techniques suitable for the transfer of nucleic acid into mammalian cells *in vitro* include the use of liposomes, electroporation, microinjection, cell fusion, DEAE-dextran, the calcium phosphate precipitation method, etc. The currently preferred *in vivo* gene transfer techniques include transfection with viral (typically retroviral) vectors and viral coat protein-liposome mediated transfection (Dzau et al., Trends in Biotechnology 11, 205-210 [1993]). In some situations it is desirable to provide the nucleic acid source with an agent that targets the target cells, such as an antibody specific for a cell surface membrane protein or the target cell, a ligand for a receptor on the target cell, etc. Where liposomes are employed, proteins which bind to a cell surface membrane protein associated with endocytosis may be used for targeting and/or to facilitate uptake, e.g. capsid proteins or fragments thereof tropic for a particular cell type, antibodies for proteins which undergo internalization in cycling, proteins that target intracellular localization and enhance intracellular half-life. The technique of receptor-mediated endocytosis is described, for example, by Wu et al., J. Biol. Chem. 262, 4429-4432 (1987); and Wagner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87, 3410-3414 (1990). For review of gene marking and gene therapy protocols see Anderson et al., Science 256, 808-813 (1992).

The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides described herein may also be employed as molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis purposes and the isolated nucleic acid sequences may be used for recombinantly expressing those markers.

The nucleic acid molecules encoding the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides or fragments thereof described herein are useful for chromosome identification. In this regard, there exists an ongoing need to identify new chromosome markers, since relatively few chromosome marking reagents, based upon actual sequence data are presently available. Each PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365,

PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can be used as a chromosome marker.

The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules of the present invention may also be used diagnostically for tissue typing, wherein the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides of the present invention may be differentially expressed in one tissue as compared to another, preferably in a diseased tissue as compared to a normal tissue of the same tissue type. PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 nucleic acid molecules will find use for generating probes for PCR, Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis.

The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides described herein may also be employed as therapeutic agents. The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides of the present invention can be

formulated according to known methods to prepare pharmaceutically useful compositions, whereby the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 product hereof is combined in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier vehicle. Therapeutic formulations are prepared for storage by mixing the active ingredient having the desired degree of purity with optional physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers (Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences 16th edition, Osol, A. Ed. (1980)), in the form of lyophilized formulations or aqueous solutions. Acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers are nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrins; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as TWEEN™, PLURONICS™ or PEG.

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

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

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

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

When *in vivo* administration of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or agonist or antagonist thereof is employed, normal dosage amounts may vary from about 10 ng/kg to up to 100 mg/kg of mammal body weight or more per day, preferably about 1 μg/kg/day to 10 mg/kg/day, depending upon the route of

administration. Guidance as to particular dosages and methods of delivery is provided in the literature; see, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,657,760; 5,206,344; or 5,225,212. It is anticipated that different formulations will be effective for different treatment compounds and different disorders, that administration targeting one organ or tissue, for example, may necessitate delivery in a manner different from that to another organ or tissue.

Where sustained-release administration of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide is desired in a formulation with release characteristics suitable for the treatment of any disease or disorder requiring administration of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, microencapsulation of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide is contemplated. Microencapsulation of recombinant proteins for sustained release has been successfully performed with human growth hormone (rhGH), interferon- (rhIFN-), interleukin-2, and MN rgp120. Johnson et al., Nat. Med., 2:795-799 (1996); Yasuda, Biomed. Ther., 27:1221-1223 (1993); Hora et al., Bio/Technology, 8:755-758 (1990); Cleland, "Design and Production of Single Immunization Vaccines Using Polylactide Polyglycolide Microsphere Systems," in Vaccine Design: The Subunit and Adjuvant Approach, Powell and Newman, eds, (Plenum Press: New York, 1995), pp. 439-462; WO 97/03692, WO 96/40072, WO 96/07399; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,654,010.

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

This invention encompasses methods of screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381,

PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide (antagonists). Agonists that mimic a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide would be especially valuable therapeutically in those instances where a negative phenotype is observed based on findings with the non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Antagonists that prevent the effects of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide would be especially valuable therapeutically in those instances where a positive phenotype is observed based upon observations with the non-human transgenic knockout animal. Screening assays for antagonist drug candidates are designed to identify compounds that bind or complex with the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide encoded by the genes identified herein, or otherwise interfere with the interaction of the encoded polypeptide with other cellular proteins. Such screening assays will include assays amenable to high-throughput screening of chemical libraries, making them particularly suitable for identifying small molecule drug candidates.

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

All assays for antagonists are common in that they call for contacting the drug candidate with a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid identified herein under conditions and for a time sufficient to allow these two components to interact.

In binding assays, the interaction is binding and the complex formed can be isolated or detected in the reaction mixture. The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide encoded by the gene identified herein or the drug candidate is immobilized on a solid phase, e.g., on a microtiter plate, by covalent or non-covalent attachments. Non-covalent attachment generally is accomplished by coating the solid surface with a solution of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide and drying. Alternatively, an immobilized antibody, e.g., a monoclonal antibody, specific for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide to be immobilized can be used to anchor it to a solid surface. The assay is performed by adding the non-immobilized component, which may be labeled by a detectable label, to the immobilized component, e.g., the coated surface containing the anchored component. When the reaction is complete, the non-reacted components are removed, e.g., by washing, and complexes anchored on the solid surface are detected. When the originally non-immobilized component carries a detectable label, the detection of label immobilized on the surface indicates that complexing occurred. Where the originally non-immobilized component does not carry a label, complexing can be detected, for example, by using a labeled antibody specifically binding the immobilized complex.

If the candidate compound interacts with but does not bind to a particular PRO226, PRO257, PRO268,

PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide encoded by a gene identified herein, its interaction with that polypeptide can be assayed by methods well known for detecting protein-protein interactions. Such assays include traditional approaches, such as, e.g., cross-linking, co-immunoprecipitation, and co-purification through gradients or chromatographic columns. In addition, protein-protein interactions can be monitored by using a yeast-based genetic system described by Fields and co-workers (Fields and Song, Nature (London), 340:245-246 (1989); Chien et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 88:9578-9582 (1991)) as disclosed by Chevray and Nathans, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 89: 5789-5793 (1991). Many transcriptional activators, such as yeast GAL4, consist of two physically discrete modular domains, one acting as the DNA-binding domain, the other one functioning as the transcription-activation domain. The yeast expression system described in the foregoing publications (generally referred to as the "two-hybrid system") takes advantage of this property, and employs two hybrid proteins, one in which the target protein is fused to the DNA-binding domain of GAL4, and another, in which candidate activating proteins are fused to the activation domain. The expression of a GAL1-*lacZ* reporter gene under control of a GAL4-activated promoter depends on reconstitution of GAL4 activity via protein-protein interaction. Colonies containing interacting polypeptides are detected with a chromogenic substrate for β-galactosidase. A complete kit (MATCHMAKER™) for identifying protein-protein interactions between two specific proteins using the two-hybrid technique is commercially available from Clontech. This system can also be extended to map protein domains involved in specific protein interactions as well as to pinpoint amino acid residues that are crucial for these interactions.

Compounds that interfere with the interaction of a gene encoding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide identified herein and other intra- or extracellular components can be tested as follows: usually a reaction mixture is prepared containing the product of the gene and the intra- or extracellular component under conditions and for a time allowing for the interaction and binding of the two products. To test the ability of a candidate compound to inhibit binding, the reaction is run in the absence and in the presence of the test compound. In addition, a placebo may be added to a third reaction mixture, to serve as positive control. The binding (complex formation) between the test compound and the intra- or extracellular component present in the mixture is monitored as described hereinabove. The formation of a complex in the control reaction(s) but not in the reaction mixture containing the test compound indicates that the test compound interferes with the interaction of the test compound and its reaction partner.

To assay for antagonists, the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379,

PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may be added to a cell along with the compound to be screened for a particular activity and the ability of the compound to inhibit the activity of interest in the presence of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide indicates that the compound is an antagonist to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Alternatively, antagonists may be detected by combining the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide and a potential antagonist with membrane-bound PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide receptors or recombinant receptors under appropriate conditions for a competitive inhibition assay. The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide can be labeled, such as by radioactivity, such that the number of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407,

PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide molecules bound to the receptor can be used to determine the effectiveness of the potential antagonist. The gene encoding the receptor can be identified by numerous methods known to those of skill in the art, for example, ligand panning and FACS sorting. Coligan et al., Current Protocols in Immun., 1(2): Chapter 5 (1991). Preferably, expression cloning is employed wherein polyadenylated RNA is prepared from a cell responsive to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide and a cDNA library created from this RNA is divided into pools and used to transfect COS cells or other cells that are not responsive to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Transfected cells that are grown on glass slides are exposed to labeled PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide can be labeled by a variety of means including iodination or inclusion of a recognition site for a site-specific protein kinase. Following fixation and incubation, the slides are subjected to autoradiographic analysis. Positive pools are identified and sub-pools are prepared and re-transfected using an interactive sub-pooling and re-screening process, eventually yielding a single clone that encodes the putative receptor.

As an alternative approach for receptor identification, the labeled PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852,

PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide can be photoaffinity-linked with cell membrane or extract preparations that express the receptor molecule. Cross-linked material is resolved by PAGE and exposed to X-ray film. The labeled complex containing the receptor can be excised, resolved into peptide fragments, and subjected to protein micro-sequencing. The amino acid sequence obtained from micro- sequencing would be used to design a set of degenerate oligonucleotide probes to screen a cDNA library to identify the gene encoding the putative receptor.

Another approach in assessing the effect of an antagonist to a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, would be administering a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 antagonist to a wild-type mouse in order to mimic a known knockout phenotype. Thus, one would initially knockout the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene of interest and observe the resultant phenotype as a consequence of knocking out or disrupting the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene. Subsequently, one could then assess the effectiveness of an antagonist to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide by administering an antagonist to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433,

PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide to a wild-type mouse. An effective antagonist would be expected to mimic the phenotypic effect that was initially observed in the knockout animal.

Likewise, one could assess the effect of an agonist to a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, by administering a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 agonist to a non-human transgenic mouse in order to ameliorate a known negative knockout phenotype. Thus, one would initially knockout the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene of interest and observe the resultant phenotype as a consequence of knocking out or disrupting the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 gene. Subsequently, one could then assess the effectiveness of an agonist to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide by administering an agonist to the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369,

PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide to a the non-human transgenic mouse. An effective agonist would be expected to ameliorate the negative phenotypic effect that was initially observed in the knockout animal.

In another assay for antagonists, mammalian cells or a membrane preparation expressing the receptor would be incubated with a labeled PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide in the presence of the candidate compound. The ability of the compound to enhance or block this interaction could then be measured.

More specific examples of potential antagonists include an oligonucleotide that binds to the fusions of immunoglobulin with the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, and, in particular, antibodies including, without limitation, poly- and monoclonal antibodies and antibody fragments, single-chain antibodies, anti-idiotypic antibodies, and chimeric or humanized versions of such antibodies or fragments, as well as human antibodies and antibody fragments. Alternatively, a potential antagonist may be a closely related protein, for example, a mutated form of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide that recognizes the receptor but imparts no effect, thereby competitively inhibiting the action of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

Another potential PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800,

PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide antagonist is an antisense RNA or DNA construct prepared using antisense technology, where, e.g., an antisense RNA or DNA molecule acts to block directly the translation of mRNA by hybridizing to targeted mRNA and preventing protein translation. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation or antisense DNA or RNA, both of which methods are based on binding of a polynucleotide to DNA or RNA. For example, the 5' coding portion of the polynucleotide sequence, which encodes the mature PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides herein, is used to design an antisense RNA oligonucleotide of from about 10 to 40 base pairs in length. A DNA oligonucleotide is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene involved in transcription (triple helix - see Lee et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., Science, 241: 456 (1988); Dervan et al., Science, 251:1360 (1991)), thereby preventing transcription and the production of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. The antisense RNA oligonucleotide hybridizes to the mRNA *in vivo* and blocks translation of the mRNA molecule into the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide (antisense - Okano, Neurochem., 56:560 (1991); Oligodeoxynucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression (CRC Press: Boca Raton, FL, 1988). The oligonucleotides described above can also be delivered to cells such that the antisense RNA or DNA may be expressed *in vivo* to inhibit production of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. When antisense DNA is used, oligodeoxyribonucleotides derived from the translation-initiation site, e.g., between about -10 and +10 positions of the target gene nucleotide sequence, are preferred.

Potential antagonists include small molecules that bind to the active site, the receptor binding site, or

growth factor or other relevant binding site of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, thereby blocking the normal biological activity of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. Examples of small molecules include, but are not limited to, small peptides or peptide-like molecules, preferably soluble peptides, and synthetic non-peptidyl organic or inorganic compounds.

Ribozymes are enzymatic RNA molecules capable of catalyzing the specific cleavage of RNA. Ribozymes act by sequence-specific hybridization to the complementary target RNA, followed by endonucleolytic cleavage. Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within a potential RNA target can be identified by known techniques. For further details see, e.g., Rossi, Current Biology, 4:469-471 (1994), and PCT publication No. WO 97/33551 (published September 18, 1997).

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

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

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

F. Anti-PRO226, Anti-PRO257, Anti-PRO268, Anti-PRO290, Anti-PRO36006, Anti-PRO363, Anti-PRO365, Anti-PRO382, Anti-PRO444, Anti-PRO705, Anti-PRO1071, Anti-PRO1125, Anti-PRO1134, Anti-PRO1155, Anti-PRO1281, Anti-PRO1343, Anti-PRO1379, Anti-PRO1380, Anti-PRO1387, Anti-PRO1419, Anti-PRO1433, Anti-PRO1474, Anti-PRO1550, Anti-PRO1571, Anti-PRO1572, Anti-PRO1759, Anti-PRO1904, Anti-PRO35193, Anti-PRO4341, Anti-PRO4348, Anti-PRO4369, Anti-PRO4381, Anti-PRO4407, Anti-PRO4425, Anti-PRO4985, Anti-PRO4989, Anti-PRO5737, Anti-PRO5800, Anti-PRO5993, Anti-PRO6017, Anti-PRO7174, Anti-PRO9744, Anti-PRO9821, Anti-PRO9852, Anti-PRO9873, Anti-PRO10196, Anti-PRO34778, Anti-PRO20233, Anti-PRO21956, Anti-PRO57290, Anti-PRO38465, Anti-PRO38683 or Anti-PRO85161 Antibodies

The present invention provides anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-

PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibodies which may find use herein as therapeutic and/or diagnostic agents. Exemplary antibodies include polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, bispecific, and heteroconjugate antibodies.

1. Polyclonal Antibodies

Polyclonal antibodies are preferably raised in animals by multiple subcutaneous (sc) or intraperitoneal (ip) injections of the relevant antigen and an adjuvant. It may be useful to conjugate the relevant antigen (especially when synthetic peptides are used) to a protein that is immunogenic in the species to be immunized. For example, the antigen can be conjugated to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH), serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, or soybean trypsin inhibitor, using a bifunctional or derivatizing agent, e.g., maleimidobenzoyl sulfosuccinimide ester (conjugation through cysteine residues), N-hydroxysuccinimide (through lysine residues), glutaraldehyde, succinic anhydride, $SOCl_2$, or $R^1N=C=NR$, where R and R^1 are different alkyl groups.

Animals are immunized against the antigen, immunogenic conjugates, or derivatives by combining, e.g., 100 μg or 5 μg of the protein or conjugate (for rabbits or mice, respectively) with 3 volumes of Freund's complete adjuvant and injecting the solution intradermally at multiple sites. One month later, the animals are boosted with 1/5 to 1/10 the original amount of peptide or conjugate in Freund's complete adjuvant by subcutaneous injection at multiple sites. Seven to 14 days later, the animals are bled and the serum is assayed for antibody titer. Animals are boosted until the titer plateaus. Conjugates also can be made in recombinant cell culture as protein fusions. Also, aggregating agents such as alum are suitably used to enhance the immune response.

2. Monoclonal Antibodies

Monoclonal antibodies may be made using the hybridoma method first described by Kohler et al., Nature, 256:495 (1975), or may be made by recombinant DNA methods (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567).

In the hybridoma method, a mouse or other appropriate host animal, such as a hamster, is immunized as described above to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the protein used for immunization. Alternatively, lymphocytes may be immunized *in vitro*. After immunization, lymphocytes are isolated and then fused with a myeloma cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell (Goding, Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice, pp.59-103 (Academic Press, 1986)).

The hybridoma cells thus prepared are seeded and grown in a suitable culture medium which medium preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, parental myeloma cells (also referred to as fusion partner). For example, if the parental myeloma cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the selective culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine (HAT medium), which substances prevent the growth of

HGPRT-deficient cells.

Preferred fusion partner myeloma cells are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high-level production of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a selective medium that selects against the unfused parental cells. Preferred myeloma cell lines are murine myeloma lines, such as those derived from MOPC-21 and MPC-11 mouse tumors available from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, California USA, and SP-2 and derivatives e.g., X63-Ag8-653 cells available from the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Virginia, USA. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies (Kozbor, J. Immunol., 133:3001 (1984); and Brodeur et al., Monoclonal Antibody Production Techniques and Applications, pp. 51-63 (Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1987)).

Culture medium in which hybridoma cells are growing is assayed for production of monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigen. Preferably, the binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies produced by hybridoma cells is determined by immunoprecipitation or by an *in vitro* binding assay, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

The binding affinity of the monoclonal antibody can, for example, be determined by the Scatchard analysis described in Munson et al., Anal. Biochem., 107:220 (1980).

Once hybridoma cells that produce antibodies of the desired specificity, affinity, and/or activity are identified, the clones may be subcloned by limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods (Goding, Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice, pp.59-103 (Academic Press, 1986)). Suitable culture media for this purpose include, for example, D-MEM or RPMI-1640 medium. In addition, the hybridoma cells may be grown *in vivo* as ascites tumors in an animal e.g,, by i.p. injection of the cells into mice.

The monoclonal antibodies secreted by the subclones are suitably separated from the culture medium, ascites fluid, or serum by conventional antibody purification procedures such as, for example, affinity chromatography (e.g., using protein A or protein G-Sepharose) or ion-exchange chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, etc.

DNA encoding the monoclonal antibodies is readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (e.g., by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies). The hybridoma cells serve as a preferred source of such DNA. Once isolated, the DNA may be placed into expression vectors, which are then transfected into host cells such as *E. coli* cells, simian COS cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce antibody protein, to obtain the synthesis of monoclonal antibodies in the recombinant host cells. Review articles on recombinant expression in bacteria of DNA encoding the antibody include Skerra et al., Curr. Opinion in Immunol., 5:256-262 (1993) and Plückthun, Immunol. Revs. 130:151-188 (1992).

Monoclonal antibodies or antibody fragments can be isolated from antibody phage libraries generated using the techniques described in McCafferty et al., Nature, 348:552-554 (1990). Clackson et al., Nature, 352:624-628 (1991) and Marks et al., J. Mol. Biol., 222:581-597 (1991) describe the isolation of murine and human antibodies, respectively, using phage libraries. Subsequent publications describe the production of high affinity (nM range) human antibodies by chain shuffling (Marks et al., Bio/Technology, 10:779-783 (1992)), as well as combinatorial infection and *in vivo* recombination as a strategy for constructing very large phage libraries

(Waterhouse et al., Nuc. Acids. Res. 21:2265-2266 (1993)). Thus, these techniques are viable alternatives to traditional monoclonal antibody hybridoma techniques for isolation of monoclonal antibodies.

The DNA that encodes the antibody may be modified to produce chimeric or fusion antibody polypeptides, for example, by substituting human heavy chain and light chain constant domain (C_H and C_L) sequences for the homologous murine sequences (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; and Morrison, et al., Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA, 81:6851 (1984)), or by fusing the immunoglobulin coding sequence with all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide (heterologous polypeptide). The non-immunoglobulin polypeptide sequences can substitute for the constant domains of an antibody, or they are substituted for the variable domains of one antigen-combining site of an antibody to create a chimeric bivalent antibody comprising one antigen-combining site having specificity for an antigen and another antigen-combining site having specificity for a different antigen.

3. Human and Humanized Antibodies

The anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibodies of the invention may further comprise humanized antibodies or human antibodies. Humanized forms of non-human (e.g., murine) antibodies are chimeric immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', $F(ab')_2$ or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) which contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. Humanized antibodies include human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of the recipient are replaced by residues from a CDR of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat or rabbit having the desired specificity, affinity and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies may also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FR regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin [Jones et al., Nature, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., Nature, 332:323-329 (1988); and Presta, Curr. Op. Struct. Biol., 2:593-596 (1992)].

Methods for humanizing non-human antibodies are well known in the art. Generally, a humanized antibody has one or more amino acid residues introduced into it from a source which is non-human. These non-human amino acid residues are often referred to as "import" residues, which are typically taken from an "import" variable domain. Humanization can be essentially performed following the method of Winter and co-workers

[Jones et al., Nature, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., Nature, 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeyen et al., Science, 239:1534-1536 (1988)], by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. Accordingly, such "humanized" antibodies are chimeric antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567), wherein substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the corresponding sequence from a non-human species. In practice, humanized antibodies are typically human antibodies in which some CDR residues and possibly some FR residues are substituted by residues from analogous sites in rodent antibodies.

The choice of human variable domains, both light and heavy, to be used in making the humanized antibodies is very important to reduce antigenicity and HAMA response (human anti-mouse antibody) when the antibody is intended for human therapeutic use. According to the so-called "best-fit" method, the sequence of the variable domain of a rodent antibody is screened against the entire library of known human variable domain sequences. The human V domain sequence which is closest to that of the rodent is identified and the human framework region (FR) within it accepted for the humanized antibody (Sims et al., J. Immunol. 151:2296 (1993); Chothia et al., J. Mol. Biol., 196:901 (1987)). Another method uses a particular framework region derived from the consensus sequence of all human antibodies of a particular subgroup of light or heavy chains. The same framework may be used for several different humanized antibodies (Carter et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 89:4285 (1992); Presta et al., J. Immunol. 151:2623 (1993)).

It is further important that antibodies be humanized with retention of high binding affinity for the antigen and other favorable biological properties. To achieve this goal, according to a preferred method, humanized antibodies are prepared by a process of analysis of the parental sequences and various conceptual humanized products using three-dimensional models of the parental and humanized sequences. Three-dimensional immunoglobulin models are commonly available and are familiar to those skilled in the art. Computer programs are available which illustrate and display probable three-dimensional conformational structures of selected candidate immunoglobulin sequences. Inspection of these displays permits analysis of the likely role of the residues in the functioning of the candidate immunoglobulin sequence, i.e., the analysis of residues that influence the ability of the candidate immunoglobulin to bind its antigen. In this way, FR residues can be selected and combined from the recipient and import sequences so that the desired antibody characteristic, such as increased affinity for the target antigen(s), is achieved. In general, the hypervariable region residues are directly and most substantially involved in influencing antigen binding.

Various forms of a humanized anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody are contemplated. For example, the humanized antibody may be an antibody fragment, such as a Fab, which is optionally conjugated with one or more cytotoxic agent(s) in order to generate an immunoconjugate. Alternatively,

the humanized antibody may be an intact antibody, such as an intact IgG1 antibody.

As an alternative to humanization, human antibodies can be generated. For example, it is now possible to produce transgenic animals (e.g., mice) that are capable, upon immunization, of producing a full repertoire of human antibodies in the absence of endogenous immunoglobulin production. For example, it has been described that the homozygous deletion of the antibody heavy-chain joining region (J_H) gene in chimeric and germ-line mutant mice results in complete inhibition of endogenous antibody production. Transfer of the human germ-line immunoglobulin gene array into such germ-line mutant mice will result in the production of human antibodies upon antigen challenge. See, e.g., Jakobovits et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90:2551 (1993); Jakobovits et al., Nature, 362:255-258 (1993); Bruggemann et al., Year in Immuno. 7:33 (1993); U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,806, 5,569,825, 5,591,669 (all of GenPharm); 5,545,807; and WO 97/17852.

Alternatively, phage display technology (McCafferty et al., Nature 348:552-553 [1990]) can be used to produce human antibodies and antibody fragments *in vitro*, from immunoglobulin variable (V) domain gene repertoires from unimmunized donors. According to this technique, antibody V domain genes are cloned in-frame into either a major or minor coat protein gene of a filamentous bacteriophage, such as M13 or fd, and displayed as functional antibody fragments on the surface of the phage particle. Because the filamentous particle contains a single-stranded DNA copy of the phage genome, selections based on the functional properties of the antibody also result in selection of the gene encoding the antibody exhibiting those properties. Thus, the phage mimics some of the properties of the B-cell. Phage display can be performed in a variety of formats, reviewed in, e.g., Johnson, Kevin S. and Chiswell, David J., Current Opinion in Structural Biology 3:564-571 (1993). Several sources of V-gene segments can be used for phage display. Clackson et al., Nature, 352:624-628 (1991) isolated a diverse array of anti-oxazolone antibodies from a small random combinatorial library of V genes derived from the spleens of immunized mice. A repertoire of V genes from unimmunized human donors can be constructed and antibodies to a diverse array of antigens (including self-antigens) can be isolated essentially following the techniques described by Marks et al., J. Mol. Biol. 222:581-597 (1991), or Griffith et al., EMBO J. 12:725-734 (1993). See, also, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,565,332 and 5,573,905.

As discussed above, human antibodies may also be generated by *in vitro* activated B cells (see U.S. Patents 5,567,610 and 5,229,275).

4. Antibody fragments

In certain circumstances there are advantages of using antibody fragments, rather than whole antibodies. The smaller size of the fragments allows for rapid clearance, and may lead to improved access to solid tumors.

Various techniques have been developed for the production of antibody fragments. Traditionally, these fragments were derived via proteolytic digestion of intact antibodies (see, e.g., Morimoto et al., Journal of Biochemical and Biophysical Methods 24:107-117 (1992); and Brennan et al., Science, 229:81 (1985)). However, these fragments can now be produced directly by recombinant host cells. Fab, Fv and ScFv antibody fragments can all be expressed in and secreted from *E. coli*, thus allowing the facile production of large amounts of these fragments. Antibody fragments can be isolated from the antibody phage libraries discussed above. Alternatively, Fab'-SH fragments can be directly recovered from *E. coli* and chemically coupled to form $F(ab')_2$ fragments (Carter et al., Bio/Technology 10:163-167 (1992)). According to another approach, $F(ab')_2$ fragments can be isolated

directly from recombinant host cell culture. Fab and $F(ab')_2$ fragment with increased in vivo half-life comprising a salvage receptor binding epitope residues are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,869,046. Other techniques for the production of antibody fragments will be apparent to the skilled practitioner. The antibody of choice is a single chain Fv fragment (scFv). See WO 93/16185; U.S. Patent No. 5,571,894; and U.S. Patent No. 5,587,458. Fv and sFv are the only species with intact combining sites that are devoid of constant regions; thus, they are suitable for reduced nonspecific binding during in vivo use. sFv fusion proteins may be constructed to yield fusion of an effector protein at either the amino or the carboxy terminus of an sFv. See Antibody Engineering, ed. Borrebaeck, supra. The antibody fragment may also be a "linear antibody", e.g., as described in U.S. Patent 5,641,870 for example. Such linear antibody fragments may be monospecific or bispecific.

5. Bispecific Antibodies

Bispecific antibodies are antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different epitopes. Exemplary bispecific antibodies may bind to two different epitopes of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 protein as described herein. Other such antibodies may combine a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 binding site with a binding site for another protein. Alternatively, an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 arm may be combined with an arm which binds to a triggering molecule on a leukocyte such as a T-cell receptor molecule (e.g. CD3), or Fc receptors for IgG (FcγR), such as FcγRI (CD64), FcγRII (CD32) and FcγRIII (CD16), so as to focus and localize cellular defense mechanisms to the PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-,

PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-expressing cell. Bispecific antibodies may also be used to localize cytotoxic agents to cells which express a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide. These antibodies possess a PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-binding arm and an arm which binds the cytotoxic agent (e.g., saporin, anti-interferon-α, vinca alkaloid, ricin A chain, methotrexate or radioactive isotope hapten). Bispecific antibodies can be prepared as full length antibodies or antibody fragments (e.g., $F(ab')_2$ bispecific antibodies).

WO 96/16673 describes a bispecific anti-ErbB2/anti-FcγRIII antibody and U.S. Patent No. 5,837,234 discloses a bispecific anti-ErbB2/anti-FcγRI antibody. A bispecific anti-ErbB2/Fcα antibody is shown in WO98/02463. U.S. Patent No. 5,821,337 teaches a bispecific anti-ErbB2/anti-CD3 antibody.

Methods for making bispecific antibodies are known in the art. Traditional production of full length bispecific antibodies is based on the co-expression of two immunoglobulin heavy chain-light chain pairs, where the two chains have different specificities (Millstein et al., Nature 305:537-539 (1983)). Because of the random assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, these hybridomas (quadromas) produce a potential mixture of 10 different antibody molecules, of which only one has the correct bispecific structure. Purification of the correct molecule, which is usually done by affinity chromatography steps, is rather cumbersome, and the product yields are low. Similar procedures are disclosed in WO 93/08829, and in Traunecker et al., EMBO J. 10:3655-3659 (1991).

According to a different approach, antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificity (antibody-antigen combining sites) are fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences. Preferably, the fusion is with an Ig heavy chain constant domain, comprising at least part of the hinge, C_H2, and C_H3 regions. It is preferred to have the first heavy-chain constant region (C_H1) containing the site necessary for light chain bonding, present in at least one of the fusions. DNAs encoding the immunoglobulin heavy chain fusions and, if desired, the immunoglobulin light chain, are inserted into separate expression vectors, and are co-transfected into a suitable host cell. This provides for greater flexibility in adjusting the mutual proportions of the three polypeptide fragments when unequal ratios of the three polypeptide chains used in the construction provide the optimum yield of the desired bispecific antibody. It is, however, possible to insert the coding sequences for two or all three polypeptide chains into a single expression vector when the expression of at least two polypeptide chains in equal ratios results in high yields or when the ratios have no significant affect on the yield of the desired chain

combination.

The invention provides bispecific antibodies which are composed of a hybrid immunoglobulin heavy chain with a first binding specificity in one arm, and a hybrid immunoglobulin heavy chain-light chain pair (providing a second binding specificity) in the other arm. It was found that this asymmetric structure facilitates the separation of the desired bispecific compound from unwanted immunoglobulin chain combinations, as the presence of an immunoglobulin light chain in only one half of the bispecific molecule provides for a facile way of separation. This approach is disclosed in WO 94/04690. For further details of generating bispecific antibodies see, for example, Suresh et al., Methods in Enzymology 121:210 (1986).

According to another approach described in U.S. Patent No. 5,731,168, the interface between a pair of antibody molecules can be engineered to maximize the percentage of heterodimers which are recovered from recombinant cell culture. The preferred interface comprises at least a part of the C_H3 domain. In this method, one or more small amino acid side chains from the interface of the first antibody molecule are replaced with larger side chains (e.g., tyrosine or tryptophan). Compensatory "cavities" of identical or similar size to the large side chain(s) are created on the interface of the second antibody molecule by replacing large amino acid side chains with smaller ones (e.g., alanine or threonine). This provides a mechanism for increasing the yield of the heterodimer over other unwanted end-products such as homodimers.

Bispecific antibodies include cross-linked or "heteroconjugate" antibodies. For example, one of the antibodies in the heteroconjugate can be coupled to avidin, the other to biotin. Such antibodies have, for example, been proposed to target immune system cells to unwanted cells (U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980), and for treatment of HIV infection (WO 91/00360, WO 92/200373, and EP 03089). Heteroconjugate antibodies may be made using any convenient cross-linking methods. Suitable cross-linking agents are well known in the art, and are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980, along with a number of cross-linking techniques.

Techniques for generating bispecific antibodies from antibody fragments have also been described in the literature. For example, bispecific antibodies can be prepared using chemical linkage. Brennan et al., Science 229:81 (1985) describe a procedure wherein intact antibodies are proteolytically cleaved to generate $F(ab')_2$ fragments. These fragments are reduced in the presence of the dithiol complexing agent, sodium arsenite, to stabilize vicinal dithiols and prevent intermolecular disulfide formation. The Fab' fragments generated are then converted to thionitrobenzoate (TNB) derivatives. One of the Fab'-TNB derivatives is then reconverted to the Fab'-thiol by reduction with mercaptoethylamine and is mixed with an equimolar amount of the other Fab'-TNB derivative to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibodies produced can be used as agents for the selective immobilization of enzymes.

Recent progress has facilitated the direct recovery of Fab'-SH fragments from *E. coli,* which can be chemically coupled to form bispecific antibodies. Shalaby et al., J. Exp. Med. 175: 217-225 (1992) describe the production of a fully humanized bispecific antibody $F(ab')_2$ molecule. Each Fab' fragment was separately secreted from *E. coli* and subjected to directed chemical coupling *in vitro* to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibody thus formed was able to bind to cells overexpressing the ErbB2 receptor and normal human T cells, as well as trigger the lytic activity of human cytotoxic lymphocytes against human breast tumor targets. Various techniques for making and isolating bispecific antibody fragments directly from recombinant cell culture have also been described. For example, bispecific antibodies have been produced using leucine zippers. Kostelny et al., J.

Immunol. 148(5):1547-1553 (1992). The leucine zipper peptides from the Fos and Jun proteins were linked to the Fab' portions of two different antibodies by gene fusion. The antibody homodimers were reduced at the hinge region to form monomers and then re-oxidized to form the antibody heterodimers. This method can also be utilized for the production of antibody homodimers. The "diabody" technology described by Hollinger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:6444-6448 (1993) has provided an alternative mechanism for making bispecific antibody fragments. The fragments comprise a V_H connected to a V_L by a linker which is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain. Accordingly, the V_H and V_L domains of one fragment are forced to pair with the complementary V_L and V_H domains of another fragment, thereby forming two antigen-binding sites. Another strategy for making bispecific antibody fragments by the use of single-chain Fv (sFv) dimers has also been reported. See Gruber et al., J. Immunol., 152:5368 (1994).

Antibodies with more than two valencies are contemplated. For example, trispecific antibodies can be prepared. Tutt et al., J. Immunol. 147:60 (1991).

6. Heteroconjugate Antibodies

Heteroconjugate antibodies are also within the scope of the present invention. Heteroconjugate antibodies are composed of two covalently joined antibodies. Such antibodies have, for example, been proposed to target immune system cells to unwanted cells [U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980], and for treatment of HIV infection [WO 91/00360; WO 92/200373; EP 03089]. It is contemplated that the antibodies may be prepared *in vitro* using known methods in synthetic protein chemistry, including those involving crosslinking agents. For example, immunotoxins may be constructed using a disulfide exchange reaction or by forming a thioether bond. Examples of suitable reagents for this purpose include iminothiolate and methyl-4-mercaptobutyrimidate and those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980.

7. Multivalent Antibodies

A multivalent antibody may be internalized (and/or catabolized) faster than a bivalent antibody by a cell expressing an antigen to which the antibodies bind. The antibodies of the present invention can be multivalent antibodies (which are other than of the IgM class) with three or more antigen binding sites (e.g. tetravalent antibodies), which can be readily produced by recombinant expression of nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide chains of the antibody. The multivalent antibody can comprise a dimerization domain and three or more antigen binding sites. The preferred dimerization domain comprises (or consists of) an Fc region or a hinge region. In this scenario, the antibody will comprise an Fc region and three or more antigen binding sites amino-terminal to the Fc region. The preferred multivalent antibody herein comprises (or consists of) three to about eight, but preferably four, antigen binding sites. The multivalent antibody comprises at least one polypeptide chain (and preferably two polypeptide chains), wherein the polypeptide chain(s) comprise two or more variable domains. For instance, the polypeptide chain(s) may comprise VD1-$(X1)_n$-VD2-$(X2)_n$-Fc, wherein VD1 is a first variable domain, VD2 is a second variable domain, Fc is one polypeptide chain of an Fc region, X1 and X2 represent an amino acid or polypeptide, and n is 0 or 1. For instance, the polypeptide chain(s) may comprise: VH-CH1-flexible linker-VH-CH1-Fc region chain; or VH-CH1-VH-CH1-Fc region chain. The multivalent antibody herein preferably further comprises at least two (and preferably four) light chain variable domain polypeptides. The multivalent antibody

herein may, for instance, comprise from about two to about eight light chain variable domain polypeptides. The light chain variable domain polypeptides contemplated here comprise a light chain variable domain and, optionally, further comprise a CL domain.

8. Effector Function Engineering

It may be desirable to modify the antibody of the invention with respect to effector function, e.g., so as to enhance antigen-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and/or complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) of the antibody. This may be achieved by introducing one or more amino acid substitutions in an Fc region of the antibody. Alternatively or additionally, cysteine residue(s) may be introduced in the Fc region, thereby allowing interchain disulfide bond formation in this region. The homodimeric antibody thus generated may have improved internalization capability and/or increased complement-mediated cell killing and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). See Caron et al., J. Exp Med. 176:1191-1195 (1992) and Shopes, B. J. Immunol. 148:2918-2922 (1992). Homodimeric antibodies with enhanced anti-tumor activity may also be prepared using heterobifunctional cross-linkers as described in Wolff et al., Cancer Research 53:2560-2565 (1993). Alternatively, an antibody can be engineered which has dual Fc regions and may thereby have enhanced complement lysis and ADCC capabilities. See Stevenson et al., Anti-Cancer Drug Design 3:219-230 (1989). To increase the serum half life of the antibody, one may incorporate a salvage receptor binding epitope into the antibody (especially an antibody fragment) as described in U.S. Patent 5,739,277, for example. As used herein, the term "salvage receptor binding epitope" refers to an epitope of the Fc region of an IgG molecule (e.g., IgG_1, IgG_2, IgG_3, or IgG_4) that is responsible for increasing the *in vivo* serum half-life of the IgG molecule.

9. Immunoconjugates

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

Chemotherapeutic agents useful in the generation of such immunoconjugates have been described above. Enzymatically active toxins and fragments thereof that can be used include diphtheria A chain, nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin, exotoxin A chain (from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), ricin A chain, abrin A chain, modeccin A chain, alpha-sarcin, *Aleurites fordii* proteins, dianthin proteins, *Phytolaca americana* proteins (PAPI, PAPII, and PAP-S), momordica charantia inhibitor, curcin, crotin, sapaonaria officinalis inhibitor, gelonin, mitogellin, restrictocin, phenomycin, enomycin, and the tricothecenes. A variety of radionuclides are available for the production of radioconjugated antibodies. Examples include ^{212}Bi, ^{131}I, ^{131}In, ^{90}Y, and ^{186}Re. Conjugates of the antibody and cytotoxic agent are made using a variety of bifunctional protein-coupling agents such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithiol) propionate (SPDP), iminothiolane (IT), bifunctional derivatives of imidoesters (such as dimethyl adipimidate HCL), active esters (such as disuccinimidyl suberate), aldehydes (such as glutareldehyde), bis-azido compounds (such as bis (p-azidobenzoyl) hexanediamine), bis-diazonium derivatives (such as bis-(p-diazoniumbenzoyl)-ethylenediamine), diisocyanates (such as tolyene 2,6-diisocyanate), and bis-active fluorine compounds (such as 1,5-difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene). For example, a ricin immunotoxin can be prepared as described in Vitetta *et al.*, Science, 238: 1098 (1987). Carbon-14-labeled 1-isothiocyanatobenzyl-3-

methyldiethylene triaminepentaacetic acid (MX-DTPA) is an exemplary chelating agent for conjugation of radionucleotide to the antibody. See WO94/11026.

Conjugates of an antibody and one or more small molecule toxins, such as a calicheamicin, maytansinoids, a trichothene, and CC1065, and the derivatives of these toxins that have toxin activity, are also contemplated herein.

Maytansine and maytansinoids

The invention provides an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody (full length or fragments) which is conjugated to one or more maytansinoid molecules.

Maytansinoids are mitototic inhibitors which act by inhibiting tubulin polymerization. Maytansine was first isolated from the east African shrub *Maytenus serrata* (U.S. Patent No. 3,896,111). Subsequently, it was discovered that certain microbes also produce maytansinoids, such as maytansinol and C-3 maytansinol esters (U.S. Patent No. 4,151,042). Synthetic maytansinol and derivatives and analogues thereof are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,137,230; 4,248,870; 4,256,746; 4,260,608; 4,265,814; 4,294,757; 4,307,016; 4,308,268; 4,308,269; 4,309,428; 4,313,946; 4,315,929; 4,317,821; 4,322,348; 4,331,598; 4,361,650; 4,364,866; 4,424,219; 4,450,254; 4,362,663; and 4,371,533, the disclosures of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

Maytansinoid-antibody conjugates

In an attempt to improve their therapeutic index, maytansine and maytansinoids have been conjugated to antibodies specifically binding to tumor cell antigens. Immunoconjugates containing maytansinoids and their therapeutic use are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,208,020, 5,416,064 and European Patent EP 0 425 235 B1, the disclosures of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Liu et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93:8618-8623 (1996) described immunoconjugates comprising a maytansinoid designated DM1 linked to the monoclonal antibody C242 directed against human colorectal cancer. The conjugate was found to be highly cytotoxic towards cultured colon cancer cells, and showed antitumor activity in an *in vivo* tumor growth assay. Chari et al., Cancer Research 52:127-131 (1992) describe immunoconjugates in which a maytansinoid was conjugated via a disulfide linker to the murine antibody A7 binding to an antigen on human colon cancer cell lines, or to another murine monoclonal antibody TA.1 that binds the HER-2/*neu* oncogene. The cytotoxicity of the TA.1-maytansonoid conjugate was tested *in vitro* on the human breast cancer cell line SK-BR-3, which expresses 3×10^5 HER-2 surface antigens per cell. The drug conjugate achieved a degree of cytotoxicity similar to the free maytansonid drug, which could be increased by increasing the number of maytansinoid molecules per antibody molecule. The A7-maytansinoid conjugate showed low systemic cytotoxicity in mice.

Anti-PRO226, Anti-PRO257, Anti-PRO268, Anti-PRO290, Anti-PRO36006, Anti-PRO363, Anti-PRO365, Anti-PRO382, Anti-PRO444, Anti-PRO705, Anti-PRO1071, Anti-PRO1125, Anti-PRO1134, Anti-PRO1155, Anti-PRO1281, Anti-PRO1343, Anti-PRO1379, Anti-PRO1380, Anti-PRO1387, Anti-PRO1419, Anti-PRO1433, Anti-PRO1474, Anti-PRO1550, Anti-PRO1571, Anti-PRO1572, Anti-PRO1759, Anti-PRO1904, Anti-PRO35193, Anti-PRO4341, Anti-PRO4348, Anti-PRO4369, Anti-PRO4381, Anti-PRO4407, Anti-PRO4425, Anti-PRO4985, Anti-PRO4989, Anti-PRO5737, Anti-PRO5800, Anti-PRO5993, Anti-PRO6017, Anti-PRO7174, Anti-PRO9744, Anti-PRO9821, Anti-PRO9852, Anti-PRO9873, Anti-PRO10196, Anti-PRO34778, Anti-PRO20233, Anti-PRO21956, Anti-PRO57290, Anti-PRO38465, Anti-PRO38683 or Anti-PRO85161 Antibody-Maytansinoid Conjugates (Immunoconjugates)

Anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody-maytansinoid conjugates are prepared by chemically linking an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody to a maytansinoid molecule without significantly diminishing the biological activity of either the antibody or the maytansinoid molecule. An average of 3-4 maytansinoid molecules conjugated per antibody molecule has shown efficacy in enhancing cytotoxicity of target cells without negatively affecting the function or solubility of the antibody, although even one molecule of toxin/antibody would be expected to enhance cytotoxicity over the use of naked antibody. Maytansinoids are well known in the art and can be synthesized by known techniques or isolated from natural sources. Suitable maytansinoids are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,208,020 and in the other patents and nonpatent publications referred to hereinabove. Preferred maytansinoids are maytansinol and maytansinol analogues modified in the aromatic ring or at other positions of the maytansinol molecule, such as various maytansinol esters.

There are many linking groups known in the art for making antibody-maytansinoid conjugates, including, for example, those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,208,020 or EP Patent 0 425 235 B1, and Chari et al., Cancer Research 52:127-131 (1992). The linking groups include disufide groups, thioether groups, acid labile groups, photolabile groups, peptidase labile groups, or esterase labile groups, as disclosed in the above-identified patents, disulfide and thioether groups being preferred.

Conjugates of the antibody and maytansinoid may be made using a variety of bifunctional protein coupling agents such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio) propionate (SPDP), succinimidyl-4-(N-maleimidomethyl) cyclohexane-1-carboxylate, iminothiolane (IT), bifunctional derivatives of imidoesters (such as dimethyl adipimidate HCL), active esters (such as disuccinimidyl suberate), aldehydes (such as glutareldehyde), bis-azido compounds (such as bis (p-azidobenzoyl) hexanediamine), bis-diazonium derivatives (such as bis-(p-diazoniumbenzoyl)-ethylenediamine), diisocyanates (such as toluene 2,6-diisocyanate), and bis-active fluorine compounds (such as 1,5-difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene). Particularly preferred coupling agents include N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio) propionate (SPDP) (Carlsson et al., Biochem. J. 173:723-737 [1978]) and N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridylthio)pentanoate (SPP) to provide for a disulfide linkage.

The linker may be attached to the maytansinoid molecule at various positions, depending on the type of the link. For example, an ester linkage may be formed by reaction with a hydroxyl group using conventional coupling techniques. The reaction may occur at the C-3 position having a hydroxyl group, the C-14 position modified with hyrdoxymethyl, the C-15 position modified with a hydroxyl group, and the C-20 position having a hydroxyl group. The linkage is formed at the C-3 position of maytansinol or a maytansinol analogue.

Calicheamicin

Another immunoconjugate of interest comprises an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibody conjugated to one or more calicheamicin molecules. The calicheamicin family of antibiotics are capable of producing double-stranded DNA breaks at sub-picomolar concentrations. For the preparation of conjugates of the calicheamicin family, see U.S. patents 5,712,374, 5,714,586, 5,739,116, 5,767,285, 5,770,701, 5,770,710, 5,773,001, 5,877,296 (all to American Cyanamid Company). Structural analogues of calicheamicin which may be used include, but are not limited to, γ_1^I, α_2^I, α_3^I, N-acetyl-γ_1^I, PSAG and θ^I_1 (Hinman et al., Cancer Research 53:3336-3342 (1993), Lode et al., Cancer Research 58:2925-2928 (1998) and the aforementioned U.S. patents to American Cyanamid). Another anti-tumor drug that the antibody can be conjugated is QFA which is an antifolate. Both calicheamicin and QFA have intracellular sites of action and do not readily cross the plasma membrane. Therefore, cellular uptake of these agents through antibody mediated internalization greatly enhances their cytotoxic effects.

Other cytotoxic agents

Other antitumor agents that can be conjugated to the anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-

PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibodies of the invention include BCNU, streptozoicin, vincristine and 5-fluorouracil, the family of agents known collectively LL-E33288 complex described in U.S. patents 5,053,394, 5,770,710, as well as esperamicins (U.S. patent 5,877,296).

Enzymatically active toxins and fragments thereof which can be used include diphtheria A chain, nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin, exotoxin A chain (from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), ricin A chain, abrin A chain, modeccin A chain, alpha-sarcin, *Aleurites fordii* proteins, dianthin proteins, *Phytolaca americana* proteins (PAPI, PAPII, and PAP-S), momordica charantia inhibitor, curcin, crotin, sapaonaria officinalis inhibitor, gelonin, mitogellin, restrictocin, phenomycin, enomycin and the tricothecenes. See, for example, WO 93/21232 published October 28, 1993.

The present invention further contemplates an immunoconjugate formed between an antibody and a compound with nucleolytic activity (e.g., a ribonuclease or a DNA endonuclease such as a deoxyribonuclease; DNase).

For selective destruction of the tumor, the antibody may comprise a highly radioactive atom. A variety of radioactive isotopes are available for the production of radioconjugated anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibodies. Examples include At^{211}, I^{131}, I^{125}, Y^{90}, Re^{186}, Re^{188}, Sm^{153}, Bi^{212}, P^{32}, Pb^{212} and radioactive isotopes of Lu. When the conjugate is used for diagnosis, it may comprise a radioactive atom for scintigraphic studies, for example tc^{99m} or I^{123}, or a spin label for nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) imaging (also known as magnetic resonance imaging, mri), such as iodine-123 again, iodine-131, indium-111, fluorine-19, carbon-13, nitrogen-15, oxygen-17, gadolinium, manganese or iron.

The radio- or other labels may be incorporated in the conjugate in known ways. For example, the peptide may be biosynthesized or may be synthesized by chemical amino acid synthesis using suitable amino acid precursors involving, for example, fluorine-19 in place of hydrogen. Labels such as tc^{99m} or I^{123}, .Re^{186}, Re^{188} and In^{111} can be attached via a cysteine residue in the peptide. Yttrium-90 can be attached via a lysine residue. The IODOGEN method (Fraker et al (1978) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 80: 49-57 can be used to incorporate iodine-123. "Monoclonal Antibodies in Immunoscintigraphy" (Chatal,CRC Press 1989) describes other methods in detail.

Conjugates of the antibody and cytotoxic agent may be made using a variety of bifunctional protein

coupling agents such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio) propionate (SPDP), succinimidyl-4-(N-maleimidomethyl) cyclohexane-1-carboxylate, iminothiolane (IT), bifunctional derivatives of imidoesters (such as dimethyl adipimidate HCL), active esters (such as disuccinimidyl suberate), aldehydes (such as glutareldehyde), bis-azido compounds (such as bis (p-azidobenzoyl) hexanediamine), bis-diazonium derivatives (such as bis-(p-diazoniumbenzoyl)-ethylenediamine), diisocyanates (such as tolyene 2,6-diisocyanate), and bis-active fluorine compounds (such as 1,5-difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene). For example, a ricin immunotoxin can be prepared as described in Vitetta et al., Science 238:1098 (1987). Carbon-14-labeled 1-isothiocyanatobenzyl-3-methyldiethylene triaminepentaacetic acid (MX-DTPA) is an exemplary chelating agent for conjugation of radionucleotide to the antibody. See WO94/11026. The linker may be a "cleavable linker" facilitating release of the cytotoxic drug in the cell. For example, an acid-labile linker, peptidase-sensitive linker, photolabile linker, dimethyl linker or disulfide-containing linker (Chari et al., Cancer Research 52:127-131 (1992); U.S. Patent No. 5,208,020) may be used.

Alternatively, a fusion protein comprising the anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody and cytotoxic agent may be made, e.g., by recombinant techniques or peptide synthesis. The length of DNA may comprise respective regions encoding the two portions of the conjugate either adjacent one another or separated by a region encoding a linker peptide which does not destroy the desired properties of the conjugate.

The invention provides that the antibody may be conjugated to a "receptor" (such streptavidin) for utilization in tumor pre-targeting wherein the antibody-receptor conjugate is administered to the patient, followed by removal of unbound conjugate from the circulation using a clearing agent and then administration of a "ligand" (e.g., avidin) which is conjugated to a cytotoxic agent (e.g., a radionucleotide).

10. Immunoliposomes

The anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibodies disclosed herein may also be formulated as immunoliposomes. A "liposome" is a small vesicle composed of various types of lipids, phospholipids and/or

surfactant which is useful for delivery of a drug to a mammal. The components of the liposome are commonly arranged in a bilayer formation, similar to the lipid arrangement of biological membranes. Liposomes containing the antibody are prepared by methods known in the art, such as described in Epstein et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:3688 (1985); Hwang et al., Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 77:4030 (1980); U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545; and WO97/38731 published October 23, 1997. Liposomes with enhanced circulation time are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,013,556.

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

11. Pharmaceutical Compositions of Antibodies

Antibodies specifically binding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide identified herein, as well as other molecules identified by the screening assays disclosed hereinbefore, can be administered for the treatment of various disorders in the form of pharmaceutical compositions.

If the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide is intracellular and whole antibodies are used as inhibitors, internalizing antibodies are preferred. However, lipofections or liposomes can also be used to deliver the antibody, or an antibody fragment, into cells. Where antibody fragments are used, the smallest inhibitory fragment that specifically binds to the binding domain of the target protein is preferred. For example, based upon the variable-region sequences of an antibody, peptide molecules can be designed that retain the ability to bind the target protein sequence. Such peptides can be synthesized chemically and/or produced by recombinant DNA technology. See, *e.g.*, Marasco *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90: 7889-7893 (1993). The formulation herein may also contain more than one active compound as necessary for the particular indication being treated, preferably those with complementary activities that do not adversely affect each other. Alternatively, or in addition, the composition may comprise an agent that enhances its function, such as, for example, a cytotoxic agent, cytokine, chemotherapeutic agent, or growth-inhibitory agent. Such molecules are suitably present in combination in amounts that are effective for the purpose intended.

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

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

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

G. Uses for Anti-PRO226, Anti-PRO257, Anti-PRO268, Anti-PRO290, Anti-PRO36006, Anti-PRO363, Anti-PRO365, Anti-PRO382, Anti-PRO444, Anti-PRO705, Anti-PRO1071, Anti-PRO1125, Anti-PRO1134, Anti-PRO1155, Anti-PRO1281, Anti-PRO1343, Anti-PRO1379, Anti-PRO1380, Anti-PRO1387, Anti-PRO1419, Anti-PRO1433, Anti-PRO1474, Anti-PRO1550, Anti-PRO1571, Anti-PRO1572, Anti-PRO1759, Anti-PRO1904, Anti-PRO35193, Anti-PRO4341, Anti-PRO4348, Anti-PRO4369, Anti-PRO4381, Anti-PRO4407, Anti-PRO4425, Anti-PRO4985, Anti-PRO4989, Anti-PRO5737, Anti-PRO5800, Anti-PRO5993, Anti-PRO6017, Anti-PRO7174, Anti-PRO9744, Anti-PRO9821, Anti-PRO9852, Anti-PRO9873, Anti-PRO10196, Anti-PRO34778, Anti-PRO20233, Anti-PRO21956, Anti-PRO57290, Anti-PRO38465, Anti-PRO38683 or Anti-PRO85161 Antibodies

The anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibodies of the invention have various

therapeutic and/or diagnostic utilities for a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder ; an embryonic developmental disorder or lethality, or a metabolic abnormality. For example, anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibodies may be used in diagnostic assays for PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161, *e.g.*, detecting its expression (and in some cases, differential expression) in specific cells, tissues, or serum. Various diagnostic assay techniques known in the art may be used, such as competitive binding assays, direct or indirect sandwich assays and immunoprecipitation assays conducted in either heterogeneous or homogeneous phases [Zola, Monoclonal Antibodies: A Manual of Techniques, CRC Press, Inc. (1987) pp. 147-158]. The antibodies used in the diagnostic assays can be labeled with a detectable moiety. The detectable moiety should be capable of producing, either directly or indirectly, a detectable signal. For example, the detectable moiety may be a radioisotope, such as ^{3}H, ^{14}C, ^{32}P, ^{35}S, or ^{125}I, a fluorescent or chemiluminescent compound, such as fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, or luciferin, or an enzyme, such as alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase or horseradish peroxidase. Any method known in the art for conjugating the antibody to the detectable moiety may be employed, including those methods described by Hunter et al., Nature, 144:945 (1962); David et al., Biochemistry, 13:1014 (1974); Pain et al., J. Immunol. Meth., 40:219 (1981); and Nygren, J. Histochem. and Cytochem., 30:407 (1982).

Anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibodies also are useful for the affinity purification of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993,

PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. In this process, the antibodies against PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides are immobilized on a suitable support, such a Sephadex resin or filter paper, using methods well known in the art. The immobilized antibody then is contacted with a sample containing the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide to be purified, and thereafter the support is washed with a suitable solvent that will remove substantially all the material in the sample except the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, which is bound to the immobilized antibody. Finally, the support is washed with another suitable solvent that will release the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide from the antibody.

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

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

EXAMPLES

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

EXAMPLE 1: Extracellular Domain Homology Screening to Identify Novel Polypeptides and cDNA Encoding Therefor

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

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

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

The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; *see*, Holmes *et al.*, Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

EXAMPLE 2: Isolation of cDNA clones by Amylase Screening

1. Preparation of oligo dT primed cDNA library

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

2. Preparation of random primed cDNA library

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

3. Transformation and Detection

DNA from the library described in paragraph 2 above was chilled on ice to which was added electrocompetent DH10B bacteria (Life Technologies, 20 ml). The bacteria and vector mixture was then electroporated as recommended by the manufacturer. Subsequently, SOC media (Life Technologies, 1 ml) was added and the mixture was incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. The transformants were then plated onto 20 standard 150 mm LB plates containing ampicillin and incubated for 16 hours (37°C). Positive colonies were scraped off the plates and the DNA was isolated from the bacterial pellet using standard protocols, *e.g.* CsCl-gradient. The purified DNA was then carried on to the yeast protocols below.

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

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

Transformation was performed based on the protocol outlined by Gietz *et al.*, Nucl. Acid. Res., 20:1425 (1992). Transformed cells were then inoculated from agar into YEPD complex media broth (100 ml) and grown overnight at 30°C. The YEPD broth was prepared as described in Kaiser *et al.*, Methods in Yeast Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, p. 207 (1994). The overnight culture was then diluted to about 2 x 10^6 cells/ml (approx. OD_{600}=0.1) into fresh YEPD broth (500 ml) and regrown to 1 x 10^7 cells/ml (approx. OD_{600}=0.4-0.5).

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

100 mM Li_2OOCCH_3), and resuspended into LiAc/TE (2.5 ml).

Transformation took place by mixing the prepared cells (100 µl) with freshly denatured single stranded salmon testes DNA (Lofstrand Labs, Gaithersburg, MD) and transforming DNA (1 µg, vol. < 10 µl) in microfuge tubes. The mixture was mixed briefly by vortexing, then 40% PEG/TE (600 µl, 40% polyethylene glycol-4000, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 100 mM Li_2OOCCH_3, pH 7.5) was added. This mixture was gently mixed and incubated at 30°C while agitating for 30 minutes. The cells were then heat shocked at 42°C for 15 minutes, and the reaction vessel centrifuged in a microfuge at 12,000 rpm for 5-10 seconds, decanted and resuspended into TE (500 µl, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA pH 7.5) followed by recentrifugation. The cells were then diluted into TE (1 ml) and aliquots (200 µl) were spread onto the selective media previously prepared in 150 mm growth plates (VWR).

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

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

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

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

4. Isolation of DNA by PCR Amplification

When a positive colony was isolated, a portion of it was picked by a toothpick and diluted into sterile water (30 µl) in a 96 well plate. At this time, the positive colonies were either frozen and stored for subsequent analysis or immediately amplified. An aliquot of cells (5 µl) was used as a template for the PCR reaction in a 25 µl volume containing: 0.5 µl Klentaq (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA); 4.0 µl 10 mM dNTP's (Perkin Elmer-Cetus); 2.5 µl Kentaq buffer (Clontech); 0.25 µl forward oligo 1; 0.25 µl reverse oligo 2; 12.5 µl distilled water. The sequence of the forward oligonucleotide 1 was:

5'-TGTAAAACGACGGCCAGTTAAATAGACCTGCAATTATTAATCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:107)

The sequence of reverse oligonucleotide 2 was:

5'-CAGGAAACAGCTATGACCACCTGCACACCTGCAAATCCATT-3' (SEQ ID NO:108)

PCR was then performed as follows:

a.		Denature	92°C,	5 minutes
b.	3 cycles of:	Denature	92°C,	30 seconds
		Anneal	59°C,	30 seconds

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

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

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

EXAMPLE 3: Isolation of cDNA Clones Using Signal Algorithm Analysis

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

Using the techniques described in Examples 1 to 3 above, numerous full-length cDNA clones were identified as encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides as disclosed herein. These cDNAs were then deposited under the terms of the Budapest Treaty with the American Type Culture Collection, 10801

University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110-2209, USA (ATCC) as shown in Table 7 below. In addition, the sequence of DNA225543 encoding PRO36006 polypeptides was identified from GenBank accession no.: AF170484; the sequence of DNA82372 encoding PRO1904 polypeptides was identified from GenBank accession no.: AB007454; the sequence of DNA225681 encoding PRO35193 polypeptides was identified from GenBank accession no.: D14012; the sequence of DNA220432 encoding PRO34778 polypeptides was identified from GenBank accession no.: AF369708; the sequence of DNA165608 encoding PRO20233 polypeptides was identified from GenBank accession no.: AF286095; the sequence of DNA269238 encoding PRO57290 polypeptides was identified from GenBank accession no.: AF326591; the sequence of DNA228002 encoding PRO38465 polypeptides was identified from GenBank accession no.: AF412409; the sequence of DNA228199 encoding PRO38683 polypeptides was identified from GenBank accession no.: AK024365; and the sequence of DNA329632 encoding PRO85161 polypeptides was identified from GenBank accession no.: AF479260.

Table 7

Material	ATCC Dep. No.	Deposit Date
DNA33460-1166	209376	October 16, 1997
DNA35841-1173	209403	October 17, 1997
DNA39427-1179	209395	October 17, 1997
DNA35680-1212	209790	April 21, 1998
DNA45419-1252	209616	February 5, 1998
DNA46777-1253	209619	February 5, 1998
DNA45234-1277	209654	March 5, 1998
DNA26846-1397	203406	October 27, 1998
DNA50914-1289	209722	March 31, 1998
DNA58847-1383	209879	May 20, 1998
DNA60619-1482	209993	June 16, 1998
DNA56865-1491	203022	June 23, 1998
DNA59849-1504	209986	June 16, 1998
DNA59820-1549	203129	August 18, 1998
DNA66675-1587	203282	September 22, 1998
DNA59828-1608	203158	August 25, 1998
DNA60740-1615	203456	November 3, 1998
DNA68872-1620	203160	August 25, 1998
DNA71290-1630	203275	September 22, 1998
DNA71184-1634	203266	September 22, 1998
DNA73739-1645	203270	September 22, 1998
DNA76393-1664	203323	October 6, 1998
DNA73730-1679	203320	October 6, 1998
DNA73734-1680	203363	October 20, 1998
DNA76531-1701	203465	November 17, 1998
DNA81761-2583	203862	March 23, 1999

DNA92232-2589	203895	March 30, 1999
DNA92289-2598	PTA-131	May 25, 1999
DNA92225-2603	203950	April 20, 1999
DNA92264-2616	203969	April 27, 1999
DNA93011-2637	PTA-20	May 4, 1999
DNA59770-2652	PTA-427	July 27, 1999
DNA80135-2655	PTA-234	June 15, 1999
DNA92929-2534-1	203586	January 12, 1999
DNA108912-2680	PTA-124	May 25, 1999
DNA100276-2684	PTA-380	July 20, 1999
DNA96860-2700	PTA-478	August 3, 1999
DNA96883-2745	PTA-544	August 17, 1999
DNA136110-2763	PTA-652	September 14, 1999
DNA108725-2766	PTA-863	October 19, 1999
DNA129332-2775	PTA-944	November 9, 1999
DNA143076-2787	PTA-1028	December 7, 1999
DNA144841-2816	PTA-1188	January 11, 2000
DNA178511-2986	PTA-2452	September 12, 2000

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

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

EXAMPLE 4: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO226 Polypeptides [UNQ200]

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This assembled consensus sequence encoding an EGF-like homologue is herein identified as DNA28744. Based on the DNA28744 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the

full-length coding sequence for PRO226.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (28744.f) (OLI556):

5'-ATTCTGCGTGAACACTGAGGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:109)

reverse PCR primer (28744.r) (OLI557):

5'-ATCTGCTTGTAGCCCTCGGCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:110)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA28744 consensus sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe (28744.p) (OLI555):

5'-CCTGGCTATCAGCAGGTGGGCTCCAAGTGTCTCGATGTGGATGAGTGTGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:111)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pairs identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO226 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal lung tissue.

DNA sequencing of the isolated clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for DNA33460-1166 [Figure 1, SEQ ID NO:1]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO226.

The entire coding sequence of DNA33460-1166 is included in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:1). Clone DNA33460-1166 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 62-64, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1391-1393. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 443 amino acids long. Analysis of the full-length PRO226 sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:2) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Analysis of the full-length PRO226 polypeptide shown in Figure 2 evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25; N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 198 to about amino acid 202 and from about amino acid 394 to about amino acid 398; N-myristoylation sites from about amino acid 76 to about amino acid 82, from about amino acid 145 to about amino acid 151, from about amino acid 182 to about amino acid 188, from about amino acid 222 to about amino acid 228, from about amino acid 290 to about amino acid 296, from about amino acid 305 to about amino acid 311, from about amino acid 371 to about amino acid 377 and from about amino acid 381 to about amino acid 387; and aspartic acid and asparagine hydroxylation sites from about amino acid 140 to about amino acid 152, from about amino acid 177 to about amino acid 189, from about amino acid 217 to about amino acid 229, and from about amino acid 258 to about amino acid 270. Clone DNA33460-1166 has been deposited with the ATCC on October 16, 1997 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 209376.

Based on a BLAST and FastA sequence alignment analysis of the full-length PRO226 sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), EGF-like homolog DNA33460-1166 shows amino acid sequence identity to HT protein and/or Fibulin (49% and 38%, respectively).

EXAMPLE 5: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO257 Polypeptides [UNQ224]

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in

Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA28731. Based on the DNA28731 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO257.

A pair of PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'-TCTCTATTCCAAACTGTGGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:112)

reverse PCR primer 5'-TTTGATGACGATTCGAAGGTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:113)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA28731 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe

5'-GGAAGGATCCTTCACCAGCCCCAATTACCCAAAGCCGCATCCTGAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:114)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO257 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO257 [herein designated as DNA35841-1173 (Figure 3; SEQ ID NO:3) and the derived protein sequence for PRO257.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA35841-1173 is shown in Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). Clone DNA35841-1173 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 964-966 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2785-2787 (Figure 3). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 607 amino acids long (Figure 4; SEQ ID NO:4). Clone DNA35841-1173 has been deposited with ATCC on October 17, 1997 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. ATCC 209403.

Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO257 polypeptide suggests that portions of it possess significant homology to the ebnerin protein, thereby indicating that PRO257 may be a novel protein member related to the ebnerin protein.

EXAMPLE 6: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO268 Polypeptides [UNQ235]

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA35698. Based on the DNA35698 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO268.

Forward and reverse PCR primers were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 1 5'-TGAGGTGGGCAAGCGGCGAAATG-3' (SEQ ID NO:115)

forward PCR primer 2 5'-TATGTGGATCAGGACGTGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:116)

forward PCR primer 3 5'-TGCAGGGTTCAGTCTAGATTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:117)

reverse PCR primer 5'-TTGAAGGACAAAGGCAATCTGCCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:118)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35698 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe

5'-GGAGTCTTGCAGTTCCCCTGGCAGTCCTGGTGCTGTTGCTTTGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:119)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO268 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal lung tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO268 [herein designated as DNA39427-1179] (SEQ ID NO:5) and the derived protein sequence for PRO268.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA39427-1179 is shown in Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO:5). Clone DNA39427-1179 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 13-15 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 853-855 (Figure 5). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 280 amino acids long (Figure 6; SEQ ID NO:6). Clone DNA39427-1179 has been deposited with ATCC on October 17, 1997 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. ATCC 209395.

Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO268 polypeptide suggests that it possess significant homology to protein disulfide isomerase, thereby indicating that PRO268 may be a novel protein disulfide isomerase.

EXAMPLE 7: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO290 Polypeptides [UNQ253]

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and an EST was identified that had homology to beige and FAN. An oligonucleotide probe based upon the identified EST sequence was then synthesized and used to screen human fetal kidney cDNA libraries in an attempt to identify a full-length cDNA clone. The oligonucleotide probe had the following sequence: 5' TGACTGCACTACCCCGTGGCAAGCTGTTGAGCCAGCTCAGCTG 3' (SEQ ID NO:120).

RNA for construction of cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones encoding human PRO290 were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI.

A cDNA clone was identified and sequenced in entirety. The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA35680-1212 is shown in Figure 7 (SEQ ID NO:7). Clone DNA35680-1212 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 293-295, and a stop codon at nucleotide positions 3302-3304 (Figure 7; SEQ ID NO:7). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 1003 amino acids long (Figure 8; SEQ ID NO:8).

It is currently believed that the PRO290 polypeptide is related to FAN and/or beige. Clone DNA35680-1212 has been deposited with ATCC on April 21, 1998and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 209790. It is understood that the deposited clone has the actual correct sequence rather than the representations provided herein. The full-length PRO290 protein shown in Figure 8 has an estimated molecular weight of about 112,013 daltons and a pI of about 6.4.

EXAMPLE 8: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO363 Polypeptides [UNQ318]

A consensus sequence was obtained relative to a variety of EST sequences as described in Example 1 above, wherein the consensus sequence obtained is herein designated DNA42828. Based on the DNA42828 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO363.

A pair of PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (42828.f1) 5'-CCAGTGCACAGCAGGCAACGAAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:121)

reverse PCR primer (42828.r1) 5'-ACTAGGCTGTATGCCTGGGTGGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:122)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA42828 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (42828.p1)

5'-GTATGTACAAAGCATCGGCATGGTTGCAGGAGCAGTGACAGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:123)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO363 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue (LIB227).

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO363 [herein designated as UNQ318 (DNA45419-1252)] (SEQ ID NO:11) and the derived protein sequence for PRO363.

The entire nucleotide sequence of UNQ318 (DNA45419-1252) is shown in Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:11). Clone UNQ318 (DNA45419-1252) contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 190-192 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1309-1311 (Figure 11). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 373 amino acids long (Figure 12). The full-length PRO363 protein shown in Figure 12 has an estimated molecular weight of about 41,281 daltons and a pI of about 8.33. A transmembrane domain exists at amino acids 221 to 254 of the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:12). The PRO363 polypeptide also possesses at least two myelin P0 protein domains from about amino acids 15 to 56 and from about amino acids 87 to 116. Clone UNQ318 (DNA45419-1252) has been deposited with ATCC on February 5, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 209616.

Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO363 polypeptide suggests that it possesses significant sequence similarity to the cell surface protein HCAR, thereby indicating that PRO363 may be a novel HCAR homolog. More specifically, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced significant homology between the PRO363 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences, HS46KDA_1, HSU90716_1, MMCARH_1, MMCARHOM_1, MMU90715_1, A33_HUMAN, P_W14146, P_W14158, A42632 and B42632.

EXAMPLE 9: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO365 Polypeptides [UNQ320]

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA35613. Based on the DNA35613 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence

of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO365.

Forward and reverse PCR primers were synthesized as follows:

forward PCRprimer	5'-AATGTGACCACTGGACTCCC-3'	(SEQ ID NO:124)
forward PCR primer	5'-AGGCTTGGAACTCCCTTC-3'	(SEQ ID NO:125)
reverse PCR primer	5'-AAGATTCTTGAGCGATTCCAGCTG-3'	(SEQ ID NO:126)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35613 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe

5'-AATCCCTGCTCTTCATGGTGACCTATGACGACGGAAGCACAAGACTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:127)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with one of the PCR primer pairs identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO365 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO365 [herein designated as DNA46777-1253] (SEQ ID NO:13) and the derived protein sequence for PRO365.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA46777-1253 is shown in Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO:13). Clone DNA46777-1253 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 15-17 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 720-722 (Figure 13). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 235 amino acids long (Figure 14; SEQ ID NO:14). Important regions of the polypeptide sequence encoded by clone DNA46777-1253 have been identified and include the following: a signal peptide corresponding to amino acids 1-20, the start of the mature protein corresponding to amino acid 21, and multiple potential N-glycosylation sites as shown in Figure 14. Clone DNA46777-1253 has been deposited with ATCC on February 5, 1998and is assigned ATCC deposit no. ATCC 209619.

Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO365 polypeptide suggests that portions of it possess significant homology to the human 2-19 protein, thereby indicating that PRO365 may be a novel human 2-19 protein homolog.

EXAMPLE 10: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO382 Polypeptides [UNQ323]

A consensus sequence was obtained relative to a variety of EST sequences as described in Example 1 above, wherein the consensus sequence obtained is herein designated DNA30892. Based on the DNA30892 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO382.

A pair of PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer	5'-TGACATCGCCCTTATGAAGCTGGC-3'	(SEQ ID NO:128)
reverse PCR primer	5'-TACACGTCCCTGTGGTTGCAGATC-3'	(SEQ ID NO:129)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA30892 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe

5'-CGTTCAATGCAGAAATGATCCAGCCTGTGTGCCTGCCCAACTCTGAAGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:130)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO382 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue (LIB227).

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO382 [herein designated as UNQ323 (DNA45234-1277)] (SEQ ID NO:15) and the derived protein sequence for PRO382.

The entire nucleotide sequence of UNQ323 (DNA45234-1277) is shown in Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:15). Clone UNQ323 (DNA45234-1277) contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 126-128 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1485-1487 (Figure 15). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 453 amino acids long (Figure 16; SEQ ID NO:16). The full-length PRO382 protein shown in Figure 16 has an estimated molecular weight of about 49,334 daltons and a pI of about 6.32. Analysis of the native PRO382 amino acid sequence shown in Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO:16) indicates the presence of a putative transmembrane domain from about amino acid 240 to about amino acid 284, a putative signal peptide at about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 20, a putative apple domain at about amino acid 386 to about amino acid 419, a putative Kringle domain at about amino acid 394 to about amino acid 406 and a histidine-containing protease active site at about amino acid 253 to about amino acid 258. Clone UNQ323 (DNA45234-1277) has been deposited with ATCC on March 5, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 209654.

Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO382 polypeptide suggests that it possess significant homology to serine protease proteins, thereby indicating that PRO382 may be a novel serine protease. Specifically, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced significant homology between the PRO382 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences, HSU75329_1, ENTK_MOUSE, HEPS_HUMAN, AF030065_1, HEPS_RAT, PLMN_PIG, P_R89430, P_R89435, PLMN_HORSE, PLMN_BOVIN and P_R83959.

EXAMPLE 11: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO444 Polypeptides [UNQ328]

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above was designated DNA13121. Oligonucleotide probes were generated to this sequence and used to screen a human fetal lung library (LIB25) prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 608-610 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 959-961 (Figure 17, SEQ ID NO:17). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 117 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 12,692 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.50. Analysis of the full-length PRO444 sequence shown in Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO:18) evidences the presence of a signal peptide at amino acid 1 to about amino acid 16. An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced homology between the PRO444 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEF44D12_8, P_R88452, YNE1_CAEEL, A47312, AF009957_1, and A06133_1.

Clone DNA26846-1397 was deposited with the ATCC on October 27, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203406.

EXAMPLE 12: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO705 Polypeptides [UNQ369]

A consensus sequence was obtained relative to a variety of EST sequences as described in Example 1 above, wherein the consensus sequence obtained is herein designated DNA43437. Based on the DNA43437 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO705.

A pair of PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'-AAGCGTGACAGCGGGCACGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:131)

reverse PCR primer 5'-TGCACAGTCTCTGCAGTGCCCAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:132)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA43437 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (43437.p1)

5'-GAATGCTGGAACGGGCACAGCAAAGCCAGATACTTGCCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:133)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO705 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal kidney tissue (LIB227).

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO705 [herein designated as UNQ369 (DNA50914-1289)] (SEQ ID NO:19) and the derived protein sequence for PRO705.

The entire nucleotide sequence of UNQ369 (DNA50914-1289) is shown in Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:19). Clone UNQ369 (DNA50914-1289) contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 566-568 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 2231-2233 (Figure 19). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 555 amino acids long (Figure 20; SEQ ID NO:20). The full-length PRO705 protein shown in Figure 20 has an estimated molecular weight of about 62,736 daltons and a pI of about 5.36. Analysis of the full-length PRO705 sequence as shown in Figure 20 evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 23, a eukaryotic DNA topoisomerase I active site from about amino acid 418 to about amino acid 436, and various regions that show homology to various glypican proteins from about amino acid 237 to about amino acid 279, about amino acid 421 to about amino acid 458, about amino acid 53 to about amino acid 74, about amino acid 466 to about amino acid 504, about amino acid 308 to about amino acid 355, about amino acid 104 to about amino acid 156 and about amino acid 379 to about amino acid 410. Clone UNQ369 (DNA50914-1289) has been deposited with ATCC on March 31, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no.209722.

Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO705 polypeptide suggests that it possesses significant sequence similarity to the K-glypican protein, thereby indicating that PRO705 may be a novel glypican protein family member. More specifically, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced significant homology between the PRO705 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences,

GPCK_MOUSE, GLYP_CHICK, GLYP_RAT, GLYP_HUMAN, GPC2_RAT, GPC5_HUMAN, GPC3_HUMAN, GPC3_RAT, P_R30168 and CEC03H12_2.

EXAMPLE 13: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1071 Polypeptides [UNQ528]

A consensus sequence was obtained relative to a variety of EST sequences as described in Example 1 above, wherein the consensus sequence obtained is herein designated DNA53035. Based on the DNA53035 consensus sequence, it was determined that that consensus sequence shared significant sequence identity with Incyte EST clone no. 2872569, a clone that upon review appeared to encode a full length protein. As such, Incyte EST clone no. 2872569 was purchased and its insert was obtained and sequenced so as to confirm the proper sequence. This sequence is herein designated UNQ528 or DNA58847-1383.

DNA sequencing of the clone isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1071 [herein designated as UNQ528 (DNA58847-1383)] (SEQ ID NO:21) and the derived protein sequence for PRO1071.

The entire nucleotide sequence of UNQ528 (DNA58847-1383) is shown in Figure 21 (SEQ ID NO:21). Clone UNQ528 (DNA58848-1383) contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 133-135 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1708-1710 (Figure 21). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 525 amino acids long (Figure 22; SEQ ID NO:22). The full-length PRO1071 protein shown in Figure 22 has an estimated molecular weight of about 58,416 daltons and a pI of about 6.62. Analysis of the full-length PRO1071 sequence shown in Figure 22 (SEQ ID NO:22) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25, a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 251 to about amino acid 254, a thrombospondin-1 homology block from about amino acid 385 to about amino acid 399 and von Willibrands factor type C homology blocks from about amino acid 385 to about amino acid 399, from about amino acid 445 to about amino acid 459 and from about amino acid 42 to about amino acid 56. Clone UNQ528 (DNA58847-1383) has been deposited with ATCC on May 20, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 209879.

Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO1071 polypeptide suggests that it possesses significant sequence similarity to the thrombospondin protein, thereby indicating that PRO1071 may be a novel thrombospondin homolog. More specifically, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced significant homology between the PRO1071 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences, AB002364_1, D67076_1, BTPCINPGN_1, CET13H10_1, CEF25H8_5, CEF53B6_2, CEC26C6_6, HSSEMG_1, CET21B6_4 and BTY08561_1.

EXAMPLE 14: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1125 Polypeptides [UNQ563]

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of a single EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that

did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56540.

In light of an observed sequence homology between the DNA56540 consensus sequence and an EST sequence encompassed within the Incyte EST clone no. 1486114, the Incyte EST clone 1486114 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. It was found that this insert encoded a full-length protein. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 23 and is herein designated as DNA60615-1482.

The full length clone shown in Figure 23 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 47-49 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1388-1390 (Figure 23; SEQ ID NO:23). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 24, SEQ ID NO:24) is 447 amino acids long. PRO1125 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 49,798 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.78. Clone DNA60619-1482 has been deposited with ATCCon June 16, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 209993. It is understood that the clone has the actual sequence and that the sequences herein are representations based on current techniques which may be prone to minor errors.

Based on a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis (using the ALIGN computer program) of the full-length sequence, PRO1125 shows some sequence identity with the following Dayhoff designations: RCO1_NEUCR; S58306; PKWA_THECU; S76086; P_R85881; HET1_PODAN; SPU92792_1; APAF_HUMAN; S76414 and S59317.

EXAMPLE 15: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1134 Polypeptides [UNQ572]

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated 7511. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (Lifeseq®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA55725. Two proprietary Genentech EST sequences were employed in the assembly.

In light of an observed sequence homology between the DNA55725 consensus sequence and an EST sequence encompassed within the Merck EST clone no. H94897, the Merck EST clone H94897 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. It was found that this insert encoded a full-length protein. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 25 and is herein designated as DNA56865-1491.

Clone DNA56865-1491 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 153-155 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1266-1268 (Figure 25; SEQ ID NO:25). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 371 amino acids long (Figure 26; SEQ ID NO:26). The full-length PRO1134 protein shown in Figure 26 has an estimated molecular weight of about 41,935 daltons and a pI of about 9.58. Analysis of the full-length PRO1134 sequence shown in Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:26) evidences

the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 23, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 103 to about amino acid 106, from about amino acid 249 to about amino acid 252 and from about amino acid 257 to about amino acid 260, and an amino acid block having homology to tyrosinase CuA-binding region proteins from about amino acid 280 to about amino acid 306. Clone DNA56865-1491 has been deposited with ATCC on June 23, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203022.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 26 (SEQ ID NO:26), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1134 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: F20P5_18, AC002396_10, S47847, C64146, GSPA_BACSU, P_W10564, RFAI_ECOLI, Y258_HAEIN, RFAJ_SALTY and P_R32985.

EXAMPLE 16: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1155 Polypeptides [UNQ585]

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of a single EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56102.

In light of an observed sequence homology between the DNA56102 consensus sequence and an EST sequence encompassed within the Incyte EST clone no. 2858870, the Incyte EST clone 2858870 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. It was found that this insert encoded a full-length protein. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 27 and is herein designated as DNA59849-1504.

The full length clone shown in Figure 27 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 158-160 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 563-565 (Figure 27; SEQ ID NO:27). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 28, SEQ ID NO:28) is 135 amino acids long. PRO1155 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 14,833 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.78. Clone DNA59849-1504 has been deposited with ATCC on June 16, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 209986. It is understood that the actual clone has the correct sequence whereas herein are only representations which are prone to minor sequencing errors.

Based on a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis (using the ALIGN computer program) of the full-length sequence, PRO1155 shows some amino acid sequence identity with the following Dayhoff designations: TKNK_BOVIN; PVB19X587_1; AF019049_1; P_W00948; S72864; P_W00949; I62742; AF038501_1; TKNG_HUMAN; and YAT1_RHOBL. Based on the information provided herein, PRO1155 may play a role in providing neuroprotection and cognitive enhancement.

EXAMPLE 17: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1281 Polypeptides [UNQ651]

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein as DNA35720. Based on the DNA35720 sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1281.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primers:

5'-TGGAAGGCTGCCGCAACGACAATC-3' (SEQ ID NO:134);

5'-CTGATGTGGCCGATGTTCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:135); and

5'-ATGGCTCAGTGTGCAGACAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:136).

reverse PCR primers:

5'-GCATGCTGCTCCGTGAAGTAGTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:137); and

5'-ATGCATGGGAAAGAAGGCCTGCCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:138).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA35720 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe:

5'-TGCACTGGTGACCACGAGGGGGTGCACTATAGCCATCTGGAGCTGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:139).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pairs identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1281 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated human fetal liver.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1281 (designated herein as DNA59820-1549 [Figure 29, SEQ ID NO:29]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1281.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1281 is shown in Figure 29 (SEQ ID NO:29). Clone DNA59820-1549 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 228-230 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2553-2555. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 775 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1281 protein shown in Figure 30 has an estimated molecular weight of about 85,481 daltons and a pI of about 6.92. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-15; and potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 138-141 and 361-364.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 30 (SEQ ID NO:30), revealed some sequence identity between the PRO1281 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: S44860, CET24D1_1, CEC38H2_3, CAC2_HAECO, B3A2_HUMAN, S22373, CEF38A3_2, CEC34F6_2, CEC34F6_3, and CELT22B11_3.

Clone DNA59820-1549 has been deposited with ATCC on August 18, 1998and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203129.

EXAMPLE 18: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1343 Polypeptides [UNQ698]

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above was found, by the WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer program, to have no significant sequence identity to any known human encoding nucleic acid. This cDNA sequence is herein designated DNA48921. Probes were generated from the sequence of the DNA48921 molecule and used to screen a human smooth muscle cell tissue library prepared as described in paragraph 1 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

The oligonucleotide probes employed were as follows:

forward PCR primer (48921.f1) 5'-CAATATGCATCTTGCACGTCTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:140)

reverse PCR primer (48921.r1) 5'-AAGCTTCTCTGCTTCCTTTCCTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:141)

hybridization probe (48921.p1)

5'-TGACCCCATTGAGAAGGTCATTGAAGGGATCAACCGAGGGCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:142)

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 71-73 and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 812-814 (Figure 31, SEQ ID NO:31). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 247 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 25,335 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.0. Analysis of the full-length PRO1343 sequence shown in Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:32) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 25 and a homologous region to circumsporozoite repeats from about amino acid 35 to about amino acid 225. Clone DNA66675-1587 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203282.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 32 (SEQ ID NO:32), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1343 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CSP_PLACC, CEF25H8_2, U88974_40, BNAMRNAA_1, BOBOPC3_1, S58135, AF061832_1, BHU52040_1, HUMPROFILE_1 and MTV023_14.

Additionally, an Incyte EST clone (Incyte EST clone no. 4701148) having homology to the DNA48921 sequence was obtained and the insert sequenced, thereby giving rise to the DNA66675-1587 sequence shown in Figure 31.

EXAMPLE 19: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1379 Polypeptides [UNQ716]

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is designated herein DNA45232. Based on the DNA45232 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1379.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'-TGGACACCGTACCCTGGTATCTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:143)

reverse PCR primer 5'-CCAACTCTGAGGAGAGCAAGTGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:144)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus

DNA45232 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe

5'-TGTATGTGCACACCCTCACCATCACCTCCAAGGGCAAGGAGAAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:145).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1379 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated human fetal kidney tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1379 which is designated herein as DNA59828-1608 and shown in Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO:33); and the derived protein sequence for PRO1379 (SEQ ID NO:34).

The entire coding sequence of PRO1379 is shown in Figure 33 (SEQ ID NO:33). Clone DNA59828-1608 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 10-12 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 1732-1734. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 574 amino acids long. The full-length PRO1379 protein shown in Figure 34 has an estimated molecular weight of about 65,355 daltons and a pI of about 8.73. Additional features include a signal peptide at about amino acids 1-17 and potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 160-163, 287-290, and 323-326.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 34 (SEQ ID NO:34), revealed some homology between the PRO1379 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: YHY8_YEAST, AF040625_1, HP714394_1, and HIV18U45630_1.

Clone DNA59828-1608 has been deposited with ATCC on August 25, 1998and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203158.

EXAMPLE 20: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1380 Polypeptides [UNQ717]

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen described in Example 2 above is herein designated DNA45776. Based on the DNA45776 sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human retina library prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (45776.f1) 5'-TTTTGCGGTCACCATTGTCTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:146) and

reverse PCR primer (45776.r1) 5'-CGTAGGTGACACAGAAGCCCAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:147).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA45776 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:

hybridization probe (45776.p1)

5'-TACGGCATGACCGGCTCCTTTCCTATGAGGAACTCCCAGGCACTGATAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:148).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1380 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 36-38, and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 1461-1463 (Figure 35; SEQ ID NO:35). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 470 amino acids long has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 51,715 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.86. Additional features include transmembrane domains at about amino acids 50-74, 105-127, 135-153, 163-183, 228-252, 305-330, and 448-472; potential N-glycosylation sites at about amino acids 14-17 and 84-87; and a dihydrofolate reductase signature at about amino acids 60-68.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 36 (SEQ ID NO:36), evidenced homology between the PRO1380 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HSU81375_1, CEZK809_6, CEK02E11_1, AF034102_1, JC4196, CEF36H2_2, P_R92315, YAC2_YEAST, F1707_13, and CEF44D12_3.

Clone DNA60740-1615 was deposited with the ATCC on November 3, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203456.

EXAMPLE 21: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1387 Polypeptides [UNQ722]

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of a single EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA56259.

In light of an observed sequence homology between the DNA56259 consensus sequence and an EST sequence encompassed within the Incyte EST clone no. 3507924, the Incyte EST clone 3507924 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. It was found that this insert encoded a full-length protein. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 37 and is herein designated as DNA68872-1620.

Clone DNA68872-1620 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 85-87 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1267-1269 (Figure 37; SEQ ID NO:37). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 394 amino acids long (Figure 38). The full-length PRO1387 protein shown in Figure 38 has an estimated molecular weight of about 44,339 daltons and a pI of about 7.10. Analysis of the full-length PRO1387 sequence shown in Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:38) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 19, a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 275 to about amino acid 296, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 76 to about amino acid 79, from about amino acid 231 to about amino acid 234, from about amino acid 302 to about amino acid 305, from about amino acid 307 to about amino acid 310 and from about amino acid 376 to about amino acid 379, and amino acid sequence blocks having homology to myelin p0 protein from about amino acid 210 to about amino acid 239 and from about amino acid 92 to about amino acid 121. Clone DNA68872-1620 has been deposited with

ATCC on August 25, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203160.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 38 (SEQ ID NO:38), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1387 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_W36955, MYP0_HETFR, HS46KDA_1, AF049498_1, MYO0_HUMAN, AF030454_1, A53268, SHPTCRA_1, P_W14146 and GEN12838.

EXAMPLE 22: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1419 Polypeptides [UNQ733]

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from a diseased tonsil tissue library. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA59761.

In light of an observed sequence homology between the DNA59761 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST 3815008, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 39 and is herein designated as DNA71290-1630.

The full length clone shown in Figure 39 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 86-88 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 341-343 (Figure 39; SEQ ID NO:39). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 40, SEQ ID NO:40) is 85 amino acids long with the signal peptide at about amino acids 1-17 of SEQ ID NO:40. PRO1419 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 9,700 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.55. Clone DNA71290-1630 was deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203275.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 40 (SEQ ID NO:40), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1419 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (data incorporated herein): S07975 (B3-hordein), C48232, HOR7_HORVU, GEN11764, S14970, AF020312_1, STAJ3220_1, CER07E3_1, CEY37A1B_4, and ATAC00423810.

EXAMPLE 23: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1433 Polypeptides [UNQ738]

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA45230. Based on the DNA45230 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO1433.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer (45230.f1) 5'-GCTGACCTGGTTCCCATCTACTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:149)

reverse PCR primer (45230.r1) 5'-CCCACAGACACCCATGACACTTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:150)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA45230 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (45230.p1)

5'-AAGAATGAATTGTACAAAGCAGGTGATCTTCGAGGAGGGCTCCTGGGGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:151)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO1433 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human adrenal gland tissue.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO1433 (designated herein as DNA71184-1634 [Figure 41, SEQ ID NO:41]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO1433.

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA71184-1634 is shown in Figure 41 (SEQ ID NO:41). Clone DNA71184-1634 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 185-187 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1349-1351 (Figure 41). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 388 amino acids long (Figure 42). The full-length PRO1433 protein shown in Figure 42 has an estimated molecular weight of about 43,831 daltons and a pI of about 9.64. Analysis of the full-length PRO1433 sequence shown in Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:42) evidences the presence of the following: a transmembrane domain from about amino acid 76 to about amino acid 97, potential N-glycosylation sites from about amino acid 60 to about amino acid 63, from about amino acid 173 to about amino acid 176 and from about amino acid 228 to about amino acid 231 and potential N-myristolation sites from about amino acid 10 to about amino acid 15, from about amino acid 41 to about amino acid 46, from about amino acid 84 to about amino acid 89, from about amino acid 120 to about amino acid 125, from about amino acid 169 to about amino acid 174, from about amino acid 229 to about amino acid 234, from about amino acid 240 to about amino acid 245, from about amino acid 318 to about amino acid 323 and from about amino acid 378 to about amino acid 383. Clone DNA71184-1634 has been deposited with ATCC on September 22, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203266.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 42 (SEQ ID NO:42), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1433 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELW01A11_4, CEF59A1_4, S67138, MTV050_3, S75135 and S12411.

EXAMPLE 24: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1474 Polypeptides [UNQ745]

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched and an EST was identified. This EST showed homology to pancreatic secretory trypsin inhibitor.

The clone which included this EST was purchased from Incyte (it came from a uterine cervical tissue library) and sequenced in full to reveal the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:43, which encodes PRO1474.

The entire nucleotide sequence of PRO1474 is shown in Figure 43 (SEQ ID NO:43). Clone DNA73739-1645 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 45-47 and a stop codon at nucleotide positions 300-302 (Figure 43; SEQ ID NO:43). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 85 amino acids long. As indicated in Figure 44, the Kazal serine protease inhibitor family signature begins at about amino acid 45 of SEQ ID NO:44. Also indicated in Figure 44 is a region conserved in integrin alpha chains (beginning at about amino acid 32 of SEQ ID NO:44). Clone DNA73739-1645 has been deposited with the ATCC on September 22, 1998and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203270. The full-length PRO1474 protein shown in Figure 44 has an estimated molecular weight of about 9,232 daltons and a pI of about 7.94.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 44 (SEQ ID NO:44), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1474 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (all ovomucoids, data incorporated herein by reference): IOVO_FRAER, IOVO_FRAAF, IOVO_FRACO, IOVO_CYRMO, IOVO_STRCA, H61492, C61589, IOVO_POLPL, D61589, and IOVO_TURME.

EXAMPLE 25: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1550 Polypeptides [UNQ762]

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST sequence from the Merck database, designated CELT15B7_12, also referred herein as "DNA10022". This EST sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public and proprietary EST databases (e.g., GenBank and LIFESEQ®) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated "DNA55708".

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA55708 sequence and a sequence contained within Incyte EST no. 3411659, the EST clone 3411659 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 45 and is herein designated as "DNA76393-1664".

The full length clone shown in Figure 45 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 138 to 140 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 867 to 869 (Figure 45; SEQ ID NO:45). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 46, SEQ ID NO:46) is 243 amino acids long. Other features of the PRO1550 protein include: a signal sequence at about amino acids 1-30; a hydrophobic domain at about amino acids 195-217; and a potential N-glycosylation site at about amino acids 186-189. PRO1550 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 26,266 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.43. Clone DNA76393-1664 was deposited with the ATCC on October 6, 1998, and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203323.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 46 (SEQ ID NO:46), revealed some homology

between the PRO1550 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CELF59E12_11; CA24_ASCSU; AF018082_1; CA13_BOVIN; CA54_HUMAN; CA34_HUMAN; HUMCOL7A1X_1; P_W09643; AF053538_1; and HSEMCXIV2_1.

EXAMPLE 26: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1571 Polypeptides [UNQ777]

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described in Example 1 above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA69559. Based on homology observed between the DNA69559 consensus sequence and an EST sequence contained within the Incyte EST clone no. 3140760, Incyte EST clone no. 3140760 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 47 and is herein designated as DNA73730-1679.

Clone DNA73730-1679 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 90-92 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 807-809 (Figure 47; SEQ ID NO:47). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 239 amino acids long (Figure 48). The full-length PRO1571 protein shown in Figure 48 has an estimated molecular weight of about 25,699 daltons and a pI of about 8.99. Analysis of the full-length PRO1571 sequence shown in Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:48) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 21 and transmembrane domains from about amino acid 82 to about amino acid 103, from about amino acid 115 to about amino acid 141 and from about amino acid 160 to about amino acid 182. Clone DNA73730-1679 has been deposited with ATCC on October 6, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203320.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 48 (SEQ ID NO:48), evidenced significant homology between the PRO1571 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: AF072128_1, AB000712_1, AB000714_1, AF007189_1, AF000959_1, AF068863_1, P_W15288, PM22_HUMAN, P_R30056 and LSU46824_1.

EXAMPLE 27: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1572 Polypeptides [UNQ778]

Using the method described in Example 1 above, a consensus sequence was obtained. The consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA69560". Based on the DNA69560 consensus sequence and other information provided herein, a clone including another EST (Incyte DNA3051424) from the assembly was purchased and sequenced.

The entire coding sequence of PRO1573 is included in Figure 49 (SEQ ID NO:49). Clone DNA73734-1680 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 90-92 and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 873-875. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 261 amino acids long. The signal peptide is at about amino acids 1-23 and the transmembrane domains are at about amino acids 81-100, 121-141, and 173-194 of SEQ ID NO:50. One or more of the transmembrane domains can be deleted or inactivated. The locations of a N-glycosylation site, N-myristoylation sites, a tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site and a prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site are indicated in Figure 50. Clone DNA73734-1680 has been deposited with the ATCC on October 20, 1998and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203363. The full-length PRO1572 protein shown in Figure 50 has an estimated molecular weight of about

27,856 daltons and a pI of about 8.5.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 50 (SEQ ID NO:50), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1572 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (incorporated herein): AF072127_1, HSU89916_1, AB000713_1, AB000714_1, AB000712_1, AF000959_1, AF072128_1, AF068863_1, P_W29881, and P_W58869.

EXAMPLE 28: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO1759 Polypeptides [UNQ832]

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database, designated DNA10571. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. One or more of the ESTs was derived from pooled eosinophils of allergic asthmatic patients. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA57313.

In light of the sequence homology between the DNA57313 sequence and the Incyte EST 2434255, the clone including this EST was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 51 and is herein designated as DNA76531-1701.

The full length clone shown in Figure 51 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 125-127 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1475-1477 (Figure 51; SEQ ID NO:51). The approximate locations of the signal peptide and transmembrane domains are indicated in Figure 52, whereas the approximate locations for N-myristoylation sites, a lipid attachment site, an amidation site and a kinase phosphorylation site are indicated in Figure 52. The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 52, SEQ ID NO:52) is 450 amino acids long. PRO1759 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 49,765 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.14. Clone DNA76531-1701 was deposited with the ATCC on November 17, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203465.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 52 (SEQ ID NO:52), revealed sequence identity between the PRO1759 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: OPDE_PSEAE, TH11_TRYBB, S67684, RGT2_YEAST, S68362, ATSUGTRPR_1, P_W17836 (Patent application WO9715668-A2), F69587, A48076, and A45611.

EXAMPLE 29: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO4341 Polypeptides [UNQ1895]

The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte

Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO4341 was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA45433".

Based on the DNA45433 consensus sequence oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO4341. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, supra, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:
forward PCR primer 5'TTCTCTGGCCGACGCTGTGAGG3' (SEQ ID NO:152); and
reverse PCR primer 5'GCCATAAGGGCATTGCACACAAAGG3' (SEQ ID NO:153).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus 45433 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence:
hybridization probe 5'AGTCCCTGCTTCAACAGGGCCACCTGCTACCCGACCTCTCCAC3' (SEQ ID NO:154).

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO4341 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal lung. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO4341 (designated herein as DNA81761-2583 [Figure 57, SEQ ID NO:57]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO4341.

The entire coding sequence of PRO4341 is shown in Figure 57 (SEQ ID NO:57). Clone DNA81761-2583 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 36-38, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 2091-2093. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 685 amino

acids long. Clone DNA81761-2583 (UNQ1895), designated as DNA81761-2583 has been deposited with ATCC on March 23, 1999 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203862. The full-length PRO4341 protein shown in Figure 58 has an estimated molecular weight of about 74605 daltons and a pI of about 6.89.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 58 (SEQ ID NO:58), revealed homology between the PRO4341 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (sequences and related text incorporated herein): P_W11719, I50719, P_W00876, DLL1_HUMAN, P_W18348, AF030031_1, AF020201_1, AF028593_1, P_W05833 and CRB_DROME. Therefore, it is believed that PRO4341 is related to Delta and useful in the treatment of cancer, wound repair, differentiation disorders or in assays to development compounds which are useful in such treatments.

EXAMPLE 30: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO4348 Polypeptides [UNQ1902]

The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence encoding PRO4348 was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap. This consensus sequence is designated herein "DNA77500".

Based on the DNA77500 consensus sequence, DNA92232-2589 was identified. DNA sequencing gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO4348 (designated herein as DNA92232-2589 [Figure 59, SEQ ID NO:59]; and the derived protein sequence for PRO4348.

The entire coding sequence of PRO4348 is shown in Figure 59 (SEQ ID NO:59). Clone DNA92232-2589 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 57-59, and an apparent stop codon at nucleotide positions 789-791 of SEQ ID NO:59. The predicted polypeptide precursor is 244 amino acids long. Clone DNA92232-2589 (UNQ1902), designated as DNA92232-2589 has been deposited with ATCC ON March 30, 1999and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203895. The full-length PRO4348 protein shown in Figure 60 has an estimated molecular weight of about 28319 daltons and a pI of about 8.78.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 60 (SEQ ID NO:60), revealed homology between the PRO4348 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: D70554, D69267, YH09_YEAST, D71620, AB019196_1, F71102, COQ5_YEAST, BIOC_SERMA, S61202, and PMTA_RHOSH.

EXAMPLE 31: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO4369 Polypeptides [UNQ1911]

DNA92289-2598 was identified by applying a proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm developed by Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA) upon ESTs as well as clustered and assembled EST fragments from

public (e.g., GenBank) and/or private (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) databases. The signal sequence algorithm computes a secretion signal score based on the character of the DNA nucleotides surrounding the first and optionally the second methionine codon(s) (ATG) at the 5'-end of the sequence or sequence fragment under consideration. The nucleotides following the first ATG must code for at least 35 unambiguous amino acids without any stop codons. If the first ATG has the required amino acids, the second is not examined. If neither meets the requirement, the candidate sequence is not scored. In order to determine whether the EST sequence contains an authentic signal sequence, the DNA and corresponding amino acid sequences surrounding the ATG codon are scored using a set of seven sensors (evaluation parameters) known to be associated with secretion signals.

Use of the above described signal sequence algorithm allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA75180. In light of DNA75180, DNA92289 was identified.

The full length clone shown in Figure 61 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 74-76 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 776-778 (Figure 61; SEQ ID NO:61). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 62, SEQ ID NO:62) is 234 amino acids long. PRO4369 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 26077 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.13.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 62 (SEQ ID NO:62), revealed homology between the PRO4369 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (sequences and related text incorporated herein): Y081_HUMAN, NUCL_CHICK, S64439, YG3A_YEAST, CELF12F3_3, ATGELSOLI_1, S55395, NFM_RABIT, PFAHSP86B_1 and NPM_XENLA.

Clone DNA92289-2598 (UNQ1911), designated as DNA92289-2598 was deposited with the ATCC on May 25, 1999and is assigned ATCC deposit no. PTA-131.

EXAMPLE 32: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO4381 Polypeptides [UNQ1916]

DNA92225-2603 was identified by applying a proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm developed by Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA) upon ESTs as well as clustered and assembled EST fragments from public (e.g., GenBank) and/or private (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) databases. The signal sequence algorithm computes a secretion signal score based on the character of the DNA nucleotides surrounding the first and optionally the second methionine codon(s) (ATG) at the 5'-end of the sequence or sequence fragment under consideration. The nucleotides following the first ATG must code for at least 35 unambiguous amino acids without any stop codons. If the first ATG has the required amino acids, the second is

not examined. If neither meets the requirement, the candidate sequence is not scored. In order to determine whether the EST sequence contains an authentic signal sequence, the DNA and corresponding amino acid sequences surrounding the ATG codon are scored using a set of seven sensors (evaluation parameters) known to be associated with secretion signals.

Use of the above described signal sequence algorithm allowed identification of an EST sequence from the Incyte database. This EST sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). One or more of the ESTs used in the assembly was derived from a thymus tissue library. The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA79136. In light of the DNA79136 sequence DNA92225-2603 was identified and sequenced.

The full length clone shown in Figure 63 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 145-147 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 460-462 (Figure 63; SEQ ID NO:63). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 64, SEQ ID NO:64) is 105 amino acids long. PRO4381 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 10803 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 7.2.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 64 (SEQ ID NO:64), revealed homology between the PRO4381 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences (sequences and related text incorporated herein): A2AC_CAVPO, P102KB_39, S7123, I54343, HSL25A3_1, C71466, P_R62382, S76774, HS0934, and A64763.

Clone DNA92225-2603 (UNQ1916), designated as DNA92225-2603 was deposited with the ATCC on April 20, 1999and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203950.

EXAMPLE 33: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO4407 Polypeptides [UNQ1932]

DNA92264-2616 was identified by applying a proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm developed by Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA) upon ESTs as well as clustered and assembled EST fragments from public (e.g., GenBank) and/or private (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) databases. The signal sequence algorithm computes a secretion signal score based on the character of the DNA nucleotides surrounding the first and optionally the second methionine codon(s) (ATG) at the 5'-end of the sequence or sequence fragment under consideration. The nucleotides following the first ATG must code for at least 35 unambiguous amino acids without any stop codons. If the first ATG has the required amino acids, the second is not examined. If neither meets the requirement, the candidate sequence is not scored. In order to determine whether the EST sequence contains an authentic signal sequence, the DNA and corresponding amino acid sequences surrounding the ATG codon are scored using a set of seven sensors (evaluation parameters) known to be associated with secretion signals.

Use of the above described signal sequence algorithm allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). Based upon the cluster sequence and the sequence alignments, DNA92264-2616 was identified and sequenced.

The full length clone shown in Figure 65 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 109-111 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 757-759 (Figure 65; SEQ ID NO:65). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 66, SEQ ID NO:66) is 216 amino acids long. PRO4407 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 23729 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.73.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 66 (SEQ ID NO:66), revealed homology between the PRO4407 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: SC1E6_12, D80003_1, HMGA_SOYBN, DROTRO12_1, HSU91934_1, GEN14338, AF051945_1, A45644, P_W60213, and P_W33807.

Clone DNA92264-2616 (UNQ1932), designated as DNA92264-2616 was deposited with the ATCC on April 27, 1999and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 203969.

EXAMPLE 34: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO4425 Polypeptides [UNQ1942]

Use of the signal sequence algorithm described in Example 3 above allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the Incyte database. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA81099.

In light of an observed sequence homology between the DNA81099 sequence and an EST sequence contained within the EST clone no. AA448744, the EST clone AA448744 was purchased from Merck and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. The sequence of this cDNA insert is herein designated as DNA93011-2637.

The full length clone shown in Figure 67 contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 27-29 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 435-437 (Figure 67; SEQ ID NO:67). The predicted polypeptide precursor (Figure 68, SEQ ID NO:68) is 136

amino acids long. PRO4425 has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 15,577 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.88.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using a WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 68 (SEQ ID NO:68), revealed homology between the PRO4425 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HGS_RE295, S44655, YOJ8_CAEEL, VBR1_CLVK, P_R39520, P_R65332, P_R39388, TGL4_HUMAN, YKAB_CAEEL, and S71105.

Clone DNA93011-2637 was deposited with the ATCC on May 4, 1999and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 20-PTA.

EXAMPLE 35: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO4985 Polypeptides [UNQ2426]

The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA42819. In some cases, the DNA42819 consensus sequence derives from an intermediate consensus DNA sequence which was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend that intermediate consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above.

Based on the DNA42819 consensus sequence oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO4985. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, supra, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'-TGTCCTCTATTGGAGAACCACAGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 155)

reverse PCR primer 5'-TAAAAGTTGGCTGGGCAAAGTTTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 156)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA42819 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe

5'-CTCAGTATGGACCAAAGTACCCAAGCCTGTGCTGGTGAGAAACATTGGCA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 157)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human thyroid tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for a full-length PRO4985 polypeptide (designated herein as DNA59770-2652 [Figure 69, SEQ ID NO: 69]) and the derived protein sequence for that PRO4985 polypeptide.

The full length clone identified above contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 133-135 and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 3172-3174 (Figure 69, SEQ ID NO:69). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 1013 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 111,348.50 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.34. Analysis of the full-length PRO4985 sequence shown in Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:70) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 70, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA59770-2652 has been deposited with ATCC on July 27, 1999 and is assigned ATCC Deposit No. PTA-427.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 70 (SEQ ID NO:70), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO4985 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: CEF58E6_3; XELERTK_1; CELW02C12_2; I49071; I48653; EPB3_MOUSE; EPB3_HUMAN; LMG1_DROME; CVU90226_1; P_W57046.

EXAMPLE 36: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO4989 Polypeptides [UNQ2429]

The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included (1) public EST databases (e.g., Merck/Washington University), (2) a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA), and (3) a proprietary EST database from Genentech. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA54206. In some cases, the DNA54206 consensus sequence derives from an intermediate consensus DNA sequence which was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend that intermediate consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above.

Based on the DNA54206 consensus sequence oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR

a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO4989. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, supra, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'-CAAGGTCCTGCGGAATGTCTCTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:158)

reverse PCR primer 5'-GGGAAGTCCTGGAACTGGTTCCGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:159)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA54206 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe

5'-CCTCATCACCCTGGCTAACAACGAGCTTAAGTCCCTCACCAGCAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:160)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human testis tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for a full-length PRO4989 polypeptide (designated herein as DNA80135-2655 [Figure 71, SEQ ID NO: 71]) and the derived protein sequence for that PRO4989 polypeptide.

The full length clone identified above contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 223-225 and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 775-777 (Figure 71, SEQ ID NO:71). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 184 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 20,509 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.47. Analysis of the full-length PRO4989 sequence shown in Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:72) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 72, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA80135 has been deposited with ATCC on June 15, 1999 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. PTA-234.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 72 (SEQ ID NO:72), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO4989 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: DDU82512_1; AF061443_1; AF054827_1; AF068919_1; AB016816_1; ATY16046_1; AF068920_1; AF054828_1; CYAA_YEAST; and CYAA_SCHPO.

EXAMPLE 37: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO5737 Polypeptides [UNQ2456]

An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) was searched with a human interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (hIL-1Ra) sequence, and an EST sequence, designated herein as 1433156 was identified, which showed homology with the hIL-1Ra known protein. EST clone 1433156 was purchased from Incyte Pharmaceuticals (Palo Alto, CA) and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced in its entirety, giving the DNA92929-2534 sequence..

The entire nucleotide sequence of DNA92929-2534 is shown in Figure 73 (SEQ ID NO:73). Clone DNA92929-2534 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 96-98 and a stop codon at nucleotide positions 498-500 (Figure 73; SEQ ID NO:73). The predicted polypeptide precursor (hIL-1Ra2) is 134 amino acids long. The putative signal sequence extends from amino acid positions 1-17. Clone DNA92929-2534 was deposited with ATCC on January 12, 1999and was assigned ATCC deposit no. 203586. The full-length hIL-1ra2 protein shown in Figure 74 has an estimated molecular weight of about 14,927 daltons and a pI of about 4.8.

Based on a BLAST and FastA sequence alignment analysis (using the ALIGN-2 computer program) of the full-length sequence, hIL-1Ra2 (Figure 74, SEQ ID NO:74) shows significant amino acid sequence identity to hIL-1R protein. hIL-1Ra2 is believed to be a splice variant of hIL-1R.

EXAMPLE 38: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO5800 Polypeptides [UNQ2500]

The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA102836. In some cases, the consensus sequence derives from an intermediate consensus DNA sequence which was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend that intermediate consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above.

Based on the DNA102836 consensus sequence oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO5800. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, supra, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 1 5'-CAGCGAACCGGGTGCCGGGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:161)

forward PCR primer 2 5'-GAGCGACGAGCGCGCAGCGAAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:162)

forward PCR primer 3

5'-ATACTGCGATCGCTAAACCACCATGCGCCGCCGCCTGTGGCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:163)

reverse PCR primer 1 5'-GCCGGCCTCTCAGGGCCTCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:164)

reverse PCR primer 2 5'-CCCACGTGTACAGAGCGGATCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:165)

reverse PCR primer 3 5'-GAGACCAGGACGGGCAGGAAGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:166)

reverse PCR primer 4 5'-CAGGCACCTTGGGGAGCCGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:167)

reverse PCR primer 5 5'-CCCACGTGTACAGAGCGGATCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:168)

reverse PCR primer 6 5'-GAGACCAGGACGGGCAGGAAGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:169)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA102836 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe

5'-CTCTACGGGTACTGCAGGTTCCGGGAGCGCATCGAAGAGAACGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:170)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal liver tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for a full-length PRO5800 polypeptide (designated herein as DNA108912-2680 [Figure 75, SEQ ID NO: 75]) and the derived protein sequence for that PRO5800 polypeptide.

The full length clone identified above contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 7-9 and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 517-519 (Figure 75, SEQ ID NO:75). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 170 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 19,663 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 11.81. Analysis of the full-length PRO5800 sequence shown in Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:76) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 76, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA108912-2680 has been deposited with ATCC on May 25, 1999 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. PTA-124.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 76 (SEQ ID NO:76), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO5800 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_W52595, P_W57313, FGFA_HUMAN, P_W57264, FGFA_RAT, P_W52597, MMU94517_1, FGFA_MOUSE, P_W57306 and D86333_1.

EXAMPLE 39: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO5993 Polypeptides [UNQ2504]

The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included (1) public EST databases (e.g., Merck/Washington University), (2) a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA), (3) a proprietary EST database from Genentech. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA91365. In some cases, the DNA91365 consensus sequence derives from an intermediate consensus DNA sequence which was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend that intermediate consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above.

Based on the DNA91365 sequence oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO5993. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, supra, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'CGACCCAAGCGGATCGAAGGTTC 3' (SEQ ID NO: 171)

reverse PCR primer 5'GTCACTTCCTGGCACCAGCTGCTC 3' (SEQ ID NO: 172)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA91365 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe

5'GTTAGCAACTCTCTGGCAGCCTTTGCTTACATTAGAGACCACCCG 3' (SEQ ID NO: 173)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human aortic endothelial tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for a full-length PRO5993 polypeptide (designated herein as DNA100276-2684 [Figure 77, SEQ ID NO: 77]) and the

derived protein sequence for that PRO5993 polypeptide.

The full length clone identified above contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 411-413 and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 1734-1736 (Figure 77, SEQ ID NO: 77). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 441 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 49483 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 6.91. Analysis of the full-length PRO5993 sequence shown in Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO: 78) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 78, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA100276-2684 has been deposited with ATCC on July 20, 1999 and is assigned ATCC Deposit No. PTA-380.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 78 (SEQ ID NO: 78), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO5993 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences:CEF32A7_4; CEF32A7_3; LEG_ANTCR; AF081149_1; P_W74585; HASA131581_1; RNU72487_1; AF111098_1; P_W59050.

EXAMPLE 40: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO6017 Polypeptides [UNQ2524]

DNA96860-2700 was identified by applying a proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm developed by Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA) upon ESTs as well as clustered and assembled EST fragments from public (e.g., Genbank) and/or private (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) databases. The signal sequence algorithm computes a secretion signal score based on the character of the DNA nucleotides surrounding the first and optionally the second methionine codon(s) (ATG) at the 5'-end of the sequence or sequence fragment under consideration. The nucleotides following the first ATG must code for at least 35 unambiguous amino acids without any stop codons. If the first ATG has the required amino acids, the second is not examined. If neither meets the requirement, the candidate sequence is not scored. In order to determine whether the EST sequence contains an authentic signal sequence, the DNA and corresponding amino acid sequences surrounding the ATG codon are scored using a set of seven sensors (evaluation parameters) known to be associated with secretion signals.

Use of the above described signal sequence algorithm allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA, designated herein as CLU98611. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA82392.

In light of an observed sequence homology between the DNA82392 sequence and an EST sequence encompassed within clone no. 653153 from the LIFESEQ® database, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA, clone no. 653153 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. It was found herein that that cDNA insert encoded a full-length protein. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 79 and is herein

designated as DNA96860-2700.

Clone DNA96860-2700 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 83-85 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1667-1669 (Figure 79; SEQ ID NO:79). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 528 amino acids long (Figure 80). The full-length PRO6017 protein shown in Figure 80 has an estimated molecular weight of about 59,000 daltons and a pI of about 8.73. Analysis of the full-length PRO6017 sequence shown in Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO: 80) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 80, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA96860-2700 has been deposited with ATCC on August 3, 1999 and is assigned ATCC Deposit No. PTA-478.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 80 (SEQ ID NO: 80), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO6017 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: HSA011001_1; P_W36903; HSHE6_1; AF111092_1; GEN14046; P_W48756; AC004262_1; AF031573_1; P_W07600; P_W37412.

EXAMPLE 41: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO7174 Polypeptides [UNQ2784]

DNA96883-2745 was identified by applying a proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm developed by Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA) upon ESTs as well as clustered and assembled EST fragments from public (e.g., Genbank) and/or private (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) databases. The signal sequence algorithm computes a secretion signal score based on the character of the DNA nucleotides surrounding the first and optionally the second methionine codon(s) (ATG) at the 5'-end of the sequence or sequence fragment under consideration. The nucleotides following the first ATG must code for at least 35 unambiguous amino acids without any stop codons. If the first ATG has the required amino acids, the second is not examined. If neither meets the requirement, the candidate sequence is not scored. In order to determine whether the EST sequence contains an authentic signal sequence, the DNA and corresponding amino acid sequences surrounding the ATG codon are scored using a set of seven sensors (evaluation parameters) known to be associated with secretion signals.

Use of the above described signal sequence algorithm allowed identification of an EST cluster sequence from the LIFESEQ® database, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA, designated herein as CLU92188. This EST cluster sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., Genbank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA83604.

In light of an observed sequence homology between the DNA83604 sequence and an EST sequence encompassed within clone no. 3362284 from the LIFESEQ® database, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA, clone no. 3362284 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. It was found herein that that cDNA insert encoded a full-length protein. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 81 and is herein

designated as DNA96883-2745.

Clone DNA96883-2745 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 3-5 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1,545-1,547 (Figure 81; SEQ ID NO:81). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 514 amino acids long (Figure 82). The full-length PRO7174 protein shown in Figure 82 has an estimated molecular weight of about 55,687 daltons and a pI of about 8.78. Analysis of the full-length PRO7174 sequence shown in Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO: 82) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 82, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA96883-2745 has been deposited with ATCC on August 17, 1999 and is assigned ATCC Deposit No. PTA-544.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 82 (SEQ ID NO: 82), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO7174 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: RNU44129_1; ER53_HUMAN; XLU44130_1; P_W88699; VP36_CANFA; G01447; P_W67846; P_W67963; HSERGICP02_1; and CCAD_CHICK.

EXAMPLE 42: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO9744 Polypeptides [UNQ3003]

A cDNA clone (DNA136110-2763) encoding a native human PRO9744 polypeptide was identified using a CARD domain containing molecule, SOCA-1. More particularly, a cDNA fragment encoding the N-terminal portion of SOCA-1 was used to screen a human fetal kidney library. Several positive colonies were picked up, DNA were prepared and sequenced. DNA sequencing revealed that one of the cDNA clones contains a full length open reading frame that encodes a protein, homologous to the human Rac protein, designated herein DNA136110-2763.

Clone DNA136110-2763 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 242-244 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1334-1336 (Figure 83; SEQ ID NO:83). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 364 amino acids long (Figure 84; SEQ ID NO:84). The full-length PRO9744 protein shown in Figure 84 has an estimated molecular weight of about 42195 daltons and a pI of about 7.4. Analysis of the full-length PRO9744 sequence shown in Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:84) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 84, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA136110-2763 has been deposited with ATCC on September 14, 1999 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. PTA-652.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 84 (SEQ ID NO:84), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO9744 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences:KRAC_DICDI, KAPC_DICDI, PK2_DICDI, KAPC_DROME, GEN13181, GEN12288, P_R95911, TCU63742_1, SGK_HUMAN, and AF135794_1.

EXAMPLE 43: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO9821 Polypeptides [UNQ3023]

DNA108725-2766 was identified by applying a proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm developed by Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA) upon ESTs as well as clustered and assembled EST fragments from

public (e.g., GenBank) and/or private (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) databases. The signal sequence algorithm computes a secretion signal score based on the character of the DNA nucleotides surrounding the first and optionally the second methionine codon(s) (ATG) at the 5'-end of the sequence or sequence fragment under consideration. The nucleotides following the first ATG must code for at least 35 unambiguous amino acids without any stop codons. If the first ATG has the required amino acids, the second is not examined. If neither meets the requirement, the candidate sequence is not scored. In order to determine whether the EST sequence contains an authentic signal sequence, the DNA and corresponding amino acid sequences surrounding the ATG codon are scored using a set of seven sensors (evaluation parameters) known to be associated with secretion signals.

Use of the above described signal sequence algorithm allowed identification of an EST sequence from the Incyte database, designated herein as DNA21277. This EST sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altshul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA91971.

In light of an observed sequence homology between the DNA91971 sequence and an EST sequence encompassed within clone no. 3232833H1 from the Incyte database, clone no. 3232833 was purchased and the cDNA insert was obtained and sequenced. It was found herein that that cDNA insert encoded a full-length protein. The sequence of this cDNA insert is shown in Figure 85 and is herein designated as DNA108725-2766.

Clone DNA108725-2766 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 196-198 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 709-711 (Figure 85; SEQ ID NO:85). The predicted polypeptide precursor is shown in Figure 86. The full-length PRO9821 protein shown in Figure 86 has an estimated molecular weight of about 19118 daltons and a pI of about 5.99. Analysis of the full-length PRO9821 sequence shown in Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:86) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 86, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA108725-2766 has been deposited with ATCC on October 19, 1999 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. PTA-863.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 86 (SEQ ID NO:86), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO9821 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_Y27573; UPAR_MOUSE; UPAR_RAT; S42152; SP63_STRPU; AF007789_1; CELR11F4_1; LY6A_MOUSE; P_Y02738; and AF141377_1.

EXAMPLE 44: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO9852 Polypeptides [UNQ3037]

DNA129332-2775 was identified by applying a proprietary signal sequence finding algorithm developed by Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA) upon ESTs as well as clustered and assembled EST fragments from

public (e.g., Genbank) and/or private (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) databases. The signal sequence algorithm computes a secretion signal score based on the character of the DNA nucleotides surrounding the first and optionally the second methionine codon(s) (ATG) at the 5'-end of the sequence or sequence fragment under consideration. The nucleotides following the first ATG must code for at least 35 unambiguous amino acids without any stop codons. If the first ATG has the required amino acids, the second is not examined. If neither meets the requirement, the candidate sequence is not scored. In order to determine whether the EST sequence contains an authentic signal sequence, the DNA and corresponding amino acid sequences surrounding the ATG codon are scored using a set of seven sensors (evaluation parameters) known to be associated with secretion signals.

Use of the above described signal sequence algorithm allowed identification of the DNA124065 consensus sequence and oligonucleotides were synthesized based on this sequence. These oligonucleotides were used 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO9852. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, supra, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:
forward PCR primer 5'-CGATACTCGCGGGAGGCTAAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 174)
reverse PCR primer 5'-CCTTCTGGGTGTCTCCAGTTAGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 175)
Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA124065 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence
hybridization probe
5'-CAACTCGCGCACTCAAAGATGGTCCCCATCCCTGCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 176)

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human Fetal Kidney tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for a full-length PRO9852 polypeptide (designated herein as DNA129332-2775 [Figure 87, SEQ ID NO: 87]) and the derived protein sequence for that PRO9852 polypeptide.

Clone DNA129332-2775 contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 18-20 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1296-1298 (Figure 87). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 426 amino acids long (Figure 88). The full-length PRO9852 protein shown in

Figure 88 has an estimated molecular weight of about 46,884 daltons and a pI of about 7.01. Analysis of the full-length PRO9852 sequence shown in Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO:88) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 88, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA129332-2775 has been deposited with ATCC on November 9, 1999 and is assigned ATCC Deposit No. PTA-944.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 88 (SEQ ID NO: 88), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO9852 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: C70643; P_Y19557; A72114; B71551; S74705; H70793; F69812; T08715; P_Y34750; P_W14450.

EXAMPLE 45: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO9873 Polypeptides [UNQ3054]

The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included a (1) public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), (2) a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA), and (3) a proprietary EST database from Genentech. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA117942. In some cases, the consensus sequence derives from an intermediate consensus DNA sequence which was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend that intermediate consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above.

Based on the DNA117942 consensus sequence oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO9873. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater than about 1-1.5kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, supra, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 5'-CAGAAAAAAGGAAGATGGCAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:177);

forward PCR primer 5'-GGCAAGAATATTGTTACTTTTCCTCCCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:178);

reverse PCR primer 5'-TTACCAGCTTTGAGTACACATAGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:179); and

reverse PCR primer 5'-AACGTTAATGAATCTACAGTCCGGGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:180).

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probes were constructed from the consensus DNA117942 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe

5'-GGTCCATAAATATTCCATGCACAGCACATACAGCCACAAGACCCGGGAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:181); and

hybridization probe

5'-TGTGCATGGAATATTTATGGACCGTCTAGCTTCCAAGAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:182);

RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human brain tissue. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for a full-length PRO9873 polypeptide (designated herein as DNA143076-2787 [Figure 89, SEQ ID NO: 89]) and the derived protein sequence for that PRO9873 polypeptide.

The full length clone identified above contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 38-40 and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 422-444 (Figure 89, SEQ ID NO:89). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 128 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 14332 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 4.83. Analysis of the full-length PRO9873 sequence shown in Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:90) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 90, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA143076-2787 has been deposited with ATCC on December 7, 1999 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. PTA-1028.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 90 (SEQ ID NO:90), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO9873 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: MIA_HUMAN, A42965_1, P_R69811, MIA_BOVIN, RNU67884_1, GEN14164, MIA_MOUSE, P_R69812, P_Y24788, and P_Y22236.

EXAMPLE 46: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO10196 Polypeptides [UNQ3115]

The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The EST databases included (1) public EST databases (e.g., GenBank), and (2) a proprietary EST database (LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA). The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the EST sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington).

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to other EST sequences using phrap as described

above. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA139146. In some cases, the consensus sequence derives from an intermediate consensus DNA sequence which was extended using repeated cycles of BLAST and phrap to extend that intermediate consensus sequence as far as possible using the sources of EST sequences discussed above.

EST clone no. 5398353 was then purchased from LIFESEQ®, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA, and the cDNA insert of that clone was obtained and sequenced in entirety.

DNA sequencing of the insert obtained from the above clone gave the full-length DNA sequence for a full-length PRO10196 polypeptide (designated herein as DNA144841-2816 [Figure 91, SEQ ID NO: 91]) and the derived protein sequence for that PRO10196 polypeptide.

The full length clone identified above contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 151-153 and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 775-777 (Figure 91, SEQ ID NO:91). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 208 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 22187 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 5.08. Analysis of the full-length PRO10196 sequence shown in Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:92) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 92, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA144841-2816 has been deposited with ATCC on January 11, 2000 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. PTA-1188.

An analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 92 (SEQ ID NO:92), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO10196 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences: P_Y08581, rFGF19_1, AB018122_1, AF110400_1, P_Y08582, FGFF_MOUSE, FGF6_MOUSE, P_R80781 and P_R70825.

EXAMPLE 47: Isolation of cDNA clones Encoding Human PRO21956 Polypeptides [UNQ6973]

The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences (including the secretion signal sequence, if any) from about 950 known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search sequence databases. The databases included public databases (e.g., GenBank) In this instance, genomic DNA sequence from GenBank was analyzed using the gene prediction program GENSCAN, licenced from Stanford University. GENSCAN analysis predicts gene coding regions, creating sequences which can be subjected to the ECD search. The search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 [Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology, 266:460-480 (1996)] as a comparison of the ECD protein sequences to a 6 frame translation of the sequences. Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases, 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into consensus DNA sequences with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington) if necessary.

A consensus DNA sequence was assembled. This consensus sequence is herein designated DNA146822.

Based on the DNA146822 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO21956. Forward and reverse PCR primers generally range from 20 to 30 nucleotides and are often designed to give a PCR product of about 100-1000 bp in length. The probe sequences are typically 40-55 bp in length. In some cases, additional oligonucleotides are synthesized when the consensus sequence is greater

than about 1-1.5kbp. In order to screen several libraries for a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification, as per Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, supra, with the PCR primer pair. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the gene of interest using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the primer pairs.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer

5'-ACAGCACCAAGTTTCTGAGCAACTTCCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:183)

reverse PCR primer

5'-ACTTGAGGTTGTCACCGCACACG- 3' (SEQ ID NO:184)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA146822 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe

5'-AGAGAGGAAACAAGGACCTGCGGGCACGGGCAGACG- 3'

(SEQ ID NO:185)

A pool of 50 different human cDNA libraries from various tissues was used in cloning. The cDNA libraries used to isolate the cDNA clones were constructed by standard methods using commercially available reagents such as those from Invitrogen, San Diego, CA. The cDNA was primed with oligo dT containing a NotI site, linked with blunt to SalI hemikinased adaptors, cleaved with NotI, sized appropriately by gel electrophoresis, and cloned in a defined orientation into a suitable cloning vector (such as pRKB or pRKD; pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)) in the unique XhoI and NotI sites.

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for a full-length PRO21956 polypeptide (designated herein as DNA178511-2986 [Figure 97, SEQ ID NO: 97) and the derived protein sequence for that PRO21956 polypeptide.

The full length clone identified above contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 74-76 and a stop signal at nucleotide positions 1145-1147 (Figure 97, SEQ ID NO:97). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 357 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 39001 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.28. Analysis of the full-length PRO21956 sequence shown in Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:98) evidences the presence of a variety of important polypeptide domains as shown in Figure 98, wherein the locations given for those important polypeptide domains are approximate as described above. Clone DNA178511-2986 has been deposited with ATCC on September 12, 2000 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. PTA-2452.

An analysis of the protein database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35), using the ALIGN-2 sequence alignment analysis of the full-length sequence shown in Figure 98 (SEQ ID NO:98), evidenced sequence identity between the PRO21956 amino acid sequence and the following protein sequences:WN14_CHICK.

EXAMPLE 48: Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 Gene Disruptions

To investigate the role of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides, disruptions in PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 genes were produced by homologous recombination or retroviral insertion techniques. Specifically, transgenic mice comprising disruptions in PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 genes (i.e., knockout mice) were created by either gene targeting or gene trapping. Mutations were confirmed by southern blot analysis to confirm correct targeting on both the 5' and 3' ends. Gene-specific genotyping was also performed by genomic PCR to confirm the loss of the endogenous native transcript as demonstrated by RT-PCR using primers that anneal to exons flanking the site of insertion. Targeting vectors were electroporated into 129 strain ES cells and targeted clones were identified. Targeted clones were microinjected into host blastocysts to produce chimeras. Chimeras were bred with C57 animals to produce F1 heterozygotes. Heterozygotes were intercrossed to produce F2 wild-type, heterozygote and homozygote cohorts which were used for phenotypic analysis. Rarely, if not enough F1 heterozygotes were produced, the F1 hets were bred to wild-type C57 mice to produce sufficient heterozygotes to breed for cohorts to be analyzed for a phenotype. All phenotypic analysis was performed from 12-16 weeks after birth.

Overall Summary of Phenotypic Results:

48.1. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA33460-1166 (UNQ200) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO226 polypeptides (designated as DNA33460-1166) (UNQ200) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_021474 Mus musculus epidermal growth factor-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 2 (Efemp2); protein reference: Q9JM06 Q9JM06 Q9JM06 EGF-CONTAINING FIBULIN-LIKE EXTRACELLULAR M; the human gene sequence reference: NM_016938 ACCESSION:NM_016938 NID:8393298 Homo sapiens Homo sapiens EGF-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 2 (EFEMP2); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: O95967 FBL4_HUMAN O95967 EGF-CONTAINING FIBULIN-LIKE EXTRACELLUL.

The mouse gene of interest is Efemp2 (epidermal growth factor-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 2), ortholog of human EFEMP2. Aliases include MBP1, UPH1, FBLN4, 0610011K11Rik, fibulin 4, and fibulin-4.

EFEMP2 is a secreted protein that likely functions as an extracellular matrix protein. The protein contains a signal peptide, six epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains, and a globular fibulin-type module. EFEMP2 is prominently expressed in the medial layers of large veins and arteries as well as in a wide variety of other tissues. EFEMP2 may play a role in processes such as blood coagulation, complement activation, and cell fate determination during development. EFEMP2 is a candidate gene for retinopathies that map to chromosome 11 (Katsanis et al, Hum Genet 106(1):66-72 (2000); Argraves et al, EMBO Rep 4(12):1127-31 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	15	43	0	58
Expected	14.5	29	14.5	58

Chi-Sq.= 20.29 Significance= 3.9271934E-5 (hom/n)= 0.09 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_021474.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.1.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA33460-1166 (UNQ200)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human epidermal growth factor-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 2 (EFEMP2) resulted in late embryonic lethality of (-/-) mutants. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Pathology

Microscopic: Embryonic lethal. At 12.5 days there were 49 embryos observed: 12 (-/-) embryos, 19 (+/-) embryos, 9 (+/+) embryos, 8 inconclusive and 1 inc-het-hom. No structural developmental abnormalities were detected in these 12.5 d embryos by gross or histological examination.

Discussion related to embryonic developmental abnormality of lethality:

Embryonic lethality in knockout mice usually results from various serious developmental problems including but not limited to neuro-degenerative diseases, angiogenic disorders, inflammatory diseases, or where the gene/protein has an important role in basic cell signaling processes in many cell types. In addition, embryonic lethals are useful as potential cancer models. Likewise, the corresponding heterozygous (+/-) mutant animals are particularly useful when they exhibit a phenotype and/or a pathology report which reveals highly informative clues as to the function of the knocked-out gene. For instance, EPO knockout animals were embryonic lethals, but the pathology reports on the embryos showed a profound lack of RBCs.

48.2. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA35841-1173 (UNQ224) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO257 polypeptides (designated as DNA35841-1173) (UNQ224) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_008411 ACCESSION:NM_008411 NID:11993940 Mus musculus Mus musculus integral membrane-associated protein 1 (Itmap1); protein reference: P70412 ACCESSION:P70412 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). INTEGRAL MEMBRANE-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN 1; the human gene sequence reference: NM_022034 Homo sapiens CUB and zona pellucida-like domains 1 (CUZD1); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q86UP6 ACCESSION:Q86UP6 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Transmembrane protein UO-44D.

The mouse gene of interest is Cuzd1 (CUB and zona pellucida-like domains 1), ortholog of human CUZD1. Aliases include USG, ERG-1, UO-44, UTCZP, Itmap1, integral membrane-associated protein 1, and estrogen regulated gene 1.

CUZD1 is an integral membrane protein, containing a signal peptide, two CUB (complement subcomponents C1r/C1s, sea urchin Uegf protein, bone morphogenetic protein-1) domains, a zona pellucida (ZP) domain, and a transmembrane segment near the C-terminus (Kasik et al, Biochem J 330Pt2):947-50 (1998); Chen et al, J Biol Chem 275(7):5248(1999)). CUB (InterPro accession IPR000859) and ZP (Pfam accession PF00100) domains are generally found in extracellular proteins involved in protein-protein interactions. The precise function of CUZD1 is not clear. CUZD1 is expressed in epithelia of normal ovarian tissue and ovarian tumors and in epithelia from endometrium of pregnant uterus and oviduct, where CUZD1 is upregulated by estrogen and down-regulated by progesterone (Chen et al, J Biol Chem 275(7):5248 (1999); Huynh et al, Endocrinology 142(7):2985-95 (2001)). In these epithelia, CUZD1 may be located on the plasma membrane (Huynh et al,

Endocrinology 142(7):2985-95 (2001); Leong et al, Oncogene 23(33):5707-18 (2004) or in granular structures in the apical region of uterine epithelium (Imamura e al, J Biol Chem 277(52):50725-33 (2002)). CUZD1 is also expressed on the membrane of trypsinogen-containing zymogen granules of pancreatic acinar cells (Imamura et al, J Biol Chem 277(52):50725-33 (2002)). CUZD1 may play a role in the reproductive cycle and pregnancy (Kasik, Biochem J 330Pt2):947-50 (1998); Chen et al, J Biol Chem 275(7):5248 (1999), in cell motility and cell-cell interactions (Leong et al,Oncogene 23(33):5707-18 (2004), in epithelial cell proliferation and differentiation (Huynh et al, Endocrinology 142(7):2985-95 (2001), and in digestion (Imamura e al, J Biol Chem 277(52):50725-33(2002)).

Imamura and coworkers (J Biol Chem 277(52):50725-33 2002)) investigated the physiological role of CUZD1 using knockout mice. They showed that secretagogue- and diet-induced pancreatitis susceptibility was much higher in CUZD1 homozygous null mice than in wild-type mice. Reproduction did not seem to be affected. Imamura and coworkers proposed that CUZD1 plays a role in modulating trypsinogen activation within the zymogen granule and that altered trypsinogen activation is associated with severity of pancreatitis.

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	26	38	17	81
Expected	20.25	40.5	20.25	81

Chi-Sq.= 1.75 Significance= 0.416862 (hom/n)= 0.22 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_008411.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in brain; eye; spleen; kidney; skeletal muscle; stomach, small intestine, and colon; heart; adipose; banded heart; skin fibroblast; prostate; and MG 12 DPC among 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.2.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA35841-1173 (UNQ224)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human CUB and zona pellucida-like domains 1 (CUZD1) resulted in increased serum IgG3 levels in (-/-) mice as well as increased percentages of subsets of B cells. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury,

initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatability complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay:

The Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay is performed using a Cytometric Bead Array (CBA) kit. This assay is used to rapidly identify the heavy and light chain isotypes of a mouse monoclonal antibody in a single sample. The values expressed are "relative fluorescence units" and are based on the detection of kappa light chains. Any value < 6 is not significant.

Results:

Serum Imm. 2: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum IgG3 level when compared with that of their

(+/+) littermates, the median for the (+/+) mice, and the cumulative (+/+) historical median.

Mutant (-/-) mice exhibited increased IgG3 serum immunoglobulins compared to their gender-matched (+/+) littermates. IgG3 immunoglobulins have neutralization effects and to a lesser extent are important for activation of the complement system. The observed phenotype suggests that the PRO257 polypeptide is a negative regulator of inflammatory responses. These immunological abnormalities suggest that antagonists or inhibitors of PRO257 polypeptides would be important agents which would stimulate the immune system (such as T cell proliferation) and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immuno-compromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, PRO257 polypeptides would be useful in inhibiting the immune response and would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACSCalibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACSCalibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

Tissue Specific FACS-Project: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased percentage of B220+ CD11b Low CD23- cells and decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates.

48.3. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA39427-1179 (UNQ235) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO268 polypeptides (designated as DNA39427-1179) (UNQ235) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: BC017603 ACCESSION:BC017603 NID:17160856 Mus musculus Mus musculus, RIKEN cDNA 2810425A04 gene, clone MGC:27603 IMAGE:4503129; protein reference: Q8VBT0 ACCESSION:Q8VBT0 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). RIKEN CDNA 2810425A04 GENE; the human gene sequence reference: NM_030755 ACCESSION:NM_030755 NID:13559515 Homo sapiens Homo sapiens thioredoxin domain-containing (TXNDC); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9Y4T6

ACCESSION:Q9Y4T6 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). HYPOTHETICAL 32.5 KDA PROTEIN (FRAGMENT).

The mouse gene of interest is Txndc1 (thioredoxin domain containing 1), ortholog of human TXNDC (thioredoxin domain containing). Aliases include 2810425A04Rik, TMX, TXNDC1, DKFZP564E1962, thioredoxin domain-containing, and thioredoxin-related transmembrane protein.

TXNDC is an integral membrane protein located primarily in the endoplasmic reticulum that likely functions as a protein disulfide isomerase. The protein contains a signal peptide, a thioredoxin domain, and one or possibly two transmembrane segments. The thioredoxin domain contains a dithiol active center that is capable of participating reversibly in a variety of oxidation-reduction reactions. Moreover, the thioredoxin domain projects into the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum, where it is likely to participate with other enzymes in protein folding as well as in regulating redox state. Expression of TXNDC is ubiquitous but is particularly high in lung, kidney, liver, and placenta (Matsuo et al, Arch Biochem Biophys 423(1):81-7 (2004); Matsuo et al, J Biol Chem 276(13):10032-8 (2001)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	11	23	13	47
Expected	11.75	23.5	11.75	47

Chi-Sq.= 7.33 Significance= 0.025604172 (hom/n)= 0.27 Avg. Litter Size= 10

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_028339.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.3.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA39427-1179 (UNQ235)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human thioredoxin domain containing (TXNDC) resulted in decreased bone mineral density measurements in the mutant (-/-) mice. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both

trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean volumetric bone mineral density and bone mineral density in total body, femur, and vertebrae when compared with the levels for their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Micro CT: The male (-/-) mice showed decreased mean femoral mid-shaft cortical thickness when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

The (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA and bone micro CT analysis exhibited decreased bone measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO268 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition, PRO268 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO268polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.4. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA35680-1212 (UNQ253) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO290 polypeptides (designated as DNA35680-1212) (UNQ253) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: XM_150243 PREDICTED: Mus musculus cDNA sequence BC042396 (BC042396); protein reference: XP_150243 mKIAA0540 protein [Mus musculus]; the human gene sequence

reference: XM_291064 PREDICTED: Homo sapiens KIAA0540 protein (KIAA0540); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: XP_291064 PREDICTED: KIAA0540 protein [Homo sapiens].

The mouse gene of interest is cDNA sequence BC042396, ortholog of human KIAA0540 protein. Aliases include mKIAA0540 and 1110014F23Rik.

KIAA0540 protein contains a putative signal peptide or signal anchor, a BEACH domain (PFAM accession PF02138), and four tandem WD40 repeats (SMART accession SM00320). Bioinformatic analyses suggest that the protein may be extracellular (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70(2003)). The domain organization of KIAA0540 protein is similar to that of LYST (lysosomal trafficking regulator), which may be involved in protein sorting to and from lysosomes and endosomes (Barbosa et al, Nature 385(6611):97 (1996)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	19	40	9	68
Expected	17.0	34.0	17.0	68

Chi-Sq.= 6.07 Significance= 0.04807466 (hom/n)= 0.19 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 4 through 11 were targeted (NCBI accession XM_150243.4).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except bone.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.4.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA35680-1212 (UNQ253)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

The homozygous mutant mice exhibited numerous immunological abnormalities, including an increased percentage of granulocytes, an increased serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge, a decreased serum IgG2a level, increase mean serum IgM levels; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in peripheral blood; and decreased T cell to B cell ratio in the spleen. In addition, the mutants exhibited neutrophils lacking the granulation normally present in these cells. Decreased neutrophils were also observed resulting in neutropenia. The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased platelets and increased platelet volume. Blood chemistry analysis resulted in the observation of decreased mean serum glucose levels and decreased mean serum triglycerides. The homozygous mutant mice also exhibited decreased bone measurements when compared with those of their gender-matched wild-type littermates. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatability complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia; and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Hematology Analysis:

Test Description: Blood tests are carried out by Abbott's Cell-Dyn 3500R, an automated hematology analyzer. Some of its features include a five-part WBC differential. 'Patient' reports can cover over 22 parameters in all.

Results:

Hematology: The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased neutrophil count when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean. However, the neutropenia observed in the (-/-) mice by automated analysis was not confirmed by manual differentials. The (-/-) mice have a normal distribution of white blood cells, but the neutrophils do not exhibit the granulation normally present within the cells. The (-/-) mice also exhibited a decreased mean platelet count and increased mean platelet volume.

These results indicate that the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited an abnormality related to neutropenia with abnormal granulation within the neutrophils observed. Neutrophils are the chief phagocytic leukocytes of the blood. Therefore, the (-/-) mice have a compromised ability to fight infections.

In addition, the mutant mice deficient in the DNA35680-1212 gene resulted in a phenotype related to coagulation disorders. In this regard, PRO290 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in treating disorders related to abnormal blood coagulation such as hemophilia.

Acute Phase Response:

Test Description: Bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) is an endotoxin, and as such is a potent inducer of an acute phase response and systemic inflammation. The Level I LPS mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with a sublethal dose of LPS in 200 μL sterile saline using a 26 gauge needle. The doses were based on the average weight of the mice tested at 1 μg/g body weight 3 hours after injection; a 100ul blood sample was then taken and analyzed for the presence of TNFa, MCP-1, and IL-6 on the FACS Calibur instrument.

Results:

Acute Phase Response: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In summary, the LPS endotoxin challenge demonstrated that knockout mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO290 polypeptides exhibit immunological abnormalities when compared with their wild-type littermates. In particular, the mutant mice exhibited an increased ability to elicit an immunological response (IL-6 production) when challenged with the LPS endotoxin indicating a proinflammatory response. IL-6 contributes to the later stages of B cell activation. In addition, IL-6 plays a critical role in inducing the acute phase response and systemic inflammation. This suggests that inhibitors or antagonists to PRO290 polypeptides would stimulate the immune system and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immuno-compromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, PRO290 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in inhibiting the immune response and would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay:

The Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay is performed using a Cytometric Bead Array (CBA) kit. This assay is used to rapidly identify the heavy and light chain isotypes of a mouse monoclonal antibody in a single sample. The values expressed are "relative fluorescence units" and are based on the detection of kappa light chains. Any value < 6 is not significant.

Results:

Serum Imm. 2: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum IgM level and a decreased mean serum IgG2a

level when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates, the (+/+) mice within the project run, and the historical medians for each.

Mutant (-/-) mice exhibited elevation of IgM serum immunoglobulins compared to their gender-matched (+/+) littermates. IgM immunoglobulins are the first to be produced in a humoral immune response for neutralization of bacterial toxins and are particularly important in activating the complement system. The observed phenotype suggests that the PRO290 polypeptide is a negative regulator of inflammatory responses. These immunological abnormalities suggest that inhibitors (antagonists) of PRO290 polypeptides would be useful in stimulating the immune system (such as T cell proliferation) and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immuno-compromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, PRO290 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in inhibiting the immune response and would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

The serum immunoglobulin isotyping assay also showed decreased or reduced levels of mean serum IgG2a in the homozygous (-/-) mice compared to their gender-matched littermate (+/+) controls.

The serum immunoglobulin isotyping assay revealed that homozygous adults exhibited decreased serum IgG2a levels. Thus, homozygotes showed an abnormally low serum immunoglobulins compared with the (+/+) littermates. Thus, the gene encoding PRO290 is essential for making immunoglobulins (or gamma globulins). Likewise, IgG2a immunoglobulins have neutralization effects and to a lesser extent are important for activation of the complement system.

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACS Calibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

FACS3: The (-/-) mice exhibited an altered distribution of leukocyte subsets in the peripheral blood, characterized by decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Tissue Specific FACS-Project: The (-/-) mice also exhibited an increased percentage of granulocytes by scatter

but not an increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates. The SSC-hi population was replaced by a large SSC-int population in the (-/-) mice. The (-/-) mice also exhibited an increased percentage of B220 Hi CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage.

Tissue Specific FACS-Mouse: The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased T cell:B cell ratio and decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates.

Thus, PRO290 polypeptides or agonists thereof act as a negative regulator of B cell production.

(c) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: Both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean total tissue mass and bone mineral content and density measurements when compared with the historical means, the differences being more notable in the females. Female (-/-) mice showed decreased total body volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), vertebrae bone mineral density (BMD), and total body bone mineral density (large difference >2SD). The (-/-) mice also showed decreased femur bone mineral density (BMD) and total body bone mineral content (BMC).

Micro CT: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number, thickness, and connectivity density and decreased mean femoral mid-shaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area when

compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

The (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA and bone micro CT analysis exhibited decreased bone measurements and decreased body mass measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. In addition, the decreased mean total tissue mass is indicative of a metabolic disorder related to tissue wasting disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO290 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition, PRO290 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO290polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

(d) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes.

Results:

The female (-/-) mice also exhibited a notably decreased mean serum glucose level.

In these studies the mutant (-/-) mice showed a notably decreased serum glucose levels which could be due to an increased insulin sensitivity. Thus, antagonists (inhibitors) to PRO290 polypeptides or its encoding gene would be useful in the treatment of impaired glucose homeostasis.

(e) Phenotypic Analysis: Cardiology

In the area of cardiovascular biology, targets were identified herein for the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary artery diseases, dyslipidemias such as high cholesterol (hypercholesterolemia)and elevated serum triglycerides (hypertriglyceridemia), diabetes and/or obesity. The phenotypic tests included the measurement of serum cholesterol and triglycerides.

Blood Lipids

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. High cholesterol levels and increased triglyceride blood levels are recognized risk factors in the development of cardiovascular disease and/or diabetes. Measuring blood lipids facilitates the finding of biological switches that regulate blood lipid levels. Inhibition of factors which elevate blood lipid levels may be useful for reducing the risk for cardiovascular disease. In these blood chemistry tests, measurements were recorded using the COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche).

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The male (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean serum triglyceride level when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In summary, these knockout mutant mice exhibited a positive phenotype with regards to lipid metabolism. Thus, mutant mice deficient in the PRO290 gene can serve as a model for treatment of cardiovascular disease associated with dyslipidemia, hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, or various coronary artery

diseases.

48.5. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA225543 (UNQ294) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO36006 polypeptides (designated as DNA225543) (UNQ294) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: M_145581 ACCESSION:NM_145581 NID:21704167 Mus musculus Mus musculus sialic acid-binding lectin Siglec-F (LOC233186); protein reference: Q920G3 ACCESSION:Q920G3 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). SIALIC ACID-BINDING LECTIN SIGLEC-F; the human gene sequence reference: NM_003830 ACCESSION:NM_003830 NID:4502658 Homo sapiens Homo sapiens sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin 5 (SIGLEC5); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: O15389 ACCESSION:O15389 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). OB BINDING PROTEIN-2 (SIGLEC5).

The mouse gene of interest is Siglec5 (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin 5), ortholog of human SIGLEC5. Aliases include mSiglec-F, sialic acid-binding lectin Siglec-F, OBBP2, CD33L2, OB-BP2, SIGLEC-5, CD33 antigen-like 2, OB binding protein-2, and sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin 5.

SIGLEC5 is a type I integral plasma membrane protein expressed primarily on immature cells of the myelomonocytic lineage, particularly on eosinophils in blood and eosinophil precursors in bone marrow. The protein contains a signal peptide, four extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains, a transmembrane segment, and one or two cytoplasmic immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs (ITIMs). When tyrosine-phosphorylated, ITIMs can bind with SH2 domains of several phosphatases. The extracellular domain of SIGLEC5 binds with alpha2,3-linked sialic acid on lipopolysaccharides and likely functions as a cell adhesion molecule or signal-transducing receptor (Cornish et al, Blood 92(6):2123-32 (1998); Patel et al, J Biol Chem 274(32):22729-38 (1999); Angata et al, J Biol Chem 276(48):45128-36 (2001); Zhang et al, Eur J Immunol 34(4):1175-84 (2004)). SIGLEC5 is expressed on eosinophils, neutrophils, monocytes, lung, spleen, and placenta (Zhang et al, Eur J Immunol 34(4):1175-84 (2004); Patel et al, J Biol Chem 274(32):22729-38 (1999); Erickson-Miller et al, Exp Hematol 31(5):382-8 (2003)). Neutrophil SIGLEC5 expression is upregulated in response to treatment with fMLP and tumor necrosis factor-alpha, and SIGLEC5 is involved in augmenting neutrophil oxidative bursting in response to fMLP. These activities suggest that SIGLEC5 plays a role in immune cell function by participating in cell-cell interactions or phagocytosis after exposure to microbes (Erickson-Miller et al, Exp Hematol 31(5):382-8 (2003); Jones et al, Mol Microbiol 49(5):1213-25 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	14	47	30	91
Expected	22.75	45.5	22.75	91

Chi-Sq.= 1.61 Significance= 0.4470879 (hom/n)= 0.25 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 4 and the preceding noncoding exon were targeted (NCBI accession NM_145581.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in brain, spinal cord, eye, thymus, spleen, lung, and kidney among the 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.5.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA225543 (UNQ294)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human sialic acid binding Ig-like lectin 5 (SIGLEC5) resulted in an increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate in female (-/-) mice. In addition, the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited an increased percentage of B cells and B cell precursors both in the lymph nodes and in the peritoneal lavage. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease,

hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following test was performed:

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACSCalibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

Tissue Specific FACS-Project: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased percentage of B cells in lymph node when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates. The (-/-) mice also exhibited a decreased percentage of B220- CD11b Hi cells and increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage. Thus, it appears that UNQ294 is a negative regulator of B cell production and differentiation.

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes.

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The female (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum glucose level when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean. However, all male (-/-) mice had higher than historical mean serum glucose levels.

Thus, the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited hyperglycemia which could be associated with an altered glucose metabolism or diabetes.

(d) Adult skin cell proliferation:

Procedure: Skin cells were isolated from 16 week old animals (2 wild type and 4 homozygotes). These were developed into primary fibroblast cultures and the fibroblast proliferation rates were measured in a strictly controlled protocol. The ability of this assay to detect hyper-proliferative and hypo-proliferative phenotypes has been demonstrated with p53 and Ku80. Proliferation was measured using Brdu incorporation.

Specifically, in these studies the skin fibroblast proliferation assay was used. An increase in the number of cells in a standardized culture was used as a measure of relative proliferative capacity. Primary fibroblasts were established from skin biopsies taken from wild type and mutant mice. Duplicate or triplicate cultures of 0.05 million cells were plated and allowed to grow for six days. At the end of the culture period, the number of cells present in the culture was determined using a electronic particle counter.

Results:

Skin Proliferation: The female (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean skin fibroblast proliferation rate when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, homozygous mutant mice demonstrated a hyper-proliferative phenotype. As suggested by these observations, PRO36006 polypeptides or agonists thereof could function as tumor suppressors and would be useful in decreasing abnormal cell proliferation.

48.6. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA45419-1252 (UNQ318) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO363 polypeptides (designated as DNA45419-1252) (UNQ318) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_133733 ACCESSION:NM_133733 NID: gi 31542034 ref NM_133733.2 Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA 9030425E11 gene (9030425E11Rik); protein reference:Q8R373 ACCESSION:Q8R373 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). CAR-like membrane protein (Adipocyte adhesion molecule) (Mus musculus adult male cecum cDNA, RIKEN full-length enriched library, clone:9130232O17 product:ADIPOCYTE-SPECIFIC PROTEIN 5, full insert sequence); the human gene sequence reference: NM_024769 Homo sapiens adipocyte-specific adhesion molecule (ASAM); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9H6B4 ACCESSION:Q9H6B4 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). CDNA: FLJ22415 FIS, CLONE HRC08561 (HYPOTHETICAL 41.3 KDA PROTEIN).

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA 9030425E11 gene, ortholog of human ASAM (adipocyte-specific adhesion molecule). Aliases include ASAM, CLMP, FLJ22415, asp5, IGSF11, CAR-like membrane protein, and adipocyte-specific protein 5.

ASAM is a type I plasma membrane protein that likely functions as a cell adhesion molecule and tight junction component. The protein belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily, consisting of a signal peptide, an immunoglobulin-like domain, an immunoglobulin constant-2 type domain, a transmembrane segment, and a cytoplasmic tail. ASAM is expressed primarily in epithelial cells from a wide variety of tissues and is likely to play a role cell-cell communication and tight junction formation (Raschperger et al, J Biol Chem 279(1):796-804 (2004); Katoh and Katoh, Int J Oncol 23(2):525-31 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	28	52	9	89
Expected	22.25	44.5	22.5	89

Chi-Sq.= 7.06 Significance= 0.029304916 (hom/n)= 0.17 Avg. Litter Size= 10

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

1. Wild-type Expression Panel:

2. QC Expression:

48.6.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA45419-1252 (UNQ318)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human adipocyte-specific adhesion molecule (ASAM) resulted in reduced viability of (-/-) mutants. Both CAT-Scan analysis and necropsy revealed bilateral hydronephrosis and inflammation in the surviving homozygous mutant mice, consistent with the notably increased mean systolic blood pressure observed clinically as well as the increase in blood urea nitrogen. The mutant (-/-) mice showed "pear shaped abdomens", as well as bilaterally enlarged kidneys with chronic inflammation noted as polycystic kidney disease. In addition, the mutants were smaller than their wild-type littermates and exhibited numerous blood chemistry, immunological and neurological abnormalities. Further evidence of growth retardation is shown by mutant (-/-) mice also exhibiting decreased body fat, lean body mass and total tissue mass with decreased bone mineral density measurements. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Pathology

Gross: Reduced viability of the (-/-) mice was observed.

Microscopic: At 12.5 days, there were 48 embryos observed: 11 (-/-) embryos, 18 (+/-) embryos, 10 (+/+) embryos, 5 resorption moles, and 4 inconclusive.

All 3 (-/-) mice exhibited bilateral hydronephrosis. Suppurative and pyrogranulomatous inflammation was also noted in 2/3 (-/-) mice, suggesting an increased susceptibility to bacterial infection in these mutants (urine analysis showed a possible urinary tract infection).

(c) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly

related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following test was performed:

Hematology Analysis:

Test Description: Blood tests are carried out by Abbott's Cell-Dyn 3500R, an automated hematology analyzer. Some of its features include a five-part WBC differential. 'Patient' reports can cover over 22 parameters in all.

Results:

Hematology: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean absolute neutrophil count when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

(d) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics

(1) Tissue Mass & Lean Body Mass Measurements - Dexa

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of wild type, heterozygous and homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in total tissue mass (TTM).

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI, i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs).

Body Measurements (Body Length & Weight):

Body Measurements : A measurement of body length and weight was performed at approximately 16 weeks of age.

Results:

Weight: The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean body weight when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Length: The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean body length when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In addition, 6 out of 8 (-/-) mice showed a "pear shaped"abdomen.

Fertility: The male (-/-) mouse available for analysis produced no pups after 40 days of breeding.

Basal Body Temperature: The male (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased median basal body temperature when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

(2) Bone Metabolism: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of wild type, heterozygous and homozygous were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of wild type and homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5

vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

CAT Scan Analysis:

Test Description: Mouse was injected with a CT contrast agent, Omnipaque 300 (Nycomed Amershan, 300 mg of iodine per ml, 0.25ml per animal, or 2.50-3.75 g iodine/kg of body weight) intraperitoneally. After resting in the cage for ~ 10 minutes, the mouse was then sedated by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight). A CAT-scan was performed using a MicroCAT scanner (ImTek, Inc.) with the anesthetized animal lying prone on the test bed. Three dimensional images were reconstructed by the Feldkamp algorithm in a cluster of workstations using an ImTek 3D RECON software.

Results:

DEXA: The male (-/-) mice exhibited notably decreased mean total tissue mass and lean body mass. Both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited notably decreased mean percent body fat, total fat mass, and all bone mineral density-related measurements when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Micro CT: No notable difference. However, no (-/-) mice were available for analysis.

CATScan: All 3 (-/-) mice analyzed (M-154, F-81, and F-147) exhibited bilaterally enlarged kidneys with marked inflammation, suggesting polycystic kidney disease or severe hydronephrosis. These results are consistent with the increased blood urea nitrogen levels and systemic hypertension reported below. One (+/-) mice (F-76) also exhibited moderate hydronephrosis on the left side.

Mutant (-/-) mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO363 polypeptides show a phenotype consistent with growth retardation, marked by decreased body weight and length and tissue wasting diseases (decreased total body fat (%) and fat mass (g)). Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO363 polypeptides or its encoding gene would mimic these metabolic and growth related effects. On the other hand, PRO363 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the prevention and/or treatment of such metabolic disorders as diabetes or other tissue wasting diseases.

In addition, the (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA exhibited decreased bone measurements and decreased body mass measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. In addition, the decreased mean total tissue mass and lean body mass is indicative of a metabolic disorder related to growth retardation and tissue wasting disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO363 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis in addition to normal growth development. In addition, PRO363 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO363 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

(e) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of wild type, heterozygous and homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Functional Observational Battery (FOB) Test - Tail Suspension Testing:

The FOB is a series of situations applied to the animal to determine gross sensory and motor deficits. A subset of tests from the Irwin neurological screen that evaluates gross neurological function is used. In general, short-duration, tactile, olfactory, and visual stimuli are applied to the animal to determine their ability to detect and respond normally. These simple tests take approximately 10 minutes and the mouse is returned to its home cage at the end of testing.

Tail Suspension Testing:

The tail suspension test is a procedure that has been developed as a model for depressive-like behavior in rodents. In this particular setup, a mouse is suspended by its tail for 6 minutes, and in response the mouse will struggle to escape from this position. After a certain period of time the struggling of the mouse decreases and this is interpreted as a type of learned helplessness paradigm. Animals with invalid data (i.e. climbed their tail during the testing period) are excluded from analysis.

Results:

Tail Suspension2: The (-/-) mice exhibited increased median immobility time when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, suggesting an increased depressive-like response in the mutants.

Thus, knockout mice demonstrated a phenotype consistent with depression, generalized anxiety disorders, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders and/or bipolar disorders. Thus, PRO363 polypeptides and agonists thereof would be useful for the treatment or amelioration of the symptoms associated with depressive disorders.

(f) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for

running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In addition to measuring blood glucose levels the following blood chemistry tests are also routinely performed: Alkaline Phosphatase; Alanine Amino-Transferase; Albumin; Bilirubin; Phosphorous; Creatinine; BUN = Blood Urea Nitrogen; Calcium; Uric Acid; Sodium; Potassium; and Chloride. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes glucose tolerance tests to measure insulin sensitivity and changes in glucose metabolism. Abnormal glucose tolerance test results may indicate but may not be limited to the following disorders or conditions: Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2, Syndrome X, various cardiovascular diseases and/or obesity.

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The male (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase level when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean. These results are consistent with the noted pathological findings of polycystic kidney disease and increased blood urea nitrogen.

The (-/-) mice also exhibited a decreased mean serum glucose level when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean. In addition, both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum blood urea nitrogen level. Decreased mean serum glucose levels is consistent with the observation of an enhanced glucose tolerance in these mutant (-/-) mice. Likewise increased blood urea nitrogen levels are consistent with kidney malfunction and/or tissue wasting diseases.

(g) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry/Glucose Tolerance

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes glucose tolerance tests to measure insulin sensitivity and changes in glucose metabolism. Abnormal glucose tolerance test results may indicate but may not be limited to the following disorders or conditions: Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2, Syndrome X, various cardiovascular diseases and/or obesity.

Procedure: A cohort of wild type and homozygous mice were used in this assay. The glucose tolerance test is the standard for defining impaired glucose homeostasis in mammals. Glucose tolerance tests were performed using a Lifescan glucometer. Animals were injected IP at 2g/kg with D-glucose delivered as a 20% solution and blood glucose levels were measured at 0, 30, 60 and 90 minutes after injection.

Results:

Oral Glucose Tolerance: The male (-/-) mouse available for analysis exhibited enhanced glucose tolerance when compared with that of its gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

(h) Cardiology - Blood Pressure

Description:

Systolic blood pressure is measured via a noninvasive tail-cuff method for four days on the Visitech BP-2000 Blood Pressure Analysis System. The blood pressure is measured ten times each day for four days. The four days are then averaged to obtain a mouse's conscious systolic blood pressure.

Results:

Blood Pressure: Both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited notably increased mean systolic blood pressure when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean suggesting systemic

hypertension in the mutant (-/-) mice (consistent with the noted kidney pathology).

48.7. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA46777-1253 (UNQ320) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO365 polypeptides (designated as DNA46777-1253) (UNQ320) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_020622 ACCESSION:NM_020622 NID: gi 22296879 ref NM_020622.1 Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA 9030624C24 gene (9030624C24Rik); protein reference: Q9D309 ACCESSION:Q9D309 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Protein FAM3B precursor; the human gene sequence reference: NM_058186 Homo sapiens family with sequence similarity 3, member B (FAM3B), transcript variant 1; the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: P58499 ACCESSION:P58499 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Protein FAM3B precursor (Protein PRED44).

The mouse gene of interest is ORF9 (open reading frame 9), ortholog of human FAM3B (family with sequence similarity 3, member B). Aliases include 2-21, D16Jhu19e, 9030624C24Rik, PRED44, C21orf11, C21orf76, D21M16SJHU19e, cytokine-like protein 2-21, chromosome 21 open reading frame 11.

FAM3B is a secreted cytokine that likely functions as a signal-transducing ligand. The protein is expressed at high levels in alpha- and beta-cells of pancreatic islets and at lower levels in small intestine, prostate, round spermatids within seminiferous tubules, nerve cell bodies of numerous brain stem nuclei, and Purkinje cells of the cerebellum. FAM3B is capable of increasing basal levels of insulin secretion from beta-cells and inducing apoptosis in islet cells by a caspase-3-mediated pathway (Zhu et al, Genomics 80(2):144-50 (2002); Cao et al, Diabetes 52(9):2296-303 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	20	37	21	78
Expected	19.5	39	19.5	78

Chi-Sq.= 0.91 Significance= 0.63444793 (hom/n)= 0.25 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 and 2 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_020622.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except bone and adipose.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.7.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA46777-1253 (UNQ320)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human family with sequence similarity 3, member B (FAM3B) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting an increase percentage of CDb+CD11c- cells in the spleen (which contain monocytes/macrophages and neutrophils). The mutant (-/-) mice also exhibited a decreased mean heart rate. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and

thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following test was performed:

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACSCalibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACSCalibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

Tissue Specific FACS-Mouse: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased percentage of CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates. Thus, the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited elevated levels of monocytes/macrophages and neutrophils in the spleen.

(c) Cardiology - Heart Rate

Description:

Heart rate is measured via a noninvasive tail-cuff method for four days on the Visitech BP-2000 Blood Pressure Analysis System. Heart rate is measured ten times each day for four days. The four days are then averaged to obtain a mouse's conscious heart rate.

Heart Rate: The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean heart rate (1-2 SD below) when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

48.8 Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA45234-1277 (UNQ323) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO382 polypeptides (designated as DNA45234-1277) (UNQ323) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_080727 ACCESSION:NM_080727 NID:18141558 Mus musculus Mus musculus transmembrane protease, serine 3 (Tmprss3); protein reference: Q8VDE0 ACCESSION:Q8VDE0 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). TMPRSS3 PROTEIN; the human gene sequence reference: NM_024022 ACCESSION:NM_024022 NID:13173470 Homo sapiens Homo sapiens transmembrane protease, serine 3 (TMPRSS3); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: P57727 ACCESSION:P57727 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). TRANSMEMBRANE PROTEASE, SERINE 3 (EC 3.4.21.-) (SERINE PROTEASE TADG-12) (TUMOR ASSOCIATED DIFFERENTIALLY-EXPRESSED GENE-12 PROTEIN).

The mouse gene of interest is Tmprss3 (transmembrane protease, serine 3), ortholog of human TMPRSS3. Aliases include DFNB8, DFNB10, ECHOS1, TADG12, and serine protease TADG12.

TMPRSS3 is a type II integral membrane protein located primarily on the endoplasmic reticulum that likely functions as a channel-activating serine protease. The protein contains a transmembrane segment, an LDL receptor A domain, a scavenger receptor domain, a proteolytic activation site, and a C-terminal serine protease domain (Wallrapp et al, Cancer Res 60(10):2602-6 (2000); Guipponi et al, Hum Mol Genet 11(23):2829-36 (2002)). Bioinformatic analyses (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)) suggest that TMPRSS3 may be an extracellular protein. TMPRSS3 catalyzes the cleavage of epithelial amiloride-sensitive sodium channel ENaC in vitro, activating the channel. TMPRSS3 is expressed in several tissues that also express ENaC, such as the spiral ganglion, which are cells that support the organ of Corti and the stria vascularis in the cochlea. TMPRSS3 is also expressed in thymus, stomach, testis and E19 mouse embryos. TMPRSS3 likely plays a role in hearing by regulating ENaC activity, which maintains the low concentration of sodium in endolymph of the inner ear (Guipponi et al, Hum Mol Genet 11(23):2829-36 (2002)). TMPRSS3 is often over-expressed in certain types of cancer, where it may play a role in metastasis and tumor invasion (Wallrapp et al, Cancer Res 60(10):2602-6 (2000); Underwood et al, Biochim Biophys Acta 1502(3):337-50 (2000); Sawasaki et al, Tumour Biol 25(3):141-8 (2004)). Mutations in the TMPRSS3 gene can cause sensorineural deafness (Wattenhofer et al, J Mol Med 80(2):124-31 (2002); Lee et al, J Med Genet 40(8):629-31 (2003); Ahmed et al, BMC Med Genet 5(1):24 (2004)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	16	48	18	82
Expected	20.5	41	20.5	82

Chi-Sq.= 0.76 Significance= 0.68386143 (hom/n)= 0.24 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_080727.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in brain, spinal cord, eye, thymus, spleen, and blood among the 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.8.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA45234-1277 (UNQ323)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human transmembrane protease, serine 3 (TMPRSS3) resulted in no startle response in the (-/-) mice suggesting impaired hearing. Microscopic analysis revealed degeneration of the Organ of Corti in the homozygous mutant mice, consistent with the hearing impairment noted

during prepulse inhibition testing. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Pathology

Microscopic: Of the 4 (-/-) mice available for analysis, 3 exhibited degeneration of the Organ of Corti; the organ was not in the level of the histological section in the remaining mutant. This is consistent with the possible hearing impairment noted clinically.

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex

Prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex occurs when a loud 120 decibel (dB) startle-inducing tone is preceded by a softer (prepulse) tone. The PPI paradigm consists of six different trial types (70 dB background noise, 120 dB alone, 74dB + 120 dB - pp4, 78 dB + 120 dB - pp8, 82 dB + 120 dB - pp12, and 90 dB+ 120 dB - pp20) each repeated in pseudorandom order six times for a total of 36 trials. The max response to the stimulus (V max) is averaged for each trial type. Animals with a 120 dB average value equal to or below 100 are excluded from analysis. The percent that the prepulse inhibits the animal's response to the startle stimulus is calculated and graphed.

Results:

PPI: All 8 (-/-) mice failed to exhibit a startle response, suggesting impaired hearing in the mutants. Therefore, prepulse inhibition could not be assessed. Degeneration of the Organ of Corti is consistent with these observations.

Circadian Test Description:

Female mice are individually housed at 4 pm on the first day of testing in 48.2 cm x 26.5 cm home cages and administered food and water ad libitum. Animals are exposed to a 12-hour light/dark cycle with lights turning on at 7 am and turning off at 7 pm. The system software records the number of beam interruptions caused by the animal's movements, with beam breaks automatically divided into ambulations. Activity is recorded in 60, one-hour intervals during the three-day test. Data generated are displayed by median activity levels recorded for each hour

(circadian rhythm) and median total activity during each light/dark cycle (locomotor activity) over the three-day testing period.

Results:

Circadian: The female (-/-) mice exhibited a spike in activity in one of the light periods, but disruption of cycle was not consistent throughout the test period.

48.9. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA26846-1397 (UNQ328) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO444 polypeptides (designated as DNA26846-1397) (UNQ328) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_026274 ACCESSION:NM_026274 NID: gi 31541972 ref NM_026274.2 Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA 4930470D19 gene (4930470D19Rik); protein reference: Q8BVR6 ACCESSION:Q8BVR6 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Mus musculus adult male testis cDNA, RIKEN full-length enriched library, clone:4930470D19 product:hypothetical SPla and the RYanodine Receptor (SPRY)/SPRY domain/RING finger containing protein, full insert sequence (RIKEN cDNA 4930470D19) (MKIAA1972 protein); the human gene sequence reference: NM_133368 ACCESSION:NM_133368 NID: gi 45387948 ref NM_133368.1 Homo sapiens KIAA1972 protein (KIAA1972); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q96DX4 ACCESSION:Q96DX4 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Hypothetical protein KIAA1972.

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA 4930470D19 gene, ortholog of human KIAA1972 protein.

KIAA1972 protein is a putative E3 ubiquitin ligase, containing a signal peptide, a SPRY (splA and ryanodine receptor) domain (SMART accession SM00449), and a RING (Ring finger) domain (SMART accession SM00184). RING domains often possess E3 ubiquitin ligase activity and can be found in many E3 ubiquitin ligases (SMART accession SM00184). SPRY domains are likely involved in protein-protein interactions (Wang et al, J Biol Chem 280(16): 16393-401 (2005)). Bioinformatic analyses suggest that KIAA1972 protein is extracellular (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	13	30	16	59
Expected	14.75	29.5	14.75	59

Chi-Sq.= 0.83 Significance= 0.6603403 (hom/n)= 0.22 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_026274.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in spinal cord; thymus; spleen; lung; liver; skeletal muscle; bone; stomach, small intestine, and colon; heart; adipose;

asthmatic lung; and blood among the 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.9.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA26846-1397 (UNQ328)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of a putative human E3 ubiquitin ligase (KIAA1972) resulted in small (-/-) mice that exhibited numerous immunological abnormalities. The homozygous mutant mice were smaller than their gender-matched wild-type littermates, exhibiting decreased mean body weight and length, total tissue mass, and lean body mass. Numerous immunological abnormalities were noted in the homozygous mutant mice, including a decreased percentage of natural killer cells in peripheral blood and an increased mean serum IL-6 and TNF alpha response to LPS challenge when compared with that of their wild-type littermates and the historical means. The immunological abnormalities observed in the (-/-) mice could be due to mechanism of action mediated through UNQ328's E3 ubiquitin ligase activity. In addition, the mutants exhibited hypoactivity in open field testing or a depressive-like phenotype. The (-/-) mice showed systemic hypertension with an increased diastolic blood pressure and decreased heart rate. Blood chemistry results showed increased alkaline phosphatase levels possibly related to hepatocellular dysfunction or biliary obstruction. The male (-/-) mice exhibited notably decreased micro CT vertebral bone density measurements. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological

examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Acute Phase Response:

Test Description: Bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) is an endotoxin, and as such is a potent inducer of an acute phase response and systemic inflammation. The Level I LPS mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with a sublethal dose of LPS in 200 µL sterile saline using a 26 gauge needle. The doses were based on the average weight of the mice tested at 1 µg/g body weight 3 hours after injection; a 100ul blood sample was then taken and analyzed for the presence of TNFa, MCP-1, and IL-6 on the FACSCalibur instrument.

Results:

Acute Phase Response: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum IL-6 and TNFalpha response to LPS challenge when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In summary, the LPS endotoxin challenge demonstrated that knockout mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO444 polypeptides exhibit immunological abnormalities when compared with their wild-type littermates. In particular, the mutant mice exhibited an increased ability to elicit an immunological response (IL-6 and TNFalpha production) when challenged with the LPS endotoxin indicating a proinflammatory response. Il-6 and TNFalpha contribute to the later stages of B cell activation. In addition, IL-6 plays a critical role in inducing the acute phase response and systemic inflammation. This suggests that inhibitors or antagonists to PRO444 polypeptides would stimulate the immune system and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immuno-compromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, PRO444 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in inhibiting the immune response and would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included

cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACS Calibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

FACS3: The (-/-) mice exhibited an altered distribution of leukocyte subsets in the peripheral blood, characterized by a decreased mean percentage of natural killer cells when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

These FACS results indicate that the homozygous mutant mice have a decreased mean percentage of natural killer cells. Natural killer cells are the first line of defense to viral infection since these cells have been implicated in viral immunity and in defense against tumors. Natural killer cells or NK cells act as effectors in antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity and have been identified by their ability to kill certain lymphoid tumor cell lines *in vitro* without the need for prior immunization or activation. Thus, PRO444 polypeptides or agonists thereof, would be useful in stimulating or regulating this leukocyte production.

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In addition to measuring blood glucose levels the following blood chemistry tests are also routinely performed: Alkaline Phosphatase; Alanine Amino-Transferase; Albumin; Bilirubin; Phosphorous; Creatinine; BUN = Blood Urea Nitrogen; Calcium; Uric Acid; Sodium; Potassium; and Chloride. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes glucose tolerance tests to measure insulin sensitivity and changes in glucose metabolism. Abnormal glucose tolerance test results may indicate but may not be limited to the following disorders or conditions: Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2, Syndrome X, various cardiovascular diseases and/or obesity.

Results:

Blood Chemistry: Both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

These results may be due to hepatocellular dysfunction or biliary obstruction.

(d) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics

(1) Tissue Mass & Lean Body Mass Measurements - Dexa

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in total tissue mass

(TTM).

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI, i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs).

Body Measurements (Body Length & Weight):

Body Measurements : A measurement of body length and weight was performed at approximately 16 weeks of age.

Results:

Weight: The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean body weight when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Length: The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean body length when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

(2) Bone Metabolism: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: Both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean total tissue mass, lean body mass, and bone mineral content and density measurements when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Micro CT: The male (-/-) mice exhibited notably decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number, thickness, and connectivity density and decreased mean femoral mid-shaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Mutant (-/-) mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO444 polypeptides show a phenotype consistent with growth retardation, marked by decreased body weight and length. Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO444 polypeptides or its encoding gene would mimic these metabolic and growth related effects. On the other hand, PRO444 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the prevention and/or treatment of such metabolic disorders as diabetes or other tissue wasting diseases.

In addition, the (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA and micro CT exhibited decreased bone measurements and decreased body mass measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. In addition, the decreased mean total tissue mass and lean body mass is indicative of a metabolic disorder related to growth retardation and tissue wasting disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO444 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis in addition to normal growth development. In addition, PRO444 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO444 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

(e) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Open field test:

Several targets of known drugs have exhibited phenotypes in the open field test. These include knockouts of the seratonin transporter, the dopamine transporter (Giros et al., Nature. 1996 Feb 15;379(6566):606-12), and the GABA receptor (Homanics et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1997 Apr 15;94(8):4143-8). An automated open-field assay was customized to address changes related to affective state and exploratory patterns related to learning. First, the field (40 X 40 cm) was selected to be relatively large for a mouse, thus designed to pick up changes in locomotor activity associated with exploration. In addition, there were 4 holes in the floor to allow for nose-poking, an activity specifically related to exploration. Several factors were also designed to heighten the affective state associated with this test. The open-field test is the first experimental procedure in which the mice are tested, and the measurements that were taken were the subjects' first experience with the chamber. In addition, the open-field was brightly lit. All these factors will heighten the natural anxiety associated with novel and open spaces. The pattern and extent of exploratory activity, and especially the center-to-total distance traveled ratio, may then be able to discern changes related to susceptibility to anxiety or depression. A large arena (40 cm x 40 cm, VersaMax animal activity monitoring system from AccuScan Instruments) with infrared beams at three different levels was used to record rearing, hole poke, and locomotor activity. The animal was placed in the center and its activity was measured for 20 minutes. Data from this test was analyzed in five, 4-minute intervals. The total distance traveled (cm), vertical movement number (rearing), number of hole pokes, and the center to total distance ratio were recorded.

The propensity for mice to exhibit normal habituation responses to a novel environment is assessed by determining the overall change in their horizontal locomotor activity across the 5 time intervals. This calculated slope of the change in activity over time is determined using normalized, rather than absolute, total distance traveled. The slope is determined from the regression line through the normalized activity at each of the 5 time intervals. Normal habituation is represented by a negative slope value.

Results:

The male (-/-) mice exhibited hypoactivity during open field testing when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, suggesting a decreased anxiety-like response in the mutants.

A notable difference was observed during open field activity testing. The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased median sum time in the center (with hypoactivity) when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates, which is indicative of a decreased anxiety-like response in the mutants. Thus, knockout mice demonstrated a phenotype consistent with depression, generalized anxiety disorders, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders and/or bipolar disorders. Thus, PRO444 polypeptides and agonists thereof would be useful for the treatment or amelioration of the symptoms associated with depressive disorders.

(f) Cardiology - Blood Pressure/Heart Rate

Description:

Systolic blood pressure is measured via a noninvasive tail-cuff method for four days on the Visitech BP-2000 Blood Pressure Analysis System. The blood pressure is measured ten times each day for four days. The four days are then averaged to obtain a mouse's conscious systolic blood pressure.

Results:

Blood Pressure: The female (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean systolic blood pressure when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates but within the historical mean.

Description:

Heart rate is measured via a noninvasive tail-cuff method for four days on the Visitech BP-2000 Blood Pressure Analysis System. Heart rate is measured ten times each day for four days. The four days are then averaged to obtain a mouse's conscious heart rate.

Heart Rate: The female (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean heart rate when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

48.10. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA50914-1289 (UNQ369) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO705 polypeptides (designated as DNA50914-1289) (UNQ369) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_011821 ACCESSION:NM_011821 NID:7106324 Mus musculus Mus musculus glypican 6 (Gpc6); protein reference: Q9R087 ACCESSION:Q9R087 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). GLYPICAN-6 PRECURSOR; the human gene sequence reference: NM_005708 ACCESSION:NM_005708 NID:8051601 Homo sapiens Homo sapiens glypican 6 (GPC6); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9Y625 ACCESSION:Q9Y625 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). GLYPICAN-6 PRECURSOR.

The mouse gene of interest is Gpc6 (glypican 6), ortholog of human GPC6. Aliases include MGC32221, 6720429C22Rik, bA62D23.1 (glypican 6), bA632L2.2 (glypican 6), and bA158B14.1 (glypican 6).

GPC6 is an extracellular glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored heparan sulfate proteoglycan that may function as a coreceptor or regulator of growth factor signaling. The protein is expressed in most tissues, especially kidney and ovary. GPC6 likely plays a role in morphogenesis during development (Veugelers et al, J Biol Chem 274(38):26968-77 (1999); Paine-Saunders et al, Genomics 57(3):455-8 (1999); De Cat and David, Semin Cell Dev Biol 12(2):117-25 (2001); Filmus, Glycobiology 11(3):19R-23R (2001)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	18	36	0	54
Expected	13.5	27	13.5	54

Chi-Sq.= 12.36 Significance= 0.002070428 (hom/n)= 0.11 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_011821.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.10.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA50914-1289 (UNQ369)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human glypican 6 (GPC6) resulted in lethality of (-/-) mutants. However, even though all (-/-) mice showed embryonic lethality, the lethality was variable: some lethal before 12.5 days, some normal at 12.5 days. This observed lethality in the homozygous mice could possibly be due to defective or lack of growth factor signaling. Heterozygous (+/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum glucose levels as well as an increased platelet count. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Pathology

Microscopic: At 12.5 days, 40 embryos were observed: 6 (-/-) embryos, 18 (+/-) embryos, 11 (+/+) embryos, 4 resorption moles, and 1 inconclusive. However, no structural developmental abnormalities were detected in the (-/-) embryos.

Gene Expression: LacZ activity was not detected in the panel of tissues by immunohistochemical analysis.

Discussion related to embryonic developmental abnormality of lethality:

Embryonic lethality in knockout mice usually results from various serious developmental problems including but not limited to neuro-degenerative diseases, angiogenic disorders, inflammatory diseases, or where the gene/protein has an important role in basic cell signaling processes in many cell types. In addition, embryonic lethals are useful as potential cancer models. Likewise, the corresponding heterozygous (+/-) mutant animals are particularly useful when they exhibit a phenotype and/or a pathology report which reveals highly informative clues as to the function of the knocked-out gene. For instance, EPO knockout animals were embryonic lethals, but the pathology reports on the embryos showed a profound lack of RBCs.

(c) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also

secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following test was performed:

Hematology Analysis:

Test Description: Blood tests are carried out by Abbott's Cell-Dyn 3500R, an automated hematology analyzer. Some of its features include a five-part WBC differential. 'Patient' reports can cover over 22 parameters in all.

Results:

Hematology: The (+/-) mice exhibited an increased mean platelet count when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, heterozygous mice resulted in a phenotype related to coagulation disorders.

(d) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes.

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The female (+/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum glucose level when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean. Thus, the heterozygous (+/-) mice showed a negative phenotype related to abnormal glucose metabolism.

48.11. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA58847-1383 (UNQ528) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1071 polypeptides (designated as DNA58847-1383) (UNQ528) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse

gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: AK045085 Mus musculus 9.5 days embryo parthenogenote cDNA, RIKEN full-length enriched library, clone:B130031C01 product:ADAM-TS RELATED PROTEIN 1 homolog [Homo sapiens]; protein reference: Q8BLI0 ADAMTS-like protein 1 precursor (Punctin) gi|26337059|dbj|BAC32213.1| unnamed protein product [Mus musculus]; the human gene sequence reference: NM_139238 Homo sapiens ADAMTS-like 1 (ADAMTSL1), transcript variant 1; the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: NP_640329 ADAMTS-like 1 isoform 1 [Homo sapiens].

The mouse gene of interest is Adamtsl1 (ADAMTS-like 1), ortholog of human ADAMTSL1. Aliases include punctin-1, 6720426B09Rik, ADAMTSR1, MGC40193, punctin, ADAMTSL-1, ADAMTS-like, thrombospondin, and ADAM-TS related protein 1.

ADAMTSL1 is a secreted protein expressed primarily in skeletal muscle that likely functions as an extracellular matrix protein. ADAMTSL1 is similar in structure to ADAMTS family of proteases. The protein contains a signal peptide, a thrombospondin type 1 repeat (PFAM accession PF00090), an ADAM-TS spacer 1 region (PFAM accession PF05986), and two to four more thrombospondin type I repeats but lacks metalloprotease and disintegrin-like domains (Hirohata et al., J Biol Chem 277(14):12182-9 (2002)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	23	35	17	75
Expected	18.75	37.5	18.75	75

Chi-Sq.= 0.92 Significance= 0.63128364 (hom/n)= 0.24 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession AK045085).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except bone, adipose, and blood.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.11.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA58847-1383 (UNQ528)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human ADAMTS-like 1 (ADAMTSL1) resulted in (-/-) mice exhibiting a decreased mean skin fibroblast proliferation rate. In addition, the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited decreased total tissue mass, lean body mass and decreased bone mineral density measurements. The homozygous mice also showed elevated mean serum glucose levels. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: The female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean total tissue mass, lean body mass, and bone mineral content and density measurements when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. However, the mean bone mineral content index (BMC/LBM) for the mutants was within the historical range.

Mutant (-/-) mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO1071 polypeptides show a phenotype consistent with tissue wasting diseases (decreased total tissue mass and lean body mass). Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO1071 polypeptides or its encoding gene would mimic these metabolic related effects. On the other hand, PRO1071 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the prevention and/or treatment of such metabolic disorders as cachexia or other tissue wasting diseases.

In addition, the (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA exhibited decreased bone measurements and decreased body bone mineral content and density measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO1071

polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis in addition to normal growth development. In addition, PRO1071 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO1071 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes.

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The female (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum glucose level when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited hyperglycemia which could be associated with an altered glucose metabolism or diabetes. PRO1071 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in maintaining normal glucose levels/metabolism and possibly useful in the treatment of diabetes.

(d) Adult skin cell proliferation:

Procedure: Skin cells were isolated from 16 week old animals (2 wild type and 4 homozygotes). These were developed into primary fibroblast cultures and the fibroblast proliferation rates were measured in a strictly controlled protocol. The ability of this assay to detect hyper-proliferative and hypo-proliferative phenotypes has been demonstrated with p53 and Ku80. Proliferation was measured using Brdu incorporation.

Specifically, in these studies the skin fibroblast proliferation assay was used. An increase in the number of cells in a standardized culture was used as a measure of relative proliferative capacity. Primary fibroblasts were established from skin biopsies taken from wild type and mutant mice. Duplicate or triplicate cultures of 0.05 million cells were plated and allowed to grow for six days. At the end of the culture period, the number of cells present in the culture was determined using a electronic particle counter.

Results:

Skin Proliferation: The female (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean skin fibroblast proliferation rate when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, homozygous mutant mice demonstrated a hypo-proliferative phenotype. As suggested by these observations, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO1071 polypeptides would mimic this hypo-proliferative phenotype and could function as tumor suppressors and would be useful in decreasing abnormal cell proliferation.

48.12. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA60619-1482 (UNQ563) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1125 polypeptides (designated as DNA60619-1482) (UNQ563) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_013763 ACCESSION:NM_013763 NID: gi 31543844 ref NM_013763.2 Mus musculus transducin (beta)-like 2 (Tbl2); protein reference: Q8CFY0 ACCESSION:Q8CFY0 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Similar to transducin (Beta)-like 2; the human gene sequence reference:

NM_032988 ACCESSION:NM_032988 NID: gi 14670378 ref NM_032988.1 Homo sapiens transducin (beta)-like 2 (TBL2), transcript variant 2; the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q8N2L6 ACCESSION:Q8N2L6 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Hypothetical protein FLJ90138.

The mouse gene of interest is Tbl2 (transducin [beta]-like 2), ortholog of human TBL2. Aliases include WS-bTRP, WBSCR13, WS-betaTRP, DKFZP43N024, and Williams-Beuren syndrome chromosome region 13.

TBL2 is a putative secreted protein (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)), containing a signal peptide and five WD40 repeats. Proteins with WD40 repeats generally function as scaffolds for multi-protein complex assembly. Examples of proteins with WD40 repeats include G proteins, transcription factors, and E3 ubiquitin ligases (SMART accession SM00320). TBL2 is expressed primarily in testis, skeletal muscle, heart, and various endocrine tissues. TBL2 may be involved in Williams-Beuren syndrome (Meng et al, Hum Genet 103(5):590-9 (1998); Perez-Jurado et al, Cytogenet Cell Genet 86(3-4):277-84 (1999)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	18	29	16	63
Expected	15.75	31.5	15.75	63

Chi-Sq.= 3.19 Significance= 0.20290852 (hom/n)= 0.2 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_013763.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skeletal muscle; bone; stomach, small intestine, and colon; and adipose.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.12.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA60619-1482 (UNQ563)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human transducin (beta)-like 2 (TBL2) resulted in the mutant (-/-) mice exhibiting increased microCT trabecular bone number and increased femoral mid-shaft cross-sectional area. The (-/-) mice also exhibited increased body weight and length compared with the (+/+) littermate controls. Male (-/-) mice showed fertility problems. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics

(1) Tissue Mass & Lean Body Mass Measurements - Dexa

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in total tissue mass

(TTM).

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI, i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs).

Body Measurements (Body Length & Weight):

Body Measurements : A measurement of body length and weight was performed at approximately 16 weeks of age.

Results:

Weight: The (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean body weight when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, the difference being more notable in the males.

Length: The male (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean body length when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Fertility:

Fertility: The male (-/-) mouse available for analysis produced no pups after 40 days of breeding with female (+/+) mice.

(2) Bone Metabolism: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions

of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

Micro CT: The male (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean vertebral trabecular bone number and increased mean femoral mid-shaft cross-sectional area when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

In summary, the (-/-) mice exhibited increased vertebral and femoral bone measurements when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates. These results indicate that the knockout mutant phenotype may be associated with such bone abnormalities as osteopetrosis. Osteopetrosis is a condition characterized by abnormal thickening and hardening of bone and abnormal fragility of the bones. As such, PRO1125 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be beneficial for the treatment of osteopetrosis or other osteo-related diseases. On the other hand, inhibitors or antagonists of PRO1125 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing.

In addition, the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean total tissue mass and lean body mass as well as increased body weight and length. These studies suggest that mutant (-/-) non-human transgenic animals exhibit a negative phenotype that would be associated with obesity. Thus, PRO1125 polypeptides or agonists thereof are essential for normal growth and metabolic processes and especially would be important in the prevention and/or treatment of obesity.

48.13. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA56865-1491 (UNQ572) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1134 polypeptides (designated as DNA56865-1491) (UNQ572) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_029626 Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA 2410004H05 gene (2410004H05Rik); protein reference: Q9CWT8 Q9CWT8 Q9CWT8 2410004H05RIK PROTEIN; the human gene sequence reference: NM_001010983 Homo sapiens glycosyltransferase 8 domain containing 1 (GLT8D1), transcript variant 3; the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9P0I5 Q9P0I5 Q9P0I5 AD-017 PROTEIN GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE.

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA 2410004H05 gene, ortholog of human GLT8D1 (glycosyltransferase 8 domain containing 1). Aliases include 5430414N14Rik, AD-017, MSTP139, FLJ14611, and glycosyltransferase AD-017.

GLT8D1 is a putative glycosyltransferase, consisting of a signal anchor or signal peptide and a glycosyltransferase family 8 domain. Enzymes containing this domain typically catalyze the formation of O-glycosidic bonds between an acceptor molecule and an activated donor molecule. An example of an enzyme containing this domain is glycogenin, a protein tightly associated with glycogen synthase that catalyzes its self-glucosylation using UDP-glucose as a cosubstrate (Pfam accession PF01501). The cell location of GLT8D1 is ambiguous. Bioinformatic analyses suggest that the protein may be extracellular or may be located on the Golgi apparatus (Coutinho et al., J Mol Biol 328(2):307-17 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are

intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	23	41	19	83
Expected	20.75	41.5	20.75	83

Chi-Sq.= 0.79 Significance= 0.67368 (hom/n)= 0.23 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 6 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_029626.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.13.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA56865-1491 (UNQ572)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human glycosyltransferase 8 domain containing 1 (GLT8D1) resulted in impaired sensorimotor gating/attention in male (-/-) mice. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex

Prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex occurs when a loud 120 decibel (dB) startle-inducing tone

is preceded by a softer (prepulse) tone. The PPI paradigm consists of six different trial types (70 dB background noise, 120 dB alone, 74dB + 120 dB - pp4, 78 dB + 120 dB - pp8, 82 dB + 120 dB - pp12, and 90 dB+ 120 dB - pp20) each repeated in pseudo random order six times for a total of 36 trials. The max response to the stimulus (V max) is averaged for each trial type. Animals with a 120 dB average value equal to or below 100 are excluded from analysis. The percent that the prepulse inhibits the animal's response to the startle stimulus is calculated and graphed.

Results:

PPI: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased inhibition during pp8, pp12, and pp20 when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means, suggesting impaired sensorimotor gating/attention in the mutants.

48.14. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA59849-1504 (UNQ585) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1155 polypeptides (designated as DNA59849-1504) (UNQ585) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_009312 ACCESSION:NM_009312 NID:na Mus musculus Mus musculus tachykinin 2 (Tac2); protein reference: P55099 TKNK_MOUSE P55099 NEUROKININ B PRECURSOR NKB NEUROMEDI; the human gene sequence reference: NM_013251 Homo sapiens tachykinin 3 (neuromedin K, neurokinin beta) (TAC3); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9UHF0 TKNK_HUMAN Q9UHF0 NEUROKININ B PRECURSOR NKB NEUROMEDI.

The mouse gene of interest is Tac2 (tachykinin 2), ortholog of human TAC3 (tachykinin 3 [neuromedin K, neurokinin beta]). Aliases include substance K, neurokinin 2, neurokinin A, neuromedin L, neuropeptide K, neurokinin alpha, NKB, NKNB, PRO1155, ZNEUROK1, neuromedin K, neurokinin beta, gamma tachykinin 3, and neurokinin B-like protein.

TAC3 is a peptide neurotransmitter that functions as a ligand for receptors TACR1, TACR2, or TACR3. TAC3 is released from peripheral neurons, interacting with its cognate receptors on a variety of tissues. TAC3 likely functions as paracrine hormone for regulation of vascular tone and blood pressure in the fetus and placenta. TAC3 dilates fetal vasculature and decreases fetal arterial blood pressure. TAC3 dilates placental vasculature by interacting with TACR1. Activation of TACR1 and consequent decreases in blood pressure involve neither nitric oxide synthesis nor prostacyclin synthesis (Brownbill et al, J Clin Endocrinol Metab 88(5):2164-70 (2003); Pinto et al, Eur J Pharmacol 494(2-3):233-9 (2004)). TAC3 likely plays a role in maintenance of high placental blood flow in normal pregnancy (Laliberte et al, Regul Pept 117(2):123-6 (2004)), and TAC3 production may be involved in preeclampsia (Schlembach et al, Am J Obstet Gynecol 189(5):1418-22 (2003); Page et al, Nature 405(6788):797-800 (2000)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	18	39	15	72
Expected	18	36	18	72

Chi-Sq.= 1.15 Significance= 0.56270486 (hom/n)= 0.22 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: The two noncoding exons preceding coding exon 1 and coding exon 1 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_009312.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in brain, spinal cord, and eye among the 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.14.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA59849-1504 (UNQ585)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human tachykinin 3 (neuromedin K, neurokinin beta) (TAC3) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting decreased total body femur bone mineral density and bone mineral content and decreased connectivity density. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Bone Metabolism: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions

of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: Female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased total body and femur bone mineral density as well as bone mineral content.

Micro CT: The (-/-) mice showed decreased connectivity density.

The (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA and bone micro CT analysis exhibited decreased bone measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal and decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO1155 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition, PRO1155 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO1155 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.15. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA59820-1549 (UNQ651) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1281 polypeptides (designated as DNA59820-1549) (UNQ651) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_001001566 Mus musculus DNA segment, Chr 1, Brigham & Women\'s Genetics 1363 expressed (D1Bwg1363e); protein reference: Q6IQX7 ACCESSION:Q6IQX7 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Chondroitin polymerizing factor, isoform a; the human gene sequence reference: NM_024536 Homo sapiens chondroitin polymerizing factor (CHPF); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q8IZ52 ACCESSION:Q8IZ52 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Chondroitin polymerizing factor (Chondroitin sulfate synthase).

The mouse gene of interest is D1Bwg1363e (DNA segment, Chr 1, Brigham & Women's Genetics 1363 expressed), ortholog of human CHPF (chondroitin polymerizing factor). Aliases include 1700028N03Rik, CSS2, FLJ22678, and chondroitin sulfate synthase 2.

CHPF is a putative type II membrane protein that functions as an enzyme or enzyme subunit involved in the biosynthesis of chondroitin sulfate, a proteoglycan found on cell surfaces and in extracellular matrix. The protein contains either a signal peptide or signal anchor and a chondroitin N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase domain (Pfam accession PF05679). CHPF participates in catalyzing the polymerization of alternating N-acetyl-D-galactosamine (GalNAc) and D-glucuronic acid (GlcUA) residues on chondroitin; however, it is not clear whether CHPF is capable of catalyzing this reaction alone or as a heterodimer with carbohydrate (chondroitin) synthase 1. Like other chondroitin sulfate synthesizing enzymes, CHPF is most likely located in the lumen of the Golgi apparatus (Kitagawa et al, J Biol Chem 278(26):23666-71 (2003); Yada et al, J Biol Chem 278(32):30235-47 (2003)). Bioinformatic analyses, however, suggests that CHPF is an extracellular protein (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)). CHPF plays a role in physiological processes such as neural network formation, cell migration, organogenesis, and cytokine signaling (Kitagawa et al, J Biol Chem 278(26):23666-71

(2003); Yada et al, J Biol Chem 278(32):30235-47 (2003); Izumikawa et al, J Biol Chem 279(51):53755-61 (2004)). Moreover, CHPF, like other chondroitin sulfate biosynthesizing enzymes, may be a target for treatment of spinal cord injury (Kitagawa et al,J Biol Chem 278(26):23666-71 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	15	30	18	63
Expected	15.75	31.5	15.75	63

Chi-Sq.= 0.67 Significance= 0.71533805 (hom/n)= 0.27 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 as well as two noncoding exons preceding coding exon 1 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_001001565.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skeletal muscle and adipose.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.15.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA59820-1549 (UNQ651)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human chondroitin polymerizing factor (CHPF) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting increased mean serum cholesterol and mean serum glucose levels. It is interesting to note that UNQ651 is required for chondroitin synthetase (CHSY1)-mediated chondroitin polymerization and acts in chondroitin sulfate biosynthesis. CHSY1 appears to be develop spontaneous arthritis. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Phenotypic Analysis: Cardiology

In the area of cardiovascular biology, targets were identified herein for the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary artery diseases, dyslipidemias such as high cholesterol (hypercholesterolemia)and elevated serum triglycerides (hypertriglyceridemia), diabetes and/or obesity. The phenotypic tests included the measurement of serum cholesterol and triglycerides.

Blood Lipids

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. High cholesterol levels and increased triglyceride blood levels are recognized risk factors in the development of cardiovascular disease and/or diabetes. Measuring blood lipids facilitates the finding of biological switches that regulate blood lipid levels. Inhibition of factors which elevate blood lipid levels may be useful for reducing the risk for cardiovascular disease. In these blood chemistry tests, measurements were recorded using the COBAS

Integra 400 (mfr: Roche).

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The male (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum cholesterol level when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

As summarized above, the (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum cholesterol levels when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. Thus, mutant mice deficient in the PRO1281 gene may serve as a model for cardiovascular disease. PRO1281 polypeptides or its encoding gene would be useful in regulating blood lipids such as cholesterol. Thus, PRO1281 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the treatment of such cardiovascular diseases as hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary diseases, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes and/or obesity.

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes.

Results:

Both female heterozygous (+/-) and homozygous (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum glucose levels when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, the mutant (+/-) and (-/-) mice exhibited hyperglycemia which could be associated with an altered glucose metabolism or diabetes. PRO1281 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in maintaining normal glucose levels/metabolism and possibly useful in the treatment of diabetes.

48.16. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA66675-1587 (UNQ698) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1343 polypeptides (designated as DNA66675-1587) (UNQ698) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_172205 ACCESSION:NM_172205 NID: gi 26251306 ref NM_172205.1 Mus musculus suprabasin (Sbsn-pending); protein reference: Q8CIT9 ACCESSION:Q8CIT9 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Suprabasal-specific protein suprabasin; the human gene sequence reference: BC063640 Homo sapiens HLAR698, mRNA (cDNA clone MGC:75533 IMAGE:4750640); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q6UWP8 ACCESSION:Q6UWP8 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). HLAR698 (Hypothetical protein).

The mouse gene of interest is Sbsn (suprabasin), ortholog of human UNQ698 (HLAR698). Aliases include 1110005D19Rik and suprabasal-specific protein.

Sbsn is a secreted protein expressed primarily in differentiating suprabasal keratinocytes that likely functions as a structural component of skin. Sbsn contains a signal peptide and multiple regions of low complexity, consisting of a large percentage of glycine, glutamine, histidine, and alanine residues. Sbsn is a substrate for tissue transglutaminase 2 and epidermal transglutaminase 3, suggesting that the protein can cross-link with extracellular and cellular components to become part of the epidermal cornified cell envelope. Sbsn is expressed not only in the suprabasal epithelium of epidermis but also in the suprabasal epithelia of tongue and stomach. Sbsn likely plays

a role in differentiation of the epidermis and formation of the highly stratified, water impermeable barrier that is skin (Park et al, J Biol Chem 277(47):45195-202 (2002); Moffatt et al, Gene 334:123-31 (2004)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	17	42	11	70
Expected	17.5	35	17.5	70

Chi-Sq.= 0.38 Significance= 0.82695913 (hom/n)= 0.25 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 and 2 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_172205.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except liver, skeletal muscle, bone, and adipose.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.16.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA66675-1587 (UNQ698)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human UNQ698 (HLAR698) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting decreased bone mineral density measurements as well as elevated levels of mean serum cholesterol. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the

regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Results:

DEXA: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased total body bone mineral density and femur bone mineral density as well as total body volumetric bone mineral density measurements when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

The (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA exhibited decreased bone density measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO1343 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis in addition to normal growth development. In addition, PRO1343 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO1343 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: Cardiology

In the area of cardiovascular biology, targets were identified herein for the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary artery diseases, dyslipidemias such as high cholesterol (hypercholesterolemia)and elevated serum triglycerides (hypertriglyceridemia), diabetes and/or obesity. The phenotypic tests included the measurement of serum cholesterol and triglycerides.

Blood Lipids

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. High cholesterol levels and increased triglyceride blood levels are recognized risk factors in the development of cardiovascular disease and/or diabetes. Measuring blood lipids facilitates the finding of biological switches that regulate blood lipid levels. Inhibition of factors which elevate blood lipid levels may be useful for reducing the risk for cardiovascular disease. In these blood chemistry tests, measurements were recorded using the COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche).

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The female (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum cholesterol when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

As summarized above, the (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum cholesterol levels when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. Thus, mutant mice deficient in the PRO1343 gene may serve as a model for cardiovascular disease. PRO1343 polypeptides or its encoding gene would be useful in regulating blood lipids such as cholesterol. Thus, PRO1343 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the treatment of such cardiovascular diseases as hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary diseases, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes and/or obesity.

48.17. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA59828-1608 (UNQ716) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1379 polypeptides (designated as DNA59828-1608) (UNQ716) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_133779 ACCESSION:NM_133779 NID: gi 19527005 ref

NM_133779.1 Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA 4930534E15 gene (4930534E15Rik); protein reference: Q99JA3 ACCESSION:Q99JA3 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Neuronal development-associated protein (Neuronal development- associated protein 7) (RIKEN cDNA 4930534E15 gene); the human gene sequence reference: NM_015937 ACCESSION:NM_015937 NID: gi 23397652 ref NM_015937.2 Homo sapiens phosphatidyl inositol glycan class T (PIGT); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q969N2 ACCESSION:Q969N2 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Phosphatidyl inositol glycan class T precursor (DJ453C12.7) (Hypothetical protein PLACE1010330).

The mouse gene of interest is Pigt (phosphatidylinositol glycan, class T), ortholog of human PIGT. Aliases include CGI-06, 4930534E15Rik, MGC8909, and GPI transamidase component PIG-T.

PIGT is a type I integral membrane protein located in the endoplasmic reticulum that likely functions as a noncatalytic subunit of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) transamidase. GPI transamidase consists of five subunits and catalyzes the transfer of GPI to proteins. PIGT stabilizes the GPI transamidase complex and regulates access of substrate proteins to the active sites (Ohishi et al, EMBO J 20(15):4088-98 (2001); Vainauskas et al, J Biol Chem 277(34):30535-42 (2002); Ohishi et al, J Biol Chem 278(16):13959-67 (2003); Eisenhaber et al, Bioessays 25(4):367-85 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	15	30	0	45
Expected	11.25	22.5	11.25	45

Chi-Sq.= 47.2 Significance= 5.6318367E-11 (hom/n)= 0.0 Avg. Litter Size= 7

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_133779.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.17.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA59828-1608 (UNQ716)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

UNQ716, DNA59828 Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human phosphatidylinositol glycan, class T (PIGT) resulted in lethality of (-/-) mice. Heterozygous (+/-) mice exhibited decreased bone mineral content and density measurements. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Pathology

Microscopic: Due to embryonic lethality, microscopic analysis was not performed. At 12.5 days, there were 44 embryos observed: 27 (+/-) embryos, 5 (+/+) embryos, and 12 resorption moles.

Discussion related to embryonic developmental abnormality of lethality:

Embryonic lethality in knockout mice usually results from various serious developmental problems including but not limited to neurodegenerative diseases, angiogenic disorders, inflammatory diseases, or where the gene/protein has an important role in basic cell signaling processes in many cell types. In addition, embryonic lethals are useful as potential cancer models. Likewise, the corresponding heterozygous (+/-) mutant animals are particularly useful when they exhibit a phenotype and/or a pathology report which reveals highly informative clues as to the function of the knocked-out gene. For instance, EPO knockout animals were embryonic lethals, but the pathology reports on the embryos showed a profound lack of RBCs.

(c) *Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics*: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, and 4 heterozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 heterozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: The male (+/-) mice exhibited decreased mean bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM, and total body bone mineral density (BMD) when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Micro CT: The male (+/-) mice exhibited decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number, thickness, and connectivity density when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical

means.

The (+/-) mice analyzed by DEXA and bone micro CT analysis exhibited decreased bone measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (+/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal and decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO1379 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition, PRO1379 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO1379 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.18. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA60740-1615 (UNQ717) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1380 polypeptides (designated as DNA60740-1615) (UNQ717) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_023596 Mus musculus solute carrier family 29 (nucleoside transporters), member 3 (Slc29a3); protein reference: Q99P65 ACCESSION:Q99P65 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). EQUILIBRATIVE NUCLEOSIDE TRANSPORTER 3; the human gene sequence reference: NM_018344 Homo sapiens solute carrier family 29 (nucleoside transporters), member 3 (SLC29A3); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9BZD2 ACCESSION:Q9BZD2 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). EQUILIBRATIVE NUCLEOSIDE TRANSPORTER 3.

The mouse gene of interest is Slc29a3 (solute carrier family 29 [nucleoside transporters], member 3), ortholog of human SLC29A3. Aliases include Ent3, 4933435C21Rik, FLJ11160, and equilibrative nucleoside transporter 3.

SLC29A3 is a lysosomal integral membrane protein that functions as an equilibrative transporter, mediating the passive influx and efflux of nucleosides (Baldwin et al, J Biol Chem 280(16):15880-7 (2005)). The protein is expressed primarily in kidney and in Sertoli cells of the testis (Lu et al, Drug Metab Dispos 32(12):1455-61(2004); Kato et al, J Pharmacol Exp Ther 312(2):601-8 (2005)). SLC29A3 may play a role in release of nucleosides produced by breakdown of nucleic acids in lysosomes. SLC29A3 may also play a role in the disposition of anticancer and antiviral nucleoside analogs (Lu et al, Drug Metab Dispos 32(12):1455-61(2004)) and in spermatogenesis (Kato et al, J Pharmacol Exp Ther 312(2):601-8 (2005)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	16	49	21	86
Expected	21.5	43	21.5	86

Chi-Sq.= 5.5 Significance= 0.06392786 (hom/n)= 0.2 Avg. Litter Size= 10

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 and 2 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_023596.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.18.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA60740-1615 (UNQ717)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human solute carrier family 29 (nucleoside transporters), member 3 (SLC29A3) resulted in histiocytosis, lymphadenopathy, and hepatosplenomegaly in (-/-) mice with chronic inflammation. Necropsy revealed histiocytosis in the small intestine, spleen, and lymph nodes of the homozygous mutant mice, along with lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly. UNQ717 gene is expressed on monocytes and dendritic cells and is of special interest in immunological disorders (with a possible role in autoimmunity). The homozygous mutant mice were also anemic and exhibited numerous other immunological and blood chemistry abnormalities when compared with the levels for their wild-type littermates and the historical means. The (-/-) mice also exhibited a decreased stress induced hyperthermia response compared with their littermate (+/+) controls. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Pathology

Gross: The (-/-) mice exhibited splenomegaly and lymphadenopathy.

Microscopic: All 6 (-/-) mice analyzed exhibited varying degrees of histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes, and spleen. The (-/-) mice also exhibited lymphoid depletion (T cell) in the spleen, lymph nodes, and thymus. In the earliest stages of disease, there was vacuolization of antigen presenting cells in the thymic cortex, associated with apoptosis of cortical thymocytes, and a minimal histiocytic infiltrate in the jejunum. In more advanced cases, the spleen was mildly enlarged with multifocal replacement of T-cells (periarteriolar lymphoid sheaths) by histiocytic cells. The B cell areas (follicles) were relatively normal. There was increased erythropoiesis in the splenic red pulp in most mutants; however, scattered erythroid cells had dark shrunken nuclei surrounded by an expanded clear cytoplasm. Lymph nodes were enlarged and contained a diffuse histiocytic infiltrate in the medullary cords and paracortical areas with concomitant decreases in T cell lymphocytes. The submucosa and lamina propria of the shortened jejunal villi was expanded by a cell infiltrate consisting primarily of histiocytes. The duodenum and ileum had similar but milder infiltrates. The thymic cortex contained increased numbers of body macrophages with abundant highly vacuolated cytoplasm. In the 2 most severe cases, there was marked enlargement of the spleen and all lymph nodes due to a massive infiltrate of histiocytic cells. The liver sinusoids and small intestinal mucosa were also diffusely infiltrated by histiocytes, and there was marked blunting and fusion of small intestinal villi. Again, the most severe lesions were in the jejunum. Histiocyte infiltrates extended into the interstitium of the pancreas, resulting in atrophy and a loss of acinar glands. There was a marked generalized loss of T cells in all lymphoid tissues. The distribution of the histiocytic cells in tissues suggests that they may be of T cell lineage.

(c) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often

multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Hematology Analysis:

Test Description: Blood tests are carried out by Abbott's Cell-Dyn 3500R, an automated hematology analyzer. Some of its features include a five-part WBC differential. 'Patient' reports can cover over 22 parameters in all.

Results:

Hematology: The (-/-) mice exhibited increased total white blood cell and absolute monocyte counts when

compared with those of their (+/+) littermates and the historical means. In addition, the (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean red blood cell count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit and an increased mean red cell distribution width. The (-/-) mice also exhibited a decreased mean platelet count and an increased mean platelet volume.

The increased total white blood cell and absolute monocyte counts are consistent with the pathological findings discussed above.

The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean total red blood cell count, hemoglobin level, and hematocrit when compared with their (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

These results are related to a phenotype associated with anemia. Thus, PRO1380 polypeptides, agonists thereof or the encoding gene for PRO1380 polypeptides must be essential for normal red blood cell production and as such would be useful in the treatment of blood disorders associated with anemia or a low hematocrit.

The (-/-) mice also exhibited a decreased mean platelet count when compared with their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, mutant mice deficient in the DNA60740-1615 gene resulted in a phenotype related to coagulation disorders. In this regard, PRO1380 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in treating disorders related to abnormal blood coagulation such as hemophilia.

Acute Phase Response:

Test Description: Bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) is an endotoxin, and as such is a potent inducer of an acute phase response and systemic inflammation. The Level I LPS mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with a sub lethal dose of LPS in 200 μL sterile saline using a 26 gauge needle. The doses were based on the average weight of the mice tested at 1 μg/g body weight 3 hours after injection; a 100ul blood sample was then taken and analyzed for the presence of TNFa, MCP-1, and IL-6 on the FACS Calibur instrument.

Results:

Acute Phase Response: The (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum IL-6, TNFalpha and MCP-1 responses to LPS challenge when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Ovalbumin Challenge

Procedure: This assay was carried out on 7 wild types and 8 homozygotes. Chicken ovalbumin (OVA) is a T-cell dependent antigen, which is commonly used as a model protein for studying antigen-specific immune responses in mice. OVA is non-toxic and inert and therefore will not cause harm to the animals even if no immune response is induced. The murine immune response to OVA has been well characterized, to the extent that the immunodominant peptides for eliciting T cell responses have been identified. Anti-OVA antibodies are detectable 8 to 10 days after immunization using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELIZA), and determination of different isotypes of antibodies gives further information on the complex processes that may lead to a deficient response in genetically engineered mice.

As noted above, this protocol assesses the ability of mice to raise an antigen-specific immune response. Animals were injected IP with 50 mg of chicken ovalbumin emulsified in Complete Freund's Adjuvant and 14 days later the serum titer of anti-ovalbumin antibodies (IgM, IgG1 and IgG2 subclasses) was measured. The amount of OVA-specific antibody in the serum sample is proportional to the Optical Density (OD) value generated by an instrument that scans a 96-well sample plate. Data was collected for a set of serial dilutions of each serum sample.

Results of this challenge:

Ovalbumin: The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

In summary, the ovalbumin challenge studies indicate that knockout mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO1380 polypeptides exhibit immunological abnormalities when compared with their wild-type littermates. In particular, the mutant mice exhibited a decreased ability to elicit an immunological response when challenged with the T-cell dependent OVA antigen. Accordingly, inhibitors or antagonists of PRO1380 polypeptides would mimic these immunological findings. These results are consistent with the pathology report indicating lymphoid depletion (T cell) in the spleen, lymph nodes and thymus.

Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay:

The Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay was performed using a Cytometric Bead Array (CBA) kit. This assay was used to rapidly identify the heavy and light chain isotypes of a mouse monoclonal antibody in a single sample. The values expressed are "relative fluorescence units" and are based on the detection of kappa light chains. Any value < 6 is not significant.

Results:

Serum Imm. 2: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum IgA level and IgM when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates, the (+/+) median for the project, and the cumulative (+/+) historical medians.

Mutant (-/-) mice exhibited elevation of IgA serum immunoglobulins compared to their gender-matched (+/+) littermates. IgA mainly functions as an epithelial cell protector which can neutralize bacterial toxins and viruses. Although no obvious disease susceptibility is associated with selective IgA defects, they are commoner in people with chronic lung disease than in the general population. This suggests that lack of IgA may result in a predisposition to lung infections with various pathogens and is consistent with the role of IgA in defense at the body surfaces. In this case, the phenotype observed for knockout mice resulted in an increase in IgA serum levels suggesting that inhibitors (antagonists) of PRO1380 polypeptides would mimic these immunological effects.

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACS Calibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

Tissue Specific FACS Overall Observations: The (-/-) mice exhibited an altered distribution of leukocyte subsets in the peripheral blood, characterized by a decreased mean percentage of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph nodes and spleen (approximately 1/3 of the wild-type); increased memory T cells (approximately 5-fold - increase in CD62LloCD44hi cells (% CD4 or CD8 total); decreased naive T cells (approximately 2-fold); increased CD25+ cells: increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; and an increased mean percentage of monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+ (approximately 5-fold) and peritoneal lavage (CD11b+); increased CD19+ cells in LN; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

These results are consistent with the pathological observations wherein the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited lymphoid depletion (T cells). histiocytosis, lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.

(d) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

CAT-Scan Protocol:

Mice were injected with a CT contrast agent, Omnipaque 300 (Nycomed Amershan, 300 mg of iodine per ml, 0.25ml per animal, or 2.50-3.75 g iodine/kg of body weight) intraperitoneally. After resting in the cage for ~ 10 minutes, the mouse was then sedated by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight). A CAT-scan was performed using a MicroCAT scanner (ImTek, Inc.) with the anesthetized animal lying prone on the test bed. Three dimensional images were reconstructed by the Feldkamp algorithm in a cluster of workstations using an ImTek 3D RECON software.

Results:

DEXA: Female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean percent total body fat and fat mass (g) when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Mutant (-/-) mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO1380 polypeptides show a phenotype consistent with tissue wasting diseases (decreased total body fat (% and g)). Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO1380

polypeptides or its encoding gene would mimic these metabolic and growth related effects. On the other hand, PRO1380 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the prevention and/or treatment of metabolic disorders related to abnormal fat metabolism or other tissue wasting diseases.

CATScan: All 3 (-/-) mice (M-95, M-103, and F-129) exhibited moderate splenomegaly.

(e) Phenotypic Analysis: Cardiology

In the area of cardiovascular biology, targets were identified herein for the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary artery diseases, dyslipidemias such as high cholesterol (hypercholesterolemia)and elevated serum triglycerides (hypertriglyceridemia), diabetes and/or obesity. The phenotypic tests included the measurement of serum cholesterol and triglycerides.

Blood Lipids

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. High cholesterol levels and increased triglyceride blood levels are recognized risk factors in the development of cardiovascular disease and/or diabetes. Measuring blood lipids facilitates the finding of biological switches that regulate blood lipid levels. Inhibition of factors which elevate blood lipid levels may be useful for reducing the risk for cardiovascular disease. In these blood chemistry tests, cholesterol measurements were recorded using the COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche).

Results:

Blood Chemistry: Both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean serum cholesterol levels when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

In summary, these knockout mutant mice exhibited a positive phenotype with regards to lipid metabolism. Thus, mutant mice deficient in the PRO1380 gene can serve as a model for treatment of cardiovascular disease associated with dyslipidemia, hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, or various coronary artery diseases.

(f) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes.

Results:

Both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean serum glucose levels when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. These results may indicate an increased insulin sensitivity in the mutant (-/-) mice.

(g) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder

without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Functional Observational Battery (FOB) Test - Stress-induced Hyperthermia:

The FOB is a series of situations applied to the animal to determine gross sensory and motor deficits. A subset of tests from the Irwin neurological screen that evaluates gross neurological function is used. In general, short-duration, tactile, olfactory, and visual stimuli are applied to the animal to determine their ability to detect and respond normally. These simple tests take approximately 10 minutes and the mouse is returned to its home cage at the end of testing.

Results:

Anxiety: The male (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased response to stress-induced hyperthermia when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, suggesting a decreased anxiety-like response in the mutants. Thus, knockout mice demonstrated a phenotype consistent with depression, generalized anxiety disorders, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders and/or bipolar disorders. Thus, PRO1380 polypeptides and agonists thereof would be useful for the treatment or amelioration of the symptoms associated with depressive disorders.

48.19. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA68872-1620 (UNQ722) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1387 polypeptides (designated as DNA68872-1620) (UNQ722) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_001005421 Mus musculus gene model 638, (NCBI) (Gm638); protein reference: Q80UL9 ACCESSION:Q80UL9 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Adhesion molecule AMICA; the human gene sequence reference: NM_153206 ACCESSION:NM_153206 NID: gi 23397450 ref NM_153206.1 Homo sapiens adhesion molecule AMICA (AMICA); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q8N9I7 ACCESSION:Q8N9I7 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Hypothetical protein FLJ37080.

The mouse gene of interest is AMICA (adhesion molecule AMICA), ortholog of human AMICA1 (adhesion molecule, interacts with CXADR antigen 1). Aliases include GM638, gene model 638, MGC61025, JAML, FLJ37080, junctional adhesion molecule, and adhesion molecule that interacts with CXADR antigen 1.

AMICA1 is a type I integral plasma membrane protein that likely functions as a cell adhesion molecule. The protein contains a signal peptide, two extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains, a transmembrane segment, and a cytoplasmic tail. AMICA1 is expressed primarily in granulocytes and other hematopoietic cells and is likely to play a role in leukocyte transmigration (Moog-Lutz et al, Blood 102(9):3371-8 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	20	40	12	72
Expected	18	36	18	72

Chi-Sq.= 0.09 Significance= 0.95599747 (hom/n)= 0.24 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_001005421.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skin fibroblast.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.19.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA68872-1620 (UNQ722)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human adhesion molecule, interacts with CXADR antigen 1 (AMICA1) resulted in a decreased mean serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge in (-/-) mice. Homozygous (-/-) mice also exhibited a decreased latency to respond during hot plate testing. The mutant female (-/-) mice showed increased total body fat. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate

extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following test was performed:

Ovalbumin Challenge

Procedure: This assay was carried out on 7 wild types and 8 homozygous mice. Chicken ovalbumin (OVA) is a T-cell dependent antigen, which is commonly used as a model protein for studying antigen-specific immune responses in mice. OVA is non-toxic and inert and therefore will not cause harm to the animals even if no immune response is induced. The murine immune response to OVA has been well characterized, to the extent that the immunodominant peptides for eliciting T cell responses have been identified. Anti-OVA antibodies are detectable 8 to 10 days after immunization using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELIZA), and determination of different isotypes of antibodies gives further information on the complex processes that may lead to a deficient response in genetically engineered mice.

As noted above, this protocol assesses the ability of mice to raise an antigen-specific immune response. Animals were injected IP with 50 mg of chicken ovalbumin emulsified in Complete Freund's Adjuvant and 14 days later the serum titer of anti-ovalbumin antibodies (IgM, IgG1 and IgG2 subclasses) was measured. The amount of OVA-specific antibody in the serum sample is proportional to the Optical Density (OD) value generated by an instrument that scans a 96-well sample plate. Data was collected for a set of serial dilutions of each serum sample.

Results of this challenge:

The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean serum IgG2a response when compared with their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In summary, the ovalbumin challenge studies indicate that knockout mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO1387 polypeptides exhibit immunological abnormalities when compared with their wild-type littermates. In particular, the mutant mice exhibited a decreased ability to elicit an immunological response when challenged with

the T-cell dependent OVA antigen. Thus, PRO1387 polypeptides or agonists thereof, would be useful for stimulating the immune system (such as T cell proliferation) and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immuno-compromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, inhibitors (antagonists) of PRO1387 polypeptides would be useful for inhibiting the immune response and thus would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

(c) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Results:

The female (-/-) mice exhibited increased total body fat (% and g) when compared to their gender matched wild-type (+/+) littermates and historical mean.

These studies suggest that mutant (-/-) non-human transgenic animals exhibit a negative phenotype that would be associated with obesity. Thus, PRO1387 polypeptides or agonists thereof are essential for normal growth and metabolic processes and especially would be important in the prevention and/or treatment of obesity.

(d) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders

including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Functional Observational Battery (FOB) Test - Hot Plate Testing:

The FOB is a series of situations applied to the animal to determine gross sensory and motor deficits. A subset of tests from the Irwin neurological screen that evaluates gross neurological function is used. In general, short-duration, tactile, olfactory, and visual stimuli are applied to the animal to determine their ability to detect and respond normally. These simple tests take approximately 10 minutes and the mouse is returned to its home cage at the end of testing.

Hot Plate Testing

Test Description: The hot plate test for nociception is carried out by placing each mouse on a small enclosed 55° C hot plate. Latency to a hind limb response (lick, shake, or jump) is recorded, with a maximum time on the hot plate of 30 sec. Each animal is tested once.

Results:

The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased latency in hot plate testing which indicates an increased pain perception compared with their gender-matched wild-type littermates and the historical means.

48.20. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA71290-1630 (UNQ733) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1419 polypeptides (designated as DNA71290-1630) (UNQ733) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: BC037156 Mus musculus cDNA sequence BC037156; the human gene sequence reference: NM_152997 Homo sapiens chromosome 4 open reading frame 7 (C4orf7); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q8NFU4 ACCESSION:Q8NFU4 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Follicular dendritic cell secreted peptide precursor (FDC-SP) (FDC secreted protein).

The mouse gene of interest is cDNA sequence BC037156, ortholog of human C4orf7 (chromosome 4 open reading frame 7). Aliases include MGC71894, FDC-SP, FDCSP, and follicular dendritic cell secreted peptide.

C4orf7 is an 84-amino acid secreted protein expressed primarily by follicular dendritic cells of tonsils that likely functions as a signal-transducing ligand. C4orf7 expression can be stimulated by tumor necrosis factor-alpha in follicular dendritic cells and by lipopolysaccharides in blood leukocytes. Moreover, C4orf7 is expressed at very high levels in inflamed tonsillar crypts. In addition to tonsils, C4orf7 is also expressed in a number of other tissues, including lymph node, trachea, prostate, thyroid, stomach, colon, spleen, peripheral blood leukocytes, and bone marrow. The protein is capable of binding to activated B-cells, suggesting that C4orf7 plays a role in immune function (Marshall et al, J Immunol 169(5):2381-9 (2002)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are

intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	26	43	17	86
Expected	21.5	43	21.5	86

Chi-Sq.= 0.81 Significance= 0.6669768 (hom/n)= 0.23 Avg. Litter Size= 10

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 and 2 were targeted (NCBI accession BC037156).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected only in eye and thymus among the 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.20.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA71290-1630 (UNQ733)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human chromosome 4 open reading frame 7 (C4orf7) resulted in the mutant (-/-) mice exhibiting an increase in IgG2a response to the ovalbumin challenge. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following test was performed:

Ovalbumin Challenge

Procedure: This assay was carried out on 7 wild types and 8 homozygous mice. Chicken ovalbumin (OVA) is a T-cell dependent antigen, which is commonly used as a model protein for studying antigen-specific immune responses in mice. OVA is non-toxic and inert and therefore will not cause harm to the animals even if no immune response is induced. The murine immune response to OVA has been well characterized, to the extent that the immuno-dominant peptides for eliciting T cell responses have been identified. Anti-OVA antibodies are detectable 8 to 10 days after immunization using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELIZA), and determination of different isotypes of antibodies gives further information on the complex processes that may lead to a deficient response in genetically engineered mice.

As noted above, this protocol assesses the ability of mice to raise an antigen-specific immune response. Animals were injected IP with 50 mg of chicken ovalbumin emulsified in Complete Freund's Adjuvant and 14 days later the serum titer of anti-ovalbumin antibodies (IgM, IgG1 and IgG2 subclasses) was measured. The amount of OVA-specific antibody in the serum sample is proportional to the Optical Density (OD) value generated by an instrument that scans a 96-well sample plate. Data was collected for a set of serial dilutions of each serum sample.

Results of this challenge:

The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum IgG2a response when compared with their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In summary, the ovalbumin challenge studies indicate that knockout mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO1419 polypeptides exhibit immunological abnormalities when compared with their wild-type littermates. UNQ733 may play a role in inflammatory disorders since UNQ733 is secreted by follicular dendritic cells and it specifically binds B cells (which can be induced by TNF alpha). Hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils have also been observed. In particular, the mutant mice exhibited a decreased ability to elicit an immunological response when challenged with the T-cell dependent OVA antigen. Thus, inhibitors (antagonists) of PRO1419 polypeptides

would be useful for stimulating the immune system (such as T cell proliferation) and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immuno-compromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, PRO1419 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for inhibiting the immune response and thus would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

48.21. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA71184-1634 (UNQ738) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1433 polypeptides (designated as DNA71184-1634) (UNQ738) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_026384 Mus musculus diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 2 (Dgat2); protein reference: Q9DCV3 ACCESSION:Q9DCV3 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). 0610010B06Rik protein (Diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2); the human gene sequence reference: NM_032564 ACCESSION:NM_032564 NID: gi 26024196 ref NM_032564.2 Homo sapiens diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase homolog 2 (mouse) (DGAT2); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q96PD7 ACCESSION:Q96PD7 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (Hypothetical protein) (GS1999full protein).

The mouse gene of interest is Dgat2 (diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase 2), ortholog of human DGAT2 (diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase homolog 2 [mouse]). Aliases include DGAT-2, 0610010B06Rik, diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2, HMFN1045, and GS1999full.

DGAT2 is an integral membrane protein located on the endoplasmic reticulum that functions as an enzyme, catalyzing the formation of triglycerides from long-chain acyl-CoAs and diacylglycerol. Expression of DGAT2 is ubiquitous but seems most abundant in liver, white fat, mammary gland, small intestine, and sebaceous glands of skin. DGAT2 plays a role in energy metabolism and skin barrier function (Cases et al, J Biol Chem 276(42):38870-6 (2001); Wakimoto et al, Biochem Biophys Res Commun 310(2):296-302 (2003); Stone et al, J Biol Chem 279(12):11767-76 (2004)). Moreover, DGAT2 may be associated with diabetes and psoriasis (Watermann and Zammit, Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord 26(5):742-3 (2002); Meegalla et al, Biochem Biophys Res Commun 298(3):317-23 (2002); Wakimoto et al, Biochem Biophys Res Commun 310(2):296-302 (2003)).

Scot Stone and colleagues (2004) investigated the physiological role of DGAT2 using knockout mice. They showed that DGAT2 (-/-) mice were lipopenic and died early after birth. Tissue triglyceride and energy substrate content was severely lower in DGAT2 (-/-) mice than in (+ /+) mice. Moreover, skin abnormalities and barrier maintenance function were evident in DGAT2 (-/-) mice but not (+/+) mice, suggesting that energy homeostasis abnormalities and dehydration contributed to early postnatal lethality of the DGAT2 (-/-) mice. Scot and colleagues concluded that the majority of triglyceride biosynthesis in mice involves DGAT2 and that inhibition of DGAT2 for therapeutic purposes should be approached with caution because DGAT2 function appears to be crucial for survival.

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I

phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	20	36	14	70
Expected	17.5	35	17.5	70

Chi-Sq.= 2.62 Significance= 0.26982006 (hom/n)= 0.18 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_026384.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except adipose.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.21.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA71184-1634 (UNQ738)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the UNQ738gene encoding the ortholog of human diacylglycerol O-acyltransferase homolog 2 (mouse) (DGAT2) resulted in perinatal lethality of (-/-) mutants. Genetic data indicate that this mutation resulted in perinatal lethality of the homozygous mutants. The homozygous mutant mice were small and frail, dying within 5 days of birth. Necropsy revealed that the mutants were dehydrated with decreased subcutaneous fat depots (suggesting abnormal lipid metabolism) and decreased lymphocytes in the spleen and thymus. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Pathology

Gross: The (-/-) mice were small, dehydrated, and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots.

Microscopic: Perinatal mortality was noted in the (-/-) mice. The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased lymphocytes in the thymus and spleen. External knockout mice were reportedly lipopenic and died soon after birth, apparently from a profound reduction in substrates for energy metabolism and from impaired permeability barrier function in the skin.

Gene Expression: LacZ activity was detected in testis and epididymis among the panel of tissues analyzed by immunohistochemistry.

Discussion related to embryonic developmental abnormality of lethality:

Embryonic lethality in knockout mice usually results from various serious developmental problems including but not limited to neuro-degenerative diseases, angiogenic disorders, inflammatory diseases, or where the gene/protein has an important role in basic cell signaling processes in many cell types. In addition, embryonic lethals are useful as potential cancer models. Likewise, the corresponding heterozygous (+/-) mutant animals are particularly useful when they exhibit a phenotype and/or a pathology report which reveals highly informative clues as to the function of the knocked-out gene. For instance, EPO knockout animals were embryonic lethals, but the pathology reports on the embryos showed a profound lack of RBCs.

(c) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, and 4 heterozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 4 heterozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

Micro CT: Male heterozygous (+/-) mice exhibited increased trabecular number and connectivity density when compared with their gender-matched wild-type littermates and the historical mean.

In summary, the (+/-) mice exhibited increased trabecular number and connectivity density when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates. These results indicate that the knockout mutant phenotype may be associated with such bone abnormalities as osteopetrosis. Osteopetrosis is a condition characterized by abnormal thickening and hardening of bone and abnormal fragility of the bones. As such, PRO1433 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be beneficial for the treatment of osteopetrosis or other osteo-related diseases.

48.22. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA73739-1645 (UNQ745) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1474 polypeptides (designated as DNA73739-1645) (UNQ745) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_001001803 Mus musculus esophagus cancer-related gene-2 (Ecg2); protein reference: Q6IE32 ACCESSION:Q6IE32 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Esophagus cancer-related gene-2 precursor; the human gene sequence reference: NM_032566 Homo sapiens esophagus cancer-related gene-2 (ECG2); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: P58062 Esophagus cancer-related gene-2 protein precursor (ECRG-2) (UNQ745/PRO1474).

The mouse gene of interest is Ecg2 (esophagus cancer-related gene-2), ortholog of human ECG2. Aliases include ECRG2.

ECG2 is a putative secreted protein that likely functions as a protease inhibitor (Puente and Lopez-Otin, Genome Res 14(4):609-22 (2004)). The protein contains a signal peptide and a Kazal-type serine protease inhibitor domain (SMART accession SM00280). ECG2 is also a tumor suppressor candidate that can associate with metallothionein 2A. Ectopically expressed ECG2 in esophageal cancer cells colocalizes with metallothionein in the nucleus and cytoplasm, inhibits cell proliferation, and induces apoptosis. Mutations in the ECG2 gene have been implicated in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (Yue et al, Int J Cancer 108(2):232-6 (2004); Cui et al, Biochem Biophys Res Commun 302(4):904-15 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	16	42	22	80
Expected	20	40	20	80

Chi-Sq.= 1.38 Significance= 0.50157607 (hom/n)= 0.28 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_001001803.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected only in eye among the 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.22.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA73739-1645 (UNQ745)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human esophagus cancer-related gene-2 (ECG2) resulted in the homozygous (-/-) mice exhibiting decreased total tissue mass and decreased bone mineral density measurements. Some of the female (-/-) mice were fat showing increased total body fat and high triglyceride levels. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean total body and femur bone mineral density (BMD) as well as a decrease in total tissue mass when compared with the those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. In addition, a few of the female (-/-) mice showed high total body fat [One or two female (-/-) mice were fat with increased total body fat and showed high mean serum triglyceride levels]. Overall population did not display characteristics of obesity/type 2 diabetes..

The (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA analysis exhibited decreased bone measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal and decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO1474 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition, PRO1474 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO1474 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.23. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA76393-1664 (UNQ762) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1550 polypeptides (designated as DNA76393-1664) (UNQ762) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: AK003674 Mus musculus 18-day embryo whole body cDNA, RIKEN full-length enriched library, clone:1110014B07 product:hypothetical Collagen triple helix repeat containing

protein, full insert sequence; protein reference: Q9D1D6 ACCESSION:Q9D1D6 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). 1110014B07Rik protein; the human gene sequence reference: NM_138455 ACCESSION:NM_138455 NID: gi 34147546 ref NM_138455.2 Homo sapiens collagen triple helix repeat containing 1 (CTHRC1); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q96CG8 ACCESSION:Q96CG8 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Similar to RIKEN cDNA 1110014B07 gene (Collagen triple helix repeat-containing protein 1).

The mouse gene of interest is Cthrc1 (collagen triple helix repeat containing 1), ortholog of human CTHRC1. Aliases include 1110014B07Rik.

CTHRC1 is a secreted protein, containing a signal peptide and a collagen triple-helix repeat. CTHRC1 is expressed in fibroblasts of remodeling adventitia and smooth muscle cells of neointima of balloon-injured vascular tissue and is also found in the matrix of calcifying human atherosclerotic plaques. CTHRC1 is not expressed in normal arteries. Expression of CTHRC1 is upregulated in response to transforming growth factor-beta and bone morphogenic protein-4. CTHRC1 inhibits expression and secretion of collagen type I and enhances cell migration. Thus, CTHRC1 appears to play a role in vascular remodeling by inhibiting deposition of collagen and promoting migration of vascular cells (Pyagay et al, Circ Res 96(2):261-8 (2005)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	16	33	17	66
Expected	16.5	33	16.5	66

Chi-Sq.= 3.43 Significance= 0.17996371 (hom/n)= 0.27 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 and 2 were targeted (NCBI accession AK076498).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except liver and bone.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.23.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA76393-1664 (UNQ762)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human collagen triple helix repeat containing 1 (CTHRC1) resulted in increased serum alkaline phosphatase levels in both (+/-) and (-/-) mice. Female (-/-) mice also exhibited a notably decreased skin proliferation rate. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Expression Patterns:

GeneLogic analysis shows UNQ762 being specifically expressed in skin and breast tissue. [See EXAMPLES 54 and 55 for protocol]

(c) Adult skin cell proliferation:

Procedure: Skin cells were isolated from 16 week old animals (2 wild type and 4 homozygous mice). These were developed into primary fibroblast cultures and the fibroblast proliferation rates were measured in a strictly controlled protocol. The ability of this assay to detect hyper-proliferative and hypo-proliferative phenotypes has been demonstrated with p53 and Ku80. Proliferation was measured using Brdu incorporation.

Specifically, in these studies the skin fibroblast proliferation assay was used. An increase in the number of cells in a standardized culture was used as a measure of relative proliferative capacity. Primary fibroblasts were established from skin biopsies taken from wild type and mutant mice. Duplicate or triplicate cultures of 0.05 million cells were plated and allowed to grow for six days. At the end of the culture period, the number of cells present in the culture was determined using a electronic particle counter.

Results:

The female (-/-) mice exhibited a notably decreased mean skin fibroblast proliferation rate when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates.

Thus, homozygous mutant mice demonstrated a hypo-proliferative phenotype. As suggested by these observations, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO1550 polypeptides would mimic this hypo-proliferative phenotype and could function as tumor suppressors and would be useful in decreasing abnormal cell proliferation. Thus, UNQ762 plays a role in fibroblast activation and migration.

(d) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In addition to measuring blood glucose levels the following blood chemistry tests are also routinely performed: Alkaline Phosphatase; Alanine Amino-Transferase; Albumin; Bilirubin; Phosphorous; Creatinine; BUN = Blood Urea Nitrogen; Calcium; Uric Acid; Sodium; Potassium; and Chloride. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes glucose tolerance tests to measure insulin sensitivity and changes in glucose metabolism. Abnormal glucose tolerance test results may indicate but may not be limited to the following disorders or conditions: Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2, Syndrome X, various cardiovascular diseases and/or obesity.

Results:

Both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited notably increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. There is also elevation of alkaline phosphatase in heterozygous (+/-) animals, particularly males.

48.24. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA73730-1679 (UNQ777) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1571 polypeptides (designated as DNA73730-1679) (UNQ777) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_019500 Mus musculus claudin 14 (Cldn14); protein reference: Q9Z0S3 ACCESSION:Q9Z0S3 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Claudin-14; the human gene sequence reference: NM_144492 ACCESSION:NM_144492 NID: gi 21536293 ref NM_144492.1 Homo sapiens claudin 14 (CLDN14), transcript variant 1; the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: O95500

ACCESSION:O95500 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Claudin-14.

The mouse gene of interest is Cldn14 (claudin 14), ortholog of human CLDN14. Aliases include DFNB29.

CLDN14 is an integral plasma membrane protein that likely functions as an adhesion molecule and component of tight junctions, structures that form a physical barrier around epithelial or endothelial cells. CLDN14 interacts with complementary proteins on adjacent cells and with itself, forming a lateral copolymer. Tight junctions prevent the movement of water and solutes through paracellular spaces as well as the movement of plasma membrane proteins between the apical and basolateral or abluminal surfaces of epithelial or endothelial cells. Tight junctions also recruit cytoskeletal proteins and signaling molecules and likely participate in signal transduction processes (Gonzalez-Mariscal et al, Prog Biophys Mol Biol 81(1):1-44 (2003); Tsukita et al, Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol 2(4):285-93 (2001); Heiskala et al, Traffic 2(2):93-8 (2001)). As a component of tight junctions, CLDN14 likely plays a role in paracellular transport and cellular asymmetry. Expression of CLDN14 is evident in cochlear inner and outer hair cells and supporting cells, in the collecting ducts of the kidney, and around the lobules of the liver (Yosef et al, Hum Mol Genet 12(16):2049-61 (2003)). Mutations in CLDN14 cause deafness in humans (Wilcox et al, Cell 104(1):165-72 (2001)).

Ben-Yosef and colleagues (2003) investigated the physiological role of CLDN14 using knockout mice. They showed that the CLDN14 (-/-) mice displayed rapid degeneration of cochlear outer hair cells, slow degeneration of inner hair cells, and decreased paracellular permeability for cations, resulting in deafness. They also showed that CLDN14 is expressed in tight junctions of hair cells and supporting cells. Ben-Yosef and colleagues concluded that CLDN14 is required for restricting paracellular transport of cations, which is important for maintaining the proper ionic composition of the fluid surrounding the basolateral surface of outer hair cells.

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	16	40	26	82
Expected	20.5	41	20.5	82

Chi-Sq.= 0.67 Significance= 0.71533805 (hom/n)= 0.27 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_019500.3).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in brain, spinal cord, and eye among the 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.24.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA73730-1679 (UNQ777)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human claudin 14 (CLDN14) resulted in hearing impaired (-/-) mice, exhibiting cochlear hair cell degeneration. Microscopic analysis revealed degeneration and loss of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear of the homozygous mutant mice, confirming the hearing impairment noted during prepulse inhibition testing. In addition, the mutants exhibited an increased mean platelet count and an increased subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells when compared with that of their wild-type littermates and the historical mean. The mutant (-/-) mice also exhibited decreased bone related measurements with decreased vertebral bone volume, number and connectivity density. The mutant (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Expression:

Claudin 14 is a tight junction protein implicated in hearing function for its expression in the cochlea. Claudin 14's increased expression is also associated with synovial macrophages in rheumatoid arthritis and therefore plays an important role in the immune system.

(c) Pathology

Microscopic: The (-/-) mice exhibited diffuse marked degeneration sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane.
Gene Expression: LacZ activity was not detected in the panel of tissues by immunohistochemical analysis.

(d) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological

examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Hematology Analysis:

Test Description: Blood tests are carried out by Abbott's Cell-Dyn 3500R, an automated hematology analyzer. Some of its features include a five-part WBC differential. 'Patient' reports can cover over 22 parameters in all.

Results:

Hematology: The (+/-) mice exhibited an increased mean platelet count when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, mutant mice deficient in the DNA73730-1679 gene resulted in a phenotype related to coagulation disorders. In this regard, inhibitors or antagonists of PRO1571 polypeptides would be useful in treating disorders related to abnormal blood coagulation such as hemophilia.

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACS Calibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

The (-/-) mice exhibited an altered distribution of leukocyte subsets in the peripheral blood, characterized by an increased mean percentages of CD62hi, CD44int (subsets of CD4 and CD8) cells in the cell population when compared with their (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Thus, knocking out the gene which encodes PRO1571 polypeptides causes an increase in the T cell population. From these observations, PRO1571 polypeptides or the gene encoding PRO1571 appears to act as a negative regulator of T cell proliferation. Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO1571 polypeptides would be beneficial in enhancing T cell proliferation.

(e) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

Micro CT: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number, and connectivity density when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

The (-/-) mice analyzed by Micro CT analysis exhibited decreased bone measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO1571 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition,

PRO1571 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO1571 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

(f) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex

Prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex occurs when a loud 120 decibel (dB) startle-inducing tone is preceded by a softer (prepulse) tone. The PPI paradigm consists of six different trial types (70 dB background noise, 120 dB alone, 74dB + 120 dB - pp4, 78 dB + 120 dB - pp8, 82 dB + 120 dB - pp12, and 90 dB+ 120 dB - pp20) each repeated in pseudo random order six times for a total of 36 trials. The max response to the stimulus (V max) is averaged for each trial type. Animals with a 120 dB average value equal to or below 100 are excluded from analysis. The percent that the prepulse inhibits the animal's response to the startle stimulus is calculated and graphed.

Results:

PPI: All 8 (-/-) mice failed to exhibit a startle response, suggesting hearing impairment in the mutants. Therefore, prepulse inhibition could not be assessed. These results are consistent with observation that the (-/-) mice exhibited diffuse marked degeneration sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane.

(g) Phenotypic Analysis: Cardiology

In the area of cardiovascular biology, targets were identified herein for the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary artery diseases, dyslipidemias such as high cholesterol (hypercholesterolemia)and elevated serum triglycerides (hypertriglyceridemia), diabetes and/or obesity. The phenotypic tests included the measurement of serum cholesterol and triglycerides.

Blood Lipids

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. High cholesterol levels and increased triglyceride blood levels are recognized risk factors in the development of cardiovascular disease and/or diabetes. Measuring blood lipids facilitates the finding of biological switches that regulate blood lipid levels. Inhibition of factors which elevate blood lipid levels may be useful for reducing the risk for cardiovascular disease. In these blood chemistry tests, measurements were recorded using the COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche).

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The male (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

As summarized above, the (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. Thus, mutant mice deficient in the PRO1571 gene may serve as a model for cardiovascular disease. PRO1571 polypeptides or its encoding gene would be useful in regulating blood lipids such as cholesterol and triglycerides. Thus, PRO1571 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the treatment of such cardiovascular diseases as hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary diseases, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, diabetes and/or obesity.

48.25. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA73734-1680 (UNQ778) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1572 polypeptides (designated as DNA73734-1680) (UNQ778) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_019815 ACCESSION:NM_019815 NID: gi 9790074 ref NM_019815.1 Mus musculus claudin 18 (Cldn18); protein reference: P56857 ACCESSION:P56857 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Claudin-18; the human gene sequence reference: NM_016369 Homo sapiens claudin 18 (CLDN18), transcript variant 1; the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: P56856 ACCESSION:P56856 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Claudin-18.

The mouse gene of interest is Cldn18 (claudin 18), ortholog of human CLDN18.

CLDN18 is an integral plasma membrane protein expressed primarily in lung and stomach epithelial cells that functions as a component of tight junctions. CLDN18 likely plays a role in paracellular transport and cell polarity (Niimi et al, Mol Cell Biol 21(21):7380-90(2001); Heiskala et al, Traffic 2(2):93-8 (2001); Gonzalez-Mariscal et al, Prog Biophys Mol Biol 81(1):1-44 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	24	37	23	84
Expected	21	42	21	84

Chi-Sq.= 0.33 Significance= 0.8478937 (hom/n)= 0.24 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 2 through 4 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_019815.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in spinal cord; lung; kidney; stomach, small intestine, and colon; and asthmatic lung among 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.25.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA73734-1680 (UNQ778)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human claudin 18 (CLDN18) resulted in decreased bone mineral content and density measurements in (-/-) mice. Both the male and female homozygous mutant mice exhibited notably decreased bone mineral content and density measurements when compared with those of their gender-matched wild-type littermates and the historical means. In addition, the homozygous mutants exhibited numerous immunological abnormalities, including increased white blood cell counts and an increased IL-6 response to LPS challenge. Necropsy revealed thickened gastric mucosa with abnormal differentiation of the gastric gland epithelium and chronic inflammation in the homozygous mutant mice. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Expression:

Claudin 18 has a unique expression pattern limited largely to the lung and stomach with relatively low expression in other tissues. Expression is associated with rheumatoid arthritis with increased expression in synovial fibroblasts, macrophages and T cells.

(c) Pathology

Gross: The (-/-) mice exhibited markedly thickened gastric mucosa.

Microscopic: The (-/-) mice exhibited changes in the gastric mucosa, characterized by a marked loss of normal differentiation of gastric gland epithelium with decreased numbers of gastric chief cells and parietal cells and increased numbers of mucoid cells. Abnormal glands with multiple branches were present, and moderate inflammatory infiltrates were also present in the mucosa and lamina propria and extended to the tops of the glandular mucosa. These observations are consistent with specific expression in the stomach. GeneLogic data shows decreased expression of UNQ778 in human gastric adenocarcinoma. In many areas, the gastric glands contained numerous mucoid cells that replaced the parietal and chief cells. There was also a marked reduction in eosinophilic cytoplasmic granules in the striated ducts of the mandibular salivary glands in 2/3 male (-/-) mice. The (-/-) mice also exhibited an increase in stomach weight compared to the (+/+) littermates.

Gene Expression: LacZ activity was not detected in the panel of tissues by immunohistochemical analysis.

(d) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often

multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Hematology Analysis:

Test Description: Blood tests are carried out by Abbott's Cell-Dyn 3500R, an automated hematology analyzer. Some of its features include a five-part WBC differential. 'Patient' reports can cover over 22 parameters in all.

Results:

Hematology: The (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean white blood cell, absolute neutrophil, absolute lymphocyte,

and platelet counts when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

These results indicate that mutant (-/-) mice have several immunological abnormalities compared with their wild-type littermates. In summary, the hematology results indicate that the homozygous mutant mice exhibited an increased white blood cell count, neutrophils and lymphocytes count compared to their littermate controls indicating elevated levels of precursors of macrophages with increased phagocytic activity or ability to engulf or kill extracellular pathogens. Thus, PRO1572 polypeptides must be essential for maintaining a normal immunological profile especially for adaptive immunity. In addition, the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited an increased platelet count. Thus, mutant mice deficient in the DNA73734-1680 gene resulted in a phenotype related to coagulation disorders. In this regard, inhibitors or antagonists of PRO1572 polypeptides would be useful in treating disorders related to abnormal blood coagulation such as hemophilia.

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACS Calibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

A significant decrease in CD117 cells were observed in the peritoneal lavage in the mutant (-/-) mice compared to the wild-type (+/+) littermates. Thus, hematopoietic progenitors are decreased in these knockout mice. Thus, the gene encoding PRO1572 polypeptides must be essential for hematopoietic progenitor development and/or production.

Acute Phase Response:

Test Description: Bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) is an endotoxin, and as such is a potent inducer of an acute phase response and systemic inflammation. The Level I LPS mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with a sublethal dose of LPS in 200 µL sterile saline using a 26 gauge needle. The doses were based on the average weight of the mice tested at 1 µg/g body weight 3 hours after injection; a 100ul blood sample was then taken and analyzed for the presence of TNFa, MCP-1, and IL-6 on the FACS Calibur instrument.

Results:

Acute Phase Response: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased IL-6 response to LPS challenge when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In summary, the LPS endotoxin challenge demonstrated that knockout mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO1572 polypeptides exhibit immunological abnormalities when compared with their wild-type littermates. In particular, the mutant mice exhibited an increased ability to elicit an immunological response (IL-6 production) when challenged with the LPS endotoxin indicating a proinflammatory response. IL-6 contributes to the later stages of B cell activation. In addition, IL-6 plays a critical role in inducing the acute phase response and systemic inflammation. This suggests that inhibitors or antagonists to PRO1572 polypeptides would stimulate the immune system and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immuno-compromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, PRO1572 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in inhibiting the immune response and would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

(e) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: The (-/-) mice exhibited notably decreased mean bone mineral content and density measurements when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Micro CT: The male (-/-) mice exhibited notably decreased mean femoral mid-shaft cortical thickness, trabecular bone volume and trabecular bone thickness when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

The (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA and bone micro CT analysis exhibited decreased bone measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal and decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO1572 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition, PRO1572 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO1572 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.26. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA76531-1701 (UNQ832) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1759 polypeptides (designated as DNA76531-1701) (UNQ832) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_134100 Mus musculus DNA Segment, Chr 15, Mouse Genome Informatics 27 (D15Mgi27); protein reference: Q921Y4 ACCESSION:Q921Y4 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). D15Mgi27 protein (Mus musculus NOD-derived CD11c ve dendritic cells cDNA, RIKEN full-length enriched library, clone:F630109H06 product:hypothetical General substrate transporters containing protein, full insert sequence); the human gene sequence reference: NM_032889 Homo sapiens hypothetical protein MGC11308 (MGC11308); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q96IA5 ACCESSION:Q96IA5 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). UNKNOWN (PROTEIN FOR MGC:11308).

The mouse gene of interest is D15Mgi27 (DNA Segment, Chr 15, Mouse Genome Informatics 27), ortholog of human hypothetical protein MGC11308.

Hypothetical protein MGC11308 is a putative integral plasma membrane protein (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)) and "major facilitator superfamily" (MFS) member that likely functions as a transporter (Pao et al, Microbiol Mol Biol Rev 62(1):1-34 (1998)). The protein consists primarily of a signal peptide and 10 transmembrane segments within a DUF791 ("protein of unknown function") domain (Pfam accession PF05631).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	18	32	18	68
Expected	17	34	17	68

Chi-Sq.= 1.14 Significance= 0.5655255 (hom/n)= 0.26 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_134100.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except bone.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.26.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA76531-1701 (UNQ832)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human hypothetical protein MGC11308 resulted in a decreased depressive-like response in (-/-) mice. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Functional Observational Battery (FOB) Test - Tail Suspension Testing:

The FOB is a series of situations applied to the animal to determine gross sensory and motor deficits. A subset of tests from the Irwin neurological screen that evaluates gross neurological function is used. In general, short-duration, tactile, olfactory, and visual stimuli are applied to the animal to determine their ability to detect and respond normally. These simple tests take approximately 10 minutes and the mouse is returned to its home cage at the end of testing.

Tail Suspension Testing:

The tail suspension test is a procedure that has been developed as a model for depressive-like behavior in rodents. In this particular setup, a mouse is suspended by its tail for 6 minutes, and in response the mouse will struggle to escape from this position. After a certain period of time the struggling of the mouse decreases and this is interpreted as a type of learned helplessness paradigm. Animals with invalid data (i.e. climbed their tail during

the testing period) are excluded from analysis.

Results:

Tail Suspension2: The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased median immobility time when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, suggesting a decreased depressive-like response in the mutants.

In summary, the tail suspension testing revealed a phenotype associated with increased anxiety which could be associated with mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety due to a general medical condition, and/or bipolar disorders; hyperactivity; sensory disorders; obsessive-compulsive disorders, schizophrenia or a paranoid personality. Thus, PRO1759 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the treatment of such neurological disorders.

48.27. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA82372 (UNQ886) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO1904 polypeptides (designated as DNA82372) (UNQ886) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: MIS_UNQ886 LGID:15208; protein reference: MIS_UNQ886 ORF (LGID:15208); the human gene sequence reference: NM_004590 Homo sapiens chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 16 (CCL16); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: O15467 ACCESSION:O15467 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Small inducible cytokine A16 precursor (CCL16) (IL-10-inducible chemokine) (Chemokine LEC) (Liver-expressed chemokine) (Monotactin-1) (MTN-1) (Chemokine CC-4) (HCC-4) (NCC-4) (Lymphocyte and monocyte chemoattractant) (LMC) (LCC-1).

The mouse gene of interest is represented by a predicted transcript (Lexicon accession: MIS_UNQ886), which is orthologous with human CCL16 (chemokine [C-C motif] ligand 16). Aliases include LEC, LMC, NCC4, CKb12, HCC-4, LCC-1, Mtn-1, NCC-4, SCYL4, ILINCK, SCYA16, monotactin-1, chemokine LEC, chemokine CC-4, new CC chemokine 4, IL-10-inducible chemokine, liver-expressed chemokine, liver CC chemokine-1 precursor, and lymphocyte and monocyte chemoattractant.

CCL16 is a secreted protein that functions as a low-affinity ligand for cytokine receptors CCR1, CCR2, CCR5, and CCR8 (Howard et al, Blood 96(3):840-5 (2000); Nomiyama et al, Int Immunol 13(8):1021-9 (2001)) and as a high-affinity ligand for histamine receptor H4 expressed on eosinophils (Nakayama et al, J Immunol 173(3):2078-83(2004)). CCL16 is expressed constitutively by hepatocytes (Nomiyama et al, Int Immunol 13(8):1021-9 (2001); Shoudai et al, Biochim Biophys Acta 1396(3):273-7 (1998)), and CCL16 expression is upregulated by interleukin-10 in activated monocytes (Hedrick et al, Blood 91(11):4242-7 (1998)). CCL16 is a regulator of immune cell function. CCL16 stimulates chemotaxis of eosinophils, monocytes, T-cells, and dendritic cells, enhances the function of macrophages, and augments the lytic activity of T-cells (Nakayama et al, J Immunol 173(3):2078-83 (2004); Guiducci et al, J Immunol 172(7):4026-36 (2004); Cappello et al, J Leukoc Biol 75(1):135-42 (2004)). CCL16 may play a role in angiogenesis by triggering angiogenic activities in endothelial cells (Strasly et al, Blood 103(1):40-9 (2004)). CCL16 can delay tumor growth and inhibit metastasis, suggesting that the cytokine may be useful for treatment of certain types of cancer (Li et al, Cancer Res 63(23):8384-92 (2003); Guiducci et al, J Immunol 172(7):4026-36 (2004)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for

example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	27	30	22	79
Expected	19.75	39.5	19.75	79

Chi-Sq.= 0.5 Significance= 0.7788008 (hom/n)= 0.26 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 were targeted.

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in brain, spinal cord, and eye among the 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.27.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA82372 (UNQ886)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 16 (CCL16) resulted in increased mean total tissue mass and total body fat in female (-/-) mice. The mutant (-/-) mice also exhibited increased peritoneal CD117 cells and TCRb/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches. The mice showed an increased IL-6 response to the LPS challenge as well as a decrease in mean serum IgG3 levels. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Expression

HCC-4, also known as CCL-16, is a chemokine produced mainly in the liver. It is known to be a chemokine for monocytes and lymphocytes, but also has a function in the angiogenic program in vascular endothelial cells. HCC-4 is upregulated in ulcerous colitis and is implicated in eosinophil trafficing via binding to the H4 histamine receptor.

(c) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex

(MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACS Calibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

Tissue Specific FACS-Project: The (-/-) mice exhibited a phenotype in peritoneal CD117 cells (increase) and

TCRb/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches. Thus, PRO1904 polypeptides or the gene encoding PRO1904 proteins appears to act as a negative regulator of hemopoietic progenitor development and/or production.

Acute Phase Response:

Test Description: Bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) is an endotoxin, and as such is a potent inducer of an acute phase response and systemic inflammation. The Level I LPS mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with a sublethal dose of LPS in 200 μL sterile saline using a 26 gauge needle. The doses were based on the average weight of the mice tested at 1 μg/g body weight 3 hours after injection; a 100ul blood sample was then taken and analyzed for the presence of TNFa, MCP-1, and IL-6 on the FACS Calibur instrument.

Results:

Acute Phase Response: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased IL-6 response to LPS challenge when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In summary, the LPS endotoxin challenge demonstrated that knockout mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO1904 polypeptides exhibit immunological abnormalities when compared with their wild-type littermates. In particular, the mutant mice exhibited an increased ability to elicit an immunological response (IL-6 production) when challenged with the LPS endotoxin indicating a proinflammatory response. IL-6 contributes to the later stages of B cell activation. In addition, IL-6 plays a critical role in inducing the acute phase response and systemic inflammation. This suggests that inhibitors or antagonists to PRO1904 polypeptides would stimulate the immune system and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immuno-compromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, PRO1904 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in inhibiting the immune response and would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay:

The Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay is performed using a Cytometric Bead Array (CBA) kit. This assay is used to rapidly identify the heavy and light chain isotypes of a mouse monoclonal antibody in a single sample. The values expressed are "relative fluorescence units" and are based on the detection of kappa light chains. Any value < 6 is not significant.

Results:

Serum Imm. 2: The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean serum IgG3 level when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates, the (+/+) mice within the project run, and the historical medians for each.

The serum immunoglobulin isotyping assay showed decreased or reduced levels of mean serum IgG3 in the homozygous (-/-) mice compared to their gender-matched littermate (+/+) controls.

The serum immunoglobulin isotyping assay revealed that homozygous adults exhibited decreased serum IgG3 levels. Thus, homozygotes showed an abnormally low serum immunoglobulins compared with the (+/+) littermates. Thus, the gene encoding PRO1904 is essential for making immunoglobulins (or gamma globulins). Likewise, Igg3 immunoglobulins have neutralization effects and to a lesser extent are important for activation of the complement system.

(d) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis,

osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: The female (-/-) mice exhibited notably increased mean total tissue mass, percent total body fat, and total fat mass when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. The female (-/-) mice also exhibited decreased mean total body bone mineral content, bone mineral content index BMC/LBM, and vertebrae bone mineral density (BMD). Increase in total tissue mass and total body fat with decreased bone-related measurements is significant since fat and bone cells arise from a common progenitor.

These studies suggest that mutant (-/-) non-human transgenic animals exhibit a negative phenotype that would be associated with obesity. Thus, PRO1904 polypeptides or agonists thereof are essential for normal growth and metabolic processes and especially would be important in the prevention and/or treatment of obesity.

In addition, the decreased bone density and content measurements is suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO1904 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition, PRO1904 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO1904polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.28. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA225681 (UNQ983) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO35193 polypeptides (designated as DNA225681) (UNQ983) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_019447 ACCESSION:NM_019447 NID:9506778 Mus musculus Mus musculus hepatocyte growth factor activator (Hgfac); protein reference: Q9R098 ACCESSION:Q9R098 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR ACTIVATOR PRECURSOR (EC 3.4.21.-) (HGF ACTIVATOR) (HGFA); the human gene sequence reference: NM_001528 Homo sapiens HGF activator (HGFAC); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q04756 ACCESSION:Q04756 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR ACTIVATOR PRECURSOR (EC 3.4.21.-) (HGF ACTIVATOR) (HGFA).

The mouse gene of interest is Hgfac (hepatocyte growth factor activator), ortholog of human HGFAC. Aliases include HGFA.

HGFAC is a secreted protein expressed primarily in liver that functions as a serine protease, cleaving and activating hepatocyte growth factor. The protein is expressed as an inactive zymogen that can be cleaved and activated by thrombin. HGFAC is expressed not only in liver but also in ureteric bud of the developing kidney and in multiple myeloma cells. HGFAC plays an important role in HGF signaling, which is involved in development of the liver, kidney, placenta, lung, and mammary gland, in repair of intestinal mucosa, and in growth and survival of multiple myeloma cells (Itoh et al, Biochim Biophys Acta 1491(1-3):295-302 (2000); Miyazawa et al, J Biol Chem 268(14):10024-8 (1992); Shimomura et al, J Biol Chem 268(30):22927-32 (1993); van Adelsberg et al, J Biol Chem 276(18):15099-106 (2001); Itoh et al, Gastroenterology 127(5):1423-35 (2004); Tjin et al, Blood 104(7):2172-5 (2004).

Itoh and colleagues (2004) investigated the physiological role of HGFAC in knockout mice. They showed that death resulting from gastrointestinal injury by oral administration of dextran sodium sulfate was higher in HGFAC homozygous null mice than in wild-type mice. Moreover, they showed that HGF activation and repair of injured mucosa by regenerating epithelium was impaired in homozygous null mice but not in wild-type mice. Itoh and colleagues concluded that HGFAC is required for repair of injured intestinal mucosa but is not essential for normal development.

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	24	44	20	88
Expected	22	44	22	88

Chi-Sq.= 0.03 Significance= 0.98511195 (hom/n)= 0.25 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 9 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_019447.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skeletal muscle and bone.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.28.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA225681 (UNQ983)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human hepatocyte growth factor activator (HGFAC) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting increased mean serum glucose levels. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes.

Results:

The female (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum glucose level which could be related to abnormal glucose metabolism and/or diabetes.

Thus, the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited hyperglycemia which could be associated with an altered glucose metabolism or diabetes. PRO35193 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in maintaining normal glucose levels/metabolism and possibly useful in the treatment of diabetes.

48.29. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA81761-2583 (UNQ1895) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO4341 polypeptides (designated as DNA81761-2583) (UNQ1895) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_019454 ACCESSION:NM_019454 NID:9506546 Mus musculus Mus musculus delta-like 4 (Drosophila) (Dll4); protein reference: Q9DBU9 ACCESSION:Q9DBU9 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). DELTA-LIKE 4 HOMOLOG (DROSOPHILA); the human gene sequence reference: NM_019074 Homo sapiens delta-like 4 (Drosophila) (DLL4); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9NR61 ACCESSION:Q9NR61 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). DELTA-LIKE PROTEIN 4 PRECURSOR (DROSOPHILA DELTA HOMOLOG 4).

The mouse gene of interest is Dll4 (delta-like 4 [Drosophila]), ortholog of human DLL4. Aliases include Delta4, delta-like 4 protein, delta 4 precursor, delta ligand 4 precursor, notch ligand DLL4 precursor, notch ligand delta-2 precursor, delta-like 4 homolog (Drosophila), and hdelta2.

DLL4 is a type I plasma membrane protein belonging to the Delta family of Notch ligands. DLL4 contains a signal peptide, a delta serrate ligand (DSL) domain, at least seven epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like repeats, a transmembrane segment, and a cytoplasmic C-terminus. DLL4 is capable of activating receptors NOTCH1 and NOTCH4 (Shutter et al, Genes Dev 14(11):1313-8 (2000)), which play an important role in angiogenesis (Krebs et al, Genes Dev 14(11):1343-52 (2000)). DLL4 is expressed primarily in vascular endothelium of arteries in the

developing mouse embryo, in adult mice, and in tumor models (Shutter et al, Genes Dev 14(11):1313-8 (2000); Mailhos et al, Differentiation 69(2-3):135-44 (2001)). DLL4 plays a role in hematopoietic and vascular development (Dorsch et al, Blood 100(6):2046-55 (2002); Lauret et al, Leukemia 18(4):788-97 (2004)) and may have therapeutic potential for treatment of certain types of cancer (Tohda et al, Int J Oncol 22(5):1073-9 (2003)).

Several investigators have studied the physiological role of DLL4 using knockout mice. Krebs and coworkers [Genes Dev 18(20):2469-73 (2004)] as well as Gale and colleagues [Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 101(45):15949-54 (2004)] showed that vascular remodeling was defective in DLL4 heterozygous embryos, resulting in haplo-insufficient lethality. They concluded that vascular remodeling is sensitive to DLL4 gene dosage. Duarte and colleagues [Genes Dev 18(20):2474-8(2004)] successfully generated DLL4 heterozygous mice by crossing germ line transmitting chimeras with ICR female mice. DLL4 heterozygous mice were produced with 27% frequency in the ICR background, whereas no DLL4 heterozygous mice were produced in a 129/Sv-CP background. Defects in arterial vascular development were evident to varying degrees in all DLL4 heterozygous embryos. Surviving male and female DLL4 heterozygous mice were apparently normal and fertile. Embryonic lethality was observed at day 10.5 in DLL4 homozygous null mice, showing severe defects primarily in arterial vascular development. Duarte and colleagues concluded that embryonic vascular development is very sensitive to DLL4 levels as evidenced in part by strain-dependent haplo-insufficiency. They suggested that DLL4 may have therapeutic utility for intervention in adult neovascularization.

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	0	0	0	0
Expected	0	0	0	0

Chi-Sq.= 0.0 Significance= 0.0 (hom/n)=0.0 Avg. Litter Size= 0

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 8 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_019454.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skeletal muscle, asthmatic lung, LPS liver, blood, skin fibroblast, MG 12 DPC, and MG 3 day post-weaning (lactating).

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.29.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA81761-1583 (UNQ1895)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human delta-like 4 (Drosophila) (DLL4) resulted in lethality of (+/-) and (-/-) mutants. Genetic data indicate that this mutation resulted in lethality of both the

heterozygous and homozygous mutants. There were no structural developmental abnormalities detected in the heterozygous embryos examined at 11.5 and 12.5 days. No homozygous mutant embryos were observed. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Pathology

Microscopic: Embryonic lethal. No (-/-) embryos were observed. There were no structural developmental abnormalities detected in the 11.5 day or 12.5 day (+/-) embryos.

Discussion related to embryonic developmental abnormality of lethality:

Embryonic lethality in knockout mice usually results from various serious developmental problems including but not limited to neuro-degenerative diseases, angiogenic disorders, inflammatory diseases, or where the gene/protein has an important role in basic cell signaling processes in many cell types. In addition, embryonic lethals are useful as potential cancer models. Likewise, the corresponding heterozygous (+/-) mutant animals are particularly useful when they exhibit a phenotype and/or a pathology report which reveals highly informative clues as to the function of the knocked-out gene. For instance, EPO knockout animals were embryonic lethals, but the pathology reports on the embryos showed a profound lack of RBCs.

48.30. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA92232-2589 (UNQ1902) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO4348 polypeptides (designated as DNA92232-2589) (UNQ1902) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_027334 ACCESSION:NM_027334 NID: gi 33563289 ref NM_027334.2 Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA 3300001H21 gene (3300001H21Rik); protein reference: Q8C6B0 ACCESSION:Q8C6B0 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Mus musculus 17 days embryo head cDNA, RIKEN full-length enriched library, clone:3300001H21 product:hypothetical S-adenosyl-L- methionine-dependent methyltransferases structure containing protein, full insert sequence (DKFZP586A0522 protein); the human gene sequence reference: NM_014033 Homo sapiens DKFZP586A0522 protein (DKFZP586A0522); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9H8H3 ACCESSION:Q9H8H3 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). CDNA FLJ13631 FIS, CLONE PLACE1011090, HIGHLY SIMILAR TO HOMO SAPIENS MRNA; CDNA DKFZP586A0522 (FROM CLONE DKFZP586A0522) (UNKNOWN) (PROTEIN FOR MGC:11081) (DKFZP586A0522 PROTEIN).

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA 3300001H21 gene, ortholog of human DKFZP586A0522 protein. Aliases include 2210414H16Rik, UbiE, Aam-B, and AAM-B protein.

DKFZP586A0522 protein is a putative type II integral membrane protein that may function as a methyltransferase enzyme. The protein contains a signal anchor and an S-adenosyl-L-methionine-dependent methyltransferases superfamily domain (SCOP accession d1fp2a2; InterPro accessions IPR000051 and IPR001601). Proteins with this domain catalyze the methylation of specific DNA, RNA, proteins, or small molecule substrates, using S-adenosyl-L-methionine as the methyl donor. DKFZP586A0522 protein may be an extracellular protein (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for

example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	24	40	19	83
Expected	20.75	41.5	20.75	83

Chi-Sq.= 2.3 Significance= 0.31663677 (hom/n)= 0.23 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_027334).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.30.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA92232-2589 (UNQ1902)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of a putative human type II integral membrane protein (DKFZP586A0522) resulted in the mutant (-/-) mice exhibiting decreased bone mineral content and bone mineral density measurements. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area

and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: The female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean bone mineral content, total body bone mineral density, and vertebrae bone mineral density measurements when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

The decreased bone density and content measurements is suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO4348 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition, PRO4348 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO4348 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.31. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA92289-2598 (UNQ1911) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO4369 polypeptides (designated as DNA92289-2598) (UNQ1911) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_023403 ACCESSION:NM_023403 NID: gi 12963664 ref NM_023403.1 Mus musculus mesoderm development candidate 2 (Mesdc2); protein reference: Q9ERE7 ACCESSION:Q9ERE7 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Mesoderm development candidate 2; the human gene sequence reference: BC009210 ACCESSION:BC009210 NID:14327971 Homo sapiens Homo sapiens, Similar to mesoderm development candidate 2, clone MGC:16185 IMAGE:3637449; the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q14696 ACCESSION:Q14696 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Mesoderm development candidate 2.

The mouse gene of interest is Mesdc2 (mesoderm development candidate 2), ortholog of human MESDC2. Aliases include MGC25959, mKIAA0081, 2210015O11Rik, BOCA, MESD, and KIAA0081.

MESDC2 is a protein located on the endoplasmic reticulum that likely functions as a chaperone protein for Wnt signaling coreceptors LRP5 and LRP6 or for other low-density lipoprotein receptor family members. MESDC2 may play a role in processes involving cargo transport or Wnt signaling, such as embryonic polarity and mesoderm induction during development and bone formation (Wines et al, Genomics 72(1):88-98 (2001); Hsieh et al, Cell 112(3):355-67 (2003); Culi and Mann, Cell 112(3):343-54 (2003); Herz and Marschang, Cell 112(3):289-92 (2003); Zhang et al, Mol Cell Biol 24(11):4677-84 (2004)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd}

/C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	21	32	0	53
Expected	13.25	26.5	13.25	53

Chi-Sq.= 42.69 Significance= 5.370127E-10 (hom/n)= 0.0 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_023403.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.31.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA92289-2598 (UNQ1911)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the UNQ1911gene encoding the ortholog of human mesoderm development candidate 2 (MESDC2) resulted in lethality of (-/-) mutants. Genetic data indicate that this mutation resulted in lethality of the homozygous mutants. The heterozygous mice exhibited increased mean serum IgG1 and IgG2a responses to ovalbumin challenge when compared with those of their wild-type littermates and the historical means. Increased mean serum IgM levels were also observed in the (+/-) mice. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Pathology

Microscopic: Due to embryonic lethality, microscopic analysis was not performed. At 12.5 days, there were 47 embryos observed: 27 (+/-) embryos, 4 (+/+) embryos, 14 resorption moles, and 2 inconclusive. UNQ1911 is a protein of unknown function that lies within a chromosomal region critical for the differentiation of mesoderm. UNQ1911 is likely to play a key role in regulating mesoderm differentiation which could explain the resultant embryonic lethality in the homozygous mice. Gene Expression: LacZ activity was not detected in the panel of tissues by immuno-histochemical analysis.

Discussion related to embryonic developmental abnormality of lethality:

Embryonic lethality in knockout mice usually results from various serious developmental problems including but not limited to neuro-degenerative diseases, angiogenic disorders, inflammatory diseases, or where the gene/protein has an important role in basic cell signaling processes in many cell types. In addition, embryonic lethals are useful as potential cancer models. Likewise, the corresponding heterozygous (+/-) mutant animals are particularly useful when they exhibit a phenotype and/or a pathology report which reveals highly informative clues as to the function of the knocked-out gene. For instance, EPO knockout animals were embryonic lethals, but the pathology reports on the embryos showed a profound lack of RBCs.

(c) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury,

initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Ovalbumin Challenge

Procedure: This assay was carried out on 7 wild types and 8 heterozygous mice. Chicken ovalbumin (OVA) is a T-cell dependent antigen, which is commonly used as a model protein for studying antigen-specific immune responses in mice. OVA is non-toxic and inert and therefore will not cause harm to the animals even if no immune response is induced. The murine immune response to OVA has been well characterized, to the extent that the immuno-dominant peptides for eliciting T cell responses have been identified. Anti-OVA antibodies are detectable 8 to 10 days after immunization using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELIZA), and determination

of different isotypes of antibodies gives further information on the complex processes that may lead to a deficient response in genetically engineered mice.

As noted above, this protocol assesses the ability of mice to raise an antigen-specific immune response. Animals were injected IP with 50 mg of chicken ovalbumin emulsified in Complete Freund's Adjuvant and 14 days later the serum titer of anti-ovalbumin antibodies (IgM, IgG1 and IgG2 subclasses) was measured. The amount of OVA-specific antibody in the serum sample is proportional to the Optical Density (OD) value generated by an instrument that scans a 96-well sample plate. Data was collected for a set of serial dilutions of each serum sample.

Results of this challenge:

Ovalbumin: The (+/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum IgG1 and IgG2a responses to ovalbumin challenge when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

In summary, the ovalbumin challenge studies indicate that knockout heterozygous mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO4348 polypeptides exhibit immunological abnormalities when compared with their wild-type littermates. In particular, the mutant (+/-) mice exhibited an increased ability to elicit an immunological response when challenged with the T-cell dependent OVA antigen. Thus, antagonists (inhibitors) of PRO4348 polypeptides would be useful for stimulating the immune system (such as T cell proliferation) and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immuno-compromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, PRO4348 polypeptides or agonists thereof, would be useful for inhibiting the immune response and thus would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay:

The Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay is performed using a Cytometric Bead Array (CBA) kit. This assay is used to rapidly identify the heavy and light chain isotypes of a mouse monoclonal antibody in a single sample. The values expressed are "relative fluorescence units" and are based on the detection of kappa light chains. Any value < 6 is not significant.

Results:

Serum Imm. 2: The (+/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum IgM level when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates, the (+/+) mice within the project run, and the historical range.

Mutant (+/-) mice exhibited elevation of IgM serum immunoglobulins compared to their gender-matched (+/+) littermates. IgM immunoglobulins are the first to be produced in a humoral immune response for neutralization of bacterial toxins and are particularly important in activating the complement system. The observed phenotype suggests that the PRO4348 polypeptide is a negative regulator of inflammatory responses. These immunological abnormalities suggest that inhibitors (antagonists) of PRO4348 polypeptides would be useful in stimulating the immune system (such as T cell proliferation) and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immunocompromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, PRO4348 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in inhibiting the immune response and would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

48.32. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA92225-2603 (UNQ1916) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO4381 polypeptides (designated as DNA92225-2603) (UNQ1916) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_178066 Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA 1110012D08 gene (1110012D08Rik); protein reference: Q8CFU0 ACCESSION:Q8CFU0 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). RIKEN cDNA 1110012D08; the human gene sequence reference: AK057179 ACCESSION:AK057179 NID:16552774 Homo sapiens Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ32617 fis, clone STOMA2000257.

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA 1110012D08 gene, which is orthologous with a human gene represented by "Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ32617 fis, clone STOMA2000257."

The hypothetical protein is a likely integral membrane protein, consisting of seven transmembrane domains. Bioinformatic analysis suggests that the hypothetical protein is located on the plasma membrane.

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	20	41	20	81
Expected	20.25	40.5	20.25	81

Chi-Sq.= 0.83 Significance= 0.6603403 (hom/n)= 0.27 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: The noncoding exon preceding coding exon 1 and coding exons 1 and 2 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_178066.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except bone.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.32.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA92225-2603 (UNQ1916)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of a human hypothetical membrane protein resulted in impaired sensorimotor gating/attention in (-/-) mice. The male (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean body weight when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean. Immunological abnormalities were also observed in the (-/-) mice since the homozygous mice exhibited increased platelet counts and decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells compared to their (+/+) littermate controls. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often

multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACS Calibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

FACS3: The (-/-) mice exhibited an altered distribution of leukocyte subsets in the peripheral blood, characterized by a decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, knocking out the gene which encodes PRO4381 polypeptides causes a decrease in the T cell population. From these observations, PRO4381 polypeptides or the gene encoding PRO4381 appears to act as a positive regulator of T cell proliferation. Thus, PRO4381 polypeptides would be beneficial in enhancing T cell proliferation.

Hematology Analysis:

Test Description: Blood tests are carried out by Abbott's Cell-Dyn 3500R, an automated hematology analyzer. Some of its features include a five-part WBC differential. 'Patient' reports can cover over 22 parameters in all.

Results:

Hematology: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean platelet count when compared with their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, mutant mice deficient in the DNA92225-2603 gene resulted in a phenotype related to coagulation disorders. In this regard, inhibitors or antagonists of PRO4381 polypeptides would be useful in treating disorders related to abnormal blood coagulation such as hemophilia.

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality

disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex

Prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex occurs when a loud 120 decibel (dB) startle-inducing tone is preceded by a softer (prepulse) tone. The PPI paradigm consists of six different trial types (70 dB background noise, 120 dB alone, 74dB + 120 dB - pp4, 78 dB + 120 dB - pp8, 82 dB + 120 dB - pp12, and 90 dB+ 120 dB - pp20) each repeated in pseudo random order six times for a total of 36 trials. The max response to the stimulus (V max) is averaged for each trial type. Animals with a 120 dB average value equal to or below 100 are excluded from analysis. The percent that the prepulse inhibits the animal's response to the startle stimulus is calculated and graphed.

Results:

PPI: The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased inhibition during pp8, pp12, and pp20 when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical means, suggesting impaired sensorimotor gating/attention in the mutants.

48.33. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA92264-2616 (UNQ1932) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO4407 polypeptides (designated as DNA92264-2616) (UNQ1932) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_175408 ACCESSION:NM_175408 NID: gi 31341822 ref NM_175408.2 Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA A930027H06 gene (A930027H06Rik); protein reference: Q8C6T0 ACCESSION:Q8C6T0 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Hypothetical protein; the human gene sequence reference: NM_153345 ACCESSION:NM_153345 NID: gi 23503270 ref NM_153345.1 Homo sapiens hypothetical protein FLJ90586 (FLJ90586); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q8IV31 ACCESSION:Q8IV31 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Hypothetical protein.

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA A930027H06 gene, ortholog of human hypothetical protein FLJ90586.

Hypothetical protein FLJ90586 contains a weakly predicted signal peptide and an overlapping transmembrane segment. The hypothetical protein may be secreted or may be located on the plasma membrane (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	26	40	13	79
Expected	19.75	39.5	19.75	79

Chi-Sq.= 4.21 Significance= 0.12184567 (hom/n)= 0.21 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 and 2 were targeted (NCBI accessions BY032793 and NM_175408.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except spinal cord, skeletal muscle, and adipose.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.33.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA92264-2616 (UNQ1932)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human hypothetical protein FLJ90586 resulted in both heterozygous (+/-) and homozygous (-/-) mice exhibiting increased mean serum glucose levels. Immunological abnormalities were also observed in the mutant mice with decreased percentages of a subset of B cells in the peritoneal lavage. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley &

Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following test was performed:

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACS Calibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

Tissue Specific FACS-Project: The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased percentage of B220 Med CD23- cells in peritoneal lavage when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates.

These results indicate that the knockout mice exhibited a decrease in a subset of B cells. Thus, the mutant homozygous mice exhibited immunological abnormalities associated with decreased levels of B cell progenitor cells.

These results show that knockout (-/-) mice exhibit immunological abnormalities compared to their wild-type (+/+) littermates. Antagonists (inhibitors) of PRO4407 polypeptides would be expected to mimic this phenotype. PRO4407 polypeptides or agonists thereof appear to act as a positive regulator of B cell development and would be useful in the development or maturation of B cells which could then participate in fast immune responses.

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes.

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The female heterozygous (+/-) and homozygous (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum glucose level (~2 SD above littermate wild-type mice) when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean. Thus, both the heterozygous and homozygous (-/-) mice showed a negative phenotype related to abnormal glucose metabolism. However, female serum insulin and urine glucose levels were normal.

48.34. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA93011-2637 (UNQ1942) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO4425 polypeptides (designated as DNA93011-2637) (UNQ1942) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: XM_132070 ACCESSION:XM_132070 NID: gi 51710957 ref XM_132070.3 PREDICTED: Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA 4930443F05 gene (4930443F05Rik); protein reference: XP_132070 similar to Cytokine-like protein C17 precursor (UNQ1942/PRO4425) [Mus musculus]; the human gene sequence reference: NM_018659 Homo sapiens cytokine-like protein C17 (C17); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9NRR1 ACCESSION:Q9NRR1 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Cytokine-like protein C17 precursor (UNQ1942/PRO4425)

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA 4930443F05 gene, ortholog of human C17 (cytokine-like protein C17). Aliases include Gm147.

C17 is a protein secreted by CD34 mononuclear stem cells that likely functions as a signal-transducing ligand. The protein contains a signal peptide and generally shares structural similarities with other cytokines. Expression of C17 is up-regulated by cytokines that maintain stem cells and is down-regulated by hematopoietic colony-stimulating factors that stimulate differentiation of stem cells (Liu et al, Genomics 65(3):283-92 (2000)). C17 may play a role in hematopoiesis or immunity.

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	19	47	22	88
Expected	22	44	22	88

Chi-Sq.= 3.43 Significance= 0.17996371 (hom/n)= 0.23 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 2 through 4 were targeted (NCBI accession BC063103.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skeletal muscle.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.34.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA93011-2637 (UNQ1942)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human cytokine-like protein C17 (C17) resulted in an increased percentage of CD4 cells in the peripheral blood, increased TCRbeta+ in the thymus, increased CD11b+CD11c+ and increased natural killer cells in the lymph nodes, and increased percentage of CD117+ cells in the peritoneal lavage in the (-/-) mice. Decreased IgG2a and increased IgA mean serum levels were also shown in the (-/-) mice. The (-/-) mice also exhibited an increased retinal artery-to-vein ratio. The mutant (-/-) mice also exhibited increased trabecular number and connectivity density. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Expression

C17 is expressed in arterial endothelium as shown by ISH studies. The Chr4 neighborhood is rich in genes implicated in bone development. [See EXAMPLE 57 for protocol]

(c) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley &

Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACSCalibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACSCalibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

FACS3: The (-/-) mice exhibited an altered distribution of leukocyte subsets in the peripheral blood, characterized by an increased mean percentage of CD4 cells when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Tissue Specific FACS-Project: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus, increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ and NK cells in lymph node, and an increased percentage of CD117+ cells in peritoneal lavage when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates.

Thus, knocking out the gene which encodes PRO4425 polypeptides causes an increase in the T cell population. From these observations, PRO4425 polypeptides or the gene encoding PRO4425 appears to act as a negative regulator of T cell proliferation. Thus, PRO4425 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be beneficial as a negative regulator of T cell proliferation in those instances wherein a pronounced T-cell proliferation is

present such as occurs in autoimmune diseases (for example rheumatoid arthritis patients). In addition, PRO4425 polypeptides would be especially useful in preventing skin graft rejections.

In addition, the FACS results indicate that the homozygous mutant mice have a increased mean percentage of natural killer cells. Natural killer cells are the first line of defense to viral infection since these cells have been implicated in viral immunity and in defense against tumors. Natural killer cells or NK cells act as effectors in antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity and have been identified by their ability to kill certain lymphoid tumor cell lines *in vitro* without the need for prior immunization or activation. Thus, PRO4425 polypeptides act as a negative regulator for NK production.

Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay:

The Serum Immunoglobulin Isotyping Assay is performed using a Cytometric Bead Array (CBA) kit. This assay is used to rapidly identify the heavy and light chain isotypes of a mouse monoclonal antibody in a single sample. The values expressed are "relative fluorescence units" and are based on the detection of kappa light chains. Any value < 6 is not significant.

Results:

Serum Imm. 2: The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean serum IgG2a level and a slightly increased mean serum IgA level when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates, the (+/+) mice within the project run, and the historical medians.

The serum immunoglobulin isotyping assay revealed that homozygous adults exhibited decreased serum IgG2a levels. Thus, homozygotes showed an abnormally low serum immunoglobulins compared with the (+/+) littermates. Thus, the gene encoding PRO4425 is essential for making immunoglobulins (or gamma globulins). Likewise, IgG2a immunoglobulins have neutralization effects and to a lesser extent are important for activation of the complement system.

(d) Cardiovascular Phenotypic Analysis:

In the area of cardiovascular biology, phenotypic testing was performed to identify potential targets for the treatment of cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders. One such phenotypic test included optic fundus photography and angiography to determine the retinal arteriovenous ratio (A/V ratio) in order to flag various eye abnormalities. An abnormal A/V ratio signals such systemic diseases or disorders that may be related to the vascular disease of hypertension (and any disease that causes hypertension, e.g. atherosclerosis), diabetes or other ocular diseases corresponding to ophthalmological disorders. Such eye abnormalities may include but are not limited to the following: retinal abnormality is retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, restenosis, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease,

mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Optic fundus photography was performed on conscious animals using a Kowa Genesis small animal fundus camera modified according to Hawes and coauthors (Hawes et al., 1999 Molecular Vision 1999; 5:22). Intra-peritoneal injection of fluorescein permitted the acquisition of direct light fundus images and fluorescent angiograms for each examination. In addition to direct ophthalmological changes, this test can detect retinal changes associated with systemic diseases such as diabetes and atherosclerosis or other retinal abnormalities. Pictures were provided of the optic fundus under normal light. The angiographic pictures allowed examination of the arteries and veins of the eye. In addition an artery to vein (A/V) ratio was determined for the eye.

Ophthalmology analysis was performed on generated F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny using the protocol described above. Specifically, the A/V ratio was measured and calculated according to the fundus images with Kowa COMIT+ software. This test takes color photographs through a dilated pupil: the images help in detecting and classifying many diseases. The artery to vein ratio (A/V) is the ratio of the artery diameter to the vein diameter (measured before the bifurcation of the vessels). Many diseases will influence the ratio, i.e., diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, papilledema, optic atrophy or other eye abnormalities such as retinal degeneration (known as retinitis pigmentosa) or retinal dysplasia, vision problems or blindness. Thus, phenotypic observations which result in an increased artery-to-vein ratio in homozygous (-/-) and heterozygous (+/-) mutant progeny compared to wild-type (+/+) littermates would be indicative of such pathological conditions.

Results:

Fundus: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean retinal artery-to-vein ratio when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In this study, the (-/-) exhibited an increased mean artery-to-vein (A/V) ratio when compared with their (+/+) littermates indicating retinal degeneration. In summary, by knocking out the gene identified as DNA93011-2637 encoding PRO4425 polypeptides, homozygous mutant progeny exhibit phenotypes which are associated with retinal degeneration. Such detected retinal changes are most commonly associated with cardiovascular systemic diseases or disorders that may be related to the vascular disease of hypertension (and any disease that causes hypertension, e.g. atherosclerosis), diabetes or other ocular diseases corresponding to ophthalmological disorders such as retinal degeneration. Thus, antagonists (inhibitors) of PRO4425 encoding genes would lead to similar pathological retinal changes, whereas agonists may be useful as therapeutic agents in the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis or other opthamological disorders including retinal degeneration and diseases associated with this condition (as indicated above).

(e) Bone Metabolism: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay.

Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

Micro CT: Male (-/-) mice exhibited increased trabecular number and connectivity density.

In summary, the (-/-) mice exhibited increased trabecular bone mineral density when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates. These results indicate that the knockout mutant phenotype may be associated with such bone abnormalities as osteopetrosis. Osteopetrosis is a condition characterized by abnormal thickening and hardening of bone and abnormal fragility of the bones. As such, PRO4425 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be beneficial for the treatment of osteopetrosis or other osteo-related diseases. On the other hand, inhibitors or antagonists of PRO4425 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing.

48.35. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA59770-2652 (UNQ2426) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO4985 polypeptides (designated as DNA59770-2652) (UNQ2426) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: XM_203978 PREDICTED: Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA 5330417C22 gene (5330417C22Rik); protein reference: XP_203978 RIKEN cDNA 5330417C22 gene [Mus musculus]; the human gene sequence reference: NM_020775 Homo sapiens maba1 (KIAA1324); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: NP_065826 maba1 [Homo sapiens].

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA 5330417C22 gene, ortholog of human maba1. Aliases include KIAA1324 and RP11-352P4.1.

Maba1 is a putative integral plasma membrane protein, consisting of a signal peptide, a large extracellular region containing a keratin/high sulfur B2 protein (B2) domain, a transmembrane segment, and a short cytoplasmic C-terminus. Proteins with B2 domains include the keratin/high sulfur B2 family of proteins, which function as components of hair fibers synthesized by differentiating hair cells (Mitsui et al, Gene 208(2):123-9 (1998); Rogers

et al, J Biol Chem 276(22):19440-51 (2001); Shibuya et al, Genomics 83(4):679-93 (2004)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	18	43	30	91
Expected	22.75	45.5	22.75	91

Chi-Sq.= 0.52 Significance= 0.7710516 (hom/n)= 0.26 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession XM_203978.4).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skeletal muscle, bone, heart, adipose, blood, banded heart, aortic tree, MG 5 week virgin, MG mature virgin, MG 3 day post-partum (lactating), MG 3 day post-weaning (early involution), and MG 7 day post-weaning (late involution).

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.35.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA59770-2652 (UNQ2426)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human maba1 resulted in defective spermatogenesis in male (-/-) mice. Microscopic analysis revealed defective spermatogenesis in the testis and hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus of the homozygous mutant mice, consistent with the infertility noted in the male homozygous mutant clinically. The (-/-) mice also exhibited decreased body fat. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Pathology

Microscopic: The male (-/-) mice exhibited moderate diffuse defective spermatogenesis in the testes and hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus. The male (-/-) mice exhibited a late-stage defect in spermatogenesis resulting in failure to develop beyond the round spermatid stage. The spermatocytes exhibited large rounded heads and large cytoplasmic droplets.

Gene Expression: LacZ activity was not detected in the panel of tissues by immunohistochemical analysis.

(c) Body Diagnostics

Fertility: The male (-/-) mouse produced no pups after 60 days of breeding and 4 matings with female (+/+) mice. The mouse appeared healthy, and a penile erection could be induced by abdominal pressure.

Bone Metabolism: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Results:

DEXA: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean percent total body fat and total fat mass when compared with the levels for their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Mutant (-/-) mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO4985 polypeptides show a phenotype consistent with tissue wasting diseases (decreased total body fat (%) and fat mass (g)) or abnormal lipid metabolism. Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO4985 polypeptides or its encoding gene would mimic these metabolic and developmental related effects. On the other hand, PRO4985 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the prevention and/or treatment of such metabolic disorders and for normal male reproductive development.

48.36. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA80135-2655 (UNQ2429) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO4989 polypeptides (designated as DNA80135-2655) (UNQ2429) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_153542 ACCESSION:NM_153542 NID: gi 23956307 ref NM_153542.1 Mus musculus hypothetical protein MGC25719 (MGC25719); protein reference: Q8CI70 ACCESSION:Q8CI70 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Leucine rich repeat containing 20; the human gene sequence reference: NM_018205 ACCESSION:NM_018205 NID: gi 8922643 ref NM_018205.1 Homo sapiens hypothetical protein FLJ10751 (FLJ10751); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q8TCA0 ACCESSION:Q8TCA0 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Hypothetical protein FLJ37415.

The mouse gene of interest is Lrrc20 (leucine rich repeat containing 20), ortholog of human LRRC20. Aliases include MGC25719, cDNA sequence BC036304, FLJ10751, and FLJ10844.

LRRC20 is a putative extracellular protein of 184 amino acids, containing leucine-rich repeats (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd}

/C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	21	40	23	84
Expected	21	42	21	84

Chi-Sq.= 1.86 Significance= 0.39455372 (hom/n)= 0.26 Avg. Litter Size= 10

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_153542.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except bone and adipose.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.36.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA80135-2655 (UNQ2429)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human leucine rich repeat containing 20 (LRRC20) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibited decreased anxiety during open filed testing. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Open field test:

Several targets of known drugs have exhibited phenotypes in the open field test. These include knockouts of the seratonin transporter, the dopamine transporter (Giros et al., Nature. 1996 Feb 15;379(6566):606-12), and the GABA receptor (Homanics et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1997 Apr 15;94(8):4143-8). An automated open-field assay was customized to address changes related to affective state and exploratory patterns related to

learning. First, the field (40 X 40 cm) was selected to be relatively large for a mouse, thus designed to pick up changes in locomotor activity associated with exploration. In addition, there were 4 holes in the floor to allow for nose-poking, an activity specifically related to exploration. Several factors were also designed to heighten the affective state associated with this test. The open-field test is the first experimental procedure in which the mice are tested, and the measurements that were taken were the subjects' first experience with the chamber. In addition, the open-field was brightly lit. All these factors will heighten the natural anxiety associated with novel and open spaces. The pattern and extent of exploratory activity, and especially the center-to-total distance traveled ratio, may then be able to discern changes related to susceptibility to anxiety or depression. A large arena (40 cm x 40 cm, VersaMax animal activity monitoring system from AccuScan Instruments) with infrared beams at three different levels was used to record rearing, hole poke, and locomotor activity. The animal was placed in the center and its activity was measured for 20 minutes. Data from this test was analyzed in five, 4-minute intervals. The total distance traveled (cm), vertical movement number (rearing), number of hole pokes, and the center to total distance ratio were recorded.

The propensity for mice to exhibit normal habituation responses to a novel environment is assessed by determining the overall change in their horizontal locomotor activity across the 5 time intervals. This calculated slope of the change in activity over time is determined using normalized, rather than absolute, total distance traveled. The slope is determined from the regression line through the normalized activity at each of the 5 time intervals. Normal habituation is represented by a negative slope value.

Results:

The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased median sum time and distance in-center during open field testing when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, suggesting a decreased anxiety-like response in the mutants.

The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased median sum time in the center area when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates, which is indicative of a decreased anxiety-like response in the mutants. Thus, knockout mice demonstrated a phenotype consistent with depression, generalized anxiety disorders, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders and/or bipolar disorders. Thus, PRO4989 polypeptides and agonists thereof would be useful for the treatment or amelioration of the symptoms associated with depressive disorders.

48.37. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA92929-2534-1 (UNQ2456) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO5737 polypeptides (designated as DNA92929-2534-1) (UNQ2456) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_153511 ACCESSION:NM_153511 NID: gi 23943829 ref NM_153511.1 Mus musculus interleukin 1 family, member 9 (Il1f9); protein reference: Q8R460 ACCESSION:Q8R460 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Interleukin 1 family member 9 (IL-1F9); the human gene sequence reference: NM_019618 Homo sapiens interleukin 1 family, member 9 (IL1F9); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9NZH8 ACCESSION:Q9NZH8 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Interleukin 1 family member 9 (IL-1F9) (Interleukin-1 homolog 1) (IL- 1H1) (Interleukin-1 epsilon) (IL-1 epsilon) (IL-1 related protein 2) (IL-1RP2).

The mouse gene of interest is Il1f9 (interleukin 1 family, member 9), ortholog of human IL1F9. Aliases

include IL-1F9, IL1E, IL1H1, IL-1H1, IL1RP2, IL-1RP2, IL-1-epsilon, IL-1(EPSILON), interleukin-1 epsilon, IL-1 related protein 2, interleukin-1 homolog 1, and interleukin 1-related protein 2.

IL1F9 is a secreted protein that functions as a ligand for receptor IL1RL2, activating nuclear factor kappaB. IL1F9 is expressed in epithelia from a variety of tissues, such as skin, lung, stomach and esophagus, and is induced by tumor necrosis factor-alpha and by interferon-gamma in keratinocytes. IL1F9 likely plays a role in immune function and inflammation (Debets et al, J Immunol 167(3):1440-6 (2001); Kumar et al, J Biol Chem 275(14):10308-14 (2000); Towne et al, J Biol Chem 279(14):13677-88 (2004)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	17	39	21	77
Expected	19.25	38.5	19.25	77

Chi-Sq.= 1.41 Significance= 0.4941086 (hom/n)= 0.28 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_153511.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skeletal muscle and adipose.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.37.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA92929-2534-1 (UNQ2456)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human interleukin 1 family, member 9 (IL1F9) resulted in the mutant (-/-) mice exhibiting decreased lean body mass. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Expression

UNQ2456 is upregulated in squamous cell carcinoma or dysplasia (in head and neck); squamous cell carcinoma (in lung); and hyperplasia of adenoid tonsils. UNQ2456 is also upregulated in psoriasis. [See EXAMPLES 54 and 55 for protocol]

(c) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean lean body mass when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Mutant (-/-) mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO5737 polypeptides show a phenotype consistent with tissue wasting diseases (decreased lean body mass). Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO5737 polypeptides or its encoding gene would mimic these metabolic related effects. On the other hand, PRO5737 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the prevention and/or treatment of such metabolic disorders as cachexia or other tissue wasting diseases.

48.38. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA108912-2680 (UNQ2500) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO5800 polypeptides (designated as DNA108912-2680) (UNQ2500) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_023304 ACCESSION:NM_023304 NID: gi 12963626 ref NM_023304.1 Mus musculus fibroblast growth factor 22 (Fgf22); protein reference: Q9ESS2 ACCESSION:Q9ESS2 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR-22 PRECURSOR (FGF-22); the human gene sequence reference: NM_020637 ACCESSION:NM_020637 NID: gi 10190671 ref NM_020637.1 Homo sapiens fibroblast growth factor 22 (FGF22); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9HCT0 ACCESSION:Q9HCT0 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR-22 PRECURSOR (FGF-22).

The mouse gene of interest is Fgf22 (fibroblast growth factor 22), ortholog of human FGF22. Aliases

include FGF-22 and 2210414E06Rik.

FGF22 is a secreted protein that functions as a signal-transducing ligand. The protein consists of a signal peptide and a fibroblast growth factor (FGF) domain and is capable of binding with FGF receptor 2 (Umemori et al,Cell 118(2):257-70 (2004); Boilly et al., Cytokine Growth Factor Rev 11(4):295-302 (2000); Eriksson et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 88(8):3441-5 (1991); Murzin et al., J Mol Biol 223(2):531-43 (1992)). FGF22 is expressed in skin epithelium and the inner root sheath of the hair follicle, where it likely plays a role in hair development and cutaneous development and repair (Nakatake et al, Biochim Biophys Acta 1517(3):460-3 (2001); Beyer et al, Exp Cell Res 287(2):228-36 (2003)); Wilkie et al, Curr Biol 5(5):500-7 (1995)). FGF22 is also expressed in tongue and in brain, where it plays a role in presynaptic organization (Umemori et al, Cell 118(2):257-70 (2004)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	19	34	16	69
Expected	17.25	34.5	17.25	69

Chi-Sq.= 2.31 Significance= 0.31505755 (hom/n)= 0.25 Avg. Litter Size= 10

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_023304.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in brain, spinal cord, eye, and thymus among 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.38.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA108912-2680 (UNQ2500)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human fibroblast growth factor 22 (FGF22) resulted in a decreased percentage of natural killer (NK) cells in the peripheral blood of (-/-) mice. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following test was performed:

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACS Calibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

FACS3: The (-/-) mice exhibited an altered distribution of leukocyte subsets in the peripheral blood, characterized by a decreased mean percentage of natural killer cells when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In summary, the FACS results indicate that the homozygous mutant mice have an impaired immune system, especially in view of the decreased mean percentage of natural killer cells which is an indicator of a negative phenotype associated with knocking out the DNA108912-2680 gene which encodes PRO5800 polypeptides. Natural killer cells are the first line of defense to viral infection since these cells have been implicated in viral immunity and in defense against tumors. Natural killer cells or NK cells act as effectors in antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity and have been identified by their ability to kill certain lymphoid tumor cell lines *in vitro* without the need for prior immunization or activation. However, their known function in host defense is in the early phases of infection with several intracellular pathogens, particularly herpes viruses. Thus, PRO5800 polypeptides and agonists thereof would be important for a healthy immune system and would be useful in stimulating the immune system particularly during viral infections.

48.39. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA100276-2684 (UNQ2504) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO5993 polypeptides (designated as DNA100276-2684) (UNQ2504) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference:AF358257 ACCESSION:AF358257 NID:17529688 Mus musculus Mus musculus C21orf63 protein (C21orf63); protein reference: P58659 ACCESSION:P58659 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). PROTEIN C21ORF63 HOMOLOG PRECURSOR; the human gene sequence reference: NM_058187 Homo sapiens chromosome 21 open reading frame 63 (C21orf63); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: P58658 ACCESSION:P58658 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). PROTEIN C21ORF63 PRECURSOR (PROTEIN PRED34) (SUE21).

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA 4931408A02 gene, ortholog of human C21orf63 (chromosome 21 open reading frame 63). Aliases include 1700092M14Rik, B18, SUE21, and PRED34.

C21orf63 is a putative plasma membrane protein (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)) that may function as a cell adhesion molecule or signal-transducing receptor. The protein contains two extracellular galactose-binding lectin domains (PFAM accession PF02140), a transmembrane segment, and a 100-amino acid cytoplasmic segment.

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I

phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	17	45	24	86
Expected	21.5	43	21.5	86

Chi-Sq.= 1.16 Significance= 0.5598984 (hom/n)= 0.27 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession AF358257).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skeletal muscle and bone.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.39.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA100276-2684 (UNQ2504)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

UNQ2504, DNA100276 Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human chromosome 21 open reading frame 63 (C21orf63) resulted in resistance to the pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride in (-/-) mice. The homozygous mutant mice exhibited resistance to the dilating drug used during fundus examination when compared with that of their wild-type littermates and the historical mean. In addition, the mutant (-/-) mice showed decreased lean body mass and decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Results:

DEXA: The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean lean body mass when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Mutant (-/-) mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO5993 polypeptides show a phenotype consistent with tissue wasting diseases (decreased lean body mass). Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO5993 polypeptides or its encoding gene would mimic these metabolic related effects. On the other hand, PRO5993 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the prevention and/or treatment of such metabolic disorders as cachexia or other tissue wasting diseases.

(c) Cardiovascular Phenotypic Analysis:

In the area of cardiovascular biology, phenotypic testing was performed to identify potential targets for the treatment of cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders. One such phenotypic test included optic fundus photography and angiography to determine the retinal arteriovenous ratio (A/V ratio) in order to flag various eye abnormalities. An abnormal A/V ratio signals such systemic diseases or disorders that may be related to the vascular disease of hypertension (and any disease that causes hypertension, e.g. atherosclerosis), diabetes or other ocular diseases corresponding to ophthalmological disorders. Such eye abnormalities may include but are not limited to the following: retinal abnormality is retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, restenosis, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous were tested in this assay. Optic fundus photography was performed on conscious animals using a Kowa Genesis small animal fundus camera modified according to Hawes and coauthors (Hawes et al., 1999 Molecular Vision 1999; **5**:22). Intra-peritoneal injection of fluorescein permitted the acquisition of direct light fundus images and fluorescent angiograms for each examination. In addition to direct ophthalmological changes, this test can detect retinal changes associated with systemic diseases such as diabetes and atherosclerosis or other retinal abnormalities. Pictures were provided of the optic fundus under normal light. The angiographic pictures allowed examination of the arteries and veins of the eye. In addition an artery to vein (A/V) ratio was determined for the eye.

Ophthalmology analysis was performed on generated F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny using the protocol described above. Specifically, the A/V ratio was measured and calculated according to the fundus images with Kowa COMIT+ software. This test takes color photographs through a dilated pupil: the images help in detecting and classifying many diseases. The artery to vein ratio (A/V) is the ratio of the artery diameter to the vein diameter (measured before the bifurcation of the vessels). Many diseases will influence the ratio, i.e., diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, papilledema, optic atrophy or other eye abnormalities such as retinal degeneration (known as retinitis pigmentosa) or retinal dysplasia, vision problems or blindness. Thus, phenotypic observations which result in an increased artery-to-vein ratio in homozygous (-/-) and heterozygous (+/-) mutant

progeny compared to wild-type (+/+) littermates would be indicative of such pathological conditions.

Results:

Fundus: The (-/-) mice exhibited resistance to the pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride. Only 4 males were examined; of these, only two images are interpretable; the pupils did not dilate normally in these animals. Two images show only cloudiness. One of the animals had cloudiness on fundus exam and was also reported to have "white spots" on the eyes. Functional observation battery testing resulted in one wild-type (+/+) mouse and two homozygous (-/-) mice having noted eye changes including small squinty eyes; one (-/-) mouse showed white spots on squinty eyes. The (-/-) mice exhibited body tremors and reduced exploratory behavior. Thus, the mutant (-/-) mice examined showed some retinal abnormalities which could be related to corneal changes and/or cataract formation..

(d) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Hot Plate Testing

Test Description: The hot plate test for nociception is carried out by placing each mouse on a small enclosed 55° C hot plate. Latency to a hindlimb response (lick, shake, or jump) is recorded, with a maximum time on the hot plate of 30 sec. Each animal is tested once.

Results:

Hot Plate: The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased latency to respond, suggesting an increased sensitivity to acute pain in the mutants.

48.40. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA96860-2700 (UNQ2524) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO6017 polypeptides (designated as DNA96860-2700) (UNQ2524) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: XM_356118 PREDICTED: Mus musculus gene model 1109, (NCBI)

(Gm1109); protein reference: XP_356118 PREDICTED: similar to G-protein coupled receptor 114 [Mus musculus]; the human gene sequence reference: NM_153837 ACCESSION:NM_153837 NID: gi 24475870 ref NM_153837.1 Homo sapiens G protein-coupled receptor 114 (GPR114); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: NP_722579 G-protein coupled receptor 114 [Homo sapiens] gi|22749621|gb|AAH32401.1| G-protein coupled receptor 114 [Homo sapiens].

The mouse gene of interest is Gpr114 (G protein-coupled receptor 114), ortholog of human GPR114. Aliases include PGR27 and Gm1109.

GPR114 is a G protein-coupled receptor of the secretin family (Fredriksson et al, FEBS Lett 531(3):407-14 (2002); Bjarnadottir et al, Genomics 84(1):23-33 (2004)). Members of this family generally consist of a large N-terminal segment, a G protein-coupled receptor proteolytic site (GPS) domain (SMART accession SM00303), and a secretin family seven-transmembrane receptor domain (Pfam accession PF00002). Secretin family G protein-coupled receptors include secretin, calcitonin, and vasoactive intestinal peptide receptors, which activate adenyl cyclase or phospholipase C (Pfam accession PF00002).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	19	38	17	74
Expected	18.5	37	18.5	74

Chi-Sq.= 1.16 Significance= 0.5598984 (hom/n)= 0.24 Avg. Litter Size= 10

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 4 through 7 were targeted (NCBI accession XM_356118.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except brain; lung; liver; skeletal muscle; bone; stomach, small intestine, and colon; and adipose.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.40.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA96860-2700 (UNQ2524)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human G protein-coupled receptor 114 (GPR114) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting decreased lean body mass and decreased bone mineral density measurements. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

DEXA: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean lean body mass when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean. The male (-/-) mice also exhibited decreased mean bone mineral content and density-related measurements.

Micro CT: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean femoral mid-shaft cross-sectional area when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Mutant (-/-) mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO6017 polypeptides show a phenotype consistent with tissue wasting diseases (decreased lean body mass). Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO6017 polypeptides or its encoding gene would mimic these metabolic related effects. On the other hand, PRO6017 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the prevention and/or treatment of such metabolic disorders as cachexia or other tissue wasting diseases.

In addition, the (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA exhibited decreased bone measurements and decreased body mass measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. In addition, the decreased lean body mass is indicative of a metabolic disorder related to growth retardation and tissue wasting disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO6017 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis in addition to normal growth development. In addition, PRO6017 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO6017 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone

disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.41. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA96883-2745 (UNQ2784) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO7174 polypeptides (designated as DNA96883-2745) (UNQ2784) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference:NM_199222 Mus musculus cDNA sequence BC020188 (BC020188); protein reference:Q8VCD3 ACCESSION:Q8VCD3 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). ERGIC-53-like protein precursor (Lectin, mannose-binding 1 like); the human gene sequence reference: NM_021819 ACCESSION:NM_021819 NID: gi 11141890 ref NM_021819.1 Homo sapiens lectin, mannose-binding, 1 like (LMAN1L); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9HAT1 ACCESSION:Q9HAT1 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). ERGIC-53-like protein precursor (Lectin, mannose-binding 1 like).

The mouse gene of interest is "cDNA sequence BC020188," ortholog of human LMAN1L (lectin, mannose-binding, 1 like). Aliases include ERGL, CPLX3, CPXIII, FLJ13993, ERGIC-53L, complexin III, and ERGIC-53-like protein.

LMAN1L is a putative type I membrane protein, containing a signal peptide, a leguminous lectin-like domain (Pfam accession PF03388), and a transmembrane segment. The protein likely functions as a cargo receptor or regulator of cargo receptor ERGIC-53 located in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER)-Golgi intermediate compartment. ERGIC-53 binds with mannose-containing glycoproteins and participates in the sorting and transfer of glycoproteins from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi complex (Yerushalmi et al, Gene 265(1-2):55-60 (2001); Hauri et al, Biochem Soc Symp 69:73-82 (2002); Schrag et al, Trends Biochem Sci 28(1):49-57 (2003)). Like ERGIC-53, LMAN1L is likely located in the ER-Golgi intermediate compartment; however, bioinformatic analyses suggest that LMAN1L is an extracellular protein (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)). LMAN1L is expressed in prostate, cardiac atrium, salivary gland, spleen, and central nervous system and is likely to play a role in glycoprotein folding and secretion (Yerushalmi et al, Gene 265(1-2):55-60 (2001); Hauri et al, Biochem Soc Symp 69:73-82 (2002); Schrag et al, Trends Biochem Sci 28(1):49-57 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	19	24	15	58
Expected	14.5	29	14.5	58

Chi-Sq.= 1.76 Significance= 0.4147829 (hom/n)= 0.26 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 2 through 4 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_021819.1 [human]).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected only in eye and spleen among the 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.41.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA96883-2745 (UNQ2784)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human lectin, mannose-binding, 1 like (LMAN1L) resulted in increased serum glucose as well as increased mean serum cholesterol levels in both (+/-) and (-/-) mice. Urinalysis showed increased urobilinogen levels. The mutant (-/-) mice exhibited extramedullary hematopoiesis. The mutant (-/-) mice also exhibited numerous immunological abnormalities. Circadian testing showed decreased ambulation counts or hypoactivity in the (-/-) mice. The mutant (-/-) mice also showed decreased trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Expression

GeneLogic expression patterns showed high tissue expression in lymph and prostate. A specific signal was observed in the spleen by ISH. Signal strength was as strong as that observed in prostate carcinoma and was selective of the broad marginal zones of B cell splenic follicles. UNQ2784 expression and knockout phenotype supports a role in B cell function. [See EXAMPLES 57 for protocol]

(c) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley &

Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Hematology Analysis:

Test Description: Blood tests are carried out by Abbott's Cell-Dyn 3500R, an automated hematology analyzer. Some of its features include a five-part WBC differential. 'Patient' reports can cover over 22 parameters in all.

Results:

Hematology: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean platelet count when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, mutant mice deficient in the DNA96883-2745 gene resulted in a phenotype related to coagulation disorders. In this regard, inhibitors or antagonists of PRO7174 polypeptides would be useful in treating disorders related to abnormal blood coagulation such as hemophilia.

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on 2 wild type and 6 homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACSCalibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACSCalibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

Tissue Specific FACS-Project: The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased T cell:B cell ratio in lymph node when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates. The (-/-) mice also exhibited increased percentages of B220+ CD38 Low IgM- and TCRbeta+ CD38+ cells in Peyer's patches. In addition, mild-moderate extramedullary hematopoiesis was reported in four homozygous (-/-) mice.

These observations indicate that there is a change of B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches. Also, an increase in B cell number in lymph nodes was observed. Thus, it appears that PRO7174 polypeptides acts as a negative regulator for B cell production and a positive regulator for T cell production.

(d) Phenotypic Analysis: Cardiology

In the area of cardiovascular biology, targets were identified herein for the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary artery diseases, dyslipidemias such as high cholesterol (hypercholesterolemia)and elevated serum triglycerides (hypertriglyceridemia), diabetes and/or obesity. The phenotypic tests included the measurement of serum cholesterol and triglycerides.

Blood Lipids

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. High cholesterol levels and increased triglyceride blood levels are recognized risk factors in the development of cardiovascular disease and/or diabetes. Measuring blood lipids facilitates the finding of biological switches that regulate blood lipid levels. Inhibition of factors which elevate blood lipid levels may be useful for reducing the risk for cardiovascular disease. In these blood chemistry tests, measurements were recorded using the COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche).

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The male (+/-) and (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum cholesterol when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

As summarized above, the (+/-) and (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum cholesterol levels when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. Thus, mutant mice deficient in the PRO7174 gene may serve as a model for cardiovascular disease. PRO7174 polypeptides or its encoding gene would be useful in regulating blood lipids such as cholesterol. Thus, PRO7174 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the treatment of such cardiovascular diseases as hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary diseases, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes and/or obesity.

(e) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry/Urinalysis

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In addition to measuring blood glucose levels the following blood chemistry tests are also routinely performed: Alkaline Phosphatase; Alanine Amino-Transferase; Albumin; Bilirubin; Phosphorous; Creatinine; BUN = Blood Urea Nitrogen; Calcium; Uric Acid; Sodium; Potassium; and Chloride. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes glucose tolerance tests to measure insulin sensitivity and changes in glucose metabolism. Abnormal glucose tolerance test results may indicate but may not be limited to the following disorders or conditions: Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2, Syndrome X, various cardiovascular diseases and/or obesity.

Results:

Both the male and female (+/-) and (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum glucose levels (~ 2SD above the historic mean) compared to their wild-type (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, the mutant (+/-) and (-/-) mice exhibited hyperglycemia which is associated with an altered glucose metabolism or diabetes. PRO7174 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in maintaining normal glucose levels/metabolism and possibly useful in the treatment of diabetes.

In addition to the elevated mean serum glucose levels in the heterozygous and homozygous mice, the male and female mutant mice also showed grossly elevated levels of urinary urobilinogen (~20 fold increase in two out of four heterozygous (+/-) mice and 3 out of 4 homozygous (-/-) mice). Serum bilirubin was normal. These results could be a function of an abnormal urine possibly associated with kidney dysfunction.

(f) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Circadian Test Description:

Female mice are individually housed at 4 pm on the first day of testing in 48.2 cm x 26.5 cm home cages and administered food and water ad libitum. Animals are exposed to a 12-hour light/dark cycle with lights turning on at 7 am and turning off at 7 pm. The system software records the number of beam interruptions caused by the animal's movements, with beam breaks automatically divided into ambulations. Activity is recorded in 60, one-hour intervals during the three-day test. Data generated are displayed by median activity levels recorded for each hour (circadian rhythm) and median total activity during each light/dark cycle (locomotor activity) over the three-day testing period.

Results:

The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased ambulatory counts (hypoactivity) during the 1-hour habituation period and both light periods of home-cage activity testing when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean. These results are consistent with lethargy or depressive disorders. Antagonists

or inhibitors of PRO7174 polypeptides or the PRO7174 encoding gene would be expected to mimic this behavior. Likewise, PRO7174 polypeptides or agonists thereof, would be useful in the treatment of such neurological disorders including depressive disorders or other decreased anxiety-like symptoms such as lethargy, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders.

(g) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Bone microCT Analysis:

Procedure: MicroCT was also used to get very sensitive measurements of BMD. One vertebra and 1 femur were taken from a cohort of 4 wild type and 8 homozygous mice. Measurements were taken of lumbar 5 vertebra trabecular bone volume, trabecular thickness, connectivity density and midshaft femur total bone area and cortical thickness. The μCT40 scans provided detailed information on bone mass and architecture. Multiple bones were placed into sample holders and scanned automatically. Instrument software was used to select regions of interest for analysis. Trabecular bone parameters were analyzed in the fifth lumbar vertebrae (LV5) at 16 micrometer resolution and cortical bone parameters were analyzed in the femur midshaft at a resolution of 20 micrometers.

Results:

Micro CT: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number, and connectivity density when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

The (-/-) mice analyzed by Micro CT analysis exhibited decreased bone measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal and decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO7174 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition, PRO7174 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO7174 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone

metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.42. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA136110-2763 (UNQ3003) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO9744 polypeptides (designated as DNA136110-2763) (UNQ3003) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_022416 Mus musculus serine/threonine kinase 32B (Stk32b); protein reference: Q9JJX8 Q9JJX8 Q9JJX8 SERINE/THREONINE PROTEIN KINASE; the human gene sequence reference: NM_018401 Homo sapiens serine/threonine kinase 32B (STK32B); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9NY57 Q9NY57 Q9NY57 SERINE/THREONINE PROTEIN KINASE.

The mouse gene of interest is Stk32b (serine/threonine kinase 32B), ortholog of human STK32B. Aliases include STKG6, Stk32, YANK2, 2510009F08Rik, HSA250839, and serine threonine kinase 32.

STK32B is a putative cytosolic serine/threonine protein kinase, containing a serine/threonine protein kinase catalytic domain (SMART accession SM00220). Bioinformatic analysis suggests that STK32B may be an extracellular protein (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	15	38	19	72
Expected	18	36	18	72

Chi-Sq.= 0.44 Significance= 0.8025188 (hom/n)= 0.25 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 3 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_022416.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except spleen, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, bone, adipose, asthmatic lung, LPS liver, blood, aortic tree and skin fibroblast.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.42.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA136110-2763 (UNQ3003)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human serine/threonine kinase 32B (STK32B) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting increased mean serum triglyceride levels. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Phenotypic Analysis: Cardiology

In the area of cardiovascular biology, targets were identified herein for the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary artery diseases, dyslipidemias such as high cholesterol

(hypercholesterolemia)and elevated serum triglycerides (hypertriglyceridemia), diabetes and/or obesity. The phenotypic tests included the measurement of serum cholesterol and triglycerides.

Blood Lipids

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. High cholesterol levels and increased triglyceride blood levels are recognized risk factors in the development of cardiovascular disease and/or diabetes. Measuring blood lipids facilitates the finding of biological switches that regulate blood lipid levels. Inhibition of factors which elevate blood lipid levels may be useful for reducing the risk for cardiovascular disease. In these blood chemistry tests, measurements were recorded using the COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche).

Results:

Blood Chemistry: Both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum triglyceride levels when compared with those of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

As summarized above, the (-/-) mice exhibited notably increased mean serum triglyceride levels when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. Thus, mutant mice deficient in the PRO9744 gene may serve as a model for cardiovascular disease. PRO9744 polypeptides or its encoding gene would be useful in regulating blood lipids such as triglycerides. Thus, PRO9744 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the treatment of such cardiovascular diseases as hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary diseases, hypertriglyceridemia, diabetes and/or obesity.

48.43. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA108725-2766 (UNQ3023) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO9821 polypeptides (designated as DNA108725-2766) (UNQ3023) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_177139 Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA E130115E03 gene (E130115E03Rik); protein reference:Q8BPP5 ACCESSION:Q8BPP5 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Protein UNQ3023/PRO9821 precursor; the human gene sequence reference: NM_194317 Homo sapiens hypothetical protein MGC52057 (MGC52057); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q86Y78 ACCESSION:Q86Y78 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Protein UNQ3023/PRO9821 precursor.

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA E130115E03 gene, ortholog of human hypothetical protein MGC52057.

Hypothetical protein MGC52057 is a putative extracellular protein (Clark et al, Genome Res 13(10):2265-70 (2003)) consisting of a signal peptide and an Ly-6 antigen/uPA receptor-like (LU) domain (SMART accession SM00134). Proteins with similar domain organization include CD59 antigen, which protects cells from complement-mediated lysis, and LY6D, which is involved in cell-cell adhesion in keratinocytes (Brakenhoff et al, J Cell Biol 129(6):1677-89 (1995); Clayton et al, Eur J Immunol 33(2):522-31 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I

phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	26	29	17	72
Expected	18	36	18	72

Chi-Sq.= 4.35 Significance= 0.11360816 (hom/n)= 0.22 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_177139.3).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skeletal muscle, adipose, and LPS liver.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.43.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA108725-2766 (UNQ3023)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human hypothetical protein MGC52057 resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting decreased bone mineral content and bone mineral density measurements. UNQ3023 is an unknown protein and has no immunological phenotype in the (-/-) mice. However, UNQ3023 appears to have a UPAR_LY6 domain in the ECD similar to that in CD59 which is important in the complement pathway. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Results:

DEXA: Both the male and female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased bone mineral content, BMC/LBM index and total body bone mineral density measurements when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

The (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA analysis exhibited decreased bone measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO9821 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis. In addition, PRO9821 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO9821 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.44. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA129332-2775 (UNQ3037) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO9852 polypeptides (designated as DNA129332-2775) (UNQ3037) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference:NM_145937 ACCESSION:NM_145937 NID: gi 22122360 ref NM_145937.1 Mus musculus EST AI463102 (AI463102); protein reference: Q8R0F3 ACCESSION:Q8R0F3 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Sulfatase modifying factor 1 precursor (C-alpha-formlyglycine- generating enzyme 1); the human gene sequence reference: NM_182760 Homo sapiens sulfatase modifying factor 1 (SUMF1); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q8NBK3 ACCESSION:Q8NBK3 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Sulfatase modifying factor 1 precursor (C-alpha-formyglycine- generating enzyme 1).

The mouse gene of interest is Sumf1 (sulfatase modifying factor 1), ortholog of human SUMF1. Aliases include FGE, MGC39076, EST AI463102, and C-alpha-formylglycine-generating enzyme.

SUMF1 is an enzyme in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum that catalyzes the conversion of cysteine to C-alpha-formylglycine in the catalytic site of various sulfatases, such as GALNS (galactosamine [N-acetyl]-6-sulfate sulfatase), ARSA (arylsulfatase A), STS (steroid sulfatase [microsomal], arylsulfatase C, isozyme S), and ARSE (arylsulfatase E [chondrodysplasia punctata 1]). This post-translational modification is required for enzymatic activity of these sulfatases. SUMF1 is expressed in a number of tissues, including heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, and pancreas as well as in skin fibroblasts. Mutations in SUMF1 can cause multiple sulfatase deficiency, a lysosomal storage disorder (OMIM 272200) (Cosma et al, Cell 113(4):421-2 (2003); Dierks et al, Cell 113(4):435-44 (2003); Cosma et al, Hum Mutat 23(6):576-81 (2004); Preusser-Kunze et al, J Biol Chem 280(15):14900-10 (2005)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	23	42	8	73
Expected	18.25	36.5	18.25	73

Chi-Sq.= 13.92 Significance= 9.490965E-4 (hom/n)= 0.12 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_145937.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.44.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA129332-2775 (UNQ3037)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human sulfatase modifying factor 1 (SUMF1) resulted in reduced viability and a lysosomal storage disease in (-/-) mice. Genetic data indicate that this mutation resulted in reduced viability of the homozygous mutant mice. No homozygous mutant mice underwent complete Level 1 testing. The female mutant mice available for partial analysis exhibited signs of growth retardation and blood chemistry, immunological, and neurological abnormalities. Microscopic analysis revealed a lysosomal storage disease in the mutants, characterized by macrophages distended by large intracytoplasmic vesicles in all tissues. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Pathology

Gross: The (-/-) mice exhibited several skeletal abnormalities, including convex sternum, vertebral kyphosis, shortened limbs.

Microscopic: The (-/-) mice exhibited a lysosomal storage disease, characterized by macrophages that were distended by large intracytoplasmic vacuoles in all tissues. The affected macrophages were most numerous in the red pulp of the spleen and lymph node sinuses, but diffusely within the bones of the skull and the epiphyses of long bones. Kupffer cells in the liver and glial cells (primarily microglia) in the brain and spinal cord were also distended by large cytoplasmic vacuoles. The large distended Kupffer cells bulged into and expanded the hepatic sinusoids. Some Ito cells also appeared to be hypertrophic. In the central nervous system, the affected microglial cells were most numerous in white tracts in the brain and spinal cord. Arterial (aortic) smooth muscle cells were frequently distended by clear cytoplasmic vacuoles. In the more severely affected mutants, distended cells replaced the normal marrow in the bones of the skull and surrounded and compressed the vestibulocochlear nerves. The lesions in long bones were most severe at the metaphyses, where there was often complete absence of osteoblasts and trabecular bone, and increased numbers of osteoclasts. At the epiphyses, normal cellular elements were replaced by large distended macrophages, loose pale staining extracellular matrix, and scattered detached chondrocytes. The normal maturation sequence of epiphyseal cartilage was completely disrupted, characterized by an absence of the normal columnar arrays of proliferating and hypertrophic chondrocytes. There was also reduced ossification of the epiphyseal cartilage template of long bones and dysarthrosis. The grossly evident skeletal abnormalities reflect the defective bone development and maturation.

Gene Expression: LacZ activity was not detected in the panel of tissues by immunohistochemical analysis.

(c) Immunology Phenotypic Analysis

Immune related and inflammatory diseases are the manifestation or consequence of fairly complex, often multiple interconnected biological pathways which in normal physiology are critical to respond to insult or injury, initiate repair from insult or injury, and mount innate and acquired defense against foreign organisms. Disease or

pathology occurs when these normal physiological pathways cause additional insult or injury either as directly related to the intensity of the response, as a consequence of abnormal regulation or excessive stimulation, as a reaction to self, or as a combination of these.

Though the genesis of these diseases often involves multistep pathways and often multiple different biological systems/pathways, intervention at critical points in one or more of these pathways can have an ameliorative or therapeutic effect. Therapeutic intervention can occur by either antagonism of a detrimental process/pathway or stimulation of a beneficial process/pathway.

T lymphocytes (T cells) are an important component of a mammalian immune response. T cells recognize antigens which are associated with a self-molecule encoded by genes within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). The antigen may be displayed together with MHC molecules on the surface of antigen presenting cells, virus infected cells, cancer cells, grafts, etc. The T cell system eliminates these altered cells which pose a health threat to the host mammal. T cells include helper T cells and cytotoxic T cells. Helper T cells proliferate extensively following recognition of an antigen -MHC complex on an antigen presenting cell. Helper T cells also secrete a variety of cytokines, i.e., lymphokines, which play a central role in the activation of B cells, cytotoxic T cells and a variety of other cells which participate in the immune response.

In many immune responses, inflammatory cells infiltrate the site of injury or infection. The migrating cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic as can be determined by histological examination of the affected tissues. Current Protocols in Immunology, ed. John E. Coligan, 1994, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Many immune related diseases are known and have been extensively studied. Such diseases include immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, immune mediated renal disease, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), psoriasis, and asthma), non-immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, infectious diseases, immunodeficiency diseases, neoplasia, and graft rejection, etc. In the area of immunology, targets were identified for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders.

In the area of immunology, targets have been identified herein for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders. Immune related diseases, in one instance, could be treated by suppressing the immune response. Using neutralizing antibodies that inhibit molecules having immune stimulatory activity would be beneficial in the treatment of immune-mediated and inflammatory diseases. Molecules which inhibit the immune response can be utilized (proteins directly or via the use of antibody agonists) to inhibit the immune response and thus ameliorate immune related disease.

The following tests were performed:

Hematology Analysis:

Test Description: Blood tests are carried out by Abbott's Cell-Dyn 3500R, an automated hematology analyzer. Some of its features include a five-part WBC differential. 'Patient' reports can cover over 22 parameters in all.

Results:

Hematology: The female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased hemoglobin, hematocrit, mean corpuscular volume, mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates and the historical means. The female (-/-) mice also exhibited an increased red cell distribution width.

The (-/-) mice exhibited a hemoglobin level, hematocrit and a decrease in corpuscular volume when compared with their (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

These results are related to a phenotype associated with anemia. Thus, PRO9852 polypeptides, agonists thereof or the encoding gene for PRO9852 polypeptides must be essential for normal red blood cell production and as such would be useful in the treatment of blood disorders associated with anemia or a low hematocrit.

Flourescence-activated cell-sorting (FACS) Analysis

Procedure:

FACS analysis of immune cell composition from peripheral blood was performed including CD4, CD8 and T cell receptor to evaluate T lymphocytes, CD19 for B lymphocytes, CD45 as a leukocyte marker and pan NK for natural killer cells. The FACS analysis was carried out on wild type and homozygous mice and included cells derived from thymus, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

In these studies, analyzed cells were isolated from thymus, peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow and lymph nodes. Flow cytometry was designed to determine the relative proportions of CD4 and CD8 positive T cells, B cells, NK cells and monocytes in the mononuclear cell population. A Becton-Dickinson FACS Calibur 3-laser FACS machine was used to assess immune status. For Phenotypic Assays and Screening, this machine records CD4+/CD8-, CD8+/CD4-, NK, B cell and monocyte numbers in addition to the CD4+/CD8+ ratio.

The mononuclear cell profile was derived by staining a single sample of lysed peripheral blood from each mouse with a panel of six lineage-specific antibodies: CD45 PerCP, anti-TCRb APC, CD4 PE, CD8 FITC, pan-NK PE, and CD19 FITC. The two FITC and PE labeled antibodies stain mutually exclusive cell types. The samples were analyzed using a Becton Dickinson FACS Calibur flow cytometer with CellQuest software.

Results:

FACS3: The (-/-) mice exhibited an altered distribution of leukocyte subsets in the peripheral blood, characterized by a decreased mean percentage of B cells and an increased mean percentage of CD8 cells when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

These results show that knockout (-/-) mice exhibit immunological abnormalities compared to their wild-type (+/+) littermates. Antagonists (inhibitors) of PRO9852 polypeptides would be expected to mimic this phenotype. PRO9852 polypeptides or agonists thereof appear to act as a negative regulator of T cell production and a positive regulator of B cell development and would be useful in the development or maturation of B cells which could then participate in fast immune responses.

Ovalbumin Challenge

Procedure: This assay was carried out on wild type mice and homozygous mice. Chicken ovalbumin (OVA) is a T-cell dependent antigen, which is commonly used as a model protein for studying antigen-specific immune responses in mice. OVA is non-toxic and inert and therefore will not cause harm to the animals even if no immune response is induced. The murine immune response to OVA has been well characterized, to the extent that the immunodominant peptides for eliciting T cell responses have been identified. Anti-OVA antibodies are detectable 8 to 10 days after immunization using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELIZA), and determination of different isotypes of antibodies gives further information on the complex processes that may lead to a deficient response in genetically engineered mice.

As noted above, this protocol assesses the ability of mice to raise an antigen-specific immune response.

Animals were injected IP with 50 mg of chicken ovalbumin emulsified in Complete Freund's Adjuvant and 14 days later the serum titer of anti-ovalbumin antibodies (IgM, IgG1 and IgG2 subclasses) was measured. The amount of OVA-specific antibody in the serum sample is proportional to the Optical Density (OD) value generated by an instrument that scans a 96-well sample plate. Data was collected for a set of serial dilutions of each serum sample.

Results of this challenge:

The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean serum IgG1 and IgG2a responses when compared with their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

In summary, the ovalbumin challenge studies indicate that knockout mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO9852 polypeptides exhibit immunological abnormalities when compared with their wild-type littermates. In particular, the mutant mice exhibited a decreased ability to elicit an immunological response when challenged with the T-cell dependent OVA antigen. Thus, PRO9852 polypeptides or agonists thereof, would be useful for stimulating the immune system (such as T cell proliferation) and would find utility in the cases wherein this effect would be beneficial to the individual such as in the case of leukemia, and other types of cancer, and in immunocompromised patients, such as AIDS sufferers. Accordingly, inhibitors (antagonists) of PRO9852 polypeptides would be useful for inhibiting the immune response and thus would be useful candidates for suppressing harmful immune responses, e.g. in the case of graft rejection or graft-versus-host diseases.

(d) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of wild type, heterozygous and homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Open field test:

Several targets of known drugs have exhibited phenotypes in the open field test. These include knockouts of the seratonin transporter, the dopamine transporter (Giros et al., Nature. 1996 Feb 15;379(6566):606-12), and the GABA receptor (Homanics et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1997 Apr 15;94(8):4143-8). An automated open-field assay was customized to address changes related to affective state and exploratory patterns related to learning. First, the field (40 X 40 cm) was selected to be relatively large for a mouse, thus designed to pick up

changes in locomotor activity associated with exploration. In addition, there were 4 holes in the floor to allow for nose-poking, an activity specifically related to exploration. Several factors were also designed to heighten the affective state associated with this test. The open-field test is the first experimental procedure in which the mice are tested, and the measurements that were taken were the subjects' first experience with the chamber. In addition, the open-field was brightly lit. All these factors will heighten the natural anxiety associated with novel and open spaces. The pattern and extent of exploratory activity, and especially the center-to-total distance traveled ratio, may then be able to discern changes related to susceptibility to anxiety or depression. A large arena (40 cm x 40 cm, VersaMax animal activity monitoring system from AccuScan Instruments) with infrared beams at three different levels was used to record rearing, hole poke, and locomotor activity. The animal was placed in the center and its activity was measured for 20 minutes. Data from this test was analyzed in five, 4-minute intervals. The total distance traveled (cm), vertical movement number (rearing), number of hole pokes, and the center to total distance ratio were recorded.

The propensity for mice to exhibit normal habituation responses to a novel environment is assessed by determining the overall change in their horizontal locomotor activity across the 5 time intervals. This calculated slope of the change in activity over time is determined using normalized, rather than absolute, total distance traveled. The slope is determined from the regression line through the normalized activity at each of the 5 time intervals. Normal habituation is represented by a negative slope value.

Results:

The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased median sum time and distance in-center during open field testing when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, suggesting a decreased anxiety-like response in the mutants.

A notable difference was observed during open field activity testing. The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased median sum time in the center area when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates, which is indicative of a decreased anxiety-like response in the mutants. Thus, knockout mice demonstrated a phenotype consistent with depression, generalized anxiety disorders, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders and/or bipolar disorders. Thus, PRO9852 polypeptides and agonists thereof would be useful for the treatment or amelioration of the symptoms associated with depressive disorders.

Functional Observational Battery (FOB) Test - Tail Suspension Testing:

The FOB is a series of situations applied to the animal to determine gross sensory and motor deficits. A subset of tests from the Irwin neurological screen that evaluates gross neurological function is used. In general, short-duration, tactile, olfactory, and visual stimuli are applied to the animal to determine their ability to detect and respond normally. These simple tests take approximately 10 minutes and the mouse is returned to its home cage at the end of testing.

Tail Suspension Testing:

The tail suspension test is a procedure that has been developed as a model for depressive-like behavior in rodents. In this particular setup, a mouse is suspended by its tail for 6 minutes, and in response the mouse will struggle to escape from this position. After a certain period of time the struggling of the mouse decreases and this is interpreted as a type of learned helplessness paradigm. Animals with invalid data (i.e. climbed their tail during the testing period) are excluded from analysis.

Results:

Tail Suspension2: The female (-/-) mice exhibited increased immobility time when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, suggesting an increased depressive-like response in the mutants.

Thus, knockout mice demonstrated a phenotype consistent with depression, generalized anxiety disorders, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders and/or bipolar disorders. Thus, PRO9852 polypeptides and agonists thereof would be useful for the treatment or amelioration of the symptoms associated with depressive disorders.

Prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex

Prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex occurs when a loud 120 decibel (dB) startle-inducing tone is preceded by a softer (prepulse) tone. The PPI paradigm consists of six different trial types (70 dB background noise, 120 dB alone, 74dB + 120 dB - pp4, 78 dB + 120 dB - pp8, 82 dB + 120 dB - pp12, and 90 dB+ 120 dB - pp20) each repeated in pseudo random order six times for a total of 36 trials. The max response to the stimulus (V max) is averaged for each trial type. Animals with a 120 dB average value equal to or below 100 are excluded from analysis. The percent that the prepulse inhibits the animal's response to the startle stimulus is calculated and graphed.

Results:

PPI: The (-/-) mice failed to exhibit a startle response, suggesting hearing impairment in the mutants. Therefore, prepulse inhibition could not be assessed.

Circadian Test Description:

Female mice are individually housed at 4 pm on the first day of testing in 48.2 cm x 26.5 cm home cages and administered food and water ad libitum. Animals are exposed to a 12-hour light/dark cycle with lights turning on at 7 am and turning off at 7 pm. The system software records the number of beam interruptions caused by the animal's movements, with beam breaks automatically divided into ambulations. Activity is recorded in 60, one-hour intervals during the three-day test. Data generated are displayed by median activity levels recorded for each hour (circadian rhythm) and median total activity during each light/dark cycle (locomotor activity) over the three-day testing period.

Results:

Circadian: The female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased ambulatory counts during the 1- and 12-hour habituation periods and all light/dark periods when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

These results are consistent with lethargy or depressive disorders. Antagonists or inhibitors of PRO9852 polypeptides or the PRO9852 encoding gene would be expected to mimic this behavior. Likewise, PRO9852 polypeptides or agonists thereof, would be useful in the treatment of such neurological disorders including depressive disorders or other decreased anxiety-like symptoms such as lethargy, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders.

Inverted Screen Testing:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of wild type, heterozygous and homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier

testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Inverted Screen Test Data:

The Inverted Screen is used to measure motor strength/coordination. Untrained mice were placed individually on top of a square (7.5 cm x 7.5 cm) wire screen which was mounted horizontally on a metal rod. The rod was then rotated 180 degrees so that the mice were on the bottom of the screens. The following behavioral responses were recorded over a 1 min testing session: fell off, did not climb, and climbed up.

Results:

Genotype	Ratio Fell Down	%	Ratio Climbed up	%
+/+ (n=8)	1/8	13	7/8	87.5
-/- (n=8)	5/8	63	0/8	0

WT Population Fell Down 3.62 Climbed Up 60.04

A motor strength deficit is apparent when there is a 50% point difference between (-/-) or (+/-) mice and (+/+) mice for the fell down response. 0/8 or 1/8 (-/-) or (+/-) mice not climbing indicates impaired motor coordination. 7/8 or 8/8(-/-) or (+/-) mice climbing up indicates enhanced motor coordination.

The Inverted Screen Test is designed to measure basic sensory & motor observations:

Among the 8 (-/-) mice analyzed, 5 fell off the inverted screen whereas only 1/8 (+/+) mice fell off. These results indicate an impaired motor strength in the mutants. These results are consistent with the observations in bone-related measurements as shown below.

(e) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In addition to measuring blood glucose levels the following blood chemistry tests are also routinely performed: Alkaline Phosphatase; Alanine Amino-Transferase; Albumin; Bilirubin; Phosphorous; Creatinine; BUN = Blood Urea Nitrogen; Calcium; Uric Acid; Sodium; Potassium; and Chloride. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes glucose tolerance tests to measure insulin sensitivity and changes in glucose metabolism. Abnormal glucose tolerance test results may indicate but may not be limited to the following disorders or conditions: Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2, Syndrome X, various cardiovascular diseases and/or obesity.

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The female (-/-) mice exhibited increased alkaline phosphatase, albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus, and potassium levels when compared with those of their (+/+) littermates and the historical means. These blood chemistry abnormalities are consistent with the reduced viability consequences when the PRO9852 encoding gene is knocked out in mice.

(f) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics

(1) Tissue Mass & Lean Body Mass Measurements - Dexa

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of wild type, heterozygous and homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in total tissue mass (TTM).

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI, i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs).

Body Measurements (Body Length & Weight):

Body Measurements : A measurement of body length and weight was performed at approximately 16 weeks of age.

Results:

Weight: The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean body weight when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Length: The 2 female (-/-) mice analyzed exhibited decreased mean body length when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

(2) Bone Metabolism: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of wild type, heterozygous and homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Results:

DEXA: The 2 female (-/-) mice available for analysis exhibited decreased total tissue mass, lean body mass, percent total body fat, total fat mass, and total body bone mineral content when compared with the historical means. However, the 2 female (+/+) mice also exhibited similarly decreased measurements.

Micro CT: No notable difference. However, no (-/-) mice were available for analysis.

Mutant (-/-) mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO9852 polypeptides show a phenotype consistent with growth retardation, marked by decreased body weight and length and tissue wasting diseases (decreased total body fat (%) and fat mass (g)). Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO9852 polypeptides or its encoding gene would mimic these metabolic and growth related effects. On the other hand, PRO9852 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the prevention and/or treatment of such metabolic disorders as diabetes or other tissue wasting

diseases.

In addition, the (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA exhibited decreased bone measurements and decreased body mass measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. In addition, the decreased mean total tissue mass and lean body mass is indicative of a metabolic disorder related to growth retardation and tissue wasting disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO9852 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis in addition to normal growth development. In addition, PRO9852 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO9852 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

These findings are consistent with the pathology report and the microscopic observations.

(g) Cardiology/Diagnostics - Blood Pressure

Description:

Systolic blood pressure is measured via a noninvasive tail-cuff method for four days on the Visitech BP-2000 Blood Pressure Analysis System. The blood pressure is measured ten times each day for four days. The four days are then averaged to obtain a mouse's conscious systolic blood pressure.

Results:

Blood Pressure: The 2 female (-/-) mice available for analysis exhibited increased mean systolic blood pressure when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean which is indicative of hypertension.

48.45. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA143076-2787 (UNQ3054) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO9873 polypeptides (designated as DNA143076-2787) (UNQ3054) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_020595 Mus musculus otoraplin (Otor); protein reference: Q9JIE3 ACCESSION:Q9JIE3 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Otoraplin precursor (Melanoma inhibitory activity-like protein); the human gene sequence reference:NM_020157 ACCESSION:NM_020157 NID: gi 21618345 ref NM_020157.2 Homo sapiens otoraplin (OTOR); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9NRC9 ACCESSION:Q9NRC9 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Otoraplin precursor (Fibrocyte-derived protein) (Melanoma inhibitory activity like protein).

The mouse gene of interest is Otor (otoraplin), ortholog of human OTOR. Aliases include Fdp, MIA, MIAL, CDRAP, fibrocyte-derived protein, and melanoma inhibitory activity-like protein.

OTOR is a secreted protein expressed primarily by the mesenchymal cell layer beneath sensory epithelium of the cochlea and vestibule of the inner ear. The protein consists of a signal peptide and an SH3 domain and undergoes post-translational modification, resulting in sulfation and covalent homodimerization (Rendtorff et al, Genomics 71(1):40-52 (2001); Stoll et al, Protein Sci 12(3):510-9 (2003); Robertson et al, Genomics 66(3):242-8 (2000)). OTOR may function as a component of extracellular matrix or as a signal-transducing ligand (Bosserhoff and Buettner, Histol Histopathol 17(1):289-300 (2002)). OTOR likely plays a role in periotic mesenchyme chondrogenesis, participating in formation of the otic capsule during development (Cohen-Salmon et al, J Biol

Chem 275(51):40036-41 (2000)). Mutations in OTOR may cause deafness (Cohen-Salmon et al, J Biol Chem 275(51):40036-41 (2000); Rendtorff et al, Genomics 71(1):40-52 (2001).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	20	30	29	79
Expected	19.75	39.5	19.75	79

Chi-Sq.= 0.81 Significance= 0.6669768 (hom/n)= 0.27 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_020595.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in brain, spinal cord, eye, and thymus among 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.45.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA143076-2787 (UNQ3054)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human otoraplin (OTOR) resulted in an increased anxiety-related response in male (-/-) mice. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier

testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Open field test:

Several targets of known drugs have exhibited phenotypes in the open field test. These include knockouts of the seratonin transporter, the dopamine transporter (Giros et al., Nature. 1996 Feb 15;379(6566):606-12), and the GABA receptor (Homanics et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1997 Apr 15;94(8):4143-8). An automated open-field assay was customized to address changes related to affective state and exploratory patterns related to learning. First, the field (40 X 40 cm) was selected to be relatively large for a mouse, thus designed to pick up changes in locomotor activity associated with exploration. In addition, there were 4 holes in the floor to allow for nose-poking, an activity specifically related to exploration. Several factors were also designed to heighten the affective state associated with this test. The open-field test is the first experimental procedure in which the mice are tested, and the measurements that were taken were the subjects' first experience with the chamber. In addition, the open-field was brightly lit. All these factors will heighten the natural anxiety associated with novel and open spaces. The pattern and extent of exploratory activity, and especially the center-to-total distance traveled ratio, may then be able to discern changes related to susceptibility to anxiety or depression. A large arena (40 cm x 40 cm, VersaMax animal activity monitoring system from AccuScan Instruments) with infrared beams at three different levels was used to record rearing, hole poke, and locomotor activity. The animal was placed in the center and its activity was measured for 20 minutes. Data from this test was analyzed in five, 4-minute intervals. The total distance traveled (cm), vertical movement number (rearing), number of hole pokes, and the center to total distance ratio were recorded.

The propensity for mice to exhibit normal habituation responses to a novel environment is assessed by determining the overall change in their horizontal locomotor activity across the 5 time intervals. This calculated slope of the change in activity over time is determined using normalized, rather than absolute, total distance traveled. The slope is determined from the regression line through the normalized activity at each of the 5 time intervals. Normal habituation is represented by a negative slope value.

Results:

Anxiety: The male (-/-) mice exhibited decreased median sum time-in-center during open field testing when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, suggesting an increased anxiety-like response in the mutants.

The (-/-) mice demonstrated a decrease median sum time-in-center at intervals 2, 3, and 5 when compared to the (+/+) mice, suggesting an increased anxiety-like response in the (-/-) mice. In summary, the open field testing revealed a phenotype associated with increased anxiety which could be associated with mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety due to a general medical condition, and/or bipolar disorders; hyperactivity; sensory disorders; obsessive-compulsive disorders, schizophrenia or a paranoid personality. Thus, PRO9873 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the treatment of such neurological disorders.

48.46. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA144841-2816 (UNQ3115) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO10196 polypeptides (designated as DNA144841-2816) (UNQ3115) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_020013 Mus musculus fibroblast growth factor 21 (Fgf21); protein

reference: Q9JJN1 ACCESSION:Q9JJN1 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Fibroblast growth factor-21 precursor (FGF-21); the human gene sequence reference:NM_019113 ACCESSION:NM_019113 NID:9506596 Homo sapiens Homo sapiens fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9NSA1 ACCESSION:Q9NSA1 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR-21 PRECURSOR (FGF-21).

The mouse gene of interest is Fgf21 (fibroblast growth factor 21), ortholog of human FGF21. Aliases include FGF-21 and UNQ3115.

FGF21 is a putative secreted protein expressed primarily in liver. The 209-amino acid protein contains a signal peptide and a fibroblast growth factor (FGF) domain (Pfam accession PF00167). FGF21 may function as a signal-transducing ligand (Nishimura et al, Biochim Biophys Acta 1492(1):203-6 (2000)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	17	49	21	87
Expected	21.75	43.5	21.75	87

Chi-Sq.= 2.45 Significance= 0.2937577 (hom/n)= 0.25 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_020013.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected only in brain among the 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.46.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA144841-2816 (UNQ3115)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting increased mean serum cholesterol and glucose levels. The mutant (-/-) mice also showed increased total tissue mass and total body fat. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Phenotypic Analysis: Cardiology

In the area of cardiovascular biology, targets were identified herein for the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary artery diseases, dyslipidemias such as high cholesterol (hypercholesterolemia)and elevated serum triglycerides (hypertriglyceridemia), diabetes and/or obesity. The phenotypic tests included the measurement of serum cholesterol and triglycerides.

Blood Lipids

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay.

High cholesterol levels and increased triglyceride blood levels are recognized risk factors in the development of cardiovascular disease and/or diabetes. Measuring blood lipids facilitates the finding of biological switches that regulate blood lipid levels. Inhibition of factors which elevate blood lipid levels may be useful for reducing the risk for cardiovascular disease. In these blood chemistry tests, measurements were recorded using the COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche).

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum cholesterol level when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

As summarized above, the (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum cholesterol levels when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. Thus, mutant mice deficient in the PRO10196 gene may serve as a model for cardiovascular disease. PRO10196 polypeptides or its encoding gene would be useful in regulating blood lipids such as cholesterol. Thus, PRO10196 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the treatment of such cardiovascular diseases as hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary diseases, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes and/or obesity.

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes.

Results:

The homozygous (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum glucose levels when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited hyperglycemia which could be associated with an altered glucose metabolism or diabetes. PRO10196 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in maintaining normal glucose levels/metabolism and possibly useful in the treatment of diabetes.

(d) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software,

the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Results:

The male (-/-) mice exhibited increased total tissue mass and total body fat (% and g) when compared to their gender matched wild-type (+/+) littermates and historical mean.

These studies suggest that mutant (-/-) non-human transgenic animals exhibit a negative phenotype that would be associated with obesity. Thus, PRO10196 polypeptides or agonists thereof are essential for normal growth and metabolic processes and especially would be important in the prevention and/or treatment of obesity.

48.47. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA220432 (UNQ3966) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO34778 polypeptides (designated as DNA220432) (UNQ3966) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference:NM_130866 Mus musculus olfactory receptor 78 (Olfr78); protein reference: Q8VBV9 Q8VBV9 Q8VBV9 OLFACTORY RECEPTOR MOR18-2 PROSTATE-SPECIF; the human gene sequence reference: NM_030774 ACCESSION:NM_030774 NID:19923630 Homo sapiens Homo sapiens olfactory receptor, family 51, subfamily E, member 2 (OR51E2); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9H255 OXE2_HUMAN Q9H255 OLFACTORY RECEPTOR 51E2 PROSTATE SPECI.

The mouse gene of interest is Olfr78 (olfactory receptor 78), ortholog of human OR51E2 (olfactory receptor, family 51, subfamily E, member 2). Aliases include PSGR; RA1c; MOL2.3; MOR18-2; 4633402A21Rik; olfactory receptor MOR18-2; GA_x6K02T2PBJ9-5459657-5458695; OR52A2; OR51E3P; olfactory receptor OR11-16; prostate specific G-protein coupled receptor; olfactory receptor, family 52, subfamily A, member 2; olfactory receptor, family 51, subfamily E, member 3 pseudogene.

OR51E2 is an integral membrane protein expressed primarily in prostate gland that likely functions as a G protein-coupled receptor. The protein contains a seven-transmembrane receptor (rhodopsin family) domain (PFAM accession PF00001), displays marked similarity with olfactory receptor family members, and interacts with GNA12 (guanine nucleotide binding protein [G protein] alpha 12). OR51E2 is also expressed in olfactory tissue and the medulla oblongata of the brain in humans, in brain and colon in mice, and in brain and liver in rats (Xu et al, Cancer Res 60(23):6568-72 (2000); Yuan et al, Gene 278(1-2):41-51 (2001); Xia et al, Oncogene 20(41):5903-7 (2001)). Expression of OR51E2 is frequently upregulated in prostate cancer, suggesting that the protein may be useful for early detection and treatment of prostate cancer (Weng et al, Int J Cancer 113(5):811-8 (2005)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	18	25	18	61
Expected	15.25	30.5	15.25	61

Chi-Sq.= 0.32 Significance= 0.85214376 (hom/n)= 0.27 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_130866.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except liver and adipose.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.47.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA220432 (UNQ3966)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human olfactory receptor, family 51, subfamily E, member 2 (OR51E2) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting increased total tissue mass and total body fat as well as increased cholesterol levels. An enhanced glucose tolerance was also observed in the mutant (-/-) mice. Neurological testing showed increased stress induced hyperthermia in the homozygous mice. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Phenotypic Analysis: Cardiology

In the area of cardiovascular biology, targets were identified herein for the treatment of hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary artery diseases, dyslipidemias such as high cholesterol (hypercholesterolemia)and elevated serum triglycerides (hypertriglyceridemia), diabetes and/or obesity. The phenotypic tests included the measurement of serum cholesterol and triglycerides.

Blood Lipids

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. High cholesterol levels and increased triglyceride blood levels are recognized risk factors in the development of cardiovascular disease and/or diabetes. Measuring blood lipids facilitates the finding of biological switches that regulate blood lipid levels. Inhibition of factors which elevate blood lipid levels may be useful for reducing the risk for cardiovascular disease. In these blood chemistry tests, measurements were recorded using the COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche).

Results:

Blood Chemistry: The (-/-) mice exhibited an increased mean serum cholesterol level when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

As summarized above, the (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum cholesterol levels when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. Thus, mutant mice deficient in the PRO34778 gene may serve as a model for cardiovascular disease. PRO34778 polypeptides or its encoding gene would be useful in regulating blood lipids such as cholesterol. Thus, PRO34778 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the treatment of such cardiovascular diseases as hypertension, atherosclerosis, heart failure, stroke, various coronary diseases, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes and/or obesity.

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry/Glucose Tolerance

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes glucose tolerance tests to measure insulin sensitivity and changes in glucose metabolism. Abnormal glucose tolerance test results may indicate but may not be limited to the following disorders or conditions: Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2, Syndrome X, various cardiovascular diseases and/or obesity.

Procedure: A cohort of 2 wild type and 4 homozygous mice mice were used in this assay. The glucose tolerance test is the standard for defining impaired glucose homeostasis in mammals. Glucose tolerance tests were performed using a Lifescan glucometer. Animals were injected IP at 2g/kg with D-glucose delivered as a 20% solution and blood glucose levels were measured at 0, 30, 60 and 90 minutes after injection.

Results:

Glucose Tolerance Test: The mutant (-/-) mice tested exhibited enhanced glucose tolerance when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates.

In these studies the mutant (-/-) mice showed an increased or enhanced glucose tolerance in the presence of normal fasting glucose at all 3 intervals tested when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. Thus, knockout mice exhibited an increased insulin sensitivity or the opposite phenotypic pattern of an impaired glucose homeostasis, and as such antagonists (inhibitors) to PRO34778 polypeptides or its encoding gene would be useful in the treatment of an impaired glucose homeostasis.

(d) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Results:

The male (-/-) mice exhibited increased total tissue mass and total body fat (% and g) when compared to their gender matched wild-type (+/+) littermates and historical mean.

These studies suggest that mutant (-/-) non-human transgenic animals exhibit a negative phenotype that would be associated with obesity. Thus, PRO34778 polypeptides or agonists thereof are essential for normal growth and metabolic processes and especially would be important in the prevention and/or treatment of obesity.

(e) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Functional Observational Battery (FOB) Test - Stress-induced Hyperthermia:

The FOB is a series of situations applied to the animal to determine gross sensory and motor deficits. A subset of tests from the Irwin neurological screen that evaluates gross neurological function is used. In general, short-duration, tactile, olfactory, and visual stimuli are applied to the animal to determine their ability to detect and respond normally. These simple tests take approximately 10 minutes and the mouse is returned to its home cage at the end of testing.

Results:

Anxiety: The (-/-) mice exhibited increased sensitivity to stress-induced hyperthermia when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, suggesting an increased anxiety-like response in the mutants. In summary, the functional observation testing revealed a phenotype associated with increased anxiety which could be associated with mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety due to a general medical condition, and/or bipolar disorders; hyperactivity; sensory disorders; obsessive-compulsive disorders, schizophrenia or a paranoid personality. Thus, PRO34778 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the treatment of such neurological disorders.

48.48. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA165608 (UNQ6208) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO20233 polypeptides (designated as DNA165608) (UNQ6208) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_178257 ACCESSION:NM_178257 NID: gi 30142708 ref

NM_178257.1 Mus musculus interleukin 22 receptor, alpha 1 (Il22ra1); protein reference: Q80XZ4 ACCESSION:Q80XZ4 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). Interleukin-22 receptor alpha chain; the human gene sequence reference: NM_021258 ACCESSION:NM_021258 NID: gi 31317238 ref NM_021258.2 Homo sapiens interleukin 22 receptor, alpha 1 (IL22RA1); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9HB22 ACCESSION:Q9HB22 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). IL-22 receptor.

The mouse gene of interest is Il22ra1 (interleukin 22 receptor, alpha 1), ortholog of human IL22RA1. Aliases include Il22r, IL-22R, CRF2-9, and interleukin-22 receptor alpha chain.

IL22RA1 is a type I integral plasma membrane protein that functions as a subunit of IL22 receptor complex. IL22 receptor complex consists of both IL22RA1 and interleukin 10 receptor beta (IL10RB), which bind with interleukin 22 (IL22) released by T-cells (Xie et al, J Biol Chem 275(40):31335-9 (2000); Kotenko et al, J Biol Chem 276(4):2725-32 (2001)). Activation of the IL22 receptor complex can stimulate gene transcription through the JAK/STAT pathways and can activate several MAP kinase pathways (Xie et al, J Biol Chem 275(40):31335-9 (2000); Aggarwal et al, J Interferon Cytokine Res 21(12):1047-53 (2001); Lejeune et al, J Biol Chem 277(37):33676-82 (2002)). IL22RA1 is expressed in liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, colon, vascular endothelium, and skin keratinocytes (Kotenko et al, J Biol Chem 276(4):2725-32 (2001); Aggarwal et al, J Interferon Cytokine Res 21(12):1047-53 (2001); Ramesh et al, Cancer Res 63(16):5105-13 (2003); Wolk et al, Immunity 21(2):241-54 (2004). Moreover, IL22RA1 expression is upregulated in liver in response to stimulation with lipopolysaccharides (Tachiiri et al, Genes Immun 4(2):153-9 (2003)) and in keratinocytes in response to interferon-gamma (Wolk et al, Immunity 21(2):241-54 (2004)). IL22RA1 may play a role in innate immunity (Wolk et al, Immunity 21(2):241-54 (2004)), prevention and repair of liver injury (Radaeva et al, Hepatology 39(5):1332-42 (2004)), angiogenesis (Ramesh et al, Cancer Res 63(16):5105-13 (2003)), and apoptosis of cancer cells (Sauane et al, J Cell Physiol 196(2):334-45 (2003)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	17	37	13	67
Expected	16.75	33.5	16.75	67

Chi-Sq.= 0.46 Significance= 0.7945336 (hom/n)= 0.23 Avg. Litter Size= 7

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 2 through 4 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_178257.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except skeletal muscle and bone.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.48.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA165608 (UNQ6208)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human interleukin 22 receptor, alpha 1 (IL22RA1) resulted in small female (-/-) mice. The female homozygous mutant mice were smaller than their gender-matched wild-type littermates, exhibiting decreased body weight and length, decreased total tissue mass, and decreased lean body mass as well as decreased bone mineral content and bone mineral density measurements. . Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Expression

UNQ6208 is overexpressed in pancreatic tumors. [See EXAMPLES 54 and 55 for protocol]

(c) Bone Metabolism & Body Diagnostics

(1) Tissue Mass & Lean Body Mass Measurements - Dexa

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in total tissue mass (TTM).

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI, i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs).

Body Measurements (Body Length & Weight):

Body Measurements : A measurement of body length and weight was performed at approximately 16 weeks of age.

Results:

Weight: The (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean body weight when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, the difference being more notable in the females.

Length: The female (-/-) mice exhibited decreased mean body length when compared with that of their (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

(2) Bone Metabolism: Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Results:

DEXA: The female (-/-) mice exhibited notably decreased mean total tissue mass, lean body mass, bone mineral content, and bone mineral density (total body BMD, femur BMD, and vertebrae BMD) when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

Mutant female (-/-) mice deficient in the gene encoding PRO20233 polypeptides show a phenotype consistent with growth retardation, marked by decreased body weight and length and total tissue mass and lean body mass. Thus, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO20233 polypeptides or its encoding gene would mimic these metabolic and growth related effects. On the other hand, PRO20233 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in the prevention and/or treatment of such metabolic disorders as diabetes or other tissue wasting diseases.

In addition, the (-/-) mice analyzed by DEXA exhibited decreased bone measurements and decreased body mass measurements when compared with their (+/+) littermates, suggestive of abnormal bone disorders. The (-/-) mice exhibited a negative bone phenotype with abnormal decreased bone measurements reflective of bone metabolic disorders. In addition, the decreased mean total tissue mass and lean body mass is indicative of a metabolic disorder related to growth retardation and tissue wasting disorders. The negative bone phenotype indicates that PRO20233 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful for maintaining bone homeostasis in addition to normal growth development. In addition, PRO20233 polypeptides would be useful in bone healing or for the treatment of arthritis or osteoporosis, whereas antagonists (or inhibitors) of PRO20233 polypeptides or its encoding gene would lead to abnormal or pathological bone disorders including inflammatory diseases associated with abnormal bone metabolism including arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopenia.

48.49. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA178511-2986 (UNQ6973) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO21956 polypeptides (designated as DNA178511-2986) (UNQ6973) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_011719 Mus musculus wingless-type MMTV integration site 9B (Wnt9b); protein reference:O35468 Wnt-9b protein precursor (Wnt-15) (Wnt-14b) gi|18181917|dbj|BAB83866.1| Wnt14b [Mus musculus]; the human gene sequence reference: NM_003396 ACCESSION:NM_003396 NID: gi 17017975 ref NM_003396.1 Homo sapiens wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 15 (WNT15); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: O14905 ACCESSION:O14905 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). WNT-15 PROTEIN PRECURSOR (WNT-14B).

The mouse gene of interest is Wnt9b (wingless-type MMTV integration site 9B), ortholog of human WNT9B (wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 9B). Aliases include Wnt14b, Wnt15, wingless-type MMTV integration site 15, and wingless-type MMTV integration site family member 15.

WNT9B is a secreted protein that likely functions as a ligand for members of the frizzled family of G protein-coupled receptors (Katoh, Int J Mol Med 9(6):579-84 (2002)). The protein is expressed in most tissues

during development and in kidney and brain during adulthood (Qian et al, Genomics 81(1):34-46 (2003); Kirikoshi et al, Int J Oncol 19(5):947-52 (2001); Kirikoshi and Katoh, Int J Mol Med 9(2):135-9 (2002)). WNT9B may play a role in embryogenesis and neuronal differentiation (Kirikoshi et al, Int J Oncol 19(5):947-52 (2001); Kirikoshi and Katoh, Int J Mol Med 9(2):135-9 (2002)). Overexpression of WNT9B may play a role in certain types of mammary cancer (Qian et al, Genomics 81(1):34-46 (2003)), and disruption of the WNT9B gene may cause cleft lip and palate in mice (Juriloff et al, Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol 73(2):103-13 (2005)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	19	38	0	57
Expected	14.25	28.5	14.2	57

Chi-Sq.= 15.61 Significance= 4.076915E-4 (hom/n)= 0.09 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 2 through 4 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_011719.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except lung; skeletal muscle; bone; and stomach, small intestine, and colon.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.49.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA178511-2986 (UNQ6973)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 9B (WNT9B) resulted in lethality of (-/-) mutants. Genetic data indicate that this mutation resulted in lethality of the homozygous mutants. No notable phenotype was observed for the heterozygous mice. Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

(b) Pathology

Microscopic: At 12.5 days, 41 embryos were observed: 10 (-/-) embryos, 18 (+/-) embryos, 7 (+/+) embryos, 5 resorption moles, and 1 inconclusive. However, no structural developmental abnormalities were detected in the (-/-) embryos.

Gene Expression: LacZ activity was not detected in the panel of tissues by immunohistochemical analysis.

Discussion related to embryonic developmental abnormality of lethality:

Embryonic lethality in knockout mice usually results from various serious developmental problems including but not limited to neurodegenerative diseases, angiogenic disorders, inflammatory diseases, or where the gene/protein has an important role in basic cell signaling processes in many cell types. In addition, embryonic

lethals are useful as potential cancer models. Likewise, the corresponding heterozygous (+/-) mutant animals are particularly useful when they exhibit a phenotype and/or a pathology report which reveals highly informative clues as to the function of the knocked-out gene. For instance, EPO knockout animals were embryonic lethals, but the pathology reports on the embryos showed a profound lack of RBCs.

48.50. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA269238 (UNQ8782) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO57290 polypeptides (designated as DNA269238) (UNQ8782) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_032398 ACCESSION:NM_032398 NID: gi 14161697 ref NM_032398.1 Mus musculus plasmalemma vesicle associated protein (Plvap); protein reference: Q99JB1 ACCESSION:Q99JB1 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). PV1 protein; the human gene sequence reference: NM_031310 ACCESSION:NM_031310 NID: gi 13775237 ref NM_031310.1 Homo sapiens plasmalemma vesicle associated protein (PLVAP); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9BX97 ACCESSION:Q9BX97 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). PV1 protein.

The mouse gene of interest is Plvap (plasmalemma vesicle associated protein), ortholog of human PLVAP. Aliases include PV-1, MECA32, PV1, FELS, gp68, and fenestrated-endothelial linked structure protein.

PLVAP is a type II integral plasma membrane protein that is associated with both the stomatal diaphragms of caveolae, transendothelial channels, and vesiculovacuolar organelles as well as the diaphragms of endothelial fenestrae. The protein likely plays a role in the formation and structure of these diaphragms, which function as a selective barrier for solutes. PLVAP may play a role in processes such as blood brain barrier development and microvascular permeability (Hallmann et al, Dev Dyn 202(4):325-32 (1995); Stan et al, Genomics 72(3):304-13 (2001); Stan, Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol 286(4):H1347-53 (2004)). PLVAP is also expressed in a variety of endocrine and non-endocrine cells, such as pancreatic islet delta cells, neural lobe pituicytes, corpus luteal cells, germ cells within the adult seminiferous tubule, interstitial cells of the neonatal testis, and the thecal cell layer of developing follicles (Hnasko et al, J Endocrinol 175(3):649-61 (2002)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	22	42	18	82
Expected	20.5	41	20.5	82

Chi-Sq.= 1.77 Significance= 0.41271418 (hom/n)= 0.22 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exon 1 was targeted (NCBI accession NM_032398.1).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in

all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except bone.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.50.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA269238 (UNQ8782)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human plasmalemma vesicle associated protein (PLVAP) resulted in the mutant (-/-) mice exhibiting decreased anxiety in open field testing. The mutant (-/-) mice also showed decreased mean serum glucose levels. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Expression

UNQ8782 is overexpressed in kidney clear cell carcinoma. [See EXAMPLES 54 and 55 for protocol]

(c) Phenotypic Analysis: CNS/Neurology

In the area of neurology, analysis focused herein on identifying *in vivo* validated targets for the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders including depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders. Neurological disorders include the category defined as "anxiety disorders" which include but are not limited to: mild to moderate anxiety, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, anxiety disorder not otherwise specified, generalized anxiety disorder, panic attack, panic disorder with agoraphobia, panic disorder without agoraphobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder, acute alcohol withdrawal, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, bipolar disorder I or II, bipolar disorder not otherwise specified, cyclothymic disorder, depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, mood disorder, substance-induced mood disorder. In addition, anxiety disorders may apply to personality disorders including but not limited to the following types: paranoid, antisocial, avoidant behavior, borderline personality disorders, dependent, histronic, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive, schizoid, and schizotypal.

Procedure:

Behavioral screens were performed on a cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mutant mice. All behavioral tests were done between 12 and 16 weeks of age unless reduced viability necessitates earlier testing. These tests included open field to measure anxiety, activity levels and exploration.

Open field test:

Several targets of known drugs have exhibited phenotypes in the open field test. These include knockouts of the seratonin transporter, the dopamine transporter (Giros et al., Nature. 1996 Feb 15;379(6566):606-12), and the GABA receptor (Homanics et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1997 Apr 15;94(8):4143-8). An automated open-field assay was customized to address changes related to affective state and exploratory patterns related to learning. First, the field (40 X 40 cm) was selected to be relatively large for a mouse, thus designed to pick up changes in locomotor activity associated with exploration. In addition, there were 4 holes in the floor to allow for nose-poking, an activity specifically related to exploration. Several factors were also designed to heighten the affective state associated with this test. The open-field test is the first experimental procedure in which the mice are tested, and the measurements that were taken were the subjects' first experience with the chamber. In addition, the open-field was brightly lit. All these factors will heighten the natural anxiety associated with novel and open spaces. The pattern and extent of exploratory activity, and especially the center-to-total distance traveled ratio,

may then be able to discern changes related to susceptibility to anxiety or depression. A large arena (40 cm x 40 cm, VersaMax animal activity monitoring system from AccuScan Instruments) with infrared beams at three different levels was used to record rearing, hole poke, and locomotor activity. The animal was placed in the center and its activity was measured for 20 minutes. Data from this test was analyzed in five, 4-minute intervals. The total distance traveled (cm), vertical movement number (rearing), number of hole pokes, and the center to total distance ratio were recorded.

The propensity for mice to exhibit normal habituation responses to a novel environment is assessed by determining the overall change in their horizontal locomotor activity across the 5 time intervals. This calculated slope of the change in activity over time is determined using normalized, rather than absolute, total distance traveled. The slope is determined from the regression line through the normalized activity at each of the 5 time intervals. Normal habituation is represented by a negative slope value.

Results:

The female (-/-) mice exhibited an increased median sum time-in-center during open field testing when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean, suggesting a decreased anxiety-like response in the mutants.

A notable difference was observed during open field activity testing. The female (-/-) mice exhibited an increased median sum time in the center area when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates, which is indicative of a decreased anxiety-like response in the mutants. Thus, knockout mice demonstrated a phenotype consistent with depression, generalized anxiety disorders, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia and sensory disorders and/or bipolar disorders. Thus, PRO57290 polypeptides and agonists thereof would be useful for the treatment or amelioration of the symptoms associated with depressive disorders.

(d) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes.

Results:

The male (-/-) mice also exhibited a decreased mean serum glucose level which could be related to abnormal glucose metabolism and/or diabetes.

In these studies the mutant (-/-) mice showed a decreased serum glucose levels which could be due to an increased insulin sensitivity. Thus, antagonists (inhibitors) to PRO57290 polypeptides or its encoding gene would be useful in the treatment of impaired glucose homeostasis.

48.51. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA228002 (UNQ9128) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO38465 polypeptides (designated as DNA228002) (UNQ9128) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference:NM_027209 Mus musculus membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A, member 6B (Ms4a6b); protein reference: Q99N09 Membrane-spanning 4-domains subfamily A member 6B gi|13649409|gb|AAK37418.1|MS4A6B protein [Mus musculus]; the human gene sequence reference: NM_152852

Homo sapiens membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A, member 6A (MS4A6A), transcript variant 1; the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q9H2W1 ACCESSION:Q9H2W1 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). CDA01 (MS4A6A-POLYMORPH) (MS4A6A protein).

The mouse gene of interest is Ms4a6b (membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A, member 6B), ortholog of human MS4A6A (membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A, member 6A). Aliases include 1810027D10Rik, CDA01, MS4A6, 4SPAN3, CD20L3, MST090, MSTP090, 4SPAN3.2, MGC22650, HAIRB-iso, MS4A6A-polymorph, CD20-like precursor, four-span transmembrane protein 3.1, and four-span transmembrane protein 3.2.

MS4A6A is an integral plasma membrane protein that likely functions as a component of a signal-transducing receptor complex. The protein consists of four transmembrane segments within a CD20/IgE Fc receptor beta subunit family domain. Proteins with this domain include cell surface receptor subunits CD20, high-affinity IgE receptor beta chain, and HTm4, which are expressed on hematopoietic cells. Variable expression of MS4A6A was evident in some B-cell, myelomonocytic, and erythroleukemia cell lines (Liang and Tedder, Genomics 72(2):119-27 (2001); Ishibashi et al, Gene 264(1):87-93 (2001)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	25	35	18	78
Expected	19.5	39	19.5	78

Chi-Sq.= 0.21 Significance= 0.9003245 (hom/n)= 0.25 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 through 3 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_027209.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in all 26 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except bone and asthmatic lung.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.51.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA228002 (UNQ9128)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A, member 6A (MS4A6A) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting decreased insulin levels accompanied by increase mean serum glucose and an impaired glucose tolerance. The mutant (-/-) mice also showed decreased skin fibroblast proliferation. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Expression

UNQ9128 is overexpressed in ovarian tumors (serous cystadenocarcinoma including papillary). [See

EXAMPLES 54 and 55 for protocol]

(c) Blood Chemistry/Glucose Tolerance

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes glucose tolerance tests to measure insulin sensitivity and changes in glucose metabolism. Abnormal glucose tolerance test results may indicate but may not be limited to the following disorders or conditions: Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2, Syndrome X, various cardiovascular diseases and/or obesity.

Procedure: A cohort of 2 wild type and 4 homozygous mice were used in this assay. The glucose tolerance test is the standard for defining impaired glucose homeostasis in mammals. Glucose tolerance tests were performed using a Lifescan glucometer. Animals were injected IP at 2g/kg with D-glucose delivered as a 20% solution and blood glucose levels were measured at 0, 30, 60 and 90 minutes after injection.

Results:

Blood Glucose Levels/Glucose Tolerance Test:

The (-/-) mice exhibited impaired glucose tolerance when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. The (-/-) mice also exhibited an increased mean fasting serum glucose level.

These studies indicated that (-/-) mice exhibit a decreased or impaired glucose tolerance in the presence of normal fasting glucose at all 3 intervals tested when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means. Thus, knockout mutant mice exhibited the phenotypic pattern of an impaired glucose homeostasis, and therefor PRO38496 polypeptides (or agonists thereof) or its encoding gene would be useful in the treatment of conditions associated with an impaired glucose homeostasis and/or various cardiovascular diseases, including diabetes.

Insulin Data:

Test Description: Lexicon Genetics uses the Cobra II Series Auto-Gamma Counting System in its clinical settings for running quantitative Insulin assays on mice.

Results:

The (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean serum insulin level when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Serum Glucose Levels

Results:

The homozygous (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum glucose levels when compared with that of their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical mean.

Thus, the mutant (-/-) mice exhibited hyperglycemia which is associated with an altered glucose metabolism or diabetes. PRO38465 polypeptides or agonists thereof would be useful in maintaining normal glucose levels/metabolism and possibly useful in the treatment of diabetes. These results are consistent with the observed decrease in insulin levels in the mutant (-/-) mice.

(d) Adult skin cell proliferation:

Procedure: Skin cells were isolated from 16 week old animals (2 wild type and 4 homozygous mice).

These were developed into primary fibroblast cultures and the fibroblast proliferation rates were measured in a strictly controlled protocol. The ability of this assay to detect hyper-proliferative and hypo-proliferative phenotypes has been demonstrated with p53 and Ku80. Proliferation was measured using Brdu incorporation.

Specifically, in these studies the skin fibroblast proliferation assay was used. An increase in the number of cells in a standardized culture was used as a measure of relative proliferative capacity. Primary fibroblasts were established from skin biopsies taken from wild type and mutant mice. Duplicate or triplicate cultures of 0.05 million cells were plated and allowed to grow for six days. At the end of the culture period, the number of cells present in the culture was determined using a electronic particle counter.

Results:

The female (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean skin fibroblast proliferation rate when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates.

Thus, homozygous mutant mice demonstrated a hypo-proliferative phenotype. As suggested by these observations, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO38465 polypeptides would mimic this hypo-proliferative phenotype and could function as tumor suppressors and would be useful in decreasing abnormal cell proliferation.

48.52. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA228199 (UNQ9638) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO38683 polypeptides (designated as DNA228199) (UNQ9638) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: XM_357986 PREDICTED: Mus musculus RIKEN cDNA 1110008I14 gene (1110008I14Rik); protein reference: XP_357986 MUC16 [Mus musculus]; the human gene sequence reference: AF414442 Homo sapiens ovarian cancer related tumor marker CA125 mRNA, complete cds; the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q8WXI7 ACCESSION:Q8WXI7 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Ovarian cancer related tumor marker CA125.

The mouse gene of interest is RIKEN cDNA 1110008I14 gene, ortholog of human MUC16 (mucin 16). Aliases include CA125, FLJ14303, and CA125 ovarian cancer antigen.

MUC16 is a giant integral plasma membrane glycoprotein expressed in a variety of epithelia and over-expressed in epithelial ovarian cancer cells. The protein consists of a large N-terminal extracellular segment, a transmembrane segment, and a short C-terminal cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular N-terminal segment varies in length due to alternative splicing but can consist of as many as 20,000 amino acids. This segment is heavily O-glycosylated, containing many serine and threonine residues. The extracellular segment consists of an N-terminal domain and as many as 40-60 tandem repeats of SEA domains (domain found in sea urchin sperm protein, enterokinase, agrin) near the plasma membrane. SEA domains are generally found in heavily glycosylated proteins and are likely involved in binding with carbohydrate side chains on neighboring molecules (SMART accession SM00200). The extracellular segment of MUC16 can be released into the extracellular space by proteolytic cleavage (O'Brien et al, Tumour Biol 22(6):348-66 (2001); O'Brien et al, Tumour Biol 23(3):154-69 (2002)). MUC16 is likely involved in immune suppression and reproduction, protecting the embryo from the maternal immune response. Upregulation of MUC16 in epithelial ovarian tumor cells may enable escape from cytotoxic T-cells and natural killer cells (Kui Wong et al, J Biol Chem 278(31):28619-34 (2003)). Moreover, MUC16 may play a role in heterotypic cell adhesion and metastasis (Rump et al, J Biol Chem 279(10):9190-8 (2004)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	16	41	21	78
Expected	19.5	39	19.5	78

Chi-Sq.= 1.26 Significance= 0.5325918 (hom/n)= 0.22 Avg. Litter Size= 9

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 60-63 were targeted (NCBI accession XM_357986.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected in embryonic stem (ES) cells and in all 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR, except brain, skeletal muscle, and bone. Further RT-PCR studies showed expression in normal RNA tissue derived from (+/+) mice as follows: male (+/+) mice in heart, lung, testis and vas deferens; female (+/+) mice heart, lung, ovary/oviduct (including fallopian tube), and uterus.

2. QC Expression: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.52.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA228199 (UNQ9638)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human mucin 16 (MUC16) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting a decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Adult skin cell proliferation:

Procedure: Skin cells were isolated from 16 week old animals (2 wild type and 4 homozygous mice). These were developed into primary fibroblast cultures and the fibroblast proliferation rates were measured in a strictly controlled protocol. The ability of this assay to detect hyper-proliferative and hypo-proliferative phenotypes has been demonstrated with p53 and Ku80. Proliferation was measured using Brdu incorporation.

Specifically, in these studies the skin fibroblast proliferation assay was used. An increase in the number of cells in a standardized culture was used as a measure of relative proliferative capacity. Primary fibroblasts were established from skin biopsies taken from wild type and mutant mice. Duplicate or triplicate cultures of 0.05 million cells were plated and allowed to grow for six days. At the end of the culture period, the number of cells present in the culture was determined using a electronic particle counter.

Results: The female (-/-) mice exhibited a decreased mean skin fibroblast proliferation rate when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates.

Thus, homozygous mutant mice demonstrated a hypo-proliferative phenotype. As suggested by these observations, antagonists or inhibitors of PRO38683 polypeptides would mimic this hypo-proliferative phenotype and could function as tumor suppressors and would be useful in decreasing abnormal cell proliferation.

48.53. Generation and Analysis of Mice Comprising DNA329632 (UNQ16168) Gene Disruptions

In these knockout experiments, the gene encoding PRO85161 polypeptides (designated as DNA329632) (UNQ16168) was disrupted. The gene specific information for these studies is as follows: the mutated mouse gene corresponds to nucleotide reference: NM_027022 Mus musculus chemokine-like factor super family 2A (Cklfsf2a); protein reference: Q9DAR1 ACCESSION:Q9DAR1 NID: Mus musculus (Mouse). 1700001K04Rik protein; the human gene sequence reference: NM_144673 Homo sapiens chemokine-like factor super family 2 (CKLFSF2); the human protein sequence corresponds to reference: Q8TAZ6 ACCESSION:Q8TAZ6 NID: Homo sapiens (Human). Similar to putative (Chemokine-like factor super family 2).

The mouse gene of interest is Cklfsf2a (chemokine-like factor super family 2A), ortholog of human CKLFSF2 (chemokine-like factor super family 2). Aliases include C32, Cklf, ARR19, CKLF3, CKLF4, CKLF5, Cklf1, UCK-1, Cklfsf2-1b, 1700001K04Rik, 1700041N15Rik, 1700063K20Rik, chemokine-like factor, chemokine-like factor superfamily 2-1b, FLJ25732, MGC39436, and CKLFSF2-v2.

CKLFSF2 is an integral membrane protein expressed primarily in testis and prostate. The protein contains four transmembrane segments within a MARVEL (membrane-associating) domain. Proteins with MARVEL domains may function in membrane apposition events, such as transport vesicle biogenesis (PFAM accession PF01284). CKLFSF2 is located in the cytoplasm but translocates to the nucleus after forming a complex with androgen-activated androgen receptors. CKLFSF2 is capable of repressing androgen receptor transactivation by recruiting histone deacetylase 4. Thus, CKLFSF2 appears to function as an androgen receptor corepressor. Bioinformatic analyses suggest that CKLFSF2 is located in the plasma membrane. CKLFSF2 may be involved in cell proliferation, cell differentiation, and male reproductive processes (Xia et al, Biochim Biophys Acta 1591(1-3):163-173 (2002); Rui et al, Mol Biol Rep 30(4):229-37 (2003); Han et al, Genomics 81(6):609-17 (2003); Jeong et al, Mol Endocrinol 18(1):13-25 (2004)).

Targeted or gene trap mutations are generated in strain 129SvEv^{Brd}-derived embryonic stem (ES) cells. The chimeric mice are bred to C57BL/6J albino mice to generate F1 heterozygous animals. These progeny are intercrossed to generate F2 wild type, heterozygous, and homozygous mutant progeny. On rare occasions, for example when very few F1 mice are obtained from the chimera, F1 heterozygous mice are crossed to 129SvEv^{Brd} /C57 hybrid mice to yield additional heterozygous animals for the intercross to generate the F2 mice. Level I phenotypic analysis is performed on mice from this generation

	wt	het	hom	Total
Observed	12	27	13	52
Expected	13	26	13	52

Chi-Sq.= 2.41 Significance= 0.29969198 (hom/n)= 0.25 Avg. Litter Size= 8

Mutation Information

Mutation Type: Homologous Recombination (standard)

Description: Coding exons 1 and 2 were targeted (NCBI accession NM_027022.2).

1. Wild-type Expression Panel: Expression of the target gene was detected only in brain among the 13 adult tissue samples tested by RT-PCR.

2. QC Expression: QC Images: Disruption of the target gene was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

48.53.1. PHENOTYPIC ANALYSIS (for disrupted gene: DNA329632 (UNQ16168)

(a) OVERALL PHENOTYPIC SUMMARY:

Mutation of the gene encoding the ortholog of human chemokine-like factor super family 2 (CKLFSF2) resulted in the (-/-) mice exhibiting increased alkaline phosphatase levels and increased body fat. Gene disruption was confirmed by Southern blot.

(b) Phenotypic Analysis: Metabolism -Blood Chemistry

In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes blood glucose measurements. The COBAS Integra 400 (mfr: Roche) was used for running blood chemistry tests on the mice. In addition to measuring blood glucose levels the following blood chemistry tests are also routinely performed: Alkaline Phosphatase; Alanine Amino-Transferase; Albumin; Bilirubin; Phosphorous; Creatinine; BUN = Blood Urea Nitrogen; Calcium; Uric Acid; Sodium; Potassium; and Chloride. In the area of metabolism, targets may be identified for the treatment of diabetes. Blood chemistry phenotypic analysis includes glucose tolerance tests to measure insulin sensitivity and changes in glucose metabolism. Abnormal glucose tolerance test results may indicate but may not be limited to the following disorders or conditions: Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2, Syndrome X, various cardiovascular diseases and/or obesity.

Results:

The male (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

(c) Bone Metabolism & Radiology Phenotypic Analysis

In the area of bone metabolism, targets were identified herein for the treatment of arthritis, osteoporosis, osteopenia and osteopetrosis as well as identifying targets that promote bone healing. Tests included:

· DEXA for measurement of bone mineral density on femur and vertebra

· MicroCT for very high resolution and very high sensitivity measurements of bone mineral density for both trabecular and cortical bone.

Dexa Analysis - Test Description:

Procedure: A cohort of 4 wild type, 4 heterozygous and 8 homozygous mice were tested in this assay. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) has been used successfully to identify changes in bone. Anesthetized animals were examined and bone mineral content (BMC), BMC/LBM ratios, volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), total body BMD, femur BMD and vertebra BMD were measured.

The mouse was anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Avertin (1.25% 2,2,2,-tribromoethanol, 20 ml/kg body weight), body length and weight were measured, and then the mouse was placed in a prone position on the platform of the PIXImusTM Densitometer (Lunar Inc.) for a DEXA scan. Using Lunar PIXImus software, the bone mineral density (BMD) and fat composition (% fat) and total tissue mass (TTM) were determined in the regions of interest (ROI) [i.e., whole body, vertebrae, and both femurs].

Results:

DEXA: The female (-/-) mice exhibited increased mean percent total body fat and total fat mass when compared with their gender-matched (+/+) littermates and the historical means.

These studies suggest that mutant (-/-) non-human transgenic animals exhibit a negative phenotype that would be associated with obesity. Thus, PRO85161 polypeptides or agonists thereof are essential for normal

growth and metabolic processes and especially would be important in the prevention and/or treatment of obesity.

EXAMPLE 49: Use of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 as a hybridization probe

The following method describes use of a nucleotide sequence encoding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide as a hybridization probe.

DNA comprising the coding sequence of full-length or mature PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides as disclosed herein is employed as a probe to screen for homologous DNAs (such as those encoding naturally-occurring variants of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides) in human tissue cDNA libraries or human tissue genomic libraries.

Hybridization and washing of filters containing either library DNAs is performed under the following high stringency conditions. Hybridization of radiolabeled PRO226-, PRO257-, PRO268-, PRO290-, PRO36006-, PRO363-, PRO365-, PRO382-, PRO444-, PRO705-, PRO1071-, PRO1125-, PRO1134-, PRO1155-, PRO1281-, PRO1343-, PRO1379-, PRO1380-, PRO1387-, PRO1419-, PRO1433-, PRO1474-, PRO1550-, PRO1571-, PRO1572-, PRO1759-, PRO1904-, PRO35193-, PRO4341-, PRO4348-, PRO4369-, PRO4381-, PRO4407-, PRO4425-, PRO4985-, PRO4989-, PRO5737-, PRO5800-, PRO5993-, PRO6017-, PRO7174-, PRO9744-, PRO9821-, PRO9852-, PRO9873-, PRO10196-, PRO34778-, PRO20233-, PRO21956-, PRO57290-, PRO38465-, PRO38683- or PRO85161-derived probe to the filters is performed in a solution of 50% formamide, 5x SSC, 0.1% SDS, 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.8, 2x Denhardt's solution, and 10% dextran sulfate at 42°C for 20 hours. Washing of the filters is performed in an aqueous solution of 0.1x SSC and 0.1% SDS

at 42°C.

DNAs having a desired sequence identity with the DNA encoding full-length native sequence PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides can then be identified using standard techniques known in the art.

EXAMPLE 50: Expression of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 in *E. coli*

This example illustrates preparation of an unglycosylated form of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides by recombinant expression in *E. coli*.

The DNA sequence encoding a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide is initially amplified using selected PCR primers. The primers should contain restriction enzyme sites which correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the selected expression vector. A variety of expression vectors may be employed. An example of a suitable vector is pBR322 (derived from *E. coli*; see Bolivar et al., Gene, 2:95 (1977)) which contains genes for ampicillin and tetracycline resistance. The vector is digested with restriction enzyme and dephosphorylated. The PCR amplified sequences are then ligated into the vector. The vector will preferably include sequences which encode for an antibiotic resistance gene, a trp promoter, a polyhis leader (including the first six STII codons, polyhis sequence, and enterokinase cleavage site), the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873,

PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 coding region, lambda transcriptional terminator, and an argU gene.

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

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

After culturing the cells for several more hours, the cells can be harvested by centrifugation. The cell pellet obtained by the centrifugation can be solubilized using various agents known in the art, and the solubilized PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 protein can then be purified using a metal chelating column under conditions that allow tight binding of the protein.

PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 may be expressed in *E. coli* in a poly-His tagged form, using the following procedure. The DNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 is initially amplified using selected PCR primers. The primers will contain restriction enzyme sites which correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the selected expression vector, and other useful sequences providing for efficient and reliable translation initiation, rapid purification on a metal chelation column, and proteolytic removal with enterokinase. The PCR-amplified, poly-His tagged sequences are then ligated into an expression vector, which is used to transform an *E. coli* host based on strain 52 (W3110 fuhA(tonA) lon galE rpoHts(htpRts) clpP(lacIq). Transformants are first grown in LB containing 50 mg/ml carbenicillin at 30°C with shaking until an O.D.600 of 3-5 is reached. Cultures are then diluted 50-100 fold into CRAP media (prepared by mixing 3.57 g $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, 0.71 g sodium citrate•2H2O, 1.07 g KCl, 5.36 g Difco yeast extract, 5.36 g Sheffield hycase SF in 500 mL water, as well as 110 mM MPOS, pH 7.3, 0.55% (w/v) glucose and 7 mM $MgSO_4$) and grown for approximately 20-30

hours at 30°C with shaking. Samples are removed to verify expression by SDS-PAGE analysis, and the bulk culture is centrifuged to pellet the cells. Cell pellets are frozen until purification and refolding.

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

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

Fractions containing the desired folded PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide are pooled and the acetonitrile removed using a gentle stream of nitrogen directed at the solution. Proteins are formulated into 20 mM Hepes, pH 6.8 with 0.14 M sodium chloride and 4% mannitol by dialysis or by gel filtration using G25 Superfine (Pharmacia) resins equilibrated in the formulation buffer and sterile filtered.

EXAMPLE 51: Expression of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 in mammalian cells

This example illustrates preparation of a potentially glycosylated form of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide by recombinant expression in mammalian cells.

The vector, pRK5 (see EP 307,247, published March 15, 1989), is employed as the expression vector. Optionally, the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 DNA is ligated into pRK5 with selected restriction enzymes to allow insertion of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 DNA using ligation methods such as described in Sambrook et al., supra. The resulting vector is called pRK5-PRO226, pRK5-PRO257, pRK5-PRO268, pRK5-PRO290, pRK5-PRO36006, pRK5-PRO363, pRK5-PRO365, pRK5-PRO382, pRK5-PRO444, pRK5-PRO705, pRK5-PRO1071, pRK5-PRO1125, pRK5-PRO1134, pRK5-PRO1155, pRK5-PRO1281, pRK5-PRO1343, pRK5-PRO1379, pRK5-PRO1380, pRK5-PRO1387, pRK5-PRO1419, pRK5-PRO1433, pRK5-PRO1474, pRK5-PRO1550, pRK5-PRO1571, pRK5-PRO1572, pRK5-PRO1759, pRK5-PRO1904, pRK5-PRO35193, pRK5-PRO4341, pRK5-PRO4348, pRK5-PRO4369, pRK5-PRO4381, pRK5-PRO4407, pRK5-PRO4425, pRK5-PRO4985, pRK5-PRO4989, pRK5-PRO5737, pRK5-PRO5800, pRK5-PRO5993, pRK5-PRO6017, pRK5-PRO7174, pRK5-PRO9744, pRK5-PRO9821, pRK5-PRO9852, pRK5-PRO9873, pRK5-PRO10196, pRK5-PRO34778, pRK5-PRO20233, pRK5-PRO21956, pRK5-PRO57290, pRK5-PRO38465, pRK5-PRO38683 or pRK5-PRO85161.

The selected host cells may be 293 cells. Human 293 cells (ATCC CCL 1573) are grown to confluence in tissue culture plates in medium such as DMEM supplemented with fetal calf serum and optionally, nutrient components and/or antibiotics. About 10 μg pRK5-PRO226, pRK5-PRO257, pRK5-PRO268, pRK5-PRO290,

pRK5-PRO36006, pRK5-PRO363, pRK5-PRO365, pRK5-PRO382, pRK5-PRO444, pRK5-PRO705, pRK5-PRO1071, pRK5-PRO1125, pRK5-PRO1134, pRK5-PRO1155, pRK5-PRO1281, pRK5-PRO1343, pRK5-PRO1379, pRK5-PRO1380, pRK5-PRO1387, pRK5-PRO1419, pRK5-PRO1433, pRK5-PRO1474, pRK5-PRO1550, pRK5-PRO1571, pRK5-PRO1572, pRK5-PRO1759, pRK5-PRO1904, pRK5-PRO35193, pRK5-PRO4341, pRK5-PRO4348, pRK5-PRO4369, pRK5-PRO4381, pRK5-PRO4407, pRK5-PRO4425, pRK5-PRO4985, pRK5-PRO4989, pRK5-PRO5737, pRK5-PRO5800, pRK5-PRO5993, pRK5-PRO6017, pRK5-PRO7174, pRK5-PRO9744, pRK5-PRO9821, pRK5-PRO9852, pRK5-PRO9873, pRK5-PRO10196, pRK5-PRO34778, pRK5-PRO20233, pRK5-PRO21956, pRK5-PRO57290, pRK5-PRO38465, pRK5-PRO38683 or pRK5-PRO85161 DNA is mixed with about 1 μg DNA encoding the VA RNA gene [Thimmappaya et al., Cell, 31:543 (1982)] and dissolved in 500 μl of 1 mM Tris-HCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.227 M $CaCl_2$. To this mixture is added, dropwise, 500 μl of 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.35), 280 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM $NaPO_4$, and a precipitate is allowed to form for 10 minutes at 25°C. The precipitate is suspended and added to the 293 cells and allowed to settle for about four hours at 37°C. The culture medium is aspirated off and 2 ml of 20% glycerol in PBS is added for 30 seconds. The 293 cells are then washed with serum free medium, fresh medium is added and the cells are incubated for about 5 days.

Approximately 24 hours after the transfections, the culture medium is removed and replaced with culture medium (alone) or culture medium containing 200 μCi/ml ^{35}S-cysteine and 200 μCi/ml ^{35}S-methionine. After a 12 hour incubation, the conditioned medium is collected, concentrated on a spin filter, and loaded onto a 15% SDS gel. The processed gel may be dried and exposed to film for a selected period of time to reveal the presence of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides. The cultures containing transfected cells may undergo further incubation (in serum free medium) and the medium is tested in selected bioassays.

In an alternative technique, PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 may be introduced into 293 cells transiently using the dextran sulfate method described by Somparyrac et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 12:7575 (1981). 293 cells are grown to maximal density in a spinner flask and 700 μg pRK5-PRO226, pRK5-PRO257, pRK5-PRO268, pRK5-PRO290, pRK5-PRO36006, pRK5-PRO363, pRK5-PRO365, pRK5-PRO382, pRK5-PRO444, pRK5-PRO705, pRK5-PRO1071, pRK5-PRO1125, pRK5-PRO1134, pRK5-PRO1155, pRK5-PRO1281, pRK5-PRO1343, pRK5-PRO1379, pRK5-PRO1380, pRK5-PRO1387, pRK5-PRO1419, pRK5-PRO1433, pRK5-PRO1474, pRK5-PRO1550, pRK5-PRO1571, pRK5-PRO1572, pRK5-PRO1759, pRK5-PRO1904, pRK5-PRO35193, pRK5-PRO4341, pRK5-PRO4348, pRK5-PRO4369, pRK5-PRO4381, pRK5-

PRO4407, pRK5-PRO4425, pRK5-PRO4985, pRK5-PRO4989, pRK5-PRO5737, pRK5-PRO5800, pRK5-PRO5993, pRK5-PRO6017, pRK5-PRO7174, pRK5-PRO9744, pRK5-PRO9821, pRK5-PRO9852, pRK5-PRO9873, pRK5-PRO10196, pRK5-PRO34778, pRK5-PRO20233, pRK5-PRO21956, pRK5-PRO57290, pRK5-PRO38465, pRK5-PRO38683 or pRK5-PRO85161DNA is added. The cells are first concentrated from the spinner flask by centrifugation and washed with PBS. The DNA-dextran precipitate is incubated on the cell pellet for four hours. The cells are treated with 20% glycerol for 90 seconds, washed with tissue culture medium, and re-introduced into the spinner flask containing tissue culture medium, 5 μg/ml bovine insulin and 0.1 μg/ml bovine transferrin. After about four days, the conditioned media is centrifuged and filtered to remove cells and debris. The sample containing expressed PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as dialysis and/or column chromatography.

PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 can be expressed in CHO cells. The pRK5-PRO226, pRK5-PRO257, pRK5-PRO268, pRK5-PRO290, pRK5-PRO36006, pRK5-PRO363, pRK5-PRO365, pRK5-PRO382, pRK5-PRO444, pRK5-PRO705, pRK5-PRO1071, pRK5-PRO1125, pRK5-PRO1134, pRK5-PRO1155, pRK5-PRO1281, pRK5-PRO1343, pRK5-PRO1379, pRK5-PRO1380, pRK5-PRO1387, pRK5-PRO1419, pRK5-PRO1433, pRK5-PRO1474, pRK5-PRO1550, pRK5-PRO1571, pRK5-PRO1572, pRK5-PRO1759, pRK5-PRO1904, pRK5-PRO35193, pRK5-PRO4341, pRK5-PRO4348, pRK5-PRO4369, pRK5-PRO4381, pRK5-PRO4407, pRK5-PRO4425, pRK5-PRO4985, pRK5-PRO4989, pRK5-PRO5737, pRK5-PRO5800, pRK5-PRO5993, pRK5-PRO6017, pRK5-PRO7174, pRK5-PRO9744, pRK5-PRO9821, pRK5-PRO9852, pRK5-PRO9873, pRK5-PRO10196, pRK5-PRO34778, pRK5-PRO20233, pRK5-PRO21956, pRK5-PRO57290, pRK5-PRO38465, pRK5-PRO38683 or pRK5-PRO85161can be transfected into CHO cells using known reagents such as $CaPO_4$ or DEAE-dextran. As described above, the cell cultures can be incubated, and the medium replaced with culture medium (alone) or medium containing a radiolabel such as ^{35}S-methionine. After determining the presence of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the culture medium may be replaced with serum free medium. Preferably, the cultures are incubated for about 6 days, and then the conditioned medium is harvested. The

medium containing the expressed PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method.

Epitope-tagged PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 may also be expressed in host CHO cells. The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 may be subcloned out of the pRK5 vector. The subclone insert can undergo PCR to fuse in frame with a selected epitope tag such as a poly-his tag into a Baculovirus expression vector. The poly-his tagged PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 insert can then be subcloned into a SV40 driven vector containing a selection marker such as DHFR for selection of stable clones. Finally, the CHO cells can be transfected (as described above) with the SV40 driven vector. Labeling may be performed, as described above, to verify expression. The culture medium containing the expressed poly-His tagged PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as by Ni^{2+}-chelate affinity chromatography.

PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348,

PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 may also be expressed in CHO and/or COS cells by a transient expression procedure or in CHO cells by another stable expression procedure.

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

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

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

The ampules containing the plasmid DNA are thawed by placement into water bath and mixed by vortexing. The contents are pipetted into a centrifuge tube containing 10 mLs of media and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes. The supernatant is aspirated and the cells are resuspended in 10 mL of selective media (0.2 μm filtered PS20 with 5% 0.2 μm diafiltered fetal bovine serum). The cells are then aliquoted into a 100 mL spinner containing 90 mL of selective media. After 1-2 days, the cells are transferred into a 250 mL spinner filled with 150 mL selective growth medium and incubated at 37°C. After another 2-3 days, 250 mL, 500 mL and 2000 mL spinners are seeded with 3 x 10^5 cells/mL. The cell media is exchanged with fresh media by centrifugation and resuspension in production medium. Although any suitable CHO media may be employed, a production medium described in U.S. Patent No. 5,122,469, issued June 16, 1992 may actually be used. A 3L production spinner is seeded at 1.2 x 10^6 cells/mL. On day 0, the cell number pH ie determined. On day 1, the spinner is sampled and sparging with filtered air is commenced. On day 2, the spinner is sampled, the temperature shifted to 33°C, and 30 mL of 500 g/L glucose and 0.6 mL of 10% antifoam (e.g., 35% polydimethylsiloxane emulsion, Dow Corning 365 Medical Grade Emulsion) taken. Throughout the production, the pH is adjusted as necessary to keep it at around 7.2. After 10 days, or until the viability dropped below 70%, the cell culture is harvested by centrifugation and filtering through a 0.22 μm filter. The filtrate was either stored at 4°C or immediately loaded onto columns for purification.

For the poly-His tagged constructs, the proteins are purified using a Ni-NTA column (Qiagen). Before purification, imidazole is added to the conditioned media to a concentration of 5 mM. The conditioned media is pumped onto a 6 ml Ni-NTA column equilibrated in 20 mM Hepes, pH 7.4, buffer containing 0.3 M NaCl and 5 mM imidazole at a flow rate of 4-5 ml/min. at 4°C. After loading, the column is washed with additional

equilibration buffer and the protein eluted with equilibration buffer containing 0.25 M imidazole. The highly purified protein is subsequently desalted into a storage buffer containing 10 mM Hepes, 0.14 M NaCl and 4% mannitol, pH 6.8, with a 25 ml G25 Superfine (Pharmacia) column and stored at -80°C.

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

EXAMPLE 52: Expression of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 in Yeast

The following method describes recombinant expression of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 in yeast.

First, yeast expression vectors are constructed for intracellular production or secretion of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 from the ADH2/GAPDH promoter. DNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 and the promoter is inserted into suitable restriction enzyme sites in the selected plasmid to direct intracellular expression of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380,

PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161. For secretion, DNA encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 can be cloned into the selected plasmid, together with DNA encoding the ADH2/GAPDH promoter, a native PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 signal peptide or other mammalian signal peptide, or, for example, a yeast alpha-factor or invertase secretory signal/leader sequence, and linker sequences (if needed) for expression of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161.

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

Recombinant PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 can subsequently be isolated and purified by removing the yeast cells from the fermentation medium by centrifugation and then concentrating the medium using selected cartridge filters. The concentrate containing PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196,

PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 may further be purified using selected column chromatography resins.

EXAMPLE 53: Expression of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 in Baculovirus-Infected Insect Cells

The following method describes recombinant expression of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 in Baculovirus-infected insect cells.

The sequence coding for PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 is fused upstream of an epitope tag contained within a baculovirus expression vector. Such epitope tags include poly-his tags and immunoglobulin tags (like Fc regions of IgG). A variety of plasmids may be employed, including plasmids derived from commercially available plasmids such as pVL1393 (Novagen). Briefly, the sequence encoding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 or the desired portion of the coding sequence of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 such as the sequence encoding the extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein or the sequence encoding the mature protein if the protein is extracellular is amplified by PCR with primers complementary to the 5' and 3' regions. The 5' primer may incorporate flanking (selected) restriction enzyme sites. The product is then digested with those selected

restriction enzymes and subcloned into the expression vector.

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

Expressed poly-his tagged PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 can then be purified, for example, by Ni^{2+}-chelate affinity chromatography as follows. Extracts are prepared from recombinant virus-infected Sf9 cells as described by Rupert et al., Nature, 362:175-179 (1993). Briefly, Sf9 cells are washed, resuspended in sonication buffer (25 mL Hepes, pH 7.9; 12.5 mM $MgCl_2$; 0.1 mM EDTA; 10% glycerol; 0.1% NP-40; 0.4 M KCl), and sonicated twice for 20 seconds on ice. The sonicates are cleared by centrifugation, and the supernatant is diluted 50-fold in loading buffer (50 mM phosphate, 300 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 7.8) and filtered through a 0.45 μm filter. A Ni^{2+}-NTA agarose column (commercially available from Qiagen) is prepared with a bed volume of 5 mL, washed with 25 mL of water and equilibrated with 25 mL of loading buffer. The filtered cell extract is loaded onto the column at 0.5 mL per minute. The column is washed to baseline A_{280} with loading buffer, at which point fraction collection is started. Next, the column is washed with a secondary wash buffer (50 mM phosphate; 300 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 6.0), which elutes nonspecifically bound protein. After reaching A_{280} baseline again, the column is developed with a 0 to 500 mM Imidazole gradient in the secondary wash buffer. One mL fractions are collected and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and silver staining or Western blot with Ni^{2+}-NTA-conjugated to alkaline phosphatase (Qiagen). Fractions containing the eluted His_{10}-tagged PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 are pooled and dialyzed against loading buffer.

Alternatively, purification of the IgG tagged (or Fc tagged) PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 can be performed using known chromatography techniques, including for instance, Protein A or protein G column chromatography.

EXAMPLE 54: Tissue Expression Profiling Using GeneExpress®

A proprietary database containing gene expression information (GeneExpress®, Gene Logic Inc., Gaithersburg, MD) was analyzed in an attempt to identify polypeptides (and their encoding nucleic acids) whose expression is significantly upregulated in a particular tumor tissue(s) of interest as compared to other tumor(s) and/or normal tissues. Specifically, analysis of the GeneExpress® database was conducted using either software available through Gene Logic Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, for use with the GeneExpress® database or with proprietary software written and developed at Genentech, Inc. for use with the GeneExpress® database. The rating of positive hits in the analysis is based upon several criteria including, for example, tissue specificity, tumor specificity and expression level in normal essential and/or normal proliferating tissues. The following is a list of molecules whose tissue expression profile as determined from an analysis of the GeneExpress® database evidences high tissue expression and significant upregulation of expression in a specific tumor or tumors as compared to other tumor(s) and/or normal tissues and optionally relatively low expression in normal essential and/or normal proliferating tissues. Tissue expression profiling was performed on several UNQ genes the results of which are disclosed in Example 48.

EXAMPLE 55: Microarray Analysis to Detect Upregulation of UNQ Genes in Cancerous Tumors

Nucleic acid microarrays, often containing thousands of gene sequences, are useful for identifying differentially expressed genes in diseased tissues as compared to their normal counterparts. Using nucleic acid microarrays, test and control mRNA samples from test and control tissue samples are reverse transcribed and labeled to generate cDNA probes. The cDNA probes are then hybridized to an array of nucleic acids immobilized on a solid support. The array is configured such that the sequence and position of each member of the array is known. For example, a selection of genes known to be expressed in certain disease states may be arrayed on a solid support. Hybridization of a labeled probe with a particular array member indicates that the sample from which the probe was derived expresses that gene. If the hybridization signal of a probe from a test (disease tissue) sample is greater than hybridization signal of a probe from a control (normal tissue) sample, the gene or genes overexpressed in the disease tissue are identified. The implication of this result is that an overexpressed protein in a diseased tissue is useful not only as a diagnostic marker for the presence of the disease condition, but also as a therapeutic target for treatment of the disease condition.

The methodology of hybridization of nucleic acids and microarray technology is well known in the art. In one example, the specific preparation of nucleic acids for hybridization and probes, slides, and hybridization conditions are all detailed in PCT Patent Application Serial No. PCT/US01/10482, filed on March 30, 2001 and which is herein incorporated by reference.

In the present example, cancerous tumors derived from various human tissues were studied for upregulated gene expression relative to cancerous tumors from different tissue types and/or non-cancerous human tissues in an attempt to identify those polypeptides which are overexpressed in a particular cancerous tumor(s). In certain experiments, cancerous human tumor tissue and non-cancerous human tumor tissue of the same tissue type (often from the same patient) were obtained and analyzed for UNQ polypeptide expression. Additionally, cancerous human tumor tissue from any of a variety of different human tumors was obtained and compared to a "universal" epithelial control sample which was prepared by pooling non-cancerous human tissues of epithelial

origin, including liver, kidney, and lung. mRNA isolated from the pooled tissues represents a mixture of expressed gene products from these different tissues. Microarray hybridization experiments using the pooled control samples generated a linear plot in a 2-color analysis. The slope of the line generated in a 2-color analysis was then used to normalize the ratios of (test:control detection) within each experiment. The normalized ratios from various experiments were then compared and used to identify clustering of gene expression. Thus, the pooled "universal control" sample not only allowed effective relative gene expression determinations in a simple 2-sample comparison, it also allowed multi-sample comparisons across several experiments.

In the present experiments, nucleic acid probes derived from the herein described UNQ polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid sequences were used in the creation of the microarray and RNA from various tumor tissues were used for the hybridization thereto. Below is shown the results of these experiments, demonstrating that various UNQ polypeptides of the present invention are significantly overexpressed in various human tumor tissues as compared to their normal counterpart tissue(s). Moreover, all of the molecules shown below are significantly overexpressed in their specific tumor tissue(s) as compared to in the "universal" epithelial control. As described above, these data demonstrate that the UNQ polypeptides of the present invention are useful not only as diagnostic markers for the presence of one or more cancerous tumors, but also serve as therapeutic targets for the treatment of those tumors. Microarray analysis was performed on several UNQ genes the results of which are disclosed in Example 48.

EXAMPLE 56: Quantitative Analysis of UNQ mRNA Expression

In this assay, a 5' nuclease assay (for example, TaqMan®) and real-time quantitative PCR (for example, ABI Prizm 7700 Sequence Detection System® (Perkin Elmer, Applied Biosystems Division, Foster City, CA)), were used to find genes that are significantly overexpressed in a cancerous tumor or tumors as compared to other cancerous tumors or normal non-cancerous tissue. The 5' nuclease assay reaction is a fluorescent PCR-based technique which makes use of the 5' exonuclease activity of Taq DNA polymerase enzyme to monitor gene expression in real time. Two oligonucleotide primers (whose sequences are based upon the gene or EST sequence of interest) are used to generate an amplicon typical of a PCR reaction. A third oligonucleotide, or probe, is designed to detect nucleotide sequence located between the two PCR primers. The probe is non-extendible by Taq DNA polymerase enzyme, and is labeled with a reporter fluorescent dye and a quencher fluorescent dye. Any laser-induced emission from the reporter dye is quenched by the quenching dye when the two dyes are located close together as they are on the probe. During the PCR amplification reaction, the Taq DNA polymerase enzyme cleaves the probe in a template-dependent manner. The resultant probe fragments disassociate in solution, and signal from the released reporter dye is free from the quenching effect of the second fluorophore. One molecule of reporter dye is liberated for each new molecule synthesized, and detection of the unquenched reporter dye provides the basis for quantitative interpretation of the data.

The 5' nuclease procedure is run on a real-time quantitative PCR device such as the ABI Prism 7700TM Sequence Detection. The system consists of a thermocycler, laser, charge-coupled device (CCD) camera and computer. The system amplifies samples in a 96-well format on a thermocycler. During amplification, laser-induced fluorescent signal is collected in real-time through fiber optics cables for all 96 wells, and detected at the CCD. The system includes software for running the instrument and for analyzing the data.

The starting material for the screen was mRNA isolated from a variety of different cancerous tissues. The mRNA is quantitated precisely, e.g., fluorometrically. As a negative control, RNA was isolated from various normal tissues of the same tissue type as the cancerous tissues being tested.

5' nuclease assay data are initially expressed as Ct, or the threshold cycle. This is defined as the cycle at which the reporter signal accumulates above the background level of fluorescence. The ΔCt values are used as quantitative measurement of the relative number of starting copies of a particular target sequence in a nucleic acid sample when comparing cancer mRNA results to normal human mRNA results. As one Ct unit corresponds to 1 PCR cycle or approximately a 2-fold relative increase relative to normal, two units corresponds to a 4-fold relative increase, 3 units corresponds to an 8-fold relative increase and so on, one can quantitatively measure the relative fold increase in mRNA expression between two or more different tissues. Using this technique, the molecules have been identified as being significantly overexpressed in a particular tumor(s) as compared to their normal non-cancerous counterpart tissue(s) (from both the same and different tissue donors) and thus, represent excellent polypeptide targets for the diagnosis and therapy of cancer in mammals. Specific results for a UNQ gene are disclosed in Example 48.

EXAMPLE 57: *In situ* Hybridization

In situ hybridization is a powerful and versatile technique for the detection and localization of nucleic acid sequences within cell or tissue preparations. It may be useful, for example, to identify sites of gene expression, analyze the tissue distribution of transcription, identify and localize viral infection, follow changes in specific mRNA synthesis and aid in chromosome mapping.

In situ hybridization was performed following an optimized version of the protocol by Lu and Gillett, Cell Vision 1:169-176 (1994), using PCR-generated ^{33}P-labeled riboprobes. Briefly, formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tissues were sectioned, deparaffinized, deproteinated in proteinase K (20 g/ml) for 15 minutes at 37°C, and further processed for *in situ* hybridization as described by Lu and Gillett, *supra*. A [^{33}-P] UTP-labeled antisense riboprobe was generated from a PCR product and hybridized at 55°C overnight. The slides were dipped in Kodak NTB2 nuclear track emulsion and exposed for 4 weeks.

^{33}P-Riboprobe synthesis

6.0 µl (125 mCi) of ^{33}P-UTP (Amersham BF 1002, SA<2000 Ci/mmol) were speed vac dried. To each tube containing dried ^{33}P-UTP, the following ingredients were added:

2.0 µl 5x transcription buffer

1.0 µl DTT (100 mM)

2.0 µl NTP mix (2.5 mM : 10 µ; each of 10 mM GTP, CTP & ATP + 10 µl H_2O)

1.0 µl UTP (50 µM)

1.0 µl Rnasin

1.0 µl DNA template (1µg)

1.0 µl H_2O

1.0 µl RNA polymerase (for PCR products T3 = AS, T7 = S, usually)

The tubes were incubated at 37°C for one hour. 1.0 µl RQ1 DNase were added, followed by incubation

at 37°C for 15 minutes. 90 µl TE (10 mM Tris pH 7.6/1mM EDTA pH 8.0) were added, and the mixture was pipetted onto DE81 paper. The remaining solution was loaded in a Microcon-50 ultrafiltration unit, and spun using program 10 (6 minutes). The filtration unit was inverted over a second tube and spun using program 2 (3 minutes). After the final recovery spin, 100 µl TE were added. 1 µl of the final product was pipetted on DE81 paper and counted in 6 ml of Biofluor II.

The probe was run on a TBE/urea gel. 1-3 µl of the probe or 5 µl of RNA Mrk III were added to 3 µl of loading buffer. After heating on a 95°C heat block for three minutes, the probe was immediately placed on ice. The wells of gel were flushed, the sample loaded, and run at 180-250 volts for 45 minutes. The gel was wrapped in saran wrap and exposed to XAR film with an intensifying screen in -70°C freezer one hour to overnight.

^{33}P-Hybridization

A. Pretreatment of frozen sections

The slides were removed from the freezer, placed on aluminium trays and thawed at room temperature for 5 minutes. The trays were placed in 55°C incubator for five minutes to reduce condensation. The slides were fixed for 10 minutes in 4% paraformaldehyde on ice in the fume hood, and washed in 0.5 x SSC for 5 minutes, at room temperature (25 ml 20 x SSC + 975 ml SQ H_2O). After deproteination in 0.5 µg/ml proteinase K for 10 minutes at 37°C (12.5 µl of 10 mg/ml stock in 250 ml prewarmed RNase-free RNAse buffer), the sections were washed in 0.5 x SSC for 10 minutes at room temperature. The sections were dehydrated in 70%, 95%, 100% ethanol, 2 minutes each.

B. Pretreatment of paraffin-embedded sections

The slides were deparaffinized, placed in SQ H_2O, and rinsed twice in 2 x SSC at room temperature, for 5 minutes each time. The sections were deproteinated in 20 µg/ml proteinase K (500 µl of 10 mg/ml in 250 ml RNase-free RNase buffer; 37°C, 15 minutes) - human embryo, or 8 x proteinase K (100 µl in 250 ml Rnase buffer, 37°C, 30 minutes) - formalin tissues. Subsequent rinsing in 0.5 x SSC and dehydration were performed as described above.

C. Prehybridization

The slides were laid out in a plastic box lined with Box buffer (4 x SSC, 50% formamide) - saturated filter paper.

D. Hybridization

1.0 x 10^6 cpm probe and 1.0 µl tRNA (50 mg/ml stock) per slide were heated at 95°C for 3 minutes. The slides were cooled on ice, and 48 µl hybridization buffer were added per slide. After vortexing, 50µl ^{33}P mix were added to 50 µl prehybridization on slide. The slides were incubated overnight at 55°C.

E. Washes

Washing was done 2 x 10 minutes with 2xSSC, EDTA at room temperature (400 ml 20 x SSC + 16 ml 0.25M EDTA, V_f=4L), followed by RNaseA treatment at 37°C for 30 minutes (500 µl of 10 mg/ml in 250 ml Rnase buffer = 20 µg/ml), The slides were washed 2 x 10 minutes with 2 x SSC, EDTA at room temperature. The stringency wash conditions were as follows: 2 hours at 55°C, 0.1 x SSC, EDTA (20 ml 20 x SSC + 16 ml EDTA, V_f=4L).

F. Oligonucleotides

In situ analysis was performed on a variety of DNA sequences disclosed herein. The oligonucleotides

employed for these analyses were obtained so as to be complementary to the nucleic acids (or the complements thereof) as shown in the accompanying figures.

G. Results

In situ analysis was performed on a variety of DNA sequences disclosed herein the results of which are disclosed in Example 48.

EXAMPLE 58: Preparation of Antibodies that Bind PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161

This example illustrates preparation of monoclonal antibodies which can specifically bind PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161.

Techniques for producing the monoclonal antibodies are known in the art and are described, for instance, in Goding, supra. Immunogens that may be employed include purified PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides, fusion proteins containing PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides, and cells expressing recombinant PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides on the cell surface. Selection of the immunogen can be made by the skilled artisan without undue experimentation.

Mice, such as Balb/c, are immunized with the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 immunogen emulsified in complete Freund's adjuvant and injected subcutaneously or intraperitoneally in an amount from 1-100 micrograms. Alternatively, the immunogen is emulsified in MPL-TDM adjuvant (Ribi Immunochemical Research, Hamilton, MT) and injected into the animal's hind foot pads. The immunized mice are then boosted 10 to 12 days later with additional immunogen emulsified in the selected adjuvant. Thereafter, for several weeks, the mice may also be boosted with additional immunization injections. Serum samples may be periodically obtained from the mice by retro-orbital bleeding for testing in ELISA assays to detect anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161 antibodies.

After a suitable antibody titer has been detected, the animals "positive" for antibodies can be injected with a final intravenous injection of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161. Three to four days later, the mice are sacrificed and the spleen cells are harvested. The spleen cells are then fused (using 35% polyethylene glycol) to a selected murine myeloma cell line such as P3X63AgU.1, available from ATCC, No. CRL 1597. The fusions generate hybridoma cells which can then be plated in 96 well tissue culture plates containing HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine) medium to inhibit proliferation of non-fused cells, myeloma hybrids, and spleen cell hybrids.

The hybridoma cells will be screened in an ELISA for reactivity against PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161. Determination of "positive" hybridoma cells secreting the desired monoclonal antibodies against

PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 is within the skill in the art.

The positive hybridoma cells can be injected intraperitoneally into syngeneic Balb/c mice to produce ascites containing the anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161monoclonal antibodies. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells can be grown in tissue culture flasks or roller bottles. Purification of the monoclonal antibodies produced in the ascites can be accomplished using ammonium sulfate precipitation, followed by gel exclusion chromatography. Alternatively, affinity chromatography based upon binding of antibody to protein A or protein G can be employed.

EXAMPLE 59: Purification of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 Polypeptides Using Specific Antibodies

Native or recombinant PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides may be purified by a variety of standard techniques in the art of protein purification. For example, pro-PRO226, pro-PRO257, pro-PRO268, pro-PRO290, pro-PRO36006, pro-PRO363, pro-PRO365, pro-PRO382, pro-PRO444, pro-PRO705, pro-PRO1071, pro-PRO1125, pro-PRO1134, pro-PRO1155, pro-PRO1281, pro-PRO1343, pro-PRO1379, pro-PRO1380, pro-PRO1387, pro-PRO1419, pro-PRO1433, pro-PRO1474, pro-PRO1550, pro-PRO1571, pro-PRO1572, pro-PRO1759, pro-PRO1904, pro-PRO35193, pro-PRO4341, pro-PRO4348, pro-PRO4369, pro-PRO4381, pro-PRO4407, pro-PRO4425, pro-PRO4985, pro-PRO4989, pro-PRO5737, pro-PRO5800, pro-PRO5993, pro-PRO6017, pro-PRO7174, pro-PRO9744, pro-PRO9821, pro-PRO9852, pro-PRO9873, pro-PRO10196, pro-

PRO34778, pro-PRO20233, pro-PRO21956, pro-PRO57290, pro-PRO38465, pro-PRO38683 or pro-PRO85161 polypeptide, mature PRO226, mature PRO257, mature PRO268, mature PRO290,mature PRO36006, mature PRO363, mature PRO365, mature PRO382, mature PRO444, mature PRO705, mature PRO1071, mature PRO1125, mature PRO1134, mature PRO1155, mature PRO1281, mature PRO1343, mature PRO1379, mature PRO1380, mature PRO1387, mature PRO1419, mature PRO1433, mature PRO1474, mature PRO1550, mature PRO1571, mature PRO1572, mature PRO1759, mature PRO1904, mature PRO35193, mature PRO4341, mature PRO4348, mature PRO4369, mature PRO4381, mature PRO4407, mature PRO4425, mature PRO4985, mature PRO4989, mature PRO5737, mature PRO5800, mature PRO5993, mature PRO6017, mature PRO7174, mature PRO9744, mature PRO9821, mature PRO9852, mature PRO9873, mature PRO10196, mature PRO34778, mature PRO20233, mature PRO21956, mature PRO57290, mature PRO38465, mature PRO38683 or mature PRO85161 polypeptide, or pre-PRO226, pre-PRO257, pre-PRO268, pre-PRO290, pre-PRO36006, pre-PRO363, pre-PRO365, pre-PRO382, pre-PRO444, pre-PRO705, pre-PRO1071, pre-PRO1125, pre-PRO1134, pre-PRO1155, pre-PRO1281, pre-PRO1343, pre-PRO1379, pre-PRO1380, pre-PRO1387, pre-PRO1419, pre-PRO1433, pre-PRO1474, pre-PRO1550, pre-PRO1571, pre-PRO1572, pre-PRO1759, pre-PRO1904, pre-PRO35193,pre-PRO4341, pre-PRO4348, pre-PRO4369, pre-PRO4381, pre-PRO4407, pre-PRO4425, pre-PRO4985, pre-PRO4989, pre-PRO5737, pre-PRO5800, pre-PRO5993, pre-PRO6017, pre-PRO7174, pre-PRO9744, pre-PRO9821, pre-PRO9852, pre-PRO9873, pre-PRO10196, pre-PRO34778, pre-PRO20233, pre-PRO21956, pre-PRO57290, pre-PRO38465, pre-PRO38683 or pre-PRO85161 polypeptide is purified by immunoaffinity chromatography using antibodies specific for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide of interest. In general, an immunoaffinity column is constructed by covalently coupling the anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161polypeptide antibody to an activated chromatographic resin.

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

instructions.

Such an immunoaffinity column is utilized in the purification of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide by preparing a fraction from cells containing PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide in a soluble form. This preparation is derived by solubilization of the whole cell or of a subcellular fraction obtained via differential centrifugation by the addition of detergent or by other methods well known in the art. Alternatively, soluble polypeptide containing a signal sequence may be secreted in useful quantity into the medium in which the cells are grown.

A soluble PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide-containing preparation is passed over the immunoaffinity column, and the column is washed under conditions that allow the preferential absorbance of PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide (*e.g.*, high ionic strength buffers in the presence of detergent). Then, the column is eluted under conditions that disrupt antibody/PRO226, antibody/PRO257, antibody/PRO268, antibody/PRO290, antibody/PRO36006, antibody/PRO363, antibody/PRO365, antibody/PRO382, antibody/PRO444, antibody/PRO705, antibody/PRO1071, antibody/PRO1125, antibody/PRO1134, antibody/PRO1155, antibody/PRO1281, antibody/PRO1343, antibody/PRO1379, antibody/PRO1380, antibody/PRO1387, antibody/PRO1419, antibody/PRO1433, antibody/PRO1474, antibody/PRO1550, antibody/PRO1571, antibody/PRO1572, antibody/PRO1759, antibody/PRO1904, antibody/PRO35193, antibody/PRO4341, antibody/PRO4348, antibody/PRO4369, antibody/PRO4381, antibody/PRO4407, antibody/PRO4425, antibody/PRO4985, antibody/PRO4989, antibody/PRO5737, antibody/PRO5800, antibody/PRO5993, antibody/PRO6017, antibody/PRO7174, antibody/PRO9744, antibody/PRO9821,

antibody/PRO9852, antibody/PRO9873, antibody/PRO10196, antibody/PRO34778, antibody/PRO20233, antibody/PRO21956, antibody/PRO57290, antibody/PRO38465, antibody/PRO38683 or antibody/PRO85161 polypeptide binding (*e.g.*, a low pH buffer such as approximately pH 2-3, or a high concentration of a chaotrope such as urea or thiocyanate ion), and PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide is collected.

EXAMPLE 60: Drug Screening

This invention is particularly useful for screening compounds by using PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptides or binding fragment thereof in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or fragment employed in such a test may either be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell surface, or located intracellularly. One method of drug screening utilizes eukaryotic or prokaryotic host cells which are stably transformed with recombinant nucleic acids expressing the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or fragment. Drugs are screened against such transformed cells in competitive binding assays. Such cells, either in viable or fixed form, can be used for standard binding assays. One may measure, for example, the formation of complexes between PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465,

PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or a fragment and the agent being tested. Alternatively, one can examine the diminution in complex formation between the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide and its target cell or target receptors caused by the agent being tested.

Thus, the present invention provides methods of screening for drugs or any other agents which can affect a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide-associated disease or disorder. These methods comprise contacting such an agent with an PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or fragment thereof and assaying (I) for the presence of a complex between the agent and the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or fragment, or (ii) for the presence of a complex between the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or fragment and the cell, by methods well known in the art. In such competitive binding assays, the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465,

PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or fragment is typically labeled. After suitable incubation, free PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or fragment is separated from that present in bound form, and the amount of free or uncomplexed label is a measure of the ability of the particular agent to bind to PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or to interfere with the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide/cell complex.

Another technique for drug screening provides high throughput screening for compounds having suitable binding affinity to a polypeptide and is described in detail in WO 84/03564, published on September 13, 1984. Briefly stated, large numbers of different small peptide test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface. As applied to a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the peptide test compounds are reacted with PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide and washed. Bound PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465,

PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide is detected by methods well known in the art. Purified PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. In addition, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on the solid support.

This invention also contemplates the use of competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing antibodies capable of binding PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide specifically compete with a test compound for binding to PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or fragments thereof. In this manner, the antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any peptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

EXAMPLE 61: Rational Drug Design

The goal of rational drug design is to produce structural analogs of biologically active polypeptide of interest (*i.e.*, a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide) or of small molecules with which they interact, *e.g.*, agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors. Any of these examples can be used to fashion drugs which are

more active or stable forms of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide or which enhance or interfere with the function of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide *in vivo* (*c.f.*, Hodgson, Bio/Technology, 9: 19-21 (1991)).

In one approach, the three-dimensional structure of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, or of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide-inhibitor complex, is determined by x-ray crystallography, by computer modeling or, most typically, by a combination of the two approaches. Both the shape and charges of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide must be ascertained to elucidate the structure and to determine active site(s) of the molecule. Less often, useful information regarding the structure of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may be gained by modeling based on the structure

of homologous proteins. In both cases, relevant structural information is used to design analogous PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide-like molecules or to identify efficient inhibitors. Useful examples of rational drug design may include molecules which have improved activity or stability as shown by Braxton and Wells, Biochemistry, 31:7796-7801 (1992) or which act as inhibitors, agonists, or antagonists of native peptides as shown by Athauda *et al.*, J. Biochem., 113:742-746 (1993).

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

By virtue of the present invention, sufficient amounts of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide may be made available to perform such analytical studies as X-ray crystallography. In addition, knowledge of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide amino acid sequence provided herein will provide guidance to those employing computer modeling techniques in place of or in addition to x-ray crystallography.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of identifying a phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal; and

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a phenotype resulting from the gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the non-human transgenic animal is heterozygous for the disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the phenotype exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal as compared with gender matched wild-type littermates is at least one of the following: a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

4. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

5. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

6. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

7. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

8. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

9. The method of Claim 3, wherein the neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

10. The method of Claim 3, wherein the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality.

11. The method of Claim 3, wherein the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness.

12. The method of Claim 10, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa.

13. The method of Claim 10, wherein the retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

14. The method of Claim 10, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome,

Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

15. The method of Claim 3, wherein the eye abnormality is a cataract.

16. The method of Claim 15, wherein the cataract is consistent with systemic diseases such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

17. The method of Claim 3, wherein the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

18. The method of Claim 3, wherein the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

19. The method of Claim 3, wherein the immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host

disease.

20. The method of Claim 3, wherein the bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis.

21. The method of Claim 1, wherein the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase

in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; increased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

22. An isolated cell derived from a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904,

PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

23. The isolated cell of Claim 22 which is a murine cell.

24. The isolated cell of Claim 23, wherein the murine cell is an embryonic stem cell.

25. The isolated cell of Claim 22, wherein the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following phenotypes compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

26. A method of identifying an agent that modulates a phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a phenotype resulting from the gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) determining whether the test agent modulates the identified phenotype associated with gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal.

27. The method of Claim 26, wherein the phenotype associated with the gene disruption comprises a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a

developmental abnormality.

28. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

29. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

30. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

31. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

32. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

33. The method of Claim 27, wherein the neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

34. The method of Claim 27, wherein the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality.

35. The method of Claim 27, wherein the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness.

36. The method of Claim 34, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa.

37. The method of Claim 34, wherein the retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

38. The method of Claim 34, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger

syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

39. The method of Claim 27, wherein the eye abnormality is a cataract.

40. The method of Claim 39, wherein the cataract is consistent with systemic diseases such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

41. The method of Claim 27, wherein the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

42. The method of Claim 27, wherein the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

43. The method of Claim 27, wherein the immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel

disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation-associated diseases including graft rejection and graft -versus-host disease.

44. The method of Claim 27, wherein said bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis.

45. The method of Claim 26, wherein the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117

in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; increased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

46. An agent identified by the method of Claim 26.

47. The agent of Claim 46 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

48. The agent of Claim 47, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

49. The agent of Claim 47, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

50. A method of identifying an agent that modulates a physiological characteristic associated with a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705,

PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic exhibited by the wild-type animal is identified as a physiological characteristic associated with gene disruption;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) determining whether the physiological characteristic associated with gene disruption is modulated.

51. The method of Claim 50, wherein the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean

corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; in creased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the

epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

52. An agent identified by the method of Claim 50.

53. The agent of Claim 52 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

54. The agent of Claim 53, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

55. The agent of Claim 53, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

56. A method of identifying an agent which modulates a behavior associated with a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993,

PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) observing the behavior exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the observed behavior of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the observed behavior exhibited by the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the observed behavior exhibited by the wild-type animal is identified as a behavior associated with gene disruption;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) determining whether the agent modulates the behavior associated with gene disruption.

57. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

58. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

59. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

60. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

61. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

62. The method of Claim 56, wherein the behavior is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

63. An agent identified by the method of Claim 56.

64. The agent of Claim 63 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155,

PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

65. The agent of Claim 64, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

66. The agent of Claim 64, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

67. A method of identifying an agent that ameliorates or modulates a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality associated with a disruption in the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419,

PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) administering a test agent to said non-human transgenic animal; and

(c) determining whether said test agent ameliorates or modulates the neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; eye abnormality; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; lipid metabolic disorder; or developmental abnormality in the non-human transgenic animal.

68. The method of Claim 67, wherein the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

69. The method of Claim 67, wherein the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

70. The method of Claim 67, wherein the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

71. The method of Claim 67, wherein the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

72. The method of Claim 67, wherein the neurological disorder is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

73. The method of Claim 73, wherein the neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

74. The method of Claim 67, wherein the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality.

75. The method of Claim 67, wherein the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness.

76. The method of Claim 74, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa.

77. The method of Claim 74, wherein the retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

78. The method of Claim 74, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

79. The method of Claim 67, wherein the eye abnormality is a cataract.

80. The method of Claim 79, wherein the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

81. The method of Claim 67, wherein the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

82. The method of Claim 67, wherein the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

83. The method of Claim 67, wherein the immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

84. The method of Claim 67, wherein said bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis.

85. The method of Claim 67, wherein the non-human transgenic animal exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: increased anxiety-like response during open field testing; decreased anxiety during open field testing; decreased locomotor activity during open field testing; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing (low activity during the light phase);abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including decreased ambulatory counts; hypoactivity with no circadian rhythm; abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing including increased ambulatory counts; increased stress induced hyperthermia; decreased stress induced hyperthermia; impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing; increased immobility in tail suspension (increased depressive-like response); increased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; increased immobility or decreased depressive-like response during tail suspension testing; decreased startle response during prepulse inhibition testing; no startle response indicating deafness; or impaired hearing; decreased prepulse inhibition with impaired sensorimotor gating/attention; decreased responsiveness in hot plate testing; decreased latency to respond in hot plate testing; opthamological abnormalities; increased mean artery-to-vein ratio; resistance to pupil dilating drug cyclopentolate hydrochloride; squinty eyes; squint eyes with white spots; cataracts; retinal degeneration; impaired vision; decreased basal body temperature; decreased heart rate; increased mean systolic blood pressure; increased insulin sensitivity; increased mean fasting serum glucose levels; decreased mean serum glucose levels; increased mean serum cholesterol levels; decreased mean serum cholesterol levels; increased mean serum triglyceride levels; decreased mean serum triglyceride levels; enhanced glucose tolerance; impaired glucose

tolerance; decreased mean serum insulin levels; increased mean serum calcium; increased urobilinogen, notable lipemia; increased albumin, alanine amino transferase, phosphorus and potassium levels; increased mean serum alkaline phosphatase levels; increased blood urea nitrogen; increased percentage of granulocyte; increased total white blood cell (WBC) count; increased mean absolute neutrophil count; neutropenia; increased absolute lymphocyte count; increased absolute monocyte count; increased monocytes and DC in spleen (CD11b+, CD11b+c+); increased mean platelet count; increased natural killer (NK) cells in lymph node; decreased neutrophil count; decreased natural killer (NK) cells; decreased mean red blood cell (RBC)count, hemoglobin concentration, and hematocrit; increased mean red cell distribution width; decreased mean corpuscular volume and mean corpuscular hemoglobin; decreased mean platelet count and increased platelet volume; increase B cell number in lymph node; increase in B cell subtypes in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of B cells in lymph node; increase CD25+ cells; increased thymic DN, decreased DP T cells; increased CD19+ cells in lymph node; increased CD117 in bone marrow cells; increased mean percentage of CD4 cells; increased CD8 cells and decrease in B cells; increased percentage CD11b+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220+CD11b Low CD23- cells; increased percentages of B220- CD11 Low and CD11b- cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220-CD11bHi cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ CD11b- CD23+ cells in peritoneal lavage; increased percentage of B220- CD43 Hi cells in bone marrow; increased CD11b+ CD11c- cells in spleen; increase in CD62hi, CD44int subsets of CD4 and CD8 cells; increase in peritoneal CD117 cells; increase TcRbeta/CD38 cells in Peyer's patches; increased percentage of TcRbeta+ cells in thymus; increased percentages of CD11b+ CD11c+ in lymph node; decreased percentage of B220+ Hi CD23+cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentage of B220+ Med CD23-cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased percentages of CD62L Hi CD44 Dim CD4+ and CD8+ cells in spleen; decreased percentage of B220-CD11b Hi cells; decreased mean percentages of CD4 and CD8 cells in lymph node and spleen; increased memory T cells [increased CD62L lo CD44hi]; decreased T cell:B cell ratio; decreased naive T cells; decreased CD117 cells in peritoneal lavage; decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells, increased IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; increased IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IL-6 response to LPS challenge; increased TNF alpha response to LPS challenge; increased serum MCP-1 response to LPS challenge; increased mean serum IgM level; increased serum IgA; increase mean serum IgG1; increased mean serum IgG3; decreased serum IgG1 response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased serum IgG2a response to ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA level; decreased serum IgG2a level; decrease in serum IgG3 level; increased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; decreased skin fibroblast proliferation rate; increased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; increased mean body weight; increased mean body length; increased total tissue mass (TTM); increased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; increased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; decreased mean percent of total body fat and total fat mass; decreased mean body weight; decreased mean body length; decreased total tissue mass (TTM); decreased lean body mass (LBM); decreased femoral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased vertebral bone mineral density (BMD); decreased bone mineral density (BMD) in total body, femur and vertebrae; decreased bone mineral content (BMC); decreased bone mineral density index; decreased volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD); decreased mean femoral midshaft cortical thickness and cross-sectional area; decreased mean vertebral trabecular bone volume, number and connectivity density; osteopetrosis; osteoporosis; chronic inflammation in various tissues; bilateral hydronephrosis (moderate to severe) and inflammation; "pear shaped

abdomen"; bilaterally enlarged kidneys, suggesting polycystic kidney disease; degeneration of the Organ of Corti; hepatocellular dysfunction; biliary obstruction; hepatosplenomegaly characterized by histiocytic infiltrate; histiocytosis in the small intestine, lymph nodes and spleen; splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and lymphadenopathy; hyperplasia of adenoid and tonsils; mild-moderate extra medullary hematopoiesis; homozygous mice were small, dehydrated and exhibited decreased subcutaneous fat depots; lipopenia; ulcerous colitis; diffuse marked degeneration of sensory cochlear hair cells in the inner ear, characterized by a complete loss of both inner and outer cochlear hair cells on the basilar membrane; gastric mucosal hyperplasia and chronic inflammation; in creased stomach weight; defective spermatogensis in the testes; hypospermia and defective spermatozoa in the epididymus; male infertility; lysosomal storage disease; anemia; growth retardation; reduced viability; perinatal lethality with decreased lymphocytes and lipopenia; homozygous embryonic lethality; and heterozygous embryonic lethality.

86. An agent identified by the method of Claim 67.

87. The agent of Claim 86 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

88. The agent of Claim 87, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

89. The agent of Claim 87, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-

PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

90. A therapeutic agent identified by the method of Claim 67.

91. A method of identifying an agent that modulates the expression of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) contacting a test agent with a host cell expressing a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide; and

(b) determining whether the test agent modulates the expression of the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide by the host cell.

92. An agent identified by the method of Claim 91.

93. The agent of Claim 92 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

94. The agent of Claim 93, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

95. The agent of Claim 93, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

96. A method of evaluating a therapeutic agent capable of affecting a condition associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the gene which encodes for the PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) measuring a physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal of (a);

(c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic of (b) with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a condition resulting from the gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal;

(d) administering a test agent to the non-human transgenic animal of (a); and

(e) evaluating the effects of the test agent on the identified condition associated with gene disruption in the non-human transgenic animal.

97. The method of Claim 96, wherein the condition is a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality.

98. A therapeutic agent identified by the method of Claim 96.

99. The therapeutic agent of Claim 98 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

100. The therapeutic agent of Claim 99, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

101. The therapeutic agent of Claim 99, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

102. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the therapeutic agent of Claim 98.

103. A method of treating or preventing or ameliorating a neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, or embryonic lethality associated with the disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment whom may already have the disorder, or may be prone to have the disorder or may be in whom the disorder is to be prevented, a therapeutically effective amount of the therapeutic agent of Claim 94, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively treating or preventing or ameliorating said disorder.

104. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

105. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

106. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

107. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

108. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

109. The method of Claim 103, wherein the neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

110. The method of Claim 103, wherein the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality.

111. The method of Claim 103, wherein the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness.

112. The method of Claim 110, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa.

113. The method of Claim 110, wherein the retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

114. The method of Claim 110, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

115. The method of Claim 103, wherein the eye abnormality is a cataract.

116. The method of Claim 115, wherein the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

117. The method of Claim 103, wherein the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

118. The method of Claim 103, wherein the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

119. The method of Claim 103, wherein the immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

120. The method of Claim 103, wherein said bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis.

121. A method of identifying an agent that ameliorates or modulates a neurological disorder; a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; an eye abnormality; an immunological disorder; an oncological disorder; a bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; a lipid metabolic disorder; or a developmental abnormality associated with a disruption in the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising:

(a) providing a non-human transgenic animal cell culture, each cell of said culture comprising a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide;

(b) administering a test agent to said cell culture; and

(c) determining whether said test agent ameliorates or modulates the neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; eye abnormality; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder; lipid metabolic disorder; or developmental abnormality in said cell culture.

122. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

123. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing.

124. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing.

125. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

126. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing.

127. The method of Claim 121, wherein the neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders.

128. The method of Claim 121, wherein the eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality.

129. The method of Claim 121, wherein the eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness.

130. The method of Claim 128, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinitis pigmentosa.

131. The method of Claim 128, wherein the retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia.

132. The method of Claim 128, wherein the retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal

artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplaisa spondyloepiphysaria congentia, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schnoberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagile syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie dunsdrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemeia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis.

133. The method of Claim 121, wherein the eye abnormality is a cataract.

134. The method of Claim 133, wherein the cataract is a systemic disease such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streiff syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trismoy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathroidism or Conradi syndrome.

135. The method of Claim 121, wherein the developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability.

136. The method of Claim 121, wherein the cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, *e.g.*, hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis.

137. The method of Claim 121, wherein the immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosis; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or

Guillain-Barré syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonia, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.

138. The method of Claim 121, wherein said bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis.

139. An agent identified by the method of Claim 121.

140. The agent of Claim 139 which is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide.

141. The agent of Claim 140, wherein the agonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

142. The agent of Claim 140, wherein the antagonist is an anti-PRO226, anti-PRO257, anti-PRO268, anti-PRO290, anti-PRO36006, anti-PRO363, anti-PRO365, anti-PRO382, anti-PRO444, anti-PRO705, anti-PRO1071, anti-PRO1125, anti-PRO1134, anti-PRO1155, anti-PRO1281, anti-PRO1343, anti-PRO1379, anti-PRO1380, anti-PRO1387, anti-PRO1419, anti-PRO1433, anti-PRO1474, anti-PRO1550, anti-PRO1571, anti-PRO1572, anti-PRO1759, anti-PRO1904, anti-PRO35193, anti-PRO4341, anti-PRO4348, anti-PRO4369, anti-PRO4381, anti-PRO4407, anti-PRO4425, anti-PRO4985, anti-PRO4989, anti-PRO5737, anti-PRO5800, anti-PRO5993, anti-

PRO6017, anti-PRO7174, anti-PRO9744, anti-PRO9821, anti-PRO9852, anti-PRO9873, anti-PRO10196, anti-PRO34778, anti-PRO20233, anti-PRO21956, anti-PRO57290, anti-PRO38465, anti-PRO38683 or anti-PRO85161antibody.

143. A therapeutic agent identified by the method of Claim 121.

144. A method of modulating a phenotype associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may already have the phenotype, or may be prone to have the phenotype or may be in whom the phenotype is to be prevented, an effective amount of the agent of Claim 46, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the phenotype.

145. A method of modulating a physiological characteristic associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may already exhibit the physiological characteristic, or may be prone to exhibit the physiological characteristic or may be in whom the physiological characteristic is to be prevented, an effective amount of the agent of Claim 52, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the physiological characteristic.

146. A method of modulating a behavior associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may already exhibit the behavior, or may be prone to exhibit the behavior or may be in whom the exhibited behavior is to be prevented, an effective amount of the agent of Claim 63, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the behavior.

147. A method of modulating the expression of a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a host cell expressing said PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, an effective amount of the agent of Claim 92, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the expression of said polypeptide.

148. A method of modulating a condition associated with a disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a subject whom may have the condition, or may be prone to have the condition or may be in whom the condition is to be prevented, a therapeutically effective amount of the therapeutic agent of Claim 98, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively modulating the condition.

149. A method of treating or preventing or ameliorating a neurological disorder; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; oncological disorder; bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, or embryonic lethality associated with the disruption of a gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425, PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, the method comprising administering to a non-human transgenic animal cell culture, each cell of said culture comprising a disruption of the gene which encodes for a PRO226, PRO257, PRO268, PRO290, PRO36006, PRO363, PRO365, PRO382, PRO444, PRO705, PRO1071, PRO1125, PRO1134, PRO1155, PRO1281, PRO1343, PRO1379, PRO1380, PRO1387, PRO1419, PRO1433, PRO1474, PRO1550, PRO1571, PRO1572, PRO1759, PRO1904, PRO35193, PRO4341, PRO4348, PRO4369, PRO4381, PRO4407, PRO4425,

PRO4985, PRO4989, PRO5737, PRO5800, PRO5993, PRO6017, PRO7174, PRO9744, PRO9821, PRO9852, PRO9873, PRO10196, PRO34778, PRO20233, PRO21956, PRO57290, PRO38465, PRO38683 or PRO85161 polypeptide, a therapeutically effective amount of the agent of Claim 139, or agonists or antagonists thereof, thereby effectively treating or preventing or ameliorating said disorder.

FIGURE 1

CCCAAGCCAGCCGAGCCGCCAGAGCCGCGGGCCGCGGGGGTGTCGCGGGCCCAACCCCAGG**ATG**CTCCCCTGCG
CCTCCTGCCTACCCGGGTCTCTACTGCTCTGGGCGCTGCTACTGTTGCTCTTGGGATCAGCTTCTCCTCAGGAT
TCTGAAGAGCCCGACAGCTACACGGAATGCACAGATGGCTATGAGTGGGACCCAGACAGCCAGCACTGCCGGGA
TGTCAACGAGTGTCTGACCATCCCTGAGGCCTGCAAGGGGGAAATGAAGTGCATCAACCACTACGGGGGCTACT
TGTGCCTGCCCCGCTCCGCTGCCGTCATCAACGACCTACATGGCGAGGGACCCCCGCCACCAGTGCCTCCCGCT
CAACACCCCAACCCCTGCCCACCAGGCTATGAGCCCGACGATCAGGACAGCTGTGTGGATGTGGACGAGTGTGC
CCAGGCCCTGCACGACTGTCGCCCCAGCCAGGACTGCCATAACTTGCCTGGCTCCTATCAGTGCACCTGCCCTG
ATGGTTACCGCAAGATCGGGCCCGAGTGTGTGGACATAGACGAGTGCCGCTACCGCTACTGCCAGCACCGCTGC
GTGAACCTGCCTGGCTCCTTCCGCTGCCAGTGCGAGCCGGGCTTCCAGCTGGGGCCTAACAACCGCTCCTGTGT
TGATGTGAACGAGTGTGACATGGGGGCCCCATGCGAGCAGCGCTGCTTCAACTCCTATGGGACCTTCCTGTGTC
GCTGCCACCAGGGCTATGAGCTGCATCGGGATGGCTTCTCCTGCAGTGATATTGATGAGTGTAGCTACTCCAGC
TACCTCTGTCAGTACCGCTGCGTCAACGAGCCAGGCCGTTTCTCCTGCCACTGCCCACAGGGTTACCAGCTGCT
GGCCACACGCCTCTGCCAAGACATTGATGAGTGTGAGTCTGGTGCGCACCAGTGCTCCGAGGCCCAAACCTGTG
TCAACTTCCATGGGGGCTACCGCTGCGTGGACACCAACCGCTGCGTGGAGCCCTACATCCAGGTCTCTGAGAAC
CGCTGTCTCTGCCCGGCCTCCAACCCTCTATGTCGAGAGCAGCCTTCATCCATTGTGCACCGCTACATGACCAT
CACCTCGGAGCGGAGCGTGCCCGCTGACGTGTTCCAGATCCAGGCGACCTCCGTCTACCCCGGTGCCTACAATG
CCTTTCAGATCCGTGCTGGAAACTCGCAGGGGGACTTTTACATTAGGCAAATCAACAACGTCAGCGCCATGCTG
GTCCTCGCCCGGCCGGTGACGGGCCCCCGGGAGTACGTGCTGGACCTGGAGATGGTCACCATGAATTCCCTCAT
GAGCTACCGGGCCAGCTCTGTACTGAGGCTCACCGTCTTTGTAGGGGCCTACACCTTC**TGA**GGAGCAGGAGGGA
GCCACCCTCCCTGCAGCTACCCTAGCTGAGGAGCCTGTTGTGAGGGGCAGAATGAGAAAGGCAATAAAGGGAGA
AAGAAAGTCCTGGTGGCTGAGGTGGGCGGGTCACACTGCAGGAAGCCTCAGGCTGGGGCAGGGTGGCACTTGGG
GGGGCAGGCCAAGTTCACCTAAATGGGGGTCTCTATATGTTCAGGCCCAGGGGCCCCCATTGACAGGAGCTGGG
AGCTCTGCACCACGAGCTTCAGTCACCCCGAGAGGAGAGGAGGTAACGAGGAGGGCGGACTCCAGGCCCCGGCC
CAGAGATTTGGACTTGGCTGGCTTGCAGGGGTCCTAAGAAACTCCACTCTGGACAGCGCCAGGAGGCCCTGGGT
TCCATTCCTAACTCTGCCTCAAACTGTACATTTGGATAAGCCCTAGTAGTTCCCTGGGCCTGTTTTTCTATAAA
ACGAGGCAACTGGAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 2

MLPCASCLPGSLLLWALLLLLLLGSASPQDSEEPDSYTECTDGYEWDPDSQHCRDVNECLTI
PEACKGEMKCINHYGGYLCLPRSAAVINDLHGEGPPPPVPPAQHPNPCPPGYEPDDQDSCV
DVDECAQALHDCRPSQDCHNLPGSYQCTCPDGYRKIGPECVDIDECRYRYCQHRCVNLPGS
FRCQCEPGFQLGPNNRSCVDVNECDMGAPCEQRCFNSYGTFLCRCHQGYELHRDGFSCSDI
DECSYSSYLCQYRCVNEPGRFSCHCPQGYQLLATRLCQDIDECESGAHQCSEAQTCVNFHG
GYRCVDTNRCVEPYIQVSENRCLCPASNPLCREQPSSIVHRYMTITSERSVPADVFQIQAT
SVYPGAYNAFQIRAGNSQGDFYIRQINNVSAMLVLARPVTGPREYVLDLEMVTMNSLMSYR
ASSVLRLTVFVGAYTF

Signal sequence: Amino acids 1-25

N-glycosylation sites: Amino acids 198-202;394-398

N-myristoylation sites: Amino acids 76-82;145-151;182-188; 222-228;290-296;305-311;371-377; 381-387

Aspartic acid and asparagine hydroxylation sites: 140-152;177-189;217-229;258-270

FIGURE 3

CCCACGCGTCCGGCCTTCTCTCTGGACTTTGCATTTCCATTCCTTTTCATTGACAAACTGACTTTTTTTATTTC
TTTTTTTCCATCTCTGGGCCAGCTTGGGATCCTAGGCCGCCCTGGGAAGACATTTGTGTTTTACACACATAAGG
ATCTGTGTTTGGGGTTTCTTCTTCCTCCCCTGACATTGGCATTGCTTAGTGGTTGTGTGGGGAGGGAGACCACG
TGGGCTCAGTGCTTGCTTGCACTTATCTGCCTAGGTACATCGAAGTCTTTTGACCTCCATACAGTGATTATGCC
TGTCATCGCTGGTGGTATCCTGGCGGCCTTGCTCCTGCTGATAGTTGTCGTGCTCTGTCTTTACTTCAAAATAC
ACAACGCGCTAAAAGCTGCAAAGGAACCTGAAGCTGTGGCTGTAAAAAATCACAACCCAGACAAGGTGTGGTGG
GCCAAGAACAGCCAGGCCAAAACCATTGCCACGGAGTCTTGTCCTGCCCTGCAGTGCTGTGAAGGATATAGAAT
GTGTGCCAGTTTTGATTCCCTGCCACCTTGCTGTTGCGACATAAATGAGGGCCTCTGAGTTAGGAAAGGCTCCC
TTCTCAAAGCAGAGCCCTGAAGACTTCAATGATGTCAATGAGGCCACCTGTTTGTGATGTGCAGGCACAGAAGA
AAGGCACAGCTCCCCATCAGTTTCATGGAAAATAACTCAGTGCCTGCTGGGAACCAGCTGCTGGAGATCCCTAC
AGAGAGCTTCCACTGGGGGCAACCCTTCCAGGAAGGAGTTGGGGAGAGAGAACCCTCACTGTGGGGAATGCTGA
TAAACCAGTCACACAGCTGCTCTATTCTCACACAAATCTACCCCTTGCGTGGCTGGAACTGACGTTTCCCTGGA
GGTGTCCAGAAAGCTGATGTAACACAGAGCCTATAAAAGCTGTCGGTCCTTAAGGCTGCCCAGCGCCTTGCCAA
A**ATG**GAGCTTGTAAGAAGGCTCATGCCATTGACCCTCTTAATTCTCTCCTGTTTGGCGGAGCTGACAATGGCGG
AGGCTGAAGGCAATGCAAGCTGCACAGTCAGTCTAGGGGGTGCCAATATGGCAGAGACCCACAAAGCCATGATC
CTGCAACTCAATCCCAGTGAGAACTGCACCTGGACAATAGAAAGACCAGAAAACAAAAGCATCAGAATTATCTT
TTCCTATGTCCAGCTTGATCCAGATGGAAGCTGTGAAAGTGAAAACATTAAAGTCTTTGACGGAACCTCCAGCA
ATGGGCCTCTGCTAGGGCAAGTCTGCAGTAAAAACGACTATGTTCCTGTATTTGAATCATCATCCAGTACATTG
ACGTTTCAAATAGTTACTGACTCAGCAAGAATTCAAAGAACTGTCTTTGTCTTCTACTACTTCTTCTCTCCTAA
CATCTCTATTCCAAACTGTGGCGGTTACCTGGATACCTTGGAAGGATCCTTCACCAGCCCCAATTACCCAAAGC
CGCATCCTGAGCTGGCTTATTGTGTGTGGCACATACAAGTGGAGAAAGATTACAAGATAAAACTAAACTTCAAA
GAGATTTTCCTAGAAATAGACAAACAGTGCAAATTTGATTTTCTTGCCATCTATGATGGCCCCTCCACCAACTC
TGGCCTGATTGGACAAGTCTGTGGCCGTGTGACTCCCACCTTCGAATCGTCATCAAACTCTCTGACTGTCGTGT
TGTCTACAGATTATGCCAATTCTTACCGGGGATTTTCTGCTTCCTACACCTCAATTTATGCAGAAAACATCAAC
ACTACATCTTTAACTTGCTCTTCTGACAGGATGAGAGTTATTATAAGCAAATCCTACCTAGAGGCTTTTAACTC
TAATGGGAATAACTTGCAACTAAAAGACCCAACTTGCAGACCAAAATTATCAAATGTTGTGGAATTTTCTGTCC
CTCTTAATGGATGTGGTACAATCAGAAAGGTAGAAGATCAGTCAATTACTTACACCAATATAATCACCTTTTCT
GCATCCTCAACTTCTGAAGTGATCACCCGTCAGAAACAACTCCAGATTATTGTGAAGTGTGAAATGGGACATAA
TTCTACAGTGGAGATAATATACATAACAGAAGATGATGTAATACAAAGTCAAAATGCACTGGGCAAATATAACA
CCAGCATGGCTCTTTTTGAATCCAATTCATTTGAAAAGACTATACTTGAATCACCATATTATGTGGATTTGAAC
CAAACTCTTTTTGTTCAAGTTAGTCTGCACACCTCAGATCCAAATTTGGTGGTGTTTCTTGATACCTGTAGAGC
CTCTCCCACCTCTGACTTTGCATCTCCAACCTACGACCTAATCAAGAGTGGATGTAGTCGAGATGAAACTTGTA
AGGTGTATCCCTTATTTGGACACTATGGGAGATTCCAGTTTAATGCCTTTAAATTCTTGAGAAGTATGAGCTCT
GTGTATCTGCAGTGTAAAGTTTTGATATGTGATAGCAGTGACCACCAGTCTCGCTGCAATCAAGGTTGTGTCTC
CAGAAGCAAACGAGACATTTCTTCATATAAATGGAAAACAGATTCCATCATAGGACCCATTCGTCTGAAAAGGG
ATCGAAGTGCAAGTGGCAATTCAGGATTTCAGCATGAAACACATGCGGAAGAAACTCCAAACCAGCCTTTCAAC
AGTGTGCATCTGTTTTCCTTCATGGTTCTAGCTCTGAATGTGGTGACTGTAGCGACAATCACAGTGAGGCATTT
TGTAAATCAACGGGCAGACTACAAATACCAGAAGCTGCAGAACTAT**TAA**CTAACAGGTCCAACCCTAAGTGAGA
CATGTTTCTCCAGGATGCCAAAGGAAATGCTACCTCGTGGCTACACATATTATGAATAAATGAGGAAGGGCCTG
AAAGTGACACACAGGCCTGCATGTAAAAAAA

FIGURE 4

MELVRRLMPLTLLILSCLAELTMAEAEGNASCTVSLGGANMAETHKAMILQLNPSENCTWT
IERPENKSIRIIFSYVQLDPDGSCESENIKVFDGTSSNGPLLGQVCSKNDYVPVFESSSST
LTFQIVTDSARIQRTVFVFYYFFSPNISIPNCGGYLDTLEGSFTSPNYPKPHPELAYCVWH
IQVEKDYKIKLNFKEIFLEIDKQCKFDFLAIYDGPSTNSGLIGQVCGRVTPTFESSSNSLT
VVLSTDYANSYRGFSASYTSIYAENINTTSLTCSSDRMRVIISKSYLEAFNSNGNNLQLKD
PTCRPKLSNVVEFSVPLNGCGTIRKVEDQSITYTNIITFSASSTSEVITRQKQLQIIVKCE
MGHNSTVEIIYITEDDVIQSQNALGKYNTSMALFESNSFEKTILESPYYVDLNQTLFVQVS
LHTSDPNLVVFLDTCRASPTSDFASPTYDLIKSGCSRDETCKVYPLFGHYGRFQFNAFKFL
RSMSSVYLQCKVLICDSSDHQSRCNQGCVSRSKRDISSYKWKTDSIIGPIRLKRDRSASGN
SGFQHETHAEETPNQPFNSVHLFSFMVLALNVVTVATITVRHFVNQRADYKYQKLQNY

Signal sequence:

amino acids 1-24

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 571-586

N-glycosylation site.

amino acids 29-33, 57-61, 67-71, 148-152, 271-275, 370-374, 394-398, 419-423

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.

amino acids 22-26, 108-112, 289-293, 348-352, 371-375, 379-383, 408-412, 463-467, 520-524, 556-560

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.

amino acids 172-180, 407-415, 407-416, 519-528

N-myristoylation site.

amino acids 28-34, 38-44, 83-89, 95-101, 104-110, 226-232

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.

amino acids 7-18

FIGURE 5

GCAAGCGGCGAA**ATG**GCGCCCTCCGGGAGTCTTGCAGTTCCCCTGGCAGTCCTGGTGCTGT
TGCTTTGGGGTGCTCCCTGGACGCACGGGCGGCGGAGCAACGTTCGCGTCATCACGGACGA
GAACTGGAGAGAACTGCTGGAAGGAGACTGGATGATAGAATTTTATGCCCCGTGGTGCCCT
GCTTGTCAAAATCTTCAACCGGAATGGGAAAGTTTTGCTGAATGGGGAGAAGATCTTGAGG
TTAATATTGCGAAAGTAGATGTCACAGAGCAGCCAGGACTGAGTGGACGGTTTATCATAAC
TGCTCTTCCTACTATTTATCATTGTAAAGATGGTGAATTTAGGCGCTATCAGGGTCCAAGG
ACTAAGAAGGACTTCATAAACTTTATAAGTGATAAAGAGTGGAAGAGTATTGAGCCCGTTT
CATCATGGTTTGGTCCAGGTTCTGTTCTGATGAGTAGTATGTCAGCACTCTTTCAGCTATC
TATGTGGATCAGGACGTGCCATAACTACTTTATTGAAGACCTTGGATTGCCAGTGTGGGGA
TCATATACTGTTTTTGCTTTAGCAACTCTGTTTTCCGGACTGTTATTAGGACTCTGTATGA
TATTTGTGGCAGATTGCCTTTGTCCTTCAAAAAGGCGCAGACCACAGCCATACCCATACCC
TTCAAAAAAATTATTATCAGAATCTGCACAACCTTTGAAAAAAGTGGAGGAGGAACAAGAG
GCGGATGAAGAAGATGTTTCAGAAGAAGAAGCTGAAAGTAAAGAAGGAACAAACAAAGACT
TTCCACAGAATGCCATAAGACAACGCTCTCTGGGTCCATCATTGGCCACAGATAAATCC**TA**
GTTAAATTTTATAGTTATCTTAATATTATGATTTTGATAAAAACAGAAGATTGATCATTTT
GTTTGGTTTGAAGTGAACTGTGACTTTTTTGAATATTGCAGGGTTCAGTCTAGATTGTCAT
TAAATTGAAGAGTCTACATTCAGAACATAAAAGCACTAGGTATACAAGTTTGAAATATGAT
TTAAGCACAGTATGATGGTTTAAATAGTTCTCTAATTTTTGAAAAATCGTGCCAAGCAATA
AGATTTATGTATATTTGTTTAATAATAACCTATTTCAAGTCTGAGTTTTGAAAATTTACAT
TTCCCAAGTATTGCATTATTGAGGTATTTAAGAAGATTATTTTAGAGAAAAATATTTCTCA
TTTGATATAATTTTTCTCTGTTTCACTGTGTGAAAAAAAGAAGATATTTCCCATAAATGGG
AAGTTTGCCCATTGTCTCAAGAAATGTGTATTTCAGTGACAATTTCGTGGTCTTTTTAGAG
GTATATTCCAAAATTTCCTTGTATTTTTAGGTTATGCAACTAATAAAAACTACCTTACATT
AATTAATTACAGTTTTCTACACATGGTAATACAGGATATGCTACTGATTTAGGAAGTTTTT
AAGTTCATGGTATTCTCTTGATTCCAACAAAGTTTGATTTTCTCTTGTATTTTTCTTACTT
ACTATGGGTTACATTTTTTATTTTTCAAATTGGATGATAATTTCTTGGAAACATTTTTTAT
GTTTTAGTAAACAGTATTTTTTTGTTGTTTCAAACTGAAGTTTACTGAGAGATCCATCAAA
TTGAACAATCTGTTGTAATTTAAAATTTTGGCCACTTTTTTCAGATTTTACATCATTCTTG
CTGAACTTCAACTTGAAATTGTTTTTTTTTTCTTTTTGGATGTGAAGGTGAACATTCCTGA
TTTTTGTCTGATGTGAAAAAGCCTTGGTATTTTACATTTTGAAAATTCAAAGAAGCTTAAT
ATAAAAGTTTGCATTCTACTCAGGAAAAAGCATCTTCTTGTATATGTCTTAAATGTATTTT
TGTCCTCATATACAGAAAGTTCTTAATTGATTTTACAGTCTGTAATGCTTGATGTTTTAAA
ATAATAACATTTTTATATTTTTTAAAAGACAAACTTCATATTATCCTGTGTTCTTTCCTGA
CTGGTAATATTGTGTGGGATTTCACAGGTAAAAGTCAGTAGGATGGAACATTTTAGTGTAT
TTTTACTCCTTAAAGAGCTAGAATACATAGTTTTCACCTTAAAAGAAGGGGGAAAATCATA
AATACAATGAATCAACTGACCATTACGTAGTAGACAATTTCTGTAATGTCCCCTTCTTTCT
AGGCTCTGTTGCTGTGTGAATCCATTAGATTTACAGTATCGTAATATACAAGTTTTCTTTA
AAGCCCTCTCCTTTAGAATTTAAAATATTGTACCATTAAAGAGTTTGGATGTGTAACTTGT
GATGCCTTAGAAAAATATCCTAAGCACAAAATAAACCTTTCTAACCACTTCATTAAAGCTG
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 6

MAPSGSLAVPLAVLVLLLWGAPWTHGRRSNVRVITDENWRELLEGDWMIEFYAPWCPACQN
LQPEWESFAEWGEDLEVNIAKVDVTEQPGLSGRFIITALPTIYHCKDGEFRRYQGPRTKKD
FINFISDKEWKSIEPVSSWFGPGSVLMSSMSALFQLSMWIRTCHNYFIEDLGLPVWGSYTV
FALATLFSGLLLGLCMIFVADCLCPSKRRRPQPYPYPSKKLLSESAQPLKKVEEEQEADEE
DVSEEEAESKEGTNKDFPQNAIRQRSLGPSLATDKS

Signal sequence:
amino acids 1-26

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 182-201

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site.
amino acids 68-72, 119-123, 128-132, 247-251, 257-261

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.
amino acids 107-115

N-myristoylation site.
amino acids 20-26, 192-198

Amidation site.
amino acids 25-29

FIGURE 7

CCCACGCGTCCGCCCACGCGTCCGGCTGAACACCTCTTCTTTGGAGTCAGCCACTGATGAG
GCAGGGTCCCCACTTGCAGCTGCAGCAGCTGCAGCAGCTGCAGAGCGCTGCTCCTGGCTGG
TGCCACTGGTGCGCACGCTGCTAGACCGTGCCTATGAGCCGCTGGGGCTGCAGTGGGGACT
GCCCTCCCTGCCACCCACCAATGGCAGCCCCACCTTCTTTGAAGACTTCCAGGCTTTTTGT
GCCACACCCGAATGGCGCCACTTCATCGACAAACAGGTACAGCCAACC**ATG**TCCCAGTTCG
AAATGGACACGTATGCTAAGAGCCACGACCTTATGTCAGGTTTCTGGAATGCCTGCTATGA
CATGCTTATGAGCAGTGGGCAGCGGCGCCAGTGGGAGCGCGCCCAGAGTCGTCGGGCCTTC
CAGGAGCTGGTGCTGGAACCTGCGCAGAGGCGGGCGCGCCTGGAGGGGCTACGCTACACGG
CAGTGCTGAAGCAGCAGGCAACGCAGCACTCCATGGCCCTGCTGCACTGGGGGGCGCTGTG
GCGCCAGCTCGCCAGCCCATGTGGGGCCTGGGCGCTGAGGGACACTCCCATCCCCCGCTGG
AAACTGTCCAGCGCCGAGACATATTCACGCATGCGTCTGAAGCTGGTGCCCAACCATCACT
TCGACCCTCACCTGGAAGCCAGCGCTCTCCGAGACAATCTGGGTGAGGTTCCCCTGACACC
CACCGAGGAGGCCTCACTGCCTCTGGCAGTGACCAAAGAGGCCAAAGTGAGCACCCCACCC
GAGTTGCTGCAGGAGGACCAGCTCGGCGAGGACGAGCTGGCTGAGCTGGAGACCCCGATGG
AGGCAGCAGAACTGGATGAGCAGCGTGAGAAGCTGGTGCTGTCGGCCGAGTGCCAGCTGGT
GACGGTAGTGGCCGTGGTCCCAGGGCTGCTGGAGGTCACCACACAGAATGTATACTTCTAC
GATGGCAGCACTGAGCGCGTGGAAACCGAGGAGGGCATCGGCTATGATTTCCGGCGCCCAC
TGGCCCAGCTGCGTGAGGTCCACCTGCGGCGTTTCAACCTGCGCCGTTCAGCACTTGAGCT
CTTCTTTATCGATCAGGCCAACTACTTCCTCAACTTCCCATGCAAGGTGGGCACGACCCCA
GTCTCATCTCCTAGCCAGACTCCGAGACCCCAGCCTGGCCCCATCCCACCCCATACCCAGG
TACGGAACCAGGTGTACTCGTGGCTCCTGCGCCTACGGCCCCCCTCTCAAGGCTACCTAAG
CAGCCGCTCCCCCCAGGAGATGCTGCGTGCCTCAGGCCTTACCCAGAAATGGGTACAGCGT
GAGATATCCAACTTCGAGTACTTGATGCAACTCAACACCATTGCGGGGCGGACCTACAATG
ACCTGTCTCAGTACCCTGTGTTCCCCTGGGTCCTGCAGGACTACGTGTCCCCAACCCTGGA
CCTCAGCAACCCAGCCGTCTTCCGGGACCTGTCTAAGCCCATCGGTGTGGTGAACCCCAAG
CATGCCCAGCTCGTGAGGGAGAAGTATGAAAGCTTTGAGGACCCAGCAGGGACCATTGACA
AGTTCCACTATGGCACCCACTACTCCAATGCAGCAGGCGTGATGCACTACCTCATCCGCGT
GGAGCCCTTCACCTCCCTGCACGTCCAGCTGCAAAGTGGCCGCTTTGACTGCTCCGACCGG
CAGTTCCACTCGGTGGCGGCAGCCTGGCAGGCACGCCTGGAGAGCCCTGCCGATGTGAAGG
AGCTCATCCCGGAATTCTTCTACTTTCCTGACTTCCTGGAGAACCAGAACGGTTTTGACCT
GGGCTGTCTCCAGCTGACCAACGAGAAGGTAGGCGATGTGGTGCTACCCCCGTGGGCCAGC
TCTCCTGAGGACTTCATCCAGCAGCACCGCCAGGCTCTGGAGTCGGAGTATGTGTCTGCAC
ACCTACACGAGTGGATCGACCTCATCTTTGGCTACAAGCAGCGGGGGCCAGCCGCCGAGGA
GGCCCTCAATGTCTTCTATTACTGCACCTATGAGGGGGCTGTAGACCTGGACCATGTGACA
GATGAGCGGGAACGGAAGGCTCTGGAGGGCATTATCAGCAACTTTGGGCAGACTCCCTGTC
AGCTGCTGAAGGAGCCACATCCAACTCGGCTCTCAGCTGAGGAAGCAGCCCATCGCCTTGC
ACGCCTGGACACTAACTCACCTAGCATCTTCCAGCACCTGGACGAACTCAAGGCATTCTTC
GCAGAGGTGACTGTGAGTGCCAGTGGGCTGCTGGGCACCCACAGCTGGTTGCCCTATGACC
GCAACATAAGCAACTACTTCAGCTTCAGCAAAGACCCCACCATGGGCAGCCACAAGACGCA
GCGACTGCTGAGTGGCCCGTGGGTGCCAGGCAGTGGTGTGAGTGGACAAGCACTGGCAGTG
GCCCCGGATGGAAAGCTGCTATTCAGCGGTGGCCACTGGGATGGCAGCCTGCGGGTGACTG
CACTACCCCGTGGCAAGCTGTTGAGCCAGCTCAGCTGCCACCTTGATGTAGTAACCTGCCT
TGCACTGGACACCTGTGGCATCTACCTCATCTCAGGCTCCCGGGACACCACGTGCATGGTG
TGGCGGCTCCTGCATCAGGGTGGTCTGTCAGTAGGCCTGGCACCAAAGCCTGTGCAGGTCC
TGTATGGGCATGGGGCTGCAGTGAGCTGTGTGGCCATCAGCACTGAACTTGACATGGCTGT
GTCTGGATCTGAGGATGGAACTGTGATCATACACACTGTACGCCGCGGACAGTTTGTAGCG
GCACTACGGCCTCTGGGTGCCACATTCCCTGGACCTATTTTCCACCTGGCATTGGGGTCCG
AAGGCCAGATTGTGGTACAGAGCTCAGCGTGGGAACGTCCTGGGGCCCAGGTCACCTACTC
CTTGCACCTGTATTCAGTCAATGGGAAGTTGCGGGCTTCACTGCCCCTGGCAGAGCAGCCT
ACAGCCCTGACGGTGACAGAGGACTTTGTGTTGCTGGGCACCGCCCAGTGCGCCCTGCACA
TCCTCCAACTAAACACACTGCTCCCGGCCGCGCCTCCCTTGCCCATGAAGGTGGCCATCCG
CAGCGTGGCCGTGACCAAGGAGCGCAGCCACGTGCTGGTGGGCCTGGAGGATGGCAAGCTC
ATCGTGGTGGTCGCGGGGCAGCCCTCTGAGGTGCGCAGCAGCCAGTTCGCGCGGAAGCTGT
GGCGGTCCTCGCGGCGCATCTCCCAGGTGTCCTCGGGAGAGACGGAATACAACCCTACTGA
GGCGCGC**TGA**ACCTGGCCAGTCCGGCTGCTCGGGCCCCGCCCCCGGCAGGCCTGGCCCGGG
AGGCCCCGCCCAGAAGTCGGCGGGAACACCCCGGGGGTGGGCAGCCCAGGGGGTGAGCGGGG
CCCACCCTGCCCAGCTCAGGGATTGGCGGGCGATGTTACCCCCTCAGGGATTGGCGGGCGG
AAGTCCCGCCCCTCGCCGGCTGAGGGGCCGCCCTGAGGGCCAGCACTGGCGTCT

FIGURE 8

MSQFEMDTYAKSHDLMSGFWNACYDMLMSSGQRRQWERAQSRRAFQELVLEPAQRRARLEG
LRYTAVLKQQATQHSMALLHWGALWRQLASPCGAWALRDTPIPRWKLSSAETYSRMRLKLV
PNHHFDPHLEASALRDNLGEVPLTPTEEASLPLAVTKEAKVSTPPELLQEDQLGEDELAEL
ETPMEAAELDEQREKLVLSAECQLVTVVAVVPGLLEVTTQNVYFYDGSTERVETEEGIGYD
FRRPLAQLREVHLRRFNLRRSALELFFIDQANYFLNFPCKVGTTPVSSPSQTPRPQPGPIP
PHTQVRNQVYSWLLRLRPPSQGYLSSRSPQEMLRASGLTQKWVQREISNFEYLMQLNTIAG
RTYNDLSQYPVFPWVLQDYVSPTLDLSNPAVFRDLSKPIGVVNPKHAQLVREKYESFEDPA
GTIDKFHYGTHYSNAAGVMHYLIRVEPFTSLHVQLQSGRFDCSDRQFHSVAAAWQARLESP
ADVKELIPEFFYFPDFLENQNGFDLGCLQLTNEKVGDVVLPPWASSPEDFIQQHRQALESE
YVSAHLHEWIDLIFGYKQRGPAAEEALNVFYYCTYEGAVDLDHVTDERERKALEGIISNFG
QTPCQLLKEPHPTRLSAEEAAHRLARLDTNSPSIFQHLDELKAFFAEVTVSASGLLGTHSW
LPYDRNISNYFSFSKDPTMGSHKTQRLLSGPWVPGSGVSGQALAVAPDGKLLFSGGHWDGS
LRVTALPRGKLLSQLSCHLDVVTCLALDTCGIYLISGSRDTTCMVWRLLHQGGLSVGLAPK
PVQVLYGHGAAVSCVAISTELDMAVSGSEDGTVIIHTVRRGQFVAALRPLGATFPGPIFHL
ALGSEGQIVVQSSAWERPGAQVTYSLHLYSVNGKLRASLPLAEQPTALTVTEDFVLLGTAQ
CALHILQLNTLLPAAPPLPMKVAIRSVAVTKERSHVLVGLEDGKLIVVVAGQPSEVRSSQF
ARKLWRSSRRISQVSSGETEYNPTEAR

N-glycosylation site.
amino acids 677-681

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site.
amino acids 985-989

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.
amino acids 56-65, 367-376, 543-551

N-myristoylation site.
amino acids 61-67, 436-442, 604-610, 610-616, 664-670, 691-697, 706-712, 711-717, 769-775, 785-791, 802-808, 820-826, 834-840, 873-879, 912-918, 954-960

FIGURE 9

CATTGTGTTGGGCACAGCTCTCACTCACCCTCCGGCTTCCTGTCGGGGCTTTCTCAGCCC
CACCCCACGTTTGGACATTTGGAGCATTTCCTTCCCTGACAGCCGGACCTGGGACTGGGC
TGGGGCCCTGGCGGATGGAGAC**ATG**CTGCCCCTGCTGCTGCTGCCCCTGCTGTGGGGGGG
GTCCCTGCAGGAGAAGCCAGTGTACGAGCTGCAAGTGCAGAAGTCGGTGACGGTGCAGGA
GGGCCTGTGCGTCCTTGTGCCCTGCTCCTTCTCTTACCCCTGGAGATCCTGGTATTCCTC
TCCCCCACTCTACGTCTACTGGTTCCGGGACGGGGAGATCCCATACTACGCTGAGGTTGT
GGCCACAAACAACCCAGACAGAAGAGTGAAGCCAGAGACCCAGGGCCGATTCCGCCTCCT
TGGGGATGTCCAGAAGAAGAACTGCTCCCTGAGCATCGGAGATGCCAGAATGGAGGACAC
GGGAAGCTATTTCTTCCGCGTGGAGAGAGGAAGGGATGTAAAATATAGCTACCAACAGAA
TAAGCTGAACTTGGAGGTGACAGCCCTGATAGAGAAACCCGACATCCACTTTCTGGAGCC
TCTGGAGTCCGGCCGCCCCACAAGGCTGAGCTGCAGCCTTCCAGGATCCTGTGAAGCGGG
ACCACCTCTCACATTCTCCTGGACGGGGAATGCCCTCAGCCCCCTGGACCCCGAGACCAC
CCGCTCCTCGGAGCTCACCCTCACCCCCAGGCCCGAGGACCATGGCACCAACCTCACCTG
TCAGATGAAACGCCAAGGAGCTCAGGTGACCACGGAGAGAACTGTCCAGCTCAATGTCTC
CTATGCTCCACAGACCATCACCATCTTCAGGAACGGCATAGCCCTAGAGATCCTGCAAAA
CACCTCATACCTTCCGGTCCTGGAGGGCCAGGCTCTGCGGCTGCTCTGTGATGCTCCCAG
CAACCCCCCTGCACACCTGAGCTGGTTCCAGGGCTCCCCTGCCCTGAACGCCACCCCCAT
CTCCAATACCGGGATCTTGGAGCTTCGTCGAGTAAGGTCTGCAGAAGAAGGAGGCTTCAC
CTGCCGCGCTCAGCACCCGCTGGGCTTCCTGCAAATTTTTCTGAATCTCTCAGTTTACTC
CCTCCCACAGTTGCTGGGCCCCTCCTGCTCCTGGGAGGCTGAGGGTCTGCACTGCAGATG
CTCCTTTCGAGCCCGGCCGGCCCCCTCCCTGTGCTGGCGGCTTGAGGAGAAGCCGCTGGA
GGGGAACAGCAGCCAGGGCTCATTCAAGGTCAACTCCAGCTCAGCTGGGCCCTGGGCCAA
CAGCTCCCTGATCCTCCACGGGGGGCTCAGCTCCGACCTCAAAGTCAGCTGCAAGGCCTG
GAACATCTATGGGTCCCAGAGCGGCTCTGTCCTGCTGCTGCAAGGGAGATCGAACCTCGG
GACAGGAGTGGTTCCTGCAGCCCTTGGTGGTGCTGGTGTCATGGCCCTGCTCTGTATCTG
TCTGTGCCTCATCTTCTTTTTAATAGTGAAAGCCCGCAGGAAGCAAGCAGCTGGGAGACC
AGAGAAAATGGATGATGAAGACCCCATTATGGGTACCATCACCTCGGGTTCCAGGAAGAA
GCCCTGGCCAGACAGCCCCGGAGATCAAGCATCTCCTCCTGGGGATGCCCCTCCCTTGGA
AGAACAAAAGGAGCTCCATTATGCCTCCCTTAGTTTTTCTGAGATGAAGTCGAGGGAGCC
TAAGGACCAGGAGGCCCCAAGCACCACGGAGTACTCGGAGATCAAGACAAGCAAG**TGA**GG
ATTTGCCCAGAGTTCAGTCCTGGCTGGAGGAGCCACAGCCTGTCTGGGGGAAAGGACAAG
TCAGGGACCACTTGCTGAAGCACGAAGAGCCCTTGTGGCAATGTTAACATTAACTGATGT
TTAAGTGCTCCAAGCAGAGCAGAAAGAAAACAGATGATGGAATTAGAGAGGTGGGCTCAA
ATCTAGGCCCTGGCACTGTCATCAAGCAATTCACTGCATCCCTCTGTGCCTCAGTTTCCC
ATTCTGTAAATCAGAGATCATGCATGCTACCTCAAAGGTTGTTGTGAACATTAAAGAAAT
CAACACATGGAAATCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 10

```
leu> getseq ssp.DNA225543
><DNA225543 [min]
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA225543
><subunit 1 of 1, 551 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 60715, pI: 7.44, NX(S/T): 9
MLPLLLLPLLWGGSLQEKPVYELQVQKSVTVQEGLCVLVPCSFSYPWRSWYSSPPLYVYW
FRDGEIPYYAEVVATNNPDRRVKPETQGRFRLLGDVQKKNCSLSIGDARMEDTGSYFFRV
ERGRDVKYSYQQNKLNLEVTALIEKPDIHFLEPLESGRPTRLSCSLPGSCEAGPPLTFSW
TGNALSPLDPETTRSSELTLTPRPEDHGTNLTCQMKRQGAQVTTERTVQLNVSYAPQTIT
IFRNGIALEILQNTSYLPVLEGQALRLLCDAPSNPPAHLSWFQGSPALNATPISNTGILE
LRRVRSAEEGGFTCRAQHPLGFLQIFLNLSVYSLPQLLGPSCSWEAEGLHCRCSFRARPA
PSLCWRLEEKPLEGNSSQGSFKVNSSSAGPWANSSLILHGGLSSDLKVSCKAWNIYGSQS
GSVLLLQGRSNLGTGVVPAALGGAGVMALLCICLCLIFFLIVKARRKQAAGRPEKMDDED
PIMGTITSGSRKKPWPDSPGDQASPPGDAPPLEEQKELHYASLSFSEMKSREPKDQEAPS
TTEYSEIKTSK
```

FIGURE 11

GCGCCGGGAGCCCATCTGCCCCCAGGGGCACGGGGCGCGGGGCCGGCTCCCGCCCGGCACA
TGGCTGCAGCCACCTCGCGCGCACCCCGAGGCGCCGCGCCCAGCTCGCCCGAGGTCCGTCG
GAGGCGCCCGGCCGCCCCGGAGCCAAGCAGCAACTGAGCGGGGAAGCGCCCGCGTCCGGGG
ATCGGG**ATG**TCCCTCCTCCTTCTCCTCTTGCTAGTTTCCTACTATGTTGGAACCTTGGGGA
CTCACACTGAGATCAAGAGAGTGGCAGAGGAAAAGGTCACTTTGCCCTGCCACCATCAACT
GGGGCTTCCAGAAAAAGACACTCTGGATATTGAATGGCTGCTCACCGATAATGAAGGGAAC
CAAAAAGTGGTGATCACTTACTCCAGTCGTCATGTCTACAATAACTTGACTGAGGAACAGA
AGGGCCGAGTGGCCTTTGCTTCCAATTTCCTGGCAGGAGATGCCTCCTTGCAGATTGAACC
TCTGAAGCCCAGTGATGAGGGCCGGTACACCTGTAAGGTTAAGAATTCAGGGCGCTACGTG
TGGAGCCATGTCATCTTAAAAGTCTTAGTGAGACCATCCAAGCCCAAGTGTGAGTTGGAAG
GAGAGCTGACAGAAGGAAGTGACCTGACTTTGCAGTGTGAGTCATCCTCTGGCACAGAGCC
CATTGTGTATTACTGGCAGCGAATCCGAGAGAAAGAGGGAGAGGATGAACGTCTGCCTCCC
AAATCTAGGATTGACTACAACCACCCTGGACGAGTTCTGCTGCAGAATCTTACCATGTCCT
ACTCTGGACTGTACCAGTGCACAGCAGGCAACGAAGCTGGGAAGGAAAGCTGTGTGGTGCG
AGTAACTGTACAGTATGTACAAAGCATCGGCATGGTTGCAGGAGCAGTGACAGGCATAGTG
GCTGGAGCCCTGCTGATTTTCCTCTTGGTGTGGCTGCTAATCCGAAGGAAAGACAAAGAAA
GATATGAGGAAGAAGAGAGACCTAATGAAATTCGAGAAGATGCTGAAGCTCCAAAAGCCCG
TCTTGTGAAACCCAGCTCCTCTTCCTCAGGCTCTCGGAGCTCACGCTCTGGTTCTTCCTCC
ACTCGCTCCACAGCAAATAGTGCCTCACGCAGCCAGCGGACACTGTCAACTGACGCAGCAC
CCCAGCCAGGGCTGGCCACCCAGGCATACAGCCTAGTGGGGCCAGAGGTGAGAGGTTCTGA
ACCAAAGAAAGTCCACCATGCTAATCTGACCAAAGCAGAAACCACACCCAGCATGATCCCC
AGCCAGAGCAGAGCCTTCCAAACGGTC**TGA**ATTACAATGGACTTGACTCCCACGCTTTCCT
AGGAGTCAGGGTCTTTGGACTCTTCTCGTCATTGGAGCTCAAGTCACCAGCCACACAACCA
GATGAGAGGTCATCTAAGTAGCAGTGAGCATTGCACGGAACAGATTCAGATGAGCATTTTC
CTTATACAATACCAAACAAGCAAAAGGATGTAAGCTGATTCATCTGTAAAAAGGCATCTTA
TTGTGCCTTTAGACCAGAGTAAGGGAAAGCAGGAGTCCAAATCTATTTGTTGACCAGGACC
TGTGGTGAGAAGGTTGGGGAAAGGTGAGGTGAATATACCTAAAACTTTTAATGTGGGATAT
TTTGTATCAGTGCTTTGATTCACAATTTTCAAGAGGAAATGGGATGCTGTTTGTAAATTTT
CTATGCATTTCTGCAAACTTATTGGATTATTAGTTATTCAGACAGTCAAGCAGAACCCACA
GCCTTATTACACCTGTCTACACCATGTACTGAGCTAACCACTTCTAAGAAACTCCAAAAAA
GGAAACATGTGTCTTCTATTCTGACTTAACTTCATTTGTCATAAGGTTTGGATATTAATTT
CAAGGGGAGTTGAAATAGTGGGAGATGGAGAAGAGTGAATGAGTTTCTCCCACTCTATACT
AATCTCACTATTTGTATTGAGCCCAAAATAACTATGAAAGGAGACAAAAATTTGTGACAAA
GGATTGTGAAGAGCTTTCCATCTTCATGATGTTATGAGGATTGTTGACAAACATTAGAAAT
ATATAATGGAGCAATTGTGGATTTCCCCTCAAATCAGATGCCTCTAAGGACTTTCCTGCTA
GATATTTCTGGAAGGAGAAAATACAACATGTCATTTATCAACGTCCTTAGAAAGAATTCTT
CTAGAGAAAAAGGGATCTAGGAATGCTGAAAGATTACCCAACATACCATTATAGTCTCTTC
TTTCTGAGAAAATGTGAAACCAGAATTGCAAGACTGGGTGGACTAGAAAGGGAGATTAGAT
CAGTTTTCTCTTAATATGTCAAGGAAGGTAGCCGGGCATGGTGCCAGGCACCTGTAGGAAA
ATCCAGCAGGTGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATTATGCCATTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGTGAC
AGAGCGGGACTCCGTCTC

FIGURE 12

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA45419
><subunit 1 of 1, 373 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 41281, pI: 8.33, NX(S/T): 3
MSLLLLLLLVSYYVGTLGTHTEIKRVAEEKVTLPCHHQLGLPEKDTLDIEWLLTDNEGNQK
VVITYSSRHVYNNLTEEQKGRVAFASNFLAGDASLQIEPLKPSDEGRYTCKVKNSGRYVWS
HVILKVLVRPSKPKCELEGELTEGSDLTLQCESSSGTEPIVYYWQRIREKEGEDERLPPKS
RIDYNHPGRVLLQNLTMSYSGLYQCTAGNEAGKESCVVRVTVQYVQSIGMVAGAVTGIVAG
ALLIFLLVWLLIRRKDKERYEEEERPNEIREDAEAPKARLVKPSSSSSGSRSSRSGSSSTR
STANSASRSQRTLSTDAAPQPGLATQAYSLVGPEVRGSEPKKVHHANLTKAETTPSMIPSQ
SRAFQTV

Signal sequence:
amino acids 1-16

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 232-251

FIGURE 13

GCGGCACCTGGAAG**ATG**CGCCCATTGGCTGGTGGCCTGCTCAAGGTGGTGTTCGTGGTCTT
CGCCTCCTTGTGTGCCTGGTATTCGGGGTACCTGCTCGCAGAGCTCATTCCAGATGCACCC
CTGTCCAGTGCTGCCTATAGCATCCGCAGCATCGGGGAGAGGCCTGTCCTCAAAGCTCCAG
TCCCCAAAAGGCAAAAATGTGACCACTGGACTCCCTGCCCATCTGACACCTATGCCTACAG
GTTACTCAGCGGAGGTGGCAGAAGCAAGTACGCCAAAATCTGCTTTGAGGATAACCTACTT
ATGGGAGAACAGCTGGGAAATGTTGCCAGAGGAATAAACATTGCCATTGTCAACTATGTAA
CTGGGAATGTGACAGCAACACGATGTTTTGATATGTATGAAGGCGATAACTCTGGACCGAT
GACAAAGTTTATTCAGAGTGCTGCTCCAAAATCCCTGCTCTTCATGGTGACCTATGACGAC
GGAAGCACAAGACTGAATAACGATGCCAAGAATGCCATAGAAGCACTTGGAAGTAAAGAAA
TCAGGAACATGAAATTCAGGTCTAGCTGGGTATTTATTGCAGCAAAAGGCTTGGAACTCCC
TTCCGAAATTCAGAGAGAAAAGATCAACCACTCTGATGCTAAGAACAACAGATATTCTGGC
TGGCCTGCAGAGATCCAGATAGAAGGCTGCATACCCAAAGAACGAAGC **TGA**CACTGCAGGG
TCCTGAGTAAATGTGTTCTGTATAAACAAATGCAGCTGGAATCGCTCAAGAATCTTATTTT
TCTAAATCCAACAGCCCATATTTGATGAGTATTTTGGGTTTGTTGTAAACCAATGAACATT
TGCTAGTTGTATCAAATCTTGGTACGCAGTATTTTTATACCAGTATTTTATGTAGTGAAGA
TGTCAATTAGCAGGAAACTAAAATGAATGGAAATTCTTAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 14

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA46777
><subunit 1 of 1, 235 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 25982, pI: 9.09, NX(S/T): 2
MRPLAGGLLKVVFVVFASLCAWYSGYLLAELIPDAPLSSAAYSIRSIGERPVLKAPVPKRQ
KCDHWTPCPSDTYAYRLLSGGGRSKYAKICFEDNLLMGEQLGNVARGINIAIVNYVTGNVT
ATRCFDMYEGDNSGPMTKFIQSAAPKSLLFMVTYDDGSTRLNNDAKNAIEALGSKEIRNMK
FRSSWVFIAAKGLELPSEIQREKINHSDAKNNRYSGWPAEIQIEGCIPKERS

Signal sequence.
amino acids 1-20

N-glycosylation sites.
amino acids 120-124, 208-212

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.
amino acids 80-84

N-myristoylation sites.
amino acids 81-87, 108-114, 119-125

FIGURE 15

ATGGGAAGCCAGTAACACTGTGGCCTACTATCTCTTCCGTGGTGCCATCTACATTTTTGGG
ACTCGGGAATTATGAGGTAGAGGTGGAGGCGGAGCCGGATGTCAGAGGTCCTGAAATAGTC
ACC**ATG**GGGGAAAATGATCCGCCTGCTGTTGAAGCCCCCTTCTCATTCCGATCGCTTTTTG
GCCTTGATGATTTGAAAATAAGTCCTGTTGCACCAGATGCAGATGCTGTTGCTGCACAGAT
CCTGTCACTGCTGCCATTGAAGTTTTTTCCAATCATCGTCATTGGGATCATTGCATTGATA
TTAGCACTGGCCATTGGTCTGGGCATCCACTTCGACTGCTCAGGGAAGTACAGATGTCGCT
CATCCTTTAAGTGTATCGAGCTGATAGCTCGATGTGACGGAGTCTCGGATTGCAAAGACGG
GGAGGACGAGTACCGCTGTGTCCGGGTGGGTGGTCAGAATGCCGTGCTCCAGGTGTTCACA
GCTGCTTCGTGGAAGACCATGTGCTCCGATGACTGGAAGGGTCACTACGCAAATGTTGCCT
GTGCCCAACTGGGTTTCCCAAGCTATGTGAGTTCAGATAACCTCAGAGTGAGCTCGCTGGA
GGGGCAGTTCCGGGAGGAGTTTGTGTCCATCGATCACCTCTTGCCAGATGACAAGGTGACT
GCATTACACCACTCAGTATATGTGAGGGAGGGATGTGCCTCTGGCCACGTGGTTACCTTGC
AGTGCACAGCCTGTGGTCATAGAAGGGGCTACAGCTCACGCATCGTGGGTGGAAACATGTC
CTTGCTCTCGCAGTGGCCCTGGCAGGCCAGCCTTCAGTTCCAGGGCTACCACCTGTGCGGG
GGCTCTGTCATCACGCCCCTGTGGATCATCACTGCTGCACACTGTGTTTATGACTTGTACC
TCCCCAAGTCATGGACCATCCAGGTGGGTCTAGTTTCCCTGTTGGACAATCCAGCCCCATC
CCACTTGGTGGAGAAGATTGTCTACCACAGCAAGTACAAGCCAAAGAGGCTGGGCAATGAC
ATCGCCCTTATGAAGCTGGCCGGGCCACTCACGTTCAATGAAATGATCCAGCCTGTGTGCC
TGCCCAACTCTGAAGAGAACTTCCCCGATGGAAAAGTGTGCTGGACGTCAGGATGGGGGGC
CACAGAGGATGGAGGTGACGCCTCCCCTGTCCTGAACCACGCGGCCGTCCCTTTGATTTCC
AACAAGATCTGCAACCACAGGGACGTGTACGGTGGCATCATCTCCCCCTCCATGCTCTGCG
CGGGCTACCTGACGGGTGGCGTGGACAGCTGCCAGGGGGACAGCGGGGGGCCCCTGGTGTG
TCAAGAGAGGAGGCTGTGGAAGTTAGTGGGAGCGACCAGCTTTGGCATCGGCTGCGCAGAG
GTGAACAAGCCTGGGGTGTACACCCGTGTCACCTCCTTCCTGGACTGGATCCACGAGCAGA
TGGAGAGAGACCTAAAAACC**TGA**AGAGGAAGGGGACAAGTAGCCACCTGAGTTCCTGAGGT
GATGAAGACAGCCCGATCCTCCCCTGGACTCCCGTGTAGGAACCTGCACACGAGCAGACAC
CCTTGGAGCTCTGAGTTCCGGCACCAGTAGCAGGCCCGAAAGAGGCACCCTTCCATCTGAT
TCCAGCACAACCTTCAAGCTGCTTTTTGTTTTTTGTTTTTTTGAGGTGGAGTCTCGCTCTG
TTGCCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGCGAAATCCCTGCTCACTGCAGCCTCCGCTTCCCTGGTT
CAAGCGATTCTCTTGCCTCAGCTTCCCCAGTAGCTGGGACCACAGGTGCCCGCCACCACAC
CCAACTAATTTTTGTATTTTTAGTAGAGACAGGGTTTCACCATGTTGGCCAGGCTGCTCTC
AAACCCCTGACCTCAAATGATGTGCCTGCTTCAGCCTCCCACAGTGCTGGGATTACAGGCA
TGGGCCACCACGCCTAGCCTCACGCTCCTTTCTGATCTTCACTAAGAACAAAAGAAGCAGC
AACTTGCAAGGGCGGCCTTTCCCACTGGTCCATCTGGTTTTCTCTCCAGGGTCTTGCAAAA
TTCCTGACGAGATAAGCAGTTATGTGACCTCACGTGCAAAGCCACCAACAGCCACTCAGAA
AAGACGCACCAGCCCAGAAGTGCAGAACTGCAGTCACTGCACGTTTTCATCTCTAGGGACC
AGAACCAAACCCACCCTTTCTACTTCCAAGACTTATTTTCACATGTGGGGAGGTTAATCTA
GGAATGACTCGTTTAAGGCCTATTTTCATGATTTCTTTGTAGCATTTGGTGCTTGACGTAT
TATTGTCCTTTGATTCCAAATAATATGTTTCCTTCCCTCATTGTCTGGCGTGTCTGCGTGG
ACTGGTGACGTGAATCAAAATCATCCACTGAAA

FIGURE 16

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA45234
><subunit 1 of 1, 453 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 49334, pI: 6.32, NX(S/T): 1
MGENDPPAVEAPFSFRSLFGLDDLKISPVAPDADAVAAQILSLLPLKFFPIIVIGIIALILALAIGLGIHFDCS
GKYRCRSSFKCIELIARCDGVSDCKDGEDEYRCVRVGGQNAVLQVFTAASWKTMCSDDWKGHYANVACAQLGFP
SYVSSDNLRVSSLEGQFREEFVSIDHLLPDDKVTALHHSVYVREGCASGHVVTLQCTACGHRRGYSSRIVGGNM
SLLSQWPWQASLQFQGYHLCGGSVITPLWIITAAHCVYDLYLPKSWTIQVGLVSLLDNPAPSHLVEKIVYHSKY
KPKRLGNDIALMKLAGPLTFNEMIQPVCLPNSEENFPDGKVCWTSGWGATEDGGDASPVLNHAAVPLISNKICN
HRDVYGGIISPSMLCAGYLTGGVDSCQGDSGGPLVCQERRLWKLVGATSFGIGCAEVNKPGVYTRVTSFLDWIH
EQMERDLKT

Signal Peptide:
amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 240-284

FIGURE 17

CCCACGCGTCCGGCGCCGTGGCCTCGCGTCCATCTTTGCCGTTCTCTCGGACCTGTCACAA
AGGAGTCGCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCCCCTCCCTCCGGTGGGCCCGGGAGGTAGAGAAAGTCA
GTGCCACAGCCCGACCGCGCTGCTCTGAGCCCTGGGCACGCGGAACGGGAGGGAGTCTGAG
GGTTGGGGACGTCTGTGAGGGAGGGGAACAGCCGCTCGAGCCTGGGGCGGGCGGACCGGAC
TGGGGCCGGGGTAGGCTCTGGAAAGGGCCCGGGAGAGAGGTGGCGTTGGTCAGAACCTGAG
AAACAGCCGAGAGGTTTTCCACCGAGGCCCGCGCTTGAGGGATCTGAAGAGGTTCCTAGAA
GAGGGTGTTCCCTCTTTCGGGGGTCCTCACCAGAAGAGGTTCTTGGGGGTCGCCCTTCTGA
GGAGGCTGCGGCTAACAGGGCCCAGAACTGCCATTGGATGTCCAGAATCCCCTGTAGTTGA
TAATGTTGGGAATAAGCTCTGCAACTTTCTTTGGCATTCAGTTGTTAAAAACAAATAGGAT
GCAAATTCCTCAACTCCAGGTTATGAAAACAGTACTTGGAAAACTGAAAACTACCTAA**ATG**
ATCGTCTTTGGTTGGGCCGTGTTCTTAGCGAGCAGAAGCCTTGGCCAGGGTCTGTTGTTGA
CTCTCGAAGAGCACATAGCCCACTTCCTAGGGACTGGAGGTGCCGCTACTACCATGGGTAA
TTCCTGTATCTGCCGAGATGACAGTGGAACAGATGACAGTGTTGACACCCAACAGCAACAG
GCCGAGAACAGTGCAGTACCCACTGCTGACACAAGGAGCCAACCACGGGACCCTGTTCGGC
CACCAAGGAGGGGCCGAGGACCTCATGAGCCAAGGAGAAAGAAACAAAATGTGGATGGGCT
AGTGTTGGACACACTGGCAGTAATACGGACTCTTGTAGATAAG**TAA**GTATCTGACTCACGG
TCACCTCCAGTGGAATGAAAAGTGTTCTGCCCGGAACCATGACTTTAGGACTCCTTCAGTT
CCTTTAGGACATACTCGCCAAGCCTTGTGCTCACAGGGCAAAGGAGAATATTTTAATGCTC
CGCTGATGGCAGAGTAAATGATAAGATTTGATGTTTTTGCTTGCTGTCATCTACTTTGTCT
GGAAATGTCTAAATGTTTCTGTAGCAGAAAACACGATAAAGCTATGATCTTTATTAGAG

FIGURE 18

</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA26846
<subunit 1 of 1, 117 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 12692, pI: 7.50, NX(S/T): 0
MIVFGWAVFLASRSLGQGLLLTLEEHIAHFLGTGGAATTMGNSCICRDDSGTDDSVDTQQQ
Q
AENSAVPTADTRSQPRDPVRPPRRGRGPHEPRRKKQNVDGLVLDTLAVIRTLVDK

Important features:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-16

N-myristoylation sites.
amino acids 18-24, 32-38, 34-40, 35-41, 51-57

FIGURE 19

CCTGTGTTAAGCTGAGGTTTCCCCTAGATCTCGTATATCCCCAACACATACCTCCACGCAC
ACACATCCCCAAGAACCTCGAGCTCACACCAACAGACACACGCGCGCATACACACTCGCTC
TCGCTTGTCCATCTCCCTCCCGGGGGAGCCGGCGCGCGCTCCCACCTTTGCCGCACACTCC
GGCGAGCCGAGCCCGCAGCGCTCCAGGATTCTGCGGCTCGGAACTCGGATTGCAGCTCTGA
ACCCCCATGGTGGTTTTTTAAACACTTCTTTTCCTTCTCTTCCTCGTTTTGATTGCACCGT
TTCCATCTGGGGGCTAGAGGAGCAAGGCAGCAGCCTTCCCAGCCAGCCCTTGTTGGCTTGC
CATCGTCCATCTGGCTTATAAAAGTTTGCTGAGCGCAGTCCAGAGGGCTGCGCTGCTCGTC
CCCTCGGCTGGCAGAAGGGGGTGACGCTGGGCAGCGGCGAGGAGCGCGCCGCTGCCTCTGG
CGGGCTTTCGGCTTGAGGGGCAAGGTGAAGAGCGCACCGGCCGTGGGGTTTACCGAGCTGG
ATTTGTATGTTGCACC**ATG**CCTTCTTGGATCGGGGCTGTGATTCTTCCCCTCTTGGGGCTG
CTGCTCTCCCTCCCCGCCGGGGCGGATGTGAAGGCTCGGAGCTGCGGAGAGGTCCGCCAGG
CGTACGGTGCCAAGGGATTCAGCCTGGCGGACATCCCCTACCAGGAGATCGCAGGGGAACA
CTTAAGAATCTGTCCTCAGGAATATACATGCTGCACCACAGAAATGGAAGACAAGTTAAGC
CAACAAAGCAAACTCGAATTTGAAAACCTTGTGGAAGAGACAAGCCATTTTGTGCGCACCA
CTTTTGTGTCCAGGCATAAGAAATTTGACGAATTTTTCCGAGAGCTCCTGGAGAATGCAGA
AAAGTCACTAAATGATATGTTTGTACGGACCTATGGCATGCTGTACATGCAGAATTCAGAA
GTCTTCCAGGACCTCTTCACAGAGCTGAAAAGGTACTACACTGGGGGTAATGTGAATCTGG
AGGAAATGCTCAATGACTTTTGGGCTCGGCTCCTGGAACGGATGTTTCAGCTGATAAACCC
TCAGTATCACTTCAGTGAAGACTACCTGGAATGTGTGAGCAAATACACTGACCAGCTCAAG
CCATTTGGAGACGTGCCCCGGAAACTGAAGATTCAGGTTACCCGCGCCTTCATTGCTGCCA
GGACCTTTGTCCAGGGGCTGACTGTGGGCAGAGAAGTTGCAAACCGAGTTTCCAAGGTCAG
CCCAACCCCAGGGTGTATCCGTGCCCTCATGAAGATGCTGTACTGCCCATACTGTCGGGGG
CTTCCCACTGTGAGGCCCTGCAACAACTACTGTCTCAACGTCATGAAGGGCTGCTTGGCAA
ATCAGGCTGACCTCGACACAGAGTGGAATCTGTTTATAGATGCAATGCTCTTGGTGGCAGA
GCGACTGGAGGGGCCATTCAACATTGAGTCGGTCATGGACCCGATAGATGTCAAGATTTCT
GAAGCCATTATGAACATGCAAGAAAACAGCATGCAGGTGTCTGCAAAGGTCTTTCAGGGAT
GTGGTCAGCCCAAACCTGCTCCAGCCCTCAGATCTGCCCGCTCAGCTCCTGAAAATTTTAA
TACACGTTTCAGGCCCTACAATCCTGAGGAAAGACCAACAACTGCTGCAGGCACAAGCTTG
GACCGGCTGGTCACAGACATAAAAGAGAAATTGAAGCTCTCTAAAAAGGTCTGGTCAGCAT
TACCCTACACTATCTGCAAGGACGAGAGCGTGACAGCGGGCACGTCCAACGAGGAGGAATG
CTGGAACGGGCACAGCAAAGCCAGATACTTGCCTGAGATCATGAATGATGGGCTCACCAAC
CAGATCAACAATCCCGAGGTGGATGTGGACATCACTCGGCCTGACACTTTCATCAGACAGC
AGATTATGGCTCTCCGTGTGATGACCAACAAACTAAAAAACGCCTACAATGGCAATGATGT
CAATTTCCAGGACACAAGTGATGAATCCAGTGGCTCAGGGAGTGGCAGTGGGTGCATGGAT
GACGTGTGTCCCACGGAGTTTGAGTTTGTCACCACAGAGGCCCCCGCAGTGGATCCCGACC
GGAGAGAGGTGGACTCTTCTGCAGCCCAGCGTGGCCACTCCCTGCTCTCCTGGTCTCTCAC
CTGCATTGTCCTGGCACTGCAGAGACTGTGCAGA**TAA**TCTTGGGTTTTTGGTCAGATGAAA
CTGCATTTTAGCTATCTGAATGGCCAACTCACTTCTTTTCTTACACTCTTGGACAATGGAC
CATGCCACAAAAACTTACCGTTTTCTATGAGAAGAGAGCAGTAATGCAATCTGCCTCCCTT
TTTGTTTTCCCAAAGAGTACCGGGTGCCAGACTGAACTGCTTCCTCTTTCCTTCAGCTATC
TGTGGGGACCTTGTTTATTCTAGAGAGAATTCTTACTCAAATTTTTCGTACCAGGAGATTT
TCTTACCTTCATTTGCTTTTATGCTGCAGAAGTAAAGGAATCTCACGTTGTGAGGGTTTTT
TTTTTCTCATTTAAAAT

FIGURE 20

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA50914
><subunit 1 of 1, 555 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 62736, pI: 5.36, NX(S/T): 0
MPSWIGAVILPLLGLLLSLPAGADVKARSCGEVRQAYGAKGFSLADIPYQEIAGEHLRICPQEYTCCTTEMEDK
LSQQSKLEFENLVEETSHFVRTTFVSRHKKFDEFFRELLENAEKSLNDMFVRTYGMLYMQNSEVFQDLFTELKR
YYTGGNVNLEEMLNDFWARLLERMFQLINPQYHFSEDYLECVSKYTDQLKPFGDVPRKLKIQVTRAFIAARTFV
QGLTVGREVANRVSKVSPTPGCIRALMKMLYCPYCRGLPTVRPCNNYCLNVMKGCLANQADLDTEWNLFIDAML
LVAERLEGPFNIESVMDPIDVKISEAIMNMQENSMQVSAKVFQGCGQPKPAPALRSARSAPENFNTRFRPYNPE
ERPTTAAGTSLDRLVTDIKEKLKLSKKVWSALPYTICKDESVTAGTSNEEECWNGHSKARYLPEIMNDGLTNQI
NNPEVDVDITRPDTFIRQQIMALRVMTNKLKNAYNGNDVNFQDTSDESSGSGSGSGCMDDVCPTEFEFVTTEAP
AVDPDRREVDSSAAQRGHSLLSWSLTCIVLALQRLCR

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-23

FIGURE 21

AATGTGAGAGGGGCTGATGGAAGCTGATAGGCAGGACTGGAGTGTTAGCACCAGTACTGGA
TGTGACAGCAGGCAGAGGAGCACTTAGCAGCTTATTCAGTGTCCGATTCTGATTCCGGCAA
GGATCCAAGC**ATG**GAATGCTGCCGTCGGGCAACTCCTGGCACACTGCTCCTCTTTCTGGCT
TTCCTGCTCCTGAGTTCCAGGACCGCACGCTCCGAGGAGGACCGGGACGGCCTATGGGATG
CCTGGGGCCCATGGAGTGAATGCTCACGCACCTGCGGGGGAGGGGCCTCCTACTCTCTGAG
GCGCTGCCTGAGCAGCAAGAGCTGTGAAGGAAGAAATATCCGATACAGAACATGCAGTAAT
GTGGACTGCCCACCAGAAGCAGGTGATTTCCGAGCTCAGCAATGCTCAGCTCATAATGATG
TCAAGCACCATGGCCAGTTTTATGAATGGCTTCCTGTGTCTAATGACCCTGACAACCCATG
TTCACTCAAGTGCCAAGCCAAAGGAACAACCCTGGTTGTTGAACTAGCACCTAAGGTCTTA
GATGGTACGCGTTGCTATACAGAATCTTTGGATATGTGCATCAGTGGTTTATGCCAAATTG
TTGGCTGCGATCACCAGCTGGGAAGCACCGTCAAGGAAGATAACTGTGGGGTCTGCAACGG
AGATGGGTCCACCTGCCGGCTGGTCCGAGGGCAGTATAAATCCCAGCTCTCCGCAACCAAA
TCGGATGATACTGTGGTTGCACTTCCCTATGGAAGTAGACATATTCGCCTTGTCTTAAAAG
GTCCTGATCACTTATATCTGGAAACCAAAACCCTCCAGGGGACTAAAGGTGAAAACAGTCT
CAGCTCCACAGGAACTTTCCTTGTGGACAATTCTAGTGTGGACTTCCAGAAATTTCCAGAC
AAAGAGATACTGAGAATGGCTGGACCACTCACAGCAGATTTCATTGTCAAGATTCGTAACT
CGGGCTCCGCTGACAGTACAGTCCAGTTCATCTTCTATCAACCCATCATCCACCGATGGAG
GGAGACGGATTTCTTTCCTTGCTCAGCAACCTGTGGAGGAGGTTATCAGCTGACATCGGCT
GAGTGCTACGATCTGAGGAGCAACCGTGTGGTTGCTGACCAATACTGTCACTATTACCCAG
AGAACATCAAACCCAAACCCAAGCTTCAGGAGTGCAACTTGGATCCTTGTCCAGCCAGTGA
CGGATACAAGCAGATCATGCCTTATGACCTCTACCATCCCCTTCCTCGGTGGGAGGCCACC
CCATGGACCGCGTGCTCCTCCTCGTGTGGGGGGGGCATCCAGAGCCGGGCAGTTTCCTGTG
TGGAGGAGGACATCCAGGGGCATGTCACTTCAGTGGAAGAGTGGAAATGCATGTACACCCC
TAAGATGCCCATCGCGCAGCCCTGCAACATTTTTGACTGCCCTAAATGGCTGGCACAGGAG
TGGTCTCCGTGCACAGTGACATGTGGCCAGGGCCTCAGATACCGTGTGGTCCTCTGCATCG
ACCATCGAGGAATGCACACAGGAGGCTGTAGCCCAAAAACAAAGCCCCACATAAAAGAGGA
ATGCATCGTACCCACTCCCTGCTATAAACCCAAAGAGAAACTTCCAGTCGAGGCCAAGTTG
CCATGGTTCAAACAAGCTCAAGAGCTAGAAGAAGGAGCTGCTGTGTCAGAGGAGCCCTCG**T**
AAGTTGTAAAAGCACAGACTGTTCTATATTTGAAACTGTTTTGTTTAAAGAAAGCAGTGTC
TCACTGGTTGTAGCTTTCATGGGTTCTGAACTAAGTGTAATCATCTCACCAAAGCTTTTTG
GCTCTCAAATTAAAGATTGATTAGTTTCAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 22

</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA58847
<subunit 1 of 1, 525 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 58416, pI: 6.62, NX(S/T): 1
MECCRRATPGTLLLFLAFLLLSSRTARSEEDRDGLWDAWGPWSECSRTCGGGASYSLRRCLSSKSCEGRNIRYR
TCSNVDCPPEAGDFRAQQCSAHNDVKHHGQFYEWLPVSNDPDNPCSLKCQAKGTTLVVELAPKVLDGTRCYTES
LDMCISGLCQIVGCDHQLGSTVKEDNCGVCNGDGSTCRLVRGQYKSQLSATKSDDTVVALPYGSRHIRLVLKGP
DHLYLETKTLQGTKGENSLSSTGTFLVDNSSVDFQKFPDKEILRMAGPLTADFIVKIRNSGSADSTVQFIFYQP
IIHRWRETDFFPCSATCGGGYQLTSAECYDLRSNRVVADQYCHYYPENIKPKPKLQECNLDPCPASDGYKQIMP
YDLYHPLPRWEATPWTACSSSCGGGIQSRAVSCVEEDIQGHVTSVEEWKCMYTPKMPIAQPCNIFDCPKWLAQE
WSPCTVTCGQGLRYRVVLCIDHRGMHTGGCSPKTKPHIKEECIVPTPCYKPKEKLPVEAKLPWFKQAQELEEGA
AVSEEPS

Important features:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-25

N-glycosylation site.
amino acids 251-254

Thrombospondin 1
amino acids 385-399

von Willebrand factor type C domain proteins
amino acids 385-399, 445-459 and 42-56

FIGURE 23

GGGCGCCCGCGTACTCACTAGCTGAGGTGGCAGTGGTTCCACCAAC**ATG**GAGCTCTCGCAG
ATGTCGGAGCTCATGGGGCTGTCGGTGTTGCTTGGGCTGCTGGCCCTGATGGCGACGGCGG
CGGTAGCGCGGGGGTGGCTGCGCGCGGGGGAGGAGAGGAGCGGCCGGCCCGCCTGCCAAAA
AGCAAATGGATTTCCACCTGACAAATCTTCGGGATCCAAGAAGCAGAAACAATATCAGCGG
ATTCGGAAGGAGAAGCCTCAACAACACAACTTCACCCACCGCCTCCTGGCTGCAGCTCTGA
AGAGCCACAGCGGGAACATATCTTGCATGGACTTTAGCAGCAATGGCAAATACCTGGCTAC
CTGTGCAGATGATCGCACCATCCGCATCTGGAGCACCAAGGACTTCCTGCAGCGAGAGCAC
CGCAGCATGAGAGCCAACGTGGAGCTGGACCACGCCACCCTGGTGCGCTTCAGCCCTGACT
GCAGAGCCTTCATCGTCTGGCTGGCCAACGGGGACACCCTCCGTGTCTTCAAGATGACCAA
GCGGGAGGATGGGGGCTACACCTTCACAGCCACCCCAGAGGACTTCCCTAAAAAGCACAAG
GCGCCTGTCATCGACATTGGCATTGCTAACACAGGGAAGTTTATCATGACTGCCTCCAGTG
ACACCACTGTCCTCATCTGGAGCCTGAAGGGTCAAGTGCTGTCTACCATCAACACCAACCA
GATGAACAACACACACGCTGCTGTATCTCCCTGTGGCAGATTTGTAGCCTCGTGTGGCTTC
ACCCCAGATGTGAAGGTTTGGGAAGTCTGCTTTGGAAAGAAGGGGGAGTTCCAGGAGGTGG
TGCGAGCCTTCGAACTAAAGGGCCACTCCGCGGCTGTGCACTCGTTTGCTTTCTCCAACGA
CTCACGGAGGATGGCTTCTGTCTCCAAGGATGGTACATGGAAACTGTGGGACACAGATGTG
GAATACAAGAAGAAGCAGGACCCCTACTTGCTGAAGACAGGCCGCTTTGAAGAGGCGGCGG
GTGCCGCGCCGTGCCGCCTGGCCCTCTCCCCCAACGCCCAGGTCTTGGCCTTGGCCAGTGG
CAGTAGTATTCATCTCTACAATACCCGGCGGGGCGAGAAGGAGGAGTGCTTTGAGCGGGTC
CATGGCGAGTGTATCGCCAACTTGTCCTTTGACATCACTGGCCGCTTTCTGGCCTCCTGTG
GGGACCGGGCGGTGCGGCTGTTTCACAACACTCCTGGCCACCGAGCCATGGTGGAGGAGAT
GCAGGGCCACCTGAAGCGGGCCTCCAACGAGAGCACCCGCCAGAGGCTGCAGCAGCAGCTG
ACCCAGGCCCAAGAGACCCTGAAGAGCCTGGGTGCCCTGAAGAAG**TGA**CTCTGGGAGGGCC
CGGCGCAGAGGATTGAGGAGGAGGGATCTGGCCTCCTCATGGCACTGCTGCCATCTTTCCT
CCCAGGTGGAAGCCTTTCAGAAGGAGTCTCCTGGTTTTCTTACTGGTGGCCCTGCTTCTTC
CCATTGAAACTACTCTTGTCTACTTAGGTCTCTCTCTTCTTGCTGGCTGTGACTCCTCCCT
GACTAGTGGCCAAGGTGCTTTTCTTCCTCCCAGGCCCAGTGGGTGGAATCTGTCCCCACCT
GGCACTGAGGAGAATGGTAGAGAGGAGAGGAGAGAGAGAGAGAATGTGATTTTTGGCCTTG
TGGCAGCACATCCTCACACCCAAAGAAGTTTGTAAATGTTCCAGAACAACCTAGAGAACAC
CTGAGTACTAAGCAGCAGTTTTGCAAGGATGGGAGACTGGGATAGCTTCCCATCACAGAAC
TGTGTTCCATCAAAAAGACACTAAGGGATTTCCTTCTGGGCCTCAGTTCTATTTGTAAGAT
GGAGAATAATCCTCTCTGTGAACTCCTTGCAAAGATGATATGAGGCTAAGAGAATATCAAG
TCCCCAGGTCTGGAAGAAAAGTAGAAAAGAGTAGTACTATTGTCCAATGTCATGAAAGTGG
TAAAAGTGGGAACCAGTGTGCTTTGAAACCAAATTAGAAACACATTCCTTGGGAAGGCAAA
GTTTTCTGGGACTTGATCATACATTTTATATGGTTGGGACTTCTCTCTTCGGGAGATGATA
TCTTGTTTAAGGAGACCTCTTTTCAGTTCATCAAGTTCATCAGATATTTGAGTGCCCACTC
TGTGCCCAAATAAATATGAGCTGGGGATTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 24

MELSQMSELMGLSVLLGLLALMATAAVARGWLRAGEERSGRPACQKANGFPPDKSSGSKKQ
KQYQRIRKEKPQQHNFTHRLLAAALKSHSGNISCMDFSSNGKYLATCADDRTIRIWSTKDF
LQREHRSMRANVELDHATLVRFSPDCRAFIVWLANGDTLRVFKMTKREDGGYTFTATPEDF
PKKHKAPVIDIGIANTGKFIMTASSDTTVLIWSLKGQVLSTINTNQMNNTHAAVSPCGRFV
ASCGFTPDVKVWEVCFGKKGEFQEVVRAFELKGHSAAVHSFAFSNDSRRMASVSKDGTWKL
WDTDVEYKKKQDPYLLKTGRFEEAAGAAPCRLALSPNAQVLALASGSSIHLYNTRRGEKEE
CFERVHGECIANLSFDITGRFLASCGDRAVRLFHNTPGHRAMVEEMQGHLKRASNESTRQR
LQQQLTQAQETLKSLGALKK

Important features:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-25

N-glycosylation site.
amino acids 76-80, 92-96, 231-235, 289-293, 378-382, 421-425

Beta-transducin family Trp-Asp repeat protein.
amino acids 30-47, 105-118, 107-119, 203-216, 205-217, 296-308

FIGURE 25

GTGGGATTTATTTGAGTGCAAGATCGTTTTCTCAGTGGTGGTGGAAGTTGCCTCATCGCAG
GCAGATGTTGGGGCTTTGTCCGAACAGCTCCCCTCTGCCAGCTTCTGTAGATAAGGGTTAA
AAACTAATATTTATATGACAGAAGAAAAAG**ATG**TCATTCCGTAAAGTAAACATCATCATCT
TGGTCCTGGCTGTTGCTCTCTTCTTACTGGTTTTGCACCATAACTTCCTCAGCTTGAGCAG
TTTGTTAAGGAATGAGGTTACAGATTCAGGAATTGTAGGGCCTCAACCTATAGACTTTGTC
CCAAATGCTCTCCGACATGCAGTAGATGGGAGACAAGAGGAGATTCCTGTGGTCATCGCTG
CATCTGAAGACAGGCTTGGGGGGGCCATTGCAGCTATAAACAGCATTCAGCACAACACTCG
CTCCAATGTGATTTTCTACATTGTTACTCTCAACAATACAGCAGACCATCTCCGGTCCTGG
CTCAACAGTGATTCCCTGAAAAGCATCAGATACAAAATTGTCAATTTTGACCCTAAACTTT
TGGAAGGAAAAGTAAAGGAGGATCCTGACCAGGGGGAATCCATGAAACCTTTAACCTTTGC
AAGGTTCTACTTGCCAATTCTGGTTCCCAGCGCAAAGAAGGCCATATACATGGATGATGAT
GTAATTGTGCAAGGTGATATTCTTGCCCTTTACAATACAGCACTGAAGCCAGGACATGCAG
CTGCATTTTCAGAAGATTGTGATTCAGCCTCTACTAAAGTTGTCATCCGTGGAGCAGGAAA
CCAGTACAATTACATTGGCTATCTTGACTATAAAAAGGAAAGAATTCGTAAGCTTTCCATG
AAAGCCAGCACTTGCTCATTTAATCCTGGAGTTTTTGTTGCAAACCTGACGGAATGGAAAC
GACAGAATATAACTAACCAACTGGAAAAATGGATGAAACTCAATGTAGAAGAGGGACTGTA
TAGCAGAACCCTGGCTGGTAGCATCACAACACCTCCTCTGCTTATCGTATTTTATCAACAG
CACTCTACCATCGATCCTATGTGGAATGTCCGCCACCTTGGTTCCAGTGCTGGAAAACGAT
ATTCACCTCAGTTTGTAAAGGCTGCCAAGTTACTCCATTGGAATGGACATTTGAAGCCATG
GGGAAGGACTGCTTCATATACTGATGTTTGGGAAAAATGGTATATTCCAGACCCAACAGGC
AAATTCAACCTAATCCGAAGATATACCGAGATCTCAAACATAAAG**TGA**AACAGAATTTGAA
CTGTAAGCAAGCATTTCTCAGGAAGTCCTGGAAGATAGCATGCATGGGAAGTAACAGTTGC
TAGGCTTCAATGCCTATCGGTAGCAAGCCATGGAAAAAGATGTGTCAGCTAGGTAAAGATG
ACAAACTGCCCTGTCTGGCAGTCAGCTTCCCAGACAGACTATAGACTATAAATATGTCTCC
ATCTGCCTTACCAAGTGTTTTCTTACTACAATGCTGAATGACTGGAAAGAAGAACTGATAT
GGCTAGTTCAGCTAGCTGGTACAGATAATTCAAAACTGCTGTTGGTTTTAATTTTGTAACC
TGTGGCCTGATCTGTAAATAAAACTTACATTTTTC

FIGURE 26

MSFRKVNIIILVLAVALFLLVLHHNFLSLSSLLRNEVTDSGIVGPQPIDFVPNALRHAVDG
RQEEIPVVIAASEDRLGGAIAAINSIQHNTRSNVIFYIVTLNNTADHLRSWLNSDSLKSIR
YKIVNFDPKLLEGKVKEDPDQGESMKPLTFARFYLPILVPSAKKAIYMDDDVIVQGDILAL
YNTALKPGHAAAFSEDCDSASTKVVIRGAGNQYNYIGYLDYKKERIRKLSMKASTCSFNPG
VFVANLTEWKRQNITNQLEKWMKLNVEEGLYSRTLAGSITTPPLLIVFYQQHSTIDPMWNV
RHLGSSAGKRYSPQFVKAAKLLHWNGHLKPWGRTASYTDVWEKWYIPDPTGKFNLIRRYTE
ISNIK

FIGURE 27

AGTGACTGCAGCCTTCCTAGATCCCCTCCACTCGGTTTCTCTCTTTGCAGGAGCACCGGCA
GCACCAGTGTGTGAGGGGAGCAGGCAGCGGTCCTAGCCAGTTCCTTGATCCTGCCAGACCA
CCCAGCCCCCGGCACAGAGCTGCTCCACAGGCACC**ATG**AGGATCATGCTGCTATTCACAGC
CATCCTGGCCTTCAGCCTAGCTCAGAGCTTTGGGGCTGTCTGTAAGGAGCCACAGGAGGAG
GTGGTTCCTGGCGGGGGCCGCAGCAAGAGGGATCCAGATCTCTACCAGCTGCTCCAGAGAC
TCTTCAAAAGCCACTCATCTCTGGAGGGATTGCTCAAAGCCCTGAGCCAGGCTAGCACAGA
TCCTAAGGAATCAACATCTCCCGAGAAACGTGACATGCATGACTTCTTTGTGGGACTTATG
GGCAAGAGGAGCGTCCAGCCAGAGGGAAAGACAGGACCTTTCTTACCTTCAGTGAGGGTTC
CTCGGCCCCTTCATCCCAATCAGCTTGGATCCACAGGAAAGTCTTCCCTGGGAACAGAGGA
GCAGAGACCTTTA**TAA**GACTCTCCTACGGATGTGAATCAAGAGAACGTCCCCAGCTTTGGC
ATCCTCAAGTATCCCCCGAGAGCAGAATAGGTACTCCACTTCCGGACTCCTGGACTGCATT
AGGAAGACCTCTTTCCCTGTCCCAATCCCCAGGTGCGCACGCTCCTGTTACCCTTTCTCTT
CCCTGTTCTTGTAACATTCTTGTGCTTTGACTCCTTCTCCATCTTTTCTACCTGACCCTGG
TGTGGAAACTGCATAGTGAATATCCCCAACCCCAATGGGCATTGACTGTAGAATACCCTAG
AGTTCCTGTAGTGTCCTACATTAAAAATATAATGTCTCTCTCTATTCCTCAACAATAAAGG
ATTTTTGCATATGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 28

MRIMLLFTAILAFSLAQSFGAVCKEPQEEVVPGGGRSKRDPDLYQLLQRLFKSHSSLEGLL
KALSQASTDPKESTSPEKRDMHDFFVGLMGKRSVQPEGKTGPFLPSVRVPRPLHPNQLGST
GKSSLGTEEQRPL

Important features:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-18

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.
amino acids 36-45

N-myristoylation site.
amino acids 33-39, 59-65

Amidation site.
amino acids 90-94

Leucine zipper pattern.
amino acids 43-65

Tachykinin family signature.
amino acids 86-92

FIGURE 29

GCCGAGCGCAAGAACCCTGCGCAGCCCAGAGCAGCTGCTGGAGGGGAATCGAGGCGCGGCT
CCGGGGATTCGGCTCGGGCCGCTGGCTCTGCTCTGCGGGGAGGGAGCGGGCCCGCCCGCGG
GGCCCGAGCCCTCCGGATCCGCCCCCTCCCCGGTCCCGCCCCCTCGGAGACTCCTCTGGCT
GCTCTGGGGGTTCGCCGGGGCCGGGGACCCGCGGTCCGGGCGCC**ATG**CGGGCATCGCTGCT
GCTGTCGGTGCTGCGGCCCGCAGGGCCCGTGGCCGTGGGCATCTCCCTGGGCTTCACCCTG
AGCCTGCTCAGCGTCACCTGGGTGGAGGAGCCGTGCGGCCCAGGCCCGCCCCAACCTGGAG
ACTCTGAGCTGCCGCCGCGCGGCAACACCAACGCGGCGCGCCGGCCCAACTCGGTGCAGCC
CGGAGCGGAGCGCGAGAAGCCCGGGGCCGGCGAAGGCGCCGGGGAGAATTGGGAGCCGCGC
GTCTTGCCCTACCACCCTGCACAGCCCGGCCAGGCCGCCAAAAAGGCCGTCAGGACCCGCT
ACATCAGCACGGAGCTGGGCATCAGGCAGAGGCTGCTGGTGGCGGTGCTGACCTCTCAGAC
CACGCTGCCCACGCTGGGCGTGGCCGTGAACCGCACGCTGGGGCACCGGCTGGAGCGTGTG
GTGTTCCTGACGGGCGCACGGGGCCGCCGGGCCCCACCTGGCATGGCAGTGGTGACGCTGG
GCGAGGAGCGACCCATTGGACACCTGCACCTGGCGCTGCGCCACCTGCTGGAGCAGCACGG
CGACGACTTTGACTGGTTCTTCCTGGTGCCTGACACCACCTACACCGAGGCGCACGGCCTG
GCACGCCTAACTGGCCACCTCAGCCTGGCCTCCGCCGCCCACCTGTACCTGGGCCGGCCCC
AGGACTTCATCGGCGGAGAGCCCACCCCCGGCCGCTACTGCCACGGAGGCTTTGGGGTGCT
GCTGTCGCGCATGCTGCTGCAACAACTGCGCCCCCACCTGGAAGGCTGCCGCAACGACATC
GTCAGTGCGCGCCCTGACGAGTGGCTGGGTCGCTGCATTCTCGATGCCACCGGGGTGGGCT
GCACTGGTGACCACGAGGGGGTGCACTATAGCCATCTGGAGCTGAGCCCTGGGGAGCCAGT
GCAGGAGGGGGACCCTCATTTCCGAAGTGCCCTGACAGCCCACCCTGTGCGTGACCCTGTG
CACATGTACCAGCTGCACAAAGCTTTCGCCCGAGCTGAACTGGAACGCACGTACCAGGAGA
TCCAGGAGTTACAGTGGGAGATCCAGAATACCAGCCATCTGGCCGTTGATGGGGACCGGGC
AGCTGCTTGGCCCGTGGGTATTCCAGCACCATCCCGCCCGGCCTCCCGCTTTGAGGTGCTG
CGCTGGGACTACTTCACGGAGCAGCACGCTTTCTCCTGCGCCGATGGCTCACCCCGCTGCC
CACTGCGTGGGGCTGACCGGGCTGATGTGGCCGATGTTCTGGGGACAGCTCTAGAGGAGCT
GAACCGCCGCTACCACCCGGCCTTGCGGCTCCAGAAGCAGCAGCTGGTGAATGGCTACCGA
CGCTTTGATCCGGCCCGGGGTATGGAATACACGCTGGACTTGCAGCTGGAGGCACTGACCC
CCCAGGGAGGCCGCCGGCCCCTCACTCGCCGAGTGCAGCTGCTCCGGCCGCTGAGCCGCGT
GGAGATCTTGCCTGTGCCCTATGTCACTGAGGCCTCACGTCTCACTGTGCTGCTGCCTCTA
GCTGCGGCTGAGCGTGACCTGGCCCCTGGCTTCTTGGAGGCCTTTGCCACTGCAGCACTGG
AGCCTGGTGATGCTGCGGCAGCCCTGACCCTGCTGCTACTGTATGAGCCGCGCCAGGCCCA
GCGCGTGGCCCATGCAGATGTCTTCGCACCTGTCAAGGCCCACGTGGCAGAGCTGGAGCGG
CGTTTCCCCGGTGCCCGGGTGCCATGGCTCAGTGTGCAGACAGCCGCACCCTCACCACTGC
GCCTCATGGATCTACTCTCCAAGAAGCACCCGCTGGACACACTGTTCCTGCTGGCCGGGCC
AGACACGGTGCTCACGCCTGACTTCCTGAACCGCTGCCGCATGCATGCCATCTCCGGCTGG
CAGGCCTTCTTTCCCATGCATTTCCAAGCCTTCCACCCAGGTGTGGCCCCACCACAAGGGC
CTGGGCCCCCAGAGCTGGGCCGTGACACTGGCCGCTTTGATCGCCAGGCAGCCAGCGAGGC
CTGCTTCTACAACTCCGACTACGTGGCAGCCCGTGGGCGCCTGGCGGCAGCCTCAGAACAA
GAAGAGGAGCTGCTGGAGAGCCTGGATGTGTACGAGCTGTTCCTCCACTTCTCCAGTCTGC
ATGTGCTGCGGGCGGTGGAGCCGGCGCTGCTGCAGCGCTACCGGGCCCAGACGTGCAGCGC
GAGGCTCAGTGAGGACCTGTACCACCGCTGCCTCCAGAGCGTGCTTGAGGGCCTCGGCTCC
CGAACCCAGCTGGCCATGCTACTCTTTGAACAGGAGCAGGGCAACAGCACC**TGA**CCCCACC
CTGTCCCCGTGGGCCGTGGCATGGCCACACCCCACCCCACTTCTCCCCCAAAACCAGAGCC
ACCTGCCAGCCTCGCTGGGCAGGGCTGGCCGTAGCCAGACCCCAAGCTGGCCCACTGGTCC
CCTCTCTGGCTCTGTGGGTCCCTGGGCTCTGGACAAGCACTGGGGGACGTGCCCCCAGAGC
CACCCACTTCTCATCCCAAACCCAGTTTCCCTGCCCCCTGACGCTGCTGATTCGGGCTGTG
GCCTCCACGTATTTATGCAGTACAGTCTGCCTGACGCCAGCCCTGCCTCTGGGCCCTGGGG
GCTGGGCTGTAGAAGAGTTGTTGGGGAAGGAGGGAGCTGAGGAGGGGGCATCTCCCAACTT
CTCCCTTTTGGACCCTGCCGAAGCTCCCTGCCTTTAATAAACTGGCCAAGTGTGGAAAAA

FIGURE 30

MRASLLLSVLRPAGPVAVGISLGFTLSLLSVTWVEEPCGPGPPQPGDSELPPRGNTNAARR
PNSVQPGAEREKPGAGEGAGENWEPRVLPYHPAQPGQAAKKAVRTRYISTELGIRQRLLVA
VLTSQTTLPTLGVAVNRTLGHRLERVVFLTGARGRRAPPGMAVVTLGEERPIGHLHLALRH
LLEQHGDDFDWFFLVPDTTYTEAHGLARLTGHLSLASAAHLYLGRPQDFIGGEPTPGRYCH
GGFGVLLSRMLLQQLRPHLEGCRNDIVSARPDEWLGRCILDATGVGCTGDHEGVHYSHLEL
SPGEPVQEGDPHFRSALTAHPVRDPVHMYQLHKAFARAELERTYQEIQELQWEIQNTSHLA
VDGDRAAAWPVGIPAPSRPASRFEVLRWDYFTEQHAFSCADGSPRCPLRGADRADVADVLG
TALEELNRRYHPALRLQKQQLVNGYRRFDPARGMEYTLDLQLEALTPQGGRRPLTRRVQLL
RPLSRVEILPVPYVTEASRLTVLLPLAAAERDLAPGFLEAFATAALEPGDAAAALTLLLLY
EPRQAQRVAHADVFAPVKAHVAELERRFPGARVPWLSVQTAAPSPLRLMDLLSKKHPLDTL
FLLAGPDTVLTPDFLNRCRMHAISGWQAFFPMHFQAFHPGVAPPQGPGPPELGRDTGRFDR
QAASEACFYNSDYVAARGRLAAASEQEEELLESLDVYELFLHFSSLHVLRAVEPALLQRYR
AQTCSARLSEDLYHRCLQSVLEGLGSRTQLAMLLFEQEQGNST

FIGURE 31

GGGAGAGAGGATAAATAGCAGCGTGGCTTCCCTGGCTCCTCTCTGCATCCTTCCCGACCTT
CCCAGCAAT**ATG**CATCTTGCACGTCTGGTCGGCTCCTGCTCCCTCCTTCTGCTACTGGGGG
CCCTGTCTGGATGGGCGGCCAGCGATGACCCCATTGAGAAGGTCATTGAAGGGATCAACCG
AGGGCTGAGCAATGCAGAGAGAGAGGTGGGCAAGGCCCTGGATGGCATCAACAGTGGAATC
ACGCATGCCGGAAGGGAAGTGGAGAAGGTTTTCAACGGACTTAGCAACATGGGGAGCCACA
CCGGCAAGGAGTTGGACAAAGGCGTCCAGGGGCTCAACCACGGCATGGACAAGGTTGCCCA
TGAGATCAACCATGGTATTGGACAAGCAGGAAAGGAAGCAGAGAAGCTTGGCCATGGGGTC
AACAACGCTGCTGGACAGGCCGGGAAGGAAGCAGACAAAGCGGTCCAAGGGTTCCACACTG
GGGTCCACCAGGCTGGGAAGGAAGCAGAGAAACTTGGCCAAGGGGTCAACCATGCTGCTGA
CCAGGCTGGAAAGGAAGTGGAGAAGCTTGGCCAAGGTGCCCACCATGCTGCTGGCCAGGCC
GGGAAGGAGCTGCAGAATGCTCATAATGGGGTCAACCAAGCCAGCAAGGAGGCCAACCAGC
TGCTGAATGGCAACCATCAAAGCGGATCTTCCAGCCATCAAGGAGGGGCCACAACCACGCC
GTTAGCCTCTGGGGCCTCAGTCAACACGCCTTTCATCAACCTTCCCGCCCTGTGGAGGAGC
GTCGCCAACATCATGCCC**TAA**ACTGGCATCCGGCCTTGCTGGGAGAATAATGTCGCCGTTG
TCACATCAGCTGACATGACCTGGAGGGGTTGGGGGTGGGGGACAGGTTTCTGAAATCCCTG
AAGGGGGTTGTACTGGGATTTGTGAATAAACTTGATACACCA

FIGURE 32

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA66675
><subunit 1 of 1, 247 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 25335, pI: 7.00, NX(S/T): 0
MHLARLVGSCSLLLLLGALSGWAASDDPIEKVIEGINRGLSNAEREVGKALDGINSGITHAGREVEKVFNGLSN
MGSHTGKELDKGVQGLNHGMDKVAHEINHGIGQAGKEAEKLGHGVNNAAGQAGKEADKAVQGFHTGVHQAGKEA
EKLGQGVNHAADQAGKEVEKLGQGAHHAAGQAGKELQNAHNGVNQASKEANQLLNGNHQSGSSSHQGGATTTPL
ASGASVNTPFINLPALWRSVANIMP

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-25

Homologous region to circumsporozoite (CS) repeats:
amino acids 35-225

FIGURE 33

GCGGCGGCT**ATG**CCGCTTGCTCTGCTCGTCCTGTTGCTCCTGGGGCCCGGCGGCTGGTGCC
TTGCAGAACCCCCACGCGACAGCCTGCGGGAGGAACTTGTCATCACCCCGCTGCCTTCCGG
GGACGTAGCCGCCACATTCCAGTTCCGCACGCGCTGGGATTCGGAGCTTCAGCGGGAAGGA
GTGTCCCATTACAGGCTCTTTCCCAAAGCCCTGGGGCAGCTGATCTCCAAGTATTCTCTAC
GGGAGCTGCACCTGTCATTCACACAAGGCTTTTGGAGGACCCGATACTGGGGGCCACCCTT
CCTGCAGGCCCCATCAGGTGCAGAGCTGTGGGTCTGGTTCCAAGACACTGTCACTGATGTG
GATAAATCTTGGAAGGAGCTCAGTAATGTCCTCTCAGGGATCTTCTGCGCCTCTCTCAACT
TCATCGACTCCACCAACACAGTCACTCCCACTGCCTCCTTCAAACCCCTGGGTCTGGCCAA
TGACACTGACCACTACTTTCTGCGCTATGCTGTGCTGCCGCGGGAGGTGGTCTGCACCGAA
AACCTCACCCCCTGGAAGAAGCTCTTGCCCTGTAGTTCCAAGGCAGGCCTCTCTGTGCTGC
TGAAGGCAGATCGCTTGTTCCACACCAGCTACCACTCCCAGGCAGTGCATATCCGCCCTGT
TTGCAGAAATGCACGCTGTACTAGCATCTCCTGGGAGCTGAGGCAGACCCTGTCAGTTGTA
TTTGATGCCTTCATCACGGGGCAGGGAAAGAAAGACTGGTCCCTCTTCCGGATGTTCTCCC
GAACCCTCACGGAGCCCTGCCCCCTGGCTTCAGAGAGCCGAGTCTATGTGGACATCACCAC
CTACAACCAGGACAACGAGACATTAGAGGTGCACCCACCCCCGACCACTACATATCAGGAC
GTCATCCTAGGCACTCGGAAGACCTATGCCATCTATGACTTGCTTGACACCGCCATGATCA
ACAACTCTCGAAACCTCAACATCCAGCTCAAGTGGAAGAGACCCCCAGAGAATGAGGCCCC
CCCAGTGCCCTTCCTGCATGCCCAGCGGTACGTGAGTGGCTATGGGCTGCAGAAGGGGGAG
CTGAGCACACTGCTGTACAACACCCACCCATACCGGGCCTTCCCGGTGCTGCTGCTGGACA
CCGTACCCTGGTATCTGCGGCTGTATGTGCACACCCTCACCATCACCTCCAAGGGCAAGGA
GAACAAACCAAGTTACATCCACTACCAGCCTGCCCAGGACCGGCTGCAACCCCACCTCCTG
GAGATGCTGATTCAGCTGCCGGCCAACTCAGTCACCAAGGTTTCCATCCAGTTTGAGCGGG
CGCTGCTGAAGTGGACCGAGTACACGCCAGATCCTAACCATGGCTTCTATGTCAGCCCATC
TGTCCTCAGCGCCCTTGTGCCCAGCATGGTAGCAGCCAAGCCAGTGGACTGGGAAGAGAGT
CCCCTCTTCAACAGCCTGTTCCCAGTCTCTGATGGCTCTAACTACTTTGTGCGGCTCTACA
CGGAGCCGCTGCTGGTGAACCTGCCGACACCGGACTTCAGCATGCCCTACAACGTGATCTG
CCTCACGTGCACTGTGGTGGCCGTGTGCTACGGCTCCTTCTACAATCTCCTCACCCGAACC
TTCCACATCGAGGAGCCCCGCACAGGTGGCCTGGCCAAGCGGCTGGCCAACCTTATCCGGC
GCGCCCGAGGTGTCCCCCCACTC**TGA**TTCTTGCCCTTTCCAGCAGCTGCAGCTGCCGTTTC
TCTCTGGGGAGGGGAGCCCAAGGGCTGTTTCTGCCACTTGCTCTCCTCAGAGTTGGCTTTT
GAACCAAAGTGCCCTGGACCAGGTCAGGGCCTACAGCTGTGTTGTCCAGTACAGGAGCCAC
GAGCCAAATGTGGCATTTGAATTTGAATTAACTTAGAAATTCATTTCCTCACCTGTAGTGG
CCACCTCTATATTGAGGTGCTCAATAAGCAAAAGTGGTCGGTGGCTGCTGTATTGGACAGC
ACAGAAAAAGATTTCCATCACCACAGAAAGGTCGGCTGGCAGCACTGGCCAAGGTGATGGG
GTGTGCTACACAGTGTATGTCACTGTGTAGTGGATGGAGTTTACTGTTTGTGGAATAAAAA
CGGCTGTTTCCGTGGAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 34

MPLALLVLLLLGPGGWCLAEPPRDSLREELVITPLPSGDVAATFQFRTRWDSELQREGVSH
YRLFPKALGQLISKYSLRELHLSFTQGFWRTRYWGPPFLQAPSGAELWVWFQDTVTDVDKS
WKELSNVLSGIFCASLNFIDSTNTVTPTASFKPLGLANDTDHYFLRYAVLPREVVCTENLT
PWKKLLPCSSKAGLSVLLKADRLFHTSYHSQAVHIRPVCRNARCTSISWELRQTLSVVFDA
FITGQGKKDWSLFRMFSRTLTEPCPLASESRVYVDITTYNQDNETLEVHPPPTTTYQDVIL
GTRKTYAIYDLLDTAMINNSRNLNIQLKWKRPPENEAPPVPFLHAQRYVSGYGLQKGELST
LLYNTHPYRAFPVLLLDTVPWYLRLYVHTLTITSKGKENKPSYIHYQPAQDRLQPHLLEML
IQLPANSVTKVSIQFERALLKWTEYTPDPNHGFYVSPSVLSALVPSMVAAKPVDWEESPLF
NSLFPVSDGSNYFVRLYTEPLLVNLPTPDFSMPYNVICLTCTVVAVCYGSFYNLLTRTFHI
EEPRTGGLAKRLANLIRRARGVPPL

FIGURE 35

CGCCGGAGGCAGCGGCGGCGTGGCGCAGCGGCGAC**ATG**GCCGTTGTCTCAGAGGACGACTT
TCAGCACAGTTCAAACTCCACCTACGGAACCACAAGCAGCAGTCTCCGAGCTGACCAGGAG
GCACTGCTTGAGAAGCTGCTGGACCGCCCGCCCCCTGGCCTGCAGAGGCCCGAGGACCGCT
TCTGTGGCACATACATCATCTTCTTCAGCCTGGGCATTGGCAGTCTACTGCCATGGAACTT
CTTTATCACTGCCAAGGAGTACTGGATGTTCAAACTCCGCAACTCCTCCAGCCCAGCCACC
GGGGAGGACCCTGAGGGCTCAGACATCCTGAACTACTTTGAGAGCTACCTTGCCGTTGCCT
CCACCGTGCCCTCCATGCTGTGCCTGGTGGCCAACTTCCTGCTTGTCAACAGGGTTGCAGT
CCACATCCGTGTCCTGGCCTCACTGACGGTCATCCTGGCCATCTTCATGGTGATAACTGCA
CTGGTGAAGGTGGACACTTCCTCCTGGACCCGTGGTTTTTTTGCGGTCACCATTGTCTGCA
TGGTGATCCTCAGCGGTGCCTCCACTGTCTTCAGCAGCAGCATCTACGGCATGACCGGCTC
CTTTCCTATGAGGAACTCCCAAGCACTGATATCAGGAGGAGCCATGGGCGGGACGGTCAGC
GCCGTGGCCTCATTGGTGGACTTGGCTGCATCCAGTGATGTGAGGAACAGCGCCCTGGCCT
TCTTCCTGACGGCCACCATCTTCCTCGTGCTCTGCATGGGACTCTACCTGCTGCTGTCCAG
GCTGGAGTATGCCAGGTACTACATGAGGCCTGTTCTTGCGGCCCATGTGTTTTCTGGTGAA
GAGGAGCTTCCCCAGGACTCCCTCAGTGCCCCTTCGGTGGCCTCCAGATTCATTGATTCCC
ACACACCCCCTCTCCGCCCCATCCTGAAGAAGACGGCCAGCCTGGGCTTCTGTGTCACCTA
CGTCTTCTTCATCACCAGCCTCATCTACCCCGCCGTCTGCACCAACATCGAGTCCCTCAAC
AAGGGCTCGGGCTCACTGTGGACCACCAAGTTTTTCATCCCCCTCACTACCTTCCTCCTGT
ACAACTTTGCTGACCTATGTGGCCGGCAGCTCACCGCCTGGATCCAGGTGCCAGGGCCCAA
CAGCAAGGCGCTCCCAGGGTTCGTGCTCCTCCGGACCTGCCTCATCCCCCTCTTCGTGCTC
TGTAACTACCAGCCCCGCGTCCACCTGAAGACTGTGGTCTTCCAGTCCGATGTGTACCCCG
CACTCCTCAGCTCCCTGCTGGGGCTCAGCAACGGCTACCTCAGCACCCTGGCCCTCCTCTA
CGGGCCTAAGATTGTGCCCAGGGAGCTGGCTGAGGCCACGGGAGTGGTGATGTCCTTTTAT
GTGTGCTTGGGCTTAACACTGGGCTCAGCCTGCTCTACCCTCCTGGTGCACCTCATC**TAG**A
AGGGAGGACACAAGGACATTGGTGCTTCAGAGCCTTTGAAGATGAGAAGAGAGTGCAGGAG
GGCTGGGGGCCATGGAGGAAAGGCCTAAAGTTTCACTTGGGGACAGAGAGCAGAGCACACT
CGGGCCTCATCCCTCCCAAGATGCCAGTGAGCCACGTCCATGCCCATTCCGTGCAAGGCAG
ATATTCCAGTCATATTAACAGAACACTCCTGAGACAGTTGAAGAAGAAATAGCACAAATCA
GGGGTACTCCCTTCACAGCTGATGGTTAACATTCCACCTTCTTTCTAGCCCTTCAAAGATG
CTGCCAGTGTTCGCCCTAGAGTTATTACAAAGCCAGTGCCAAAACCCAGCCATGGGCTCTT
TGCAACCTCCCAGCTGCGCTCATTCCAGCTGACAGCGAGATGCAAGCAAATGCTCAGCTCT
CCTTACCCTGAAGGGGTCTCCCTGGAATGGAAGTCCCCTGGCATGGTCAGTCCTCAGGCCC
AAGACTCAAGTGTGCACAGACCCCTGTGTTCTGCGGGTGAACAACTGCCCACTAACCAGAC
TGGAAAACCCAGAAAGATGGGCCTTCCATGAATGCTTCATTCCAGAGGGACCAGAGGGCCT
CCCTGTGCAAGGGATCAAGCATGTCTGGCCTGGGTTTTCAAAAAAAGAGGGATCCTCATGA
CCTGGTGGTCTATGGCCTGGGTCAAGATGAGGGTCTTTCAGTGTTCCTGTTTACAACATGT
CAAAGCCATTGGTTCAAGGGCGTAATAAATACTTGCGTATTCAAAAA

FIGURE 36

MAVVSEDDFQHSSNSTYGTTSSSLRADQEALLEKLLDRPPPGLQRPEDRFCGTYIIFFSLGIGSLLPWNFFITA
KEYWMFKLRNSSSPATGEDPEGSDILNYFESYLAVASTVPSMLCLVANFLLVNRVAVHIRVLASLTVILAIFMV
ITALVKVDTSSWTRGFFAVTIVCMVILSGASTVFSSSIYGMTGSFPMRNSQALISGGAMGGTVSAVASLVDLAA
SSDVRNSALAFFLTATIFLVLCMGLYLLLSRLEYARYYMRPVLAAHVFSGEEELPQDSLSAPSVASRFIDSHTP
PLRPILKKTASLGFCVTYVFFITSLIYPAVCTNIESLNKGSGSLWTTKFFIPLTTFLLYNFADLCGRQLTAWIQ
VPGPNSKALPGFVLLRTCLIPLFVLCNYQPRVHLKTVVFQSDVYPALLSSLLGLSNGYLSTLALLYGPKIVPRE
LAEATGVVMSFYVCLGLTLGSACSTLLVHLI

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 50-74 (type II), 105-127, 135-153, 163-183, 228-252, 305-330, 448-472

FIGURE 37

CGGCTCGAGTGCAGCTGTGGGGAGATTTCAGTGCATTGCCTCCCCTGGGTGCTCTTCATCT
TGGATTTGAAAGTTGAGAGCAGC**ATG**TTTTGCCCACTGAAACTCATCCTGCTGCCAGTGTT
ACTGGATTATTCCTTGGGCCTGAATGACTTGAATGTTTCCCCGCCTGAGCTAACAGTCCAT
GTGGGTGATTCAGCTCTGATGGGATGTGTTTTCCAGAGCACAGAAGACAAATGTATATTCA
AGATAGACTGGACTCTGTCACCAGGAGAGCACGCCAAGGACGAATATGTGCTATACTATTA
CTCCAATCTCAGTGTGCCTATTGGGCGCTTCCAGAACCGCGTACACTTGATGGGGGACATC
TTATGCAATGATGGCTCTCTCCTGCTCCAAGATGTGCAAGAGGCTGACCAGGGAACCTATA
TCTGTGAAATCCGCCTCAAAGGGGAGAGCCAGGTGTTCAAGAAGGCGGTGGTACTGCATGT
GCTTCCAGAGGAGCCCAAAGAGCTCATGGTCCATGTGGGTGGATTGATTCAGATGGGATGT
GTTTTCCAGAGCACAGAAGTGAAACACGTGACCAAGGTAGAATGGATATTTTCAGGACGGC
GCGCAAAGGAGGAGATTGTATTTCGTTACTACCACAAACTCAGGATGTCTGTGGAGTACTC
CCAGAGCTGGGGCCACTTCCAGAATCGTGTGAACCTGGTGGGGGACATTTTCCGCAATGAC
GGTTCCATCATGCTTCAAGGAGTGAGGGAGTCAGATGGAGGAAACTACACCTGCAGTATCC
ACCTAGGGAACCTGGTGTTCAAGAAAACCATTGTGCTGCATGTCAGCCCGGAAGAGCCTCG
AACACTGGTGACCCCGGCAGCCCTGAGGCCTCTGGTCTTGGGTGGTAATCAGTTGGTGATC
ATTGTGGGAATTGTCTGTGCCACAATCCTGCTGCTCCCTGTTCTGATATTGATCGTGAAGA
AGACCTGTGGAAATAAGAGTTCAGTGAATTCTACAGTCTTGGTGAAGAACACGAAGAAGAC
TAATCCAGAGATAAAAGAAAAACCCTGCCATTTTGAAAGATGTGAAGGGGAGAAACACATT
TACTCCCCAATAATTGTACGGGAGGTGATCGAGGAAGAAGAACCAAGTGAAAAATCAGAGG
CCACCTACATGACCATGCACCCAGTTTGGCCTTCTCTGAGGTCAGATCGGAACAACTCACT
TGAAAAAAAGTCAGGTGGGGGAATGCCAAAAACACAGCAAGCCTTT**TGA**GAAGAATGGAGA
GTCCCTTCATCTCAGCAGCGGTGGAGACTCTCTCCTGTGTGTGTCCTGGGCCACTCTACCA
GTGATTTCAGACTCCCGCTCTCCCAGCTGTCCTCCTGTCTCATTGTTTGGTCAATACACTG
AAGATGGAGAATTTGGAGCCTGGCAGAGAGACTGGACAGCTCTGGAGGAACAGGCCTGCTG
AGGGGAGGGGAGCATGGACTTGGCCTCTGGAGTGGGACACTGGCCCTGGGAACCAGGCTGA
GCTGAGTGGCCTCAAACCCCCCGTTGGATCAGACCCTCCTGTGGGCAGGGTTCTTAGTGGA
TGAGTTACTGGGAAGAATCAGAGATAAAAACCAACCCAAATCAA

FIGURE 38

MFCPLKLILLPVLLDYSLGLNDLNVSPPELTVHVGDSALMGCVFQSTEDKCIFKIDWTLSP
GEHAKDEYVLYYYSNLSVPIGRFQNRVHLMGDILCNDGSLLLQDVQEADQGTYICEIRLKG
ESQVFKKAVVLHVLPEEPKELMVHVGGLIQMGCVFQSTEVKHVTKVEWIFSGRRAKEEIVF
RYYHKLRMSVEYSQSWGHFQNRVNLVGDIFRNDGSIMLQGVRESDGGNYTCSIHLGNLVFK
KTIVLHVSPEEPRTLVTPAALRPLVLGGNQLVIIVGIVCATILLLPVLILIVKKTCGNKSS
VNSTVLVKNTKKTNPEIKEKPCHFERCEGEKHIYSPIIVREVIEEEEPSEKSEATYMTMHP
VWPSLRSDRNNSLEKKSGGGMPKTQQAF

FIGURE 39

TAAAACAGCTACAATATTCCAGGGCCAGTCACTTGCCATTTCTCATAACAGCGTCAGAGAG
AAAGAACTGACTGAAACGTTTGAG**ATG**AAGAAAGTTCTCCTCCTGATCACAGCCATCTTGG
CAGTGGCTGTTGGTTTCCCAGTCTCTCAAGACCAGGAACGAGAAAAAAGAAGTATCAGTGA
CAGCGATGAATTAGCTTCAGGGTTTTTTGTGTTCCCTTACCCATATCCATTTCGCCCACTT
CCACCAATTCCATTTCCAAGATTTCCATGGTTTAGACGTAATTTTCCTATTCCAATACCTG
AATCTGCCCCTACAACTCCCCTTCCTAGCGAAAAG**TAA**ACAAGAAGGATAAGTCACGATAA
ACCTGGTCACCTGAAATTGAAATTGAGCCACTTCCTTGAAGAATCAAAATTCCTGTTAATA
AAAGAAAAACAAATGTAATTGAAATAGCACACAGCATTCTCTAGTCAATATCTTTAGTGAT
CTTCTTTAATAAACATGAAAGCAAAGATTTTGGTTTCTTAATTTCCACA

FIGURE 40

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71290
><subunit 1 of 1, 85 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 9700, pI: 9.55, NX(S/T): 0
MKKVLLLITAILAVAVGFPVSQDQEREKRSISDSDELASGFFVFPYPYPFRPLPPIPFPRF
PWFRRNFPIPIPESAPTTPLPSEK

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-17

Homologous region to B3-hordein:
amino acids 47-85

FIGURE 41

GCTGTTTCTCTCGCGCCACCACTGGCCGCCGGCCGCAGCTCCAGGTGTCCTAGCCGCCCAG
CCTCGACGCCGTCCCGGGACCCCTGTGCTCTGCGCGAAGCCCTGGCCCCGGGGGCCGGGGC
ATGGGCCAGGGGCGCGGGGTGAAGCGGCTTCCCGCGGGGCCGTGACTGGGCGGGCTTCAGC
C**ATG**AAGACCCTCATAGCCGCCTACTCCGGGGTCCTGCGCGGCGAGCGTCAGGCCGAGGCT
GACCGGAGCCAGCGCTCTCACGGAGGACCTGCGCTGTCGCGCGAGGGGTCTGGGAGATGGG
GCACTGGATCCAGCATCCTCTCCGCCCTCCAGGACCTCTTCTCTGTCACCTGGCTCAATAG
GTCCAAGGTGGAAAAGCAGCTACAGGTCATCTCAGTGCTCCAGTGGGTCCTGTCCTTCCTT
GTACTGGGAGTGGCCTGCAGTGCCATCCTCATGTACATATTCTGCACTGATTGCTGGCTCA
TCGCTGTGCTCTACTTCACTTGGCTGGTGTTTGACTGGAACACACCCAAGAAAGGTGGCAG
GAGGTCACAGTGGGTCCGAAACTGGGCTGTGTGGCGCTACTTTCGAGACTACTTTCCCATC
CAGCTGGTGAAGACACACAACCTGCTGACCACCAGGAACTATATCTTTGGATACCACCCCC
ATGGTATCATGGGCCTGGGTGCCTTCTGCAACTTCAGCACAGAGGCCACAGAAGTGAGCAA
GAAGTTCCCAGGCATACGGCCTTACCTGGCTACACTGGCAGGCAACTTCCGAATGCCTGTG
TTGAGGGAGTACCTGATGTCTGGAGGTATCTGCCCTGTCAGCCGGGACACCATAGACTATT
TGCTTTCAAAGAATGGGAGTGGCAATGCTATCATCATCGTGGTCGGGGGTGCGGCTGAGTC
TCTGAGCTCCATGCCTGGCAAGAATGCAGTCACCCTGCGGAACCGCAAGGGCTTTGTGAAA
CTGGCCCTGCGTCATGGAGCTGACCTGGTTCCCATCTACTCCTTTGGAGAGAATGAAGTGT
ACAAGCAGGTGATCTTCGAGGAGGGCTCCTGGGGCCGATGGGTCCAGAAGAAGTTCCAGAA
ATACATTGGTTTCGCCCCATGCATCTTCCATGGTCGAGGCCTCTTCTCCTCCGACACCTGG
GGGCTGGTGCCCTACTCCAAGCCCATCACCACTGTTGTGGGAGAGCCCATCACCATCCCCA
AGCTGGAGCACCCAACCCAGCAAGACATCGACCTGTACCACACCATGTACATGGAGGCCCT
GGTGAAGCTCTTCGACAAGCACAAGACCAAGTTCGGCCTCCCGGAGACTGAGGTCCTGGAG
GTGAAC**TGA**GCCAGCCTTCGGGGCCAATTCCCTGGAGGAACCAGCTGCAAATCACTTTTTT
GCTCTGTAAATTTGGAAGTGTCATGGGTGTCTGTGGGTTATTTAAAAGAAATTATAACAAT
TTTGCTAAACCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 42

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71184
><subunit 1 of 1, 388 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 43831, pI: 9.64, NX(S/T): 3
MKTLIAAYSGVLRGERQAEADRSQRSHGGPALSREGSGRWGTGSSILSALQDLFSVTWLNRSKVEKQLQVISVL
QWVLSFLVLGVACSAILMYIFCTDCWLIAVLYFTWLVFDWNTPKKGGRRSQWVRNWAVWRYFRDYFPIQLVKTH
NLLTTRNYIFGYHPHGIMGLGAFCNFSTEATEVSKKFPGIRPYLATLAGNFRMPVLREYLMSGGICPVSRDTID
YLLSKNGSGNAIIIVVGGAAESLSSMPGKNAVTLRNRKGFVKLALRHGADLVPIYSFGENEVYKQVIFEEGSWG
RWVQKKFQKYIGFAPCIFHGRGLFSSDTWGLVPYSKPITTVVGEPITIPKLEHPTQQDIDLYHTMYMEALVKLF
DKHKTKFGLPETEVLEVN

Important features of the protein:
Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 76-97

N-glycosylation sites.
amino acids 60-63, 173-176, 228-231

N-myristoylation sites.
amino acids 10-15, 41-46, 84-89, 120-125, 169-174, 229-234, 240-245, 318-323, 378-383

FIGURE 43

AGTGACAATCTCAGAGCAGCTTCTACACCACAGCCATTTCCAGC**ATG**AAGATCACTGGGGG
TCTCCTTCTGCTCTGTACAGTGGTCTATTTCTGTAGCAGCTCAGAAGCTGCTAGTCTGTCT
CCAAAAAAAGTGGACTGCAGCATTTACAAGAAGTATCCAGTGGTGGCCATCCCCTGCCCCA
TCACATACCTACCAGTTTGTGGTTCTGACTACATCACCTATGGGAATGAATGTCACTTGTG
TACCGAGAGCTTGAAAAGTAATGGAAGAGTTCAGTTTCTTCACGATGGAAGTTGC**TAA**ATT
CTCCATGGACATAGAGAGAAAGGAATGATATTCTCATCATCATCTTCATCATCCCAGGCTC
TGACTGAGTTTCTTTCAGTTTTACTGATGTTCTGGGTGGGGGACAGAGCCAGATTCAGAGT
AATCTTGACTGAATGGAGAAAGTTTCTGTGCTACCCCTACAAACCCATGCCTCACTGACAG
ACCAGCATTTTTTTTTTAACACGTCAATAAAAAAATAATCTCCCAGA

FIGURE 44

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73739
><subunit 1 of 1, 85 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 9232, pI: 7.94, NX(S/T): 0
MKITGGLLLLCTVVYFCSSSEAASLSPKKVDCSIYKKYPVVAIPCPITYLPVCGSDYITYGNECHLCTESLKSN
GRVQFLHDGSC

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-19

FIGURE 45

GGAGAGAGGCGCGCGGGTGAAAGGCGCATTGATGCAGCCTGCGGCGGCCTCGGAGCGCGGC
GGAGCCAGACGCTGACCACGTTCCTCTCCTCGGTCTCCTCCGCCTCCAGCTCCGCGCTGCC
CGGCAGCCGGGAGCC**ATG**CGACCCCAGGGCCCCGCCGCCTCCCCGCAGCGGCTCCGCGGCC
TCCTGCTGCTCCTGCTGCTGCAGCTGCCCGCGCCGTCGAGCGCCTCTGAGATCCCCAAGGG
GAAGCAAAAGGCGCAGCTCCGGCAGAGGGAGGTGGTGGACCTGTATAATGGAATGTGCTTA
CAAGGGCCAGCAGGAGTGCCTGGTCGAGACGGGAGCCCTGGGGCCAATGTTATTCCGGGTA
CACCTGGGATCCCAGGTCGGGATGGATTCAAAGGAGAAAAGGGGGAATGTCTGAGGGAAAG
CTTTGAGGAGTCCTGGACACCCAACTACAAGCAGTGTTCATGGAGTTCATTGAATTATGGC
ATAGATCTTGGGAAAATTGCGGAGTGTACATTTACAAAGATGCGTTCAAATAGTGCTCTAA
GAGTTTTGTTCAGTGGCTCACTTCGGCTAAAATGCAGAAATGCATGCTGTCAGCGTTGGTA
TTTCACATTCAATGGAGCTGAATGTTCAGGACCTCTTCCCATTGAAGCTATAATTTATTTG
GACCAAGGAAGCCCTGAAATGAATTCAACAATTAATATTCATCGCACTTCTTCTGTGGAAG
GACTTTGTGAAGGAATTGGTGCTGGATTAGTGGATGTTGCTATCTGGGTTGGCACTTGTTC
AGATTACCCAAAAGGAGATGCTTCTACTGGATGGAATTCAGTTTCTCGCATCATTATTGAA
GAACTACCAAAA**TAA**ATGCTTTAATTTTCATTTGCTACCTCTTTTTTTATTATGCCTTGGA
ATGGTTCACTTAAATGACATTTTAAATAAGTTTATGTATACATCTGAATGAAAAGCAAAGC
TAAATATGTTTACAGACCAAAGTGTGATTTCACACTGTTTTTAAATCTAGCATTATTCATT
TTGCTTCAATCAAAAGTGGTTTCAATATTTTTTTTAGTTGGTTAGAATACTTTCTTCATAG
TCACATTCTCTCAACCTATAATTTGGAATATTGTTGTGGTCTTTTGTTTTTTCTCTTAGTA
TAGCATTTTTAAAAAAATATAAAAGCTACCAATCTTTGTACAATTTGTAAATGTTAAGAAT
TTTTTTTATATCTGTTAAATAAAAATTATTTCCAACA

FIGURE 46

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA76393
><subunit 1 of 1, 243 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 26266, pI: 8.43, NX(S/T): 1
MRPQGPAASPQRLRGLLLLLLLQLPAPSSASEIPKGKQKAQLRQREVVDLYNGMCLQGPAGVPGRDGSPGANVI
PGTPGIPGRDGFKGEKGECLRESFEESWTPNYKQCSWSSLNYGIDLGKIAECTFTKMRSNSALRVLFSGSLRLK
CRNACCQRWYFTFNGAECSGPLPIEAIIYLDQGSPEMNSTINIHRTSSVEGLCEGIGAGLVDVAIWVGTCSDYP
KGDASTGWNSVSRIIIEELPK

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-30

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 195-217

FIGURE 47

GCGGAACTGGCTCCGGCTGGCACCTGAGGAGCGGCGTGACCCCGAGGGCCCAGGGAGCTGC
CCGGCTGGCCTAGGCAGGCAGCCGCACC**ATG**GCCAGCACGGCCGTGCAGCTTCTGGGCTTC
CTGCTCAGCTTCCTGGGCATGGTGGGCACGTTGATCACCACCATCCTGCCGCACTGGCGGA
GGACAGCGCACGTGGGCACCAACATCCTCACGGCCGTGTCCTACCTGAAAGGGCTCTGGAT
GGAGTGTGTGTGGCACAGCACAGGCATCTACCAGTGCCAGATCTACCGATCCCTGCTGGCG
CTGCCCCAAGACCTCCAGGCTGCCCGCGCCCTCATGGTCATCTCCTGCCTGCTCTCGGGCA
TAGCCTGCGCCTGCGCCGTCATCGGGATGAAGTGCACGCGCTGCGCCAAGGGCACACCCGC
CAAGACCACCTTTGCCATCCTCGGCGGCACCCTCTTCATCCTGGCCGGCCTCCTGTGCATG
GTGGCCGTCTCCTGGACCACCAACGACGTGGTGCAGAACTTCTACAACCCGCTGCTGCCCA
GCGGCATGAAGTTTGAGATTGGCCAGGCCCTGTACCTGGGCTTCATCTCCTCGTCCCTCTC
GCTCATTGGTGGCACCCTGCTTTGCCTGTCCTGCCAGGACGAGGCACCCTACAGGCCCTAC
CAGGCCCCGCCCAGGGCCACCACGACCACTGCAAACACCGCACCTGCCTACCAGCCACCAG
CTGCCTACAAAGACAATCGGGCCCCCTCAGTGACCTCGGCCACGCACAGCGGGTACAGGCT
GAACGACTACGTG**TGA**GTCCCCACAGCCTGCTTCTCCCCTGGGCTGCTGTGGGCTGGGTCC
CCGGCGGGACTGTCAATGGAGGCAGGGGTTCCAGCACAAAGTTTACTTCTGGGCAATTTTT
GTATCCAAGGAAATAATGTGAATGCGAGGAAATGTCTTTAGAGCACAGGGACAGAGGGGGA
AATAAGAGGAGGAGAAAGCTCTCTATACCAAAGACTGAAAAAAAAAAATCCTGTCTGTTTTT
GTATTTATTATATATATTTATGTGGGTGATTTGATAACAAGTTTAATATAAAGTGACTTGG
GAGTTTGGTCAGTGGGGTTGGTTTGTGATCCAGGAATAAACCTTGCGGATGTGGCTGTTTA
TGAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 48

MASTAVQLLGFLLSFLGMVGTLITTILPHWRRTAHVGTNILTAVSYLKGLWMECVWHSTGIYQCQIYRSLLALP
QDLQAARALMVISCLLSGIACACAVIGMKCTRCAKGTPAKTTFAILGGTLFILAGLLCMVAVSWTTNDVVQNFY
NPLLPSGMKFEIGQALYLGFISSSLSLIGGTLLCLSCQDEAPYRPYQAPPRATTTTANTAPAYQPPAAYKDNRA
PSVTSATHSGYRLNDYV

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-21

Transmembrane domains:
amino acids 82-103, 115-141, 160-182

FIGURE 49

GAGCTCCCCTCAGGAGCGCGTTAGCTTCACACCTTCGGCAGCAGGAGGGCGGCAGCTTCTC
GCAGGCGGCAGGGCGGGCGGCCAGGATC**ATG**TCCACCACCACATGCCAAGTGGTGGCGTTC
CTCCTGTCCATCCTGGGGCTGGCCGGCTGCATCGCGGCCACCGGGATGGACATGTGGAGCA
CCCAGGACCTGTACGACAACCCCGTCACCTCCGTGTTCCAGTACGAAGGGCTCTGGAGGAG
CTGCGTGAGGCAGAGTTCAGGCTTCACCGAATGCAGGCCCTATTTCACCATCCTGGGACTT
CCAGCCATGCTGCAGGCAGTGCGAGCCCTGATGATCGTAGGCATCGTCCTGGGTGCCATTG
GCCTCCTGGTATCCATCTTTGCCCTGAAATGCATCCGCATTGGCAGCATGGAGGACTCTGC
CAAAGCCAACATGACACTGACCTCCGGGATCATGTTCATTGTCTCAGGTCTTTGTGCAATT
GCTGGAGTGTCTGTGTTTGCCAACATGCTGGTGACTAACTTCTGGATGTCCACAGCTAACA
TGTACACCGGCATGGGTGGGATGGTGCAGACTGTTCAGACCAGGTACACATTTGGTGCGGC
TCTGTTCGTGGGCTGGGTCGCTGGAGGCCTCACACTAATTGGGGGTGTGATGATGTGCATC
GCCTGCCGGGGCCTGGCACCAGAAGAAACCAACTACAAAGCCGTTTCTTATCATGCCTCAG
GCCACAGTGTTGCCTACAAGCCTGGAGGCTTCAAGGCCAGCACTGGCTTTGGGTCCAACAC
CAAAAACAAGAAGATATACGATGGAGGTGCCCGCACAGAGGACGAGGTACAATCTTATCCT
TCCAAGCACGACTATGTG**TAA**TGCTCTAAGACCTCTCAGCACGGGCGGAAGAAACTCCCGG
AGAGCTCACCCAAAAAACAAGGAGATCCCATCTAGATTTCTTCTTGCTTTTGACTCACAGC
TGGAAGTTAGAAAAGCCTCGATTTCATCTTTGGAGAGGCCAAATGGTCTTAGCCTCAGTCT
CTGTCTCTAAATATTCCACCATAAAACAGCTGAGTTATTTATGAATTAGAGGCTATAGCTC
ACATTTTCAATCCTCTATTTCTTTTTTTAAATATAACTTTCTACTCTGATGAGAGAATGTG
GTTTTAATCTCTCTCTCACATTTTGATGATTTAGACAGACTCCCCCTCTTCCTCCTAGTCA
ATAAACCCATTGATGATCTATTTCCCAGCTTATCCCCAAGAAAACTTTTGAAAGGAAAGAG
TAGACCCAAAGATGTTATTTTCTGCTGTTTGAATTTTGTCTCCCCACCCCCAACTTGGCTA
GTAATAAACACTTACTGAAGAAGAAGCAATAAGAGAAAGATATTTGTAATCTCTCCAGCCC
ATGATCTCGGTTTTCTTACACTGTGATCTTAAAAGTTACCAAACCAAAGTCATTTTCAGTT
TGAGGCAACCAAACCTTTCTACTGCTGTTGACATCTTCTTATTACAGCAACACCATTCTAG
GAGTTTCCTGAGCTCTCCACTGGAGTCCTCTTTCTGTCGCGGGTCAGAAATTGTCCCTAGA
TGAATGAGAAAATTATTTTTTTTAATTTAAGTCCTAAATATAGTTAAAATAAATAATGTTT
TAGTAAAATGATACACTATCTCTGTGAAATAGCCTCACCCCTACATGTGGATAGAAGGAAA
TGAAAAAATAATTGCTTTGACATTGTCTATATGGTACTTTGTAAAGTCATGCTTAAGTACA
AATTCCATGAAAAGCTCACACCTGTAATCCTAGCACTTTGGGAGGCTGAGGAGGAAGGATC
ACTTGAGCCCAGAAGTTCGAGACTAGCCTGGGCAACATGGAGAAGCCCTGTCTCTACAAAA
TACAGAGAGAAAAAATCAGCCAGTCATGGTGGCATACACCTGTAGTCCCAGCATTCCGGGA
GGCTGAGGTGGGAGGATCACTTGAGCCCAGGGAGGTTGGGGCTGCAGTGAGCCATGATCAC
ACCACTGCACTCCAGCCAGGTGACATAGCGAGATCCTGTCTAAAAAAATAAAAAATAAATA
ATGGAACACAGCAAGTCCTAGGAAGTAGGTTAAAACTAATTCTTTAA

FIGURE 50

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA73734
><subunit 1 of 1, 261 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 27856, pI: 8.50, NX(S/T): 1
MSTTTCQVVAFLLSILGLAGCIAATGMDMWSTQDLYDNPVTSVFQYEGLWRSCVRQSSGFTECRPYFTILGLPA
MLQAVRALMIVGIVLGAIGLLVSIFALKCIRIGSMEDSAKANMTLTSGIMFIVSGLCAIAGVSVFANMLVTNFW
MSTANMYTGMGGMVQTVQTRYTFGAALFVGWVAGGLTLIGGVMMCIACRGLAPEETNYKAVSYHASGHSVAYKP
GGFKASTGFGSNTKNKKIYDGGARTEDEVQSYPSKHDYV

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-23

Transmembrane domains:
amino acids 81-100, 121-141, 173-194

FIGURE 51

GGAGCGCTGCTGGAACCCGAGCCGGAGCCGGAGCCACAGCGGGGAGGGTGGCCTGGCGGCC
TGGAGCCGGACGTGTCCGGGGCGTCCCCGCAGACCGGGGCAGCAGGTCGTCCGGGGGCCCA
CC**ATG**CTGGTGACTGCCTACCTTGCTTTTGTAGGCCTCCTGGCCTCCTGCCTGGGGCTGGA
ACTGTCAAGATGCCGGGCTAAACCCCCTGGAAGGGCCTGCAGCAATCCCTCCTTCCTTCGG
TTTCAACTGGACTTCTATCAGGTCTACTTCCTGGCCCTGGCAGCTGATTGGCTTCAGGCCC
CCTACCTCTATAAACTCTACCAGCATTACTACTTCCTGGAAGGTCAAATTGCCATCCTCTA
TGTCTGTGGCCTTGCCTCTACAGTCCTCTTTGGCCTAGTGGCCTCCTCCCTTGTGGATTGG
CTGGGTCGCAAGAATTCTTGTGTCCTCTTCTCCCTGACTTACTCACTATGCTGCTTAACCA
AACTCTCTCAAGACTACTTTGTGCTGCTAGTGGGGCGAGCACTTGGTGGGCTGTCCACAGC
CCTGCTCTTCTCAGCCTTCGAGGCCTGGTATATCCATGAGCACGTGGAACGGCATGACTTC
CCTGCTGAGTGGATCCCAGCTACCTTTGCTCGAGCTGCCTTCTGGAACCATGTGCTGGCTG
TAGTGGCAGGTGTGGCAGCTGAGGCTGTAGCCAGCTGGATAGGGCTGGGGCCTGTAGCGCC
CTTTGTGGCTGCCATCCCTCTCCTGGCTCTGGCAGGGGCCTTGGCCCTTCGAAACTGGGGG
GAGAACTATGACCGGCAGCGTGCCTTCTCAAGGACCTGTGCTGGAGGCCTGCGCTGCCTCC
TGTCGGACCGCCGCGTGCTGCTGCTGGGCACCATACAAGCTCTATTTGAGAGTGTCATCTT
CATCTTTGTCTTCCTCTGGACACCTGTGCTGGACCCACACGGGGCCCCTCTGGGCATTATC
TTCTCCAGCTTCATGGCAGCCAGCCTGCTTGGCTCTTCCCTGTACCGTATCGCCACCTCCA
AGAGGTACCACCTTCAGCCCATGCACCTGCTGTCCCTTGCTGTGCTCATCGTCGTCTTCTC
TCTCTTCATGTTGACTTTCTCTACCAGCCCAGGCCAGGAGAGTCCGGTGGAGTCCTTCATA
GCCTTTCTACTTATTGAGTTGGCTTGTGGATTATACTTTCCCAGCATGAGCTTCCTACGGA
GAAAGGTGATCCCTGAGACAGAGCAGGCTGGTGTACTCAACTGGTTCCGGGTACCTCTGCA
CTCACTGGCTTGCCTAGGGCTCCTTGTCCTCCATGACAGTGATCGAAAAACAGGCACTCGG
AATATGTTCAGCATTTGCTCTGCTGTCATGGTGATGGCTCTGCTGGCAGTGGTGGGACTCT
TCACCGTGGTAAGGCATGATGCTGAGCTGCGGGTACCTTCACCTACTGAGGAGCCCTATGC
CCCTGAGCTG**TAA**CCCCACTCCAGGACAAGATAGCTGGGACAGACTCTTGAATTCCAGCTA
TCCGGGATTGTACAGATCTCTCTGTGACTGACTTTGTGACTGTCCTGTGGTTTCTCCTGCC
ATTGCTTTGTGTTTGGGAGGACATGATGGGGGTGATGGACTGGAAAGAAGGTGCCAAAAGT
TCCCTCTGTGTTACTCCCATTTAGAAAATAAACACTTTTAAATGATCAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 52

MLVTAYLAFVGLLASCLGLELSRCRAKPPGRACSNPSFLRFQLDFYQVYFLALAADWLQAPYLYKLYQHYYFLE
GQIAILYVCGLASTVLFGLVASSLVDWLGRKNSCVLFSLTYSLCCLTKLSQDYFVLLVGRALGGLSTALLFSAF
EAWYIHEHVERHDFPAEWIPATFARAAFWNHVLAVVAGVAAEAVASWIGLGPVAPFVAAIPLLALAGALALRNW
GENYDRQRAFSRTCAGGLRCLLSDRRVLLLGTIQALFESVIFIFVFLWTPVLDPHGAPLGIIFSSFMAASLLGS
SLYRIATSKRYHLQPMHLLSLAVLIVVFSLFMLTFSTSPGQESPVESFIAFLLIELACGLYFPSMSFLRRKVIP
ETEQAGVLNWFRVPLHSLACLGLLVLHDSDRKTGTRNMFSICSAVMVMALLAVVGLFTVVRHDAELRVPSPTEE
PYAPEL

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-18

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 41-55, 75-94, 127-143, 191-213, 249-270, 278-299, 314-330, 343-359, 379-394, 410-430

FIGURE 53

CGGACCACCAGCAACAGACAACATCTTCATTCGGCTCTCCCTGAAGCTGTACTGCCTCGC
TGAGAGG**ATG**AAGGTCTCCGAGGCTGCCCTGTCTCTCCTTGTCCTCATCCTTATCATTAC
TTCGGCTTCTCGCAGCCAGCCAAAAGTTCCTGAGTGGGTGAACACCCCATCCACCTGCTG
CCTGAAGTATTATGAGAAAGTGTTGCCAAGGAGACTAGTGGTGGGATACAGAAAGGCCCT
CAACTGTCACCTGCCAGCAATCATCTTCGTCACCAAGAGGAACCGAGAAGTCTGCACCAA
CCCCAATGACGACTGGGTCCAAGAGTACATCAAGGATCCCAACCTACCTTTGCTGCCTAC
CAGGAACTTGTCCACGGTTAAAATTATTACAGCAAAGAATGGTCAACCCCAGCTCCTCAA
CTCCCAG**TGA**TGACCAGGCTTTAGTGGAAGCCCTTGTTTACAGAAGAGAGGGGTAAACCT
ATGAAAACAGGGGAAGCCTTATTAGGCTGAAACTAGCCAGTCACATTGAGAGAAGCAGAA
CAATGATCAAAATAAAGGAGAAGTATTTCGGAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 54

>><Wed Dec 2 16:57:00 1998 DNA82372 [min]
>></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA82372
>><subunit 1 of 1, 120 aa, 1 stop
>><MW: 13600, pI: 9.83, NX(S/T): 1
MKVSEAALSLLVLILIITSASRSQPKVPEWVNTPSTCCLKYYEKVLPRRLVVGYRKALNC
HLPAIIFVTKRNREVCTNPNDDWVQEYIKDPNLPLLPTRNLSTVKIITAKNGQPQLLNSQ

FIGURE 55

GCC**ATG**GGGCGCTGGGCCTGGGTCCCCAGCCCCTGGCCCCCACCGGGGCTGGGCCCCTTC
CTCCTCCTCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCCACGGGGGTTCCAGCCCCAGCCTGGCGGG
AACCGTACGGAGTCCCCAGAACCTAATGCCACAGCGACCCCTGCGATCCCCACTATCCTG
GTGACCTCTGTGACCTCTGAGACCCCAGCAACAAGTGCTCCAGAGGCAGAGGGACCCCAA
AGTGGGGGGCTCCCGCCCCCGCCCAGGGCAGTTCCCTCGAGCAGTAGCCCCCAGGCCCAA
GCACTCACCGAGGACGGGAGGCCCTGCAGGTTCCCCTTCCGCTACGGGGGCCGCATGCTG
CATGCCTGCACTTCGGAGGGCAGTGCACACAGGAAGTGGTGTGCCACAACTCACAACTAC
GACCGGGACAGGGCCTGGGGCTACTGTGTGGAGGCCACCCCGCCTCCAGGGGGCCCAGCT
GCCCTGGATCCCTGTGCCTCCGGCCCCTGCCTCAATGGAGGCTCCTGCTCCAATACCCAG
GACCCCCAGTCCTATCACTGCAGCTGCCCCCGGGCCTTCACCGGCAAGGACTGCGGCACA
GAGAAATGCTTTGATGAGACCCGCTACGAGTACCTGGAGGGGGGCGACCGCTGGGCCCGC
GTGCGCCAGGGCCACGTGGAACAGTGCGAGTGCTTCGGGGGCCGGACCTGGTGCGAAGGC
ACCCGACATACAGCTTGTCTGAGCAGCCCTTGCCTGAACGGGGGCACCTGCCACCTGATC
GTGGCCACCGGGACCACCGTGTGTGCCTGCCCACCAGGCTTCGCTGGACGGCTCTGCAAC
ATCGAGCCTGATGAGCGCTGCTTCTTGGGGAACGGCACTGGGTACCGTGGCGTGGCCAGC
ACCTCAGCCTCGGGCCTCAGCTGCCTGGCCTGGAACTCCGATCTGCTCTACCAGGAGCTG
CACGTGGACTCCGTGGGCGCCGCGGCCCTGCTGGGCCTGGGCCCCCATGCCTACTGCCGG
AATCCGGACAATGACGAGAGGCCCTGGTGCTACGTGGTGAAGGACAGCGCGCTCTCCTGG
GAGTACTGCCGCCTGGAGGCCTGCGAATCCCTCACCAGAGTCCAACTGTCACCGGATCTC
CTGGCGACCCTGCCTGAGCCAGCCTCCCCGGGGCGCCAGGCCTGCGGCAGGAGGCACAAG
AAGAGGACGTTCCTGCGGCCACGTATCATCGGCGGCTCCTCCTCGCTGCCCGGCTCGCAC
CCCTGGCTGGCCGCCATCTACATCGGGGACAGCTTCTGCGCCGGGAGCCTGGTCCACACC
TGCTGGGTGGTGTCGGCCGCCCACTGCTTCTCCCACAGCCCCCCCAGGGACAGCGTCTCC
GTGGTGCTGGGCCAGCACTTCTTCAACCGCACGACGGACGTGACGCAGACCTTCGGCATC
GAGAAGTACATCCCGTACACCCTGTACTCGGTGTTCAACCCCAGCGACCACGACCTCGTC
CTGATCCGGCTGAAGAAGAAAGGGGACCGCTGTGCCACACGCTCGCAGTTCGTGCAGCCC
ATCTGCCTGCCCGAGCCCGGCAGCACCTTCCCCGCAGGACACAAGTGCCAGATTGCGGGC
TGGGGCCACTTGGATGAGAACGTGAGCGGCTACTCCAGCTCCCTGCGGGAGGCCCTGGTC
CCCCTGGTCGCCGACCACAAGTGCAGCAGCCCTGAGGTCTACGGCGCCGACATCAGCCCC
AACATGCTCTGTGCCGGCTACTTCGACTGCAAGTCCGACGCCTGCCAGGGGGACTCAGGG
GGGCCCCTGGCCTGCGAGAAGAACGGCGTGGCTTACCTCTACGGCATCATCAGCTGGGGT
GACGGCTGCGGGCGGCTCCACAAGCCGGGGGTCTACACCCGCGTGGCCAACTATGTGGAC
TGGATCAACGACCGGATACGGCCTCCCAGGCGGCTTGTGGCTCCCTCC**TGA**CCCTCCAGC
GGGACACCCTGGTTCCCACCATTCCCTGCCTTGCTGACAATAAAGATATTTCCAAG

FIGURE 56

><DNA225681 [min]
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA225681
><subunit 1 of 1, 655 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 70682, pI: 7.35, NX(S/T): 6
MGRWAWVPSPWPPPGLGPFLLLLLLLLLLPRGFQPQPGGNRTESPEPNATATPAIPTILV
TSVTSETPATSAPEAEGPQSGGLPPPPRAVPSSSSPQAQALTEDGRPCRFPFRYGGRMLH
ACTSEGSAHRKWCATTHNYDRDRAWGYCVEATPPPGGPAALDPCASGPCLNGGSCSNTQD
PQSYHCSCPRAFTGKDCGTEKCFDETRYEYLEGGDRWARVRQGHVEQCECFGGRTWCEGT
RHTACLSSPCLNGGTCHLIVATGTTVCACPPGFAGRLCNIEPDERCFLGNGTGYRGVAST
SASGLSCLAWNSDLLYQELHVDSVGAAALLGLGPHAYCRNPDNDERPWCYVVKDSALSWE
YCRLEACESLTRVQLSPDLLATLPEPASPGRQACGRRHKKRTFLRPRIIGGSSSLPGSHP
WLAAIYIGDSFCAGSLVHTCWVVSAAHCFSHSPPRDSVSVVLGQHFFNRTTDVTQTFGIE
KYIPYTLYSVFNPSDHDLVLIRLKKKGDRCATRSQFVQPICLPEPGSTFPAGHKCQIAGW
GHLDENVSGYSSSLREALVPLVADHKCSSPEVYGADISPNMLCAGYFDCKSDACQGDSGG
PLACEKNGVAYLYGIISWGDGCGRLHKPGVYTRVANYVDWINDRIRPPRRLVAPS

FIGURE 57

AGGGCCCGCGGGTGGAGAGAGCGACGCCCGAGGGG**ATG**GCGGCAGCGTCCCGGAGCGCCTC
TGGCTGGGCGCTACTGCTGCTGGTGGCACTTTGGCAGCAGCGCGCGGCCGGCTCCGGCGTC
TTCCAGCTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTTCATCAACGAGCGCGGCGTACTGGCCAGTGGGCGGCCTT
GCGAGCCCGGCTGCCGGACTTTCTTCCGCGTCTGCCTTAAGCACTTCCAGGCGGTCGTCTC
GCCCGGACCCTGCACCTTCGGGACCGTCTCCACGCCGGTATTGGGCACCAACTCCTTCGCT
GTCCGGGACGACAGTAGCGGCGGGGGGCGCAACCCTCTCCAACTGCCCTTCAATTTCACCT
GGCCGGGTACCTTCTCGCTCATCATCGAAGCTTGGCACGCGCCAGGAGACGACCTGCGGCC
AGAGGCCTTGCCACCAGATGCACTCATCAGCAAGATCGCCATCCAGGGCTCCCTAGCTGTG
GGTCAGAACTGGTTATTGGATGAGCAAACCAGCACCCTCACAAGGCTGCGCTACTCTTACC
GGGTCATCTGCAGTGACAACTACTATGGAGACAACTGCTCCCGCCTGTGCAAGAAGCGCAA
TGACCACTTCGGCCACTATGTGTGCCAGCCAGATGGCAACTTGTCCTGCCTGCCCGGTTGG
ACTGGGGAATATTGCCAACAGCCTATCTGTCTTTCGGGCTGTCATGAACAGAATGGCTACT
GCAGCAAGCCAGCAGAGTGCCTCTGCCGCCCAGGCTGGCAGGGCCGGCTGTGTAACGAATG
CATCCCCCACAATGGCTGTCGCCACGGCACCTGCAGCACTCCCTGGCAATGTACTTGTGAT
GAGGGCTGGGGAGGCCTGTTTTGTGACCAAGATCTCAACTACTGCACCCACCACTCCCCAT
GCAAGAATGGGGCAACGTGCTCCAACAGTGGGCAGCGAAGCTACACCTGCACCTGTCGCCC
AGGCTACACTGGTGTGGACTGTGAGCTGGAGCTCAGCGAGTGTGACAGCAACCCCTGTCGC
AATGGAGGCAGCTGTAAGGACCAGGAGGATGGCTACCACTGCCTGTGTCCTCCGGGCTACT
ATGGCCTGCACTGTGAACACAGCACCTTGAGCTGCGCCGACTCCCCCTGCTTCAATGGGGG
CTCCTGCCGGGAGCGCAACCAGGGGGCCAACTATGCTTGTGAATGTCCCCCCAACTTCACC
GGCTCCAACTGCGAGAAGAAAGTGGACAGGTGCACCAGCAACCCCTGTGCCAACGGGGGAC
AGTGCCTGAACCGAGGTCCAAGCCGCATGTGCCGCTGCCGTCCTGGATTCACGGGCACCTA
CTGTGAACTCCACGTCAGCGACTGTGCCCGTAACCCTTGCGCCCACGGTGGCACTTGCCAT
GACCTGGAGAATGGGCTCATGTGCACCTGCCCTGCCGGCTTCTCTGGCCGACGCTGTGAGG
TGCGGACATCCATCGATGCCTGTGCCTCGAGTCCCTGCTTCAACAGGGCCACCTGCTACAC
CGACCTCTCCACAGACACCTTTGTGTGCAACTGCCCTTATGGCTTTGTGGGCAGCCGCTGC
GAGTTCCCCGTGGGCTTGCCGCCCAGCTTCCCCTGGGTGGCCGTCTCGCTGGGTGTGGGGC
TGGCAGTGCTGCTGGTACTGCTGGGCATGGTGGCAGTGGCTGTGCGGCAGCTGCGGCTTCG
ACGGCCGGACGACGGCAGCAGGGAAGCCATGAACAACTTGTCGGACTTCCAGAAGGACAAC
CTGATTCCTGCCGCCCAGCTTAAAAACACAAACCAGAAGAAGGAGCTGGAAGTGGACTGTG
GCCTGGACAAGTCCAACTGTGGCAAACAGCAAAACCACACATTGGACTATAATCTGGCCCC
AGGGCCCCTGGGGCGGGGGACCATGCCAGGAAAGTTTCCCCACAGTGACAAGAGCTTAGGA
GAGAAGGCGCCACTGCGGTTACACAGTGAAAAGCCAGAGTGTCGGATATCAGCGATATGCT
CCCCCAGGGACTCCATGTACCAGTCTGTGTGTTTGATATCAGAGGAGAGGAATGAATGTGT
CATTGCCACGGAGGTA**TAA**GGCAGGAGCCTACCTGGACATCCCTGCTCAGCCCCGCGGCTG
GACCTTCCTTCTGCATTGTTTACA

FIGURE 58

MAAASRSASGWALLLLVALWQQRAAGSGVFQLQLQEFINERGVLASGRPCEPGCRTFFRVCLKHFQAVVSPGPC
TFGTVSTPVLGTNSFAVRDDSSGGGRNPLQLPFNFTWPGTFSLIIEAWHAPGDDLRPEALPPDALISKIAIQGS
LAVGQNWLLDEQTSTLTRLRYSYRVICSDNYYGDNCSRLCKKRNDHFGHYVCQPDGNLSCLPGWTGEYCQQPIC
LSGCHEQNGYCSKPAECLCRPGWQGRLCNECIPHNGCRHGTCSTPWQCTCDEGWGGLFCDQDLNYCTHHSPCKN
GATCSNSGQRSYTCTCRPGYTGVDCELELSECDSNPCRNGGSCKDQEDGYHCLCPPGYYGLHCEHSTLSCADSP
CFNGGSCRERNQGANYACECPPNFTGSNCEKKVDRCTSNPCANGGQCLNRGPSRMCRCRPGFTGTYCELHVSDC
ARNPCAHGGTCHDLENGLMCTCPAGFSGRRCEVRTSIDACASSPCFNRATCYTDLSTDTFVCNCPYGFVGSRCE
FPVGLPPSFPWVAVSLGVGLAVLLVLLGMVAVAVRQLRLRRPDDGSREAMNNLSDFQKDNLIPAAQLKNTNQKK
ELEVDCGLDKSNCGKQQNHTLDYNLAPGPLGRGTMPGKFPHSDKSLGEKAPLRLHSEKPECRISAICSPRDSMY
QSVCLISEERNECVIATEV

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-26
Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 530-552
N-glycosylation sites.
amino acids 108-112, 183-187, 205-209, 393-397, 570-574, 610-614
Glycosaminoglycan attachment site.
amino acids 96-100
Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.
amino acids 340-347
N-myristoylation sites.
amino acids 42-48, 204-210, 258-264, 277-283, 297-303, 383-389, 415-421, 461-467, 522-528, 535-541, 563-569, 599-605, 625-631
Amidation site.
amino acids 471-475
Aspartic acid and asparagine hydroxylation site.
amino acids 339-351
EGF-like domain cysteine pattern signature.
amino acids 173-185, 206-218, 239-251, 270-282, 310-322, 348-360, 388-400, 426-438, 464-476, 506-518
Calcium-binding EGF-like:
amino acids 224-245, 255-276, 295-316, 333-354, 373-394, 411-432, 449-470

FIGURE 59

TGCAATTAAAGGAGTCGGGTCTCTAACTGTTGATCTGTTTTTTTCCCTTCTGAGCA**ATG**GA
GCTTACCATCTTTATCCTGAGACTGGCCATTTACATCCTGACATTTCCCTTGTACCTGCTG
AACTTTCTGGGCTTGTGGAGCTGGATATGCAAAAAATGGTTCCCCTACTTCTTGGTGAGGT
TCACTGTGATATACAACGAACAGATGGCAAGCAAGAAGCGGGAGCTCTTCAGTAACCTGCA
GGAGTTTGCGGGCCCCTCCGGGAAACTCTCCCTGCTGGAAGTGGGCTGTGGCACGGGGGCC
AACTTCAAGTTCTACCCACCTGGGTGCAGGGTGACCTGTATTGACCCCAACCCCAACTTTG
AGAAGTTTTTGATCAAGAGCATTGCAGAGAACCGACACCTGCAGTTTGAGCGCTTTGTGGT
AGCTGCCGGGGAGAACATGCACCAGGTGGCTGATGGCTCTGTGGATGTGGTGGTCTGCACC
CTGGTGCTGTGCTCTGTGAAGAACCAGGAGCGGATTCTCCGCGAGGTGTGCAGAGTGCTGA
GACCGGGAGGGGCTTTCTATTTCATGGAGCATGTGGCAGCTGAGTGTTCGACTTGGAATTA
CTTCTGGCAACAAGTCCTGGATCCTGCCTGGCACCTTCTGTTTGATGGGTGCAACCTGACC
AGAGAGAGCTGGAAGGCCCTGGAGCGGGCCAGCTTCTCTAAGCTGAAGCTGCAGCACATCC
AGGCCCCACTGTCCTGGGAGTTGGTGCGCCCTCATATCTATGGATATGCTGTGAAA**TAG**TG
TGAGCTGGCAGTTAAGAGCTGAATGGCTCAAAGAATTTAAAGCTTCAGTTTTACATTTAAA
ATGCTAAGTGGGAGAAGAGAAACCTTTTTTTTGGGGGGCGGTTTTTTTGGTTTGTTGTTGG
TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGGCAGGAGAATCTCTTGAACCCAGAAGGCGAAGGTTGCAGTGAAC
CGAGATCATGCCATTGTACTCTAGCCTGGGTGACAAGAGCAAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAAGTAGAGACAGGGAGACGGGGTCTCACTGTGTTGCCTAGGCCGG
TCTTGAACTCCTGGGCTCAAGTGATTCTCCCACCTTGACCTCCTAAATTGTTGGGATTACA
GGTGTGAGACAGTGCACCTGGCCGAAATAGCTCAAGTTTCTGAAAAACAAATCTGAATCTA
TTTGTTATTCTTAGCGTCACTGGTCTGGCTTTCAGAATTAACATACAAGGTTGCCACACCT
AGTTCTGCCCAGCTTTATGTCTTTTATTCCAGTATTCCACCAAAGTTTGTTTTCCTGCATT
CCAGTTCTCAAGTCTTAAGATAAAGATTGTACTTGACAGTTTAGTATATCCATAAAACTAT
TTGAGGTGGTTAAGGTTCTTGGGTTCATTTTCCTTAATACTTTGCTGAATATTGTAGATTG
TAGGCAATGAAAAAGTCTACTAAATTAGGAAAACCTTGAATAATTAGGTATCCTAGGTAAG
AGCCCCTAAACATCAAGCAATCTGTGAGTCTGTAAAGAAATAAATATTTTTTGGATTATTC
TTATCTAATTCCACCCCTGTTGGAAGATGATTTCTTTGTTCTTTGCAACTATGGAAGCTGT
GAAAATCATCACAAGTGCCTCTGAAAGCGAGTGTTAGGTTGGTTAGAGGGTTTAATATTTT
CTGCAATGGTTTGTAGGAATTTTAATAAATGTAGTATATTTTCTGAGATGATTTTGTAAAA
GTACTATTTTAAATATCAAATCAACCAATAAATTCACATTTGTGTTAGGAACAAAA

FIGURE 60

MELTIFILRLAIYILTFPLYLLNFLGLWSWICKKWFPYFLVRFTVIYNEQMASKKRELFSNLQEFAGPSGKLSL
LEVGCGTGANFKFYPPGCRVTCIDPNPNFEKFLIKSIAENRHLQFERFVVAAGENMHQVADGSVDVVVCTLVLC
SVKNQERILREVCRVLRPGGAFYFMEHVAAECSTWNYFWQQVLDPAWHLLFDGCNLTRESWKALERASFSKLKL
QHIQAPLSWELVRPHIYGYAVK

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-29

N-glycosylation site.
amino acids 203-207

N-myristoylation sites.
amino acids 78-84, 80-86, 91-97, 201-207

FIGURE 61

GGCGTGTGCAAGGCGGGGTCCGGCCCGCGCAGGTCGGGTAAGCGCGTCTAGGGCGCTGCGC
GGCGCAGCGAAA**ATG**GCGGCTTCCAGGTGGGCGCGCAAGGCCGTGGTCCTGCTTTGTGCCT
CTGACCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTACTGCTACCACCGCCTGGGTCCTGCGCGGCCGAAGGCTC
GCCCGGGACGCCCGACGAGTCTACCCCACCTCCCCGGAAGAAGAAGAAGGATATTCGCGAT
TACAATGATGCAGACATGGCGCGTCTTCTGGAGCAATGGGAGAAAGATGATGACATTGAAG
AAGGAGATCTTCCAGAGCACAAGAGACCTTCAGCACCTGTCGACTTCTCAAAGATAGACCC
AAGCAAGCCTGAAAGCATATTGAAAATGACGAAAAAAGGGAAGACTCTCATGATGTTTGTC
ACTGTATCAGGAAGCCCTACTGAGAAGGAGACAGAGGAAATTACGAGCCTCTGGCAGGGCA
GCCTTTTCAATGCCAACTATGACGTCCAGAGGTTCATTGTGGGATCAGACCGTGCTATCTT
CATGCTTCGCGATGGGAGCTACGCCTGGGAGATCAAGGACTTTTTGGTCGGTCAAGACAGG
TGTGCTGATGTAACTCTGGAGGGCCAGGTGTACCCCGGCAAAGGAGGAGGAAGCAAAGAGA
AAAATAAAACAAAGCAAGACAAGGGCAAAAAAAAGAAGGAAGGAGATCTGAAATCTCGGTC
TTCCAAGGAAGAAAATCGAGCTGGGAATAAAAGAGAAGACCTG**TGA**TGGGGCAGCAGTGAC
GCGCTGTGGGGGGACAGGTGGACGTGGAGAGCTCTTTGCCCAGCTCCTGGGGTGGGAGTGG
TCTCAGGCAACTGCACACCGGATGACATTCTAGTGTCTTCTAGAAAGGGTCTGCCACATGA
CCAGTTTGTGGTCAAAGAATTACTGCTTAATAGGCTTCAAGTAAGAAGACAGATGTTTTCT
AATTAATACTGGACACTGACAAATTCATGTTTACTATAAAATCTCCTTACATGGAAATGTG
ACTGTGTTGCTTTTTCCCATTTACACTTGGTGAGTCATCAACTCTACTGAGATTCCACTCC
CCTCCAAGCACCTGCTGTGATTGGGTGGCCTGCTCTGATCAGATAGCAAATTCTGATCAGA
GAAGACTTTAAAACTCTTGACTTAATTGAGTAAACTCTTCATGCCATATACATCATTTTCA
TTATGTTAAAGGTAAAATATGCTTTGTGAACTCAGATGTCTGTAGCCAGGAAGCCAGGGTG
TGTAAATCCAAAATCTATGCAGGAAATGCGGAGAATAGAAAATATGTCACTTGAAATCCTA
AGTAGTTTTGAATTTCTTTGACTTGAATCTTACTCATCAGTAAGAGAACTCTTGGTGTCTG
TCAGGTTTTATGTGGTCTGTAAAGTTAGGGGTTCTGTTTTGTTTCCTTATTTAGGAAAGAG
TACTGCTGGTGTCGAGGGGTTATATGTTCCATTTAATGTGACAGTTTTAAAGGATTTAAGT
AGGGAATCAGAGTCCTTTGCAGAGTGTGACAGACGACTCAATAACCTCATTTGTTTCTAAA
CATTTTTCTTTGATAAAGTGCCTAAATCTGTGCTTTCGTATAGAGTAACATGATGTGCTAC
TGTTGATGTCTGATTTTGCCGTTCATGTTAGAGCCTACTGTGAATAAGAGTTAGAACATTT
ATATACAGATGTCATTTCTAAGAACTAAAATTCTTTGGGAAAAACCCTCAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 62

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA92289
><subunit 1 of 1, 234 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 26077, pI: 8.13, NX(S/T): 1
MAASRWARKAVVLLCASDLLLLLLLLPPPGSCAAEGSPGTPDESTPPPRKKKKDIRDYND
ADMARLLEQWEKDDDIEEGDLPEHKRPSAPVDFSKIDPSKPESILKMTKKGKTLMMFVTV
SGSPTEKETEEITSLWQGSLFNANYDVQRFIVGSDRAIFMLRDGSYAWEIKDFLVGQDRC
ADVTLEGQVYPGKGGGSKEKNKTKQDKGKKKKEGDLKSRSSKEENRAGNKREDL

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
Amino acids 1-32

N-glycosylation site:
Amino acids 201-205

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site:
Amino acids 85-89

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site:
Amino acids 50-59

N-myristoylation sites:
Amino acids 30-36;138-144;153-159;176-182

Amidation site:
Amino acids 207-211

FIGURE 63

ACGTCACTGTCTTGAAGCAGCAGTAGCCTGGGAAGTGAGGCAGGAGGAATTGAGAGGCAGG
AAGGGNGCTGGAGACACAGCTGAGCCTGGAAATGAGAGTGGGCATCGCCGTGGTCATCATG
ACTCCTCTGCGGCGTGGTCACC**ATG**TTGGTTCACTGTGTTGGGCTCTTATTGACGGGTCTC
CTGCTAGGCCTGACCTTGGGTGCCGGAGCCCTGCTGGCTTCTGAGCCTATCTACCAACCAC
CTTCAGCCTGGGTGCCAGCTGGGGGGCTGGTGGGGCTGGCGCTGCTGGGAGCCCTGCTCAC
ACTTCGGTGGCCACGTCCATTCACAGTTCTGGGCACAACCCTGCTGGGTTCTGCAGTGCTT
GTGGCCTGTGTTGACTACTTCCTGGAGGGGCTGGCACTGGGGAGTTGGCTGGGCCAACGCC
TGCAGACACTTCCAGCCTTGCCTTCTCTCTGC**TGA**TATAGCTGGGTCTTACTGGGGATCTG
GCCAGCCTTGGGGGCCCTTGGAGCCCTGGCCCAGTGGAAGCTCGTGCCTGAGGAACATGGA
GGCCACGCTAATGGGTCTGTTCCTGGTTTCCCAGATGCATAAAGGAAGACATATCCCTCCC
CTGGGCAGCAAGGCTACAATGGGAGGGAGGGAGAACATGGGAGCATGTGAATAAAATGGCA
TTAAATACTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 64

MLVHCVGLLLTGLLLGLTLGAGALLASEPIYQPPSAWVPAGGLVGLALLGALLTLRWPRPFTVLGTTLLGSAVL
VACVDYFLEGLALGSWLGQRLQTLPALPSLC

Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-20

Transmembrane domain:
amino acids 38-55, 60-78

N-myristoylation sites.
amino acids 7-13, 12-18, 16-22, 22-28, 41-47, 50-56, 84-90, 88-94

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site.
amino acids 67-78

FIGURE 65

ATGAAAGTGATAATCAGGCAGCCCAAATGATTGTTAATAAGGATCAAATGAGATCGTGTAT
GTGGGTCCAATCAATTGATTCTACACAAAGGAGCCTGGGGAGGGGCC**ATG**GTGCCAATGCA
CTTACTGGGGAGACTGGAGAAGCCGCTTCTCCTCCTGTGCTGCGCCTCCTTCCTACTGGGG
CTGGCTTTGCTGGGCATAAAGACGGACATCACCCCCGTTGCTTATTTCTTTCTCACATTGG
GTGGCTTCTTCTTGTTTGCCTATCTCCTGGTCCGGTTTCTGGAATGGGGGCTTCGGTCCCA
GCTCCAATCAATGCAGACTGAGAGCCCAGGGCCCTCAGGCAATGCACGGGACAATGAAGCC
TTTGAAGTGCCAGTCTATGAAGAGGCCGTGGTGGGACTAGAATCCCAGTGCCGCCCCCAAG
AGTTGGACCAACCACCCCCCTACAGCACTGTTGTGATACCCCCAGCACCTGAGGAGGAACA
ACCTAGCCATCCAGAGGGGTCCAGGAGAGCCAAACTGGAACAGAGGCGAATGGCCTCAGAG
GGGTCCATGGCCCAGGAAGGAAGCCCTGGAAGAGCTCCAATCAACCTTCGGCTTCGGGGAC
CACGGGCTGTGTCCACTGCTCCTGATCTGCAGAGCTTGGCGGCAGTCCCCACATTAGAGCC
TCTGACTCCACCCCCTGCCTATGATGTCTGCTTTGGTCACCCTGATGATGATAGTGTTTTT
TATGAGGACAACTGGGCACCCCCT**TAA**ATGACTCTCCCAAGATTTCTCTTCTCTCCACACC
AGACCTCGTTCATTTGACTAACATTTTCCAGCGCCTACTATGTGTCAGAAACAAGTGTTTC
TGCCTGGACATCATAAATGGGGACTTGGACCCTGAGGAGAGTCAGGCCACGGTAAGCCCTT
CCCAGCTGAGATATGGGTGGCATAATTTGAGTCTTCTGGCAACATTTGGTGACCTACCCCA
TATCCAATATTTCCAGCGTTAGATTGAGGATGAGGTAGGGAGGTGATCCAGAGAAGGCGGA
GAAGGAAGAAGTAACCTCTGAGTGGCGGCTATTGCTTCTGTTCCAGGTGCTGTTCGAGCTG
TTAGAACCCTTAGGCTTGACAGCTTTGTGAGTTATTATTGAAAAATGAGGATTCCAAGAGT
CAGAGGAGTTTGATAATGTGCACGAGGGCACACTGCTAGTAAATAACATTAAAATAACTGG
AATGAA

FIGURE 66

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA92264
><subunit 1 of 1, 216 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 23729, pI: 4.73, NX(S/T): 0
MVPMHLLGRLEKPLLLLCCASFLLGLALLGIKTDITPVAYFFLTLGGFFLFAYLLVRF
LEWGLRSQLQSMQTESPGPSGNARDNEAFEVPVYEEAVVGLESQCRPQELDQPPPY
STVVIPPAPEEEQPSHPEGSRRAKLEQRRMASEGSMAQEGSPGRAPINLRLRGPRAV
STAPDLQSLAAVPTLEPLTPPPAYDVCFGHPDDDSVFYEDNWAPP

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
Amino acids 1-25

Transmembrane domain:
Amino acids 41-59

N-myristoylation site:
Amino acids 133-139

FIGURE 67

GCGAGGCTGCACCAGCGCCTGGCACC**ATG**AGGACGCCTGGGCCTCTGCCCGTGCTGCTGCT
GCTCCTGGCGGGAGCCCCCGCCGCGCGGCCCACTCCCCCGACCTGCTACTCCCGCATGCGG
GCCCTGAGCCAGGAGATCACCCGCGACTTCAACCTCCTGCAGGTCTCGGAGCCCTCGGAGC
CATGTGTGAGATACCTGCCCAGGCTGTACCTGGACATACACAATTACTGTGTGCTGGACAA
GCTGCGGGACTTTGTGGCCTCGCCCCCGTGTTGGAAAGTGGCCCAGGTAGATTCCTTGAAG
GACAAAGCACGGAAGCTGTACACCATCATGAACTCGTTCTGCAGGAGAGATTTGGTATTCC
TGTTGGATGACTGCAATGCCTTGGAATACCCAATCCCAGTGACTACGGTCCTGCCAGATCG
TCAGCGC**TAA**GGGAACTGAGACCAGAGAAAGAACCCAAGAGAACTAAAGTTATGTCAGCTA
CCCAGACTTAATGGGCCAGAGCCATGACCCTCACAGGTCTTGTGTTAGTTGTATCTGAAAC
TGTTATGTATCTCTCTACCTTCTGGAAAACAGGGCTGGTATTCCTACCCAGGAACCTCCTT
TGAGCATAGAGTTAGCAACCATGCTTCTCATTCCCTTGACTCATGTCTTGCCAGGATGGTT
AGATACACAGCATGTTGATTTGGTCACTAAAAAGAAGAAAAGGACTAACAAGCTTCACTTT
TATGAACAACTATTTTGAGAACATGCACAATAGTATGTTTTTATTACTGGTTTAATGGAGT
AATGGTACTTTTATTCTTTCTTGATAGAAACCTGCTTACATTTAACCAAGCTTCTATTATG
CCTTTTTCTAACACAGACTTTCTTCACTGTCTTTCATTTAAAAAGAAATTAATGCTCTTAA
GATATATATTTTACGTAGTGCTGACAGGACCCACTCTTTCATTGAAAGGTGATGAAAATCA
AATAAAGAATCTCTTCACATGGA

FIGURE 68

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA93011
><subunit 1 of 1, 136 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 15577, pI: 8.88, NX(S/T): 0
MRTPGPLPVLLLLLAGAPAARPTPPTCYSRMRALSQEITRDFNLLQVSEPSEPCVRYLPRL
YLDIHNYCVLDKLRDFVASPPCWKVAQVDSLKDKARKLYTIMNSFCRRDLVFLLDDCNALE
YPIPVTTVLPDRQR

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
amino acids 1-19

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.
amino acids 60-69

N-myristoylation site.
amino acids 16-22

FIGURE 69

GGTGACTGAAGCGAGCCTGGCCTCTTGCATCCTCCGCCTGTGTACCTCCCTCCCCTTTTTTTCCGCC
TTCTGCCAGCAGAAGCAGCAGCCGCAGCACCTGAGCCGCTACTGCCGCTCACTCAGGACAACGCT**AT**
GGCTGAGCCTGGGCACAGCCACCATCTCTCCGCCAGAGTCAGGAGAAGAACTGAGAGGCGCATACCC
CGGCTGTGGCGGCTGCTGCTCTGGGCTGGGACCGCCTTCCAGGTGACCCAGGGAACGGGACCGGAGC
TTCATGCCTGCAAAGAGTCTGAGTACCACTATGAGTACACGGCGTGTGACAGCACGGGTTCCAGGTG
GAGGGTCGCCGTGCCGCATACCCCGGGCCTGTGCACCAGCCTGTCTGACCCCGTCAAGGGCACCGAG
TGCTCCTTCTCCTGCAACGCCGGGGAGTTTCTGGATATGAAGGACCAGTCATGTAAGCCATGCGCTG
AGGGCCGCTACTCCCTCGGCACAGGCATTCGGTTTGATGAGTGGGATGAGCTGCCCCATGGCTTTGC
CAGCCTCTCAGCCAACATGGAGCTGGATGACAGTGCTGCTGAGTCCACCGGGAACTGTACTTCGTCC
AAGTGGGTTCCCCGGGGCGACTACATCGCCTCCAACACGGACGAATGCACAGCCACACTGATGTACG
CCGTCAACCTGAAGCAATCTGGCACCGTTAACTTCGAATACTACTATCCAGACTCCAGCATCATCTT
TGAGTTTTTCGTTCAGAATGACCAGTGCCAGCCCAATGCAGATGACTCCAGGTGGATGAAGACCACA
GAGAAAGGATGGGAATTCCACAGTGTGGAGCTAAATCGAGGCAATAATGTCCTCTATTGGAGAACCA
CAGCCTTCTCAGTATGGACCAAAGTACCCAAGCCTGTGCTGGTGAGAAACATTGCCATAACAGGGGT
GGCCTACACTTCAGAATGCTTCCCCTGCAAACCTGGCACGTATGCAGACAAGCAGGGCTCCTCTTTC
TGCAAACTTTGCCCAGCCAACTCTTATTCAAATAAAGGAGAAACTTCTTGCCACCAGTGTGACCCTG
ACAAATACTCAGAGAAAGGATCTTCTTCCTGTAACGTGCGCCCAGCTTGCACAGACAAAGATTATTT
CTACACACACACGGCCTGCGATGCCAACGGAGAGACACAACTCATGTACAAATGGGCCAAGCCGAAA
ATCTGTAGCGAGGACCTTGAGGGGGCAGTGAAGCTGCCTGCCTCTGGTGTGAAGACCCACTGCCCAC
CCTGCAACCCAGGCTTCTTCAAAACCAACAACAGCACCTGCCAGCCCTGCCCATATGGTTCCTACTC
CAATGGCTCAGACTGTACCCGCTGCCCTGCAGGGACTGAACCTGCTGTGGGATTTGAATACAAATGG
TGGAACACGCTGCCCACAAACATGGAAACGACCGTTCTCAGTGGGATCAACTTCGAGTACAAGGGCA
TGACAGGCTGGGAGGTGGCTGGTGATCACATTTACACAGCTGCTGGAGCCTCAGACAATGACTTCAT
GATTCTCACTCTGGTTGTGCCAGGATTTAGACCTCCGCAGTCGGTGATGGCAGACACAGAGAATAAA
GAGGTGGCCAGAATCACATTTGTCTTTGAGACCCTCTGTTCTGTGAACTGTGAGCTCTACTTCATGG
TGGGTGTGAATTCTAGGACCAACACTCCTGTGGAGACGTGGAAAGGTTCCAAAGGCAAACAGTCCTA
TACCTACATCATTGAGGAGAACACTACCACGAGCTTCACCTGGGCCTTCCAGAGGACCACTTTTCAT
GAGGCAAGCAGGAAGTACACCAATGACGTTGCCAAGATCTACTCCATCAATGTCACCAATGTTATGA
ATGGCGTGGCCTCCTACTGCCGTCCCTGTGCCCTAGAAGCCTCTGATGTGGGCTCCTCCTGCACCTC
TTGTCCTGCTGGTTACTATATTGACCGAGATTCAGGAACCTGCCACTCCTGCCCCCCTAACACAATT
CTGAAAGCCCACCAGCCTTATGGTGTCCAGGCCTGTGTGCCCTGTGGTCCAGGGACCAAGAACAACA
AGATCCACTCTCTGTGCTACAATGATTGCACCTTCTCACGCAACACTCCAACCAGGACTTTCAACTA
CAACTTCTCCGCTTTGGCAAACACCGTCACTCTTGCTGGAGGGCCAAGCTTCACTTCCAAAGGGTTG
AAATACTTCCATCACTTTACCCTCAGTCTCTGTGGAAACCAGGGTAGGAAAATGTCTGTGTGCACCG
ACAATGTCACTGACCTCCGGATTCCTGAGGGTGAGTCAGGGTTCTCCAAATCTATCACAGCCTACGT
CTGCCAGGCAGTCATCATCCCCCCAGAGGTGACAGGCTACAAGGCCGGGGTTTCCTCACAGCCTGTC
AGCCTTGCTGATCGACTTATTGGGGTGACAACAGATATGACTCTGGATGGAATCACCTCCCCAGCTG
AACTTTTCCACCTGGAGTCCTTGGGAATACCGGACGTGATCTTCTTTTATAGGTCCAATGATGTGAC
CCAGTCCTGCAGTTCTGGGAGATCAACCACCATCCGCGTCAGGTGCAGTCCACAGAAAACTGTCCCT
GGAAGTTTGCTGCTGCCAGGAACGTGCTCAGATGGGACCTGTGATGGCTGCAACTTCCACTTCCTGT
GGGAGAGCGCGGCTGCTTGCCCGCTCTGCTCAGTGGCTGACTACCATGCTATCGTCAGCAGCTGTGT
GGCTGGGATCCAGANGACTACTTACGTGTGNCGAGAACCCAAGCTATGCTCTGGTGGCATTTCTCTG
CCTGAGCAGAGAGTCACCATCTGCAAAACCATAGATTTCTGGCTGAAAGTGGGCATCTCTGCAGGCA
CCTGTACTGCCATCCTGCTCACCGTCTTGACCTGCTACTTTTGGAAAAAGAATCAAAAACTAGAGTA
CAAGTACTCCAAGCTGGTGATGAATGCTACTCTCAAGGACTGTGACCTGCCAGCAGCTGACAGCTGC
GCCATCATGGAAGGCGAGGATGTAGAGGACGACCTCATCTTTACCAGCAAGAAGTCACTTTTTGGGA
AGATCAAATCATTTACCTCCAAGAGGACTCCTGATGGATTTGACTCAGTGCCGCTGAAGACATCCTC
AGGAGGCCCAGACATGGACCTG**TGA**GAGGCACTGCCTGCCTCACCTGCCTCCTCACCTTGCATAGCA
CCTTTGCAAGCCTGCGGCGATTTGGGTGCCAGCATCCTGCAACACCCACTGCTGGAAATCTCTTCAT
TGTGGCCTTATCAGATGTTTGAATTTCAGATCTTTTTTTATAGAGTACCCAAACCCTCCTTTCTGCT
TGCCTCAAACCTGCCAAATATACCCACATTTTTTTTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 70

MAEPGHSHHLSARVRRRTERRIPRLWRLLLWAGTAFQVTQGTGPELHACKESEYHYEYTACDSTGSRWRVAVPH
TPGLCTSLSDPVKGTECSFSCNAGEFLDMKDQSCKPCAEGRYSLGTGIRFDEWDELPHGFASLSANMELDDSAA
ESTGNCTSSKWVPRGDYIASNTDECTATLMYAVNLKQSGTVNFEYYYPDSSIIFEFFVQNDQCQPNADDSRWMK
TTEKGWEFHSVELNRGNNVLYWRTTAFSVWTKVPKPVLVRNIAITGVAYTSECFPCKPGTYADKQGSSFCKLCP
ANSYSNKGETSCHQCDPDKYSEKGSSSCNVRPACTDKDYFYTHTACDANGETQLMYKWAKPKICSEDLEGAVKL
PASGVKTHCPPCNPGFFKTNNSTCQPCPYGSYSNGSDCTRCPAGTEPAVGFEYKWWNTLPTNMETTVLSGINFE
YKGMTGWEVAGDHIYTAAGASDNDFMILTLVVPGFRPPQSVMADTENKEVARITFVFETLCSVNCELYFMVGVN
SRTNTPVETWKGSKGKQSYTYIIEENTTTSFTWAFQRTTFHEASRKYTNDVAKIYSINVTNVMNGVASYCRPCA
LEASDVGSSCTSCPAGYYIDRDSGTCHSCPPNTILKAHQPYGVQACVPCGPGTKNNKIHSLCYNDCTFSRNTPT
RTFNYNFSALANTVTLAGGPSFTSKGLKYFHHFTLSLCGNQGRKMSVCTDNVTDLRIPEGESGFSKSITAYVCQ
AVIIPPEVTGYKAGVSSQPVSLADRLIGVTTDMTLDGITSPAELFHLESLGIPDVIFFYRSNDVTQSCSSGRST
TIRVRCSPQKTVPGSLLLPGTCSDGTCDGCNFHFLWESAAACPLCSVADYHAIVSSCVAGIQXTTYVXREPKLC
SGGISLPEQRVTICKTIDFWLKVGISAGTCTAILLTVLTCYFWKKNQKLEYKYSKLVMNATLKDCDLPAADSCA
IMEGEDVEDDLIFTSKKSLFGKIKSFTSKRTPDGFDSVPLKTSSGGPDMDL

Important features of the protein:
N-glycosylation sites:
amino acids 153-156, 390-393, 391-394, 404-407, 544-547, 576-579, 672-675, 717-720, 947-950
cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites:
amino acids 15-18, 563-566, 709-712
Casein kinase II phosphorylation sites:
amino acids 42-45, 59-62, 81-84, 146-149, 168-171, 282-285, 331-334, 340-343, 431-434, 449-452, 465-468, 523-526, 557-560, 761-764, 780-783, 835-838, 860-863, 893-896, 949-952
Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation sites:
amino acids 50-56, 109-116
N-myristoylation sites:
amino acids 77-82, 88-93, 152-157, 268-273, 288-293, 320-325, 400-405, 405-410, 414-419, 463-468, 599-604, 616-621, 634-639, 644-649, 839-844, 874-879, 912-917, 916-921
Amidation site:
amino acids 707-710
Cell attachment sequence:
amino acids 162-164

FIGURE 71

GCTTGCACACATGGCTCCGGAGGCTCCGGTTGCCCATCCGAGCCCCTGCCAGGCTCTAACGTTCCCAACTGACA
ACACCAGTAACTAAATATAGGAGCAGATGGTGGGGACGGGCTGTCGCAGCGGCTCCTTTGCAGAGGTCTCCGGA
CTGCAGATAAGGCTCAGGCCCTTTTGTGAGAAGCAGACCAGCCTGGGGGGCTGGCGGCAGGACACCTGTGTCTGC
ATGCTGAAGAAGATGGGTGAGGCCGTGGCCAGAGTAGCAAGGAAGGTCAACGAGACGGTGGAGAGCGGCTCTGA
CACTCTGGACCTGGCCGAGTGCAAGCTGGTCTCCTTTCCCATTGGCATCTACAAGGTCCTGCGGAATGTCTCTG
GCCAGATCCACCTCATCACCCTGGCTAACAACGAGCTTAAGTCCCTCACCAGCAAGTTCATGACCACATTCAGT
CAGCTCCGAGAGCTCCACCTGGAGGGGAACTTCCTACACCGCCTCCCCAGCGAGGTCAGTGCCCTGCAGCACCT
CAAGGCCATTGACCTGTCCCGGAACCAGTTCCAGGACTTCCCTGAGCAGCTTACCGCCCTGCCGGCGCTGGAGA
CCATCAACCTGGAGGAGAACGAGATCGTAGATGTGCCCGTGGAGAAGCTGGCCGCCATGCCAGCCTTGCGCAGC
ATCAACCTCCGCTTCAACCCACTCAACGCCGAGGTGCGCGTGATCGCCCCGCCGCTCATCAAGTTTGACATGCT
CATGTCTCCGGAAGGCGCAAGAGCCCCCCTACCT**TAG**GCCACCCTCCTCATGCCCACCCAGCAAGGGACAGAGG
CCACAGGCCTGGAACCCTGGAAGGGAGGGAGGCCCATGGGAGGCCAAGCCTGGGGGCTGGGGGCGGGTGGGCCG
AGCAGCACGTGGTGGGTGGGGTGCAGCTGGTCTGGATAGATAGCTTACAGCAGTAGTGGGCTCTGGAATGCCCA
AGGGAAGAGGCAAGGTGGGGCCTGCAGCCTGGACTCGGCACTCACAGCTGCTGTGCAAACTCAGGCAGATCTCC
TGCCCTCTCTGAGCCTTGTCACTTGAAAAAAACAGGACCCTTTCCCTCCTTTGGGCTCCCTGGAGGTTTTTAAG
CAGTACGTGCCTCCAAGTTACCTCCAGATCAGCAGGCACAGGTGGGCATTGCCAGGTATTTTCTGAGCCCCTGC
GGGTTTGAGGCCTTGTTTTTAGTGCTGAGAGCCAGTTGCTGCCCTGAGAAGAGAAGACAACCTCCATCTATTTA
TTGCTTCCTGAGAACTGACCTGGATGCGGCCCTCTGCAGGGCCCAGTCTTCAGTCCTGTGGTCCCTGGACTGGT
GGGAACCTGAACTAGGAGTCCTGGGAGAGCTGTGGTGGGAATATGGGCTGGCACTGCTGCAGGGCAAGAACATT
CATGTAGGAGCCCGAGGACCANCANGCTGGGAATGGGGAGCAAGTCACGTCAGCTCTGTCATTCCCCACAGTTA
ACAAATTGGCGGGGTGGGAAGTCCTGAGTGCTCCGTCCCTCTAGCATCACTCCTGAGCTGCGGGAGAGGTGGCC
CAGAGAACAGCAGAGTCAGTTACACCTGCAGCTCTTGTCTAAAGTGATTAGATGGCCACCCTCACCACTGTCCA
GTCCAGCAGCAGCCTGGCTGCCTTGTCATGGCCTCCTGGGGGCAGAAGGCGATGTGGACCACGGGATTTGTAGC
CAGCCAGCTCCCAGGCCAACGCCCAAAGCCCTGATGACCTGGTTCTTCTGAGGCCCTCAACCTGGCATCTTAGG
GTATGGTCAGGCAACAGGGTGACCAGCTGTCCTGGTTTCCCAGGACATGGAACTTTCAATGCTAAAACTGGGAC
ATTACCCAGCAAGTGGGGATGGTTGGTCCCCTACCAGGAGAGGGCCTGGGGCTCTTGCTTCCCGAGAACGCCTG
TGGCTTGAAGAACCTTGACTGCTTGGTCCTCAGGTATCTACCTCCCACCTTCTCCTCATCTGTGGAGCAAGCCA
ACTCAGTGCCCCAGACCCCACCTGATCTGCATCTTTGTTTGCTCCAGAGACACCTGAGGCCCCAGAGCTTGAGG
CAAAGCCAGGCCGTCCAAATCCTGTGTGCCGTGGACGAGTGGCCACTTTACTACTCCTAAGGCTAAGATGTTGA
GAGCTCAGACCACTGCTCAGAGCAGTAATCCCTGCTCAGAATGCTCCCAGTTCCCTCGTCCCTGCCCAGGTCTC
TTGTCTCTTGGGAAGGAACTGATAGGTCGGGCCATTGTTGGGCCATCACTGAGCGCTCAGTATCTCAAGAGACT
CTGTTCATTCTGCTCGTATCCCAAGGCCTGGTTGGTCAAACTCTGGGCAAAGGGTTTTCAGGATGAGGAGGTCA
AGACAGGATGTCCAGAGCTACCGAGTTCATCTGTGGGTGTTGGGGGCAAGTGGGGGCTGAAGTCCTGTGCAGGC
TGCGCTGGCCCCACCTGCCTTGTGCCCTGGAGTGGGGTTTCTCCTTGTTGAAGAAGAGGCATCCTTCTCTGATG
TGCACAAACACAATGTATGACCAGAGCCTTGCAACTCAAAGTGTGGTCTGTGGACCAGCAGCGGCAGTGACACC
TGGGAGCTTGTTAGGAATGCAGAGTCTAGGCCTCACCCTATACCTCCCGACTCAGACCCTGCATTTTAGCAAGA
CCCCCAGCTGATTCCTATAAGCACTTTAGAGTTTGAGAAGCAAGGACCTAGGCTGGGGATGTCCTCCGAGCAGA
GGGTGAAGTTTCTCTCAGTTCTCTCCCTGCCACTTCCAGGGATCTGAGCCTGTGTTCAGCCTCCTCCCTAACCC
ACCCTGGGAGACACTTGGCCTGTTAGATTGTTCCAGAGTCTGCATGGCACTCCTGAAGAAGGGAGTGTGACCTG
CAGTCACCAGGAGATGAGGGTTAGGTGTGCCCAGCCCTCCAGACCCGGCCTTTCTGGTTAACCCCTGCATGCCA
AGCTGCCTGCTGCCCCAGGTCCTCACCTCAGGCCTTTGAAGGGGCAGCTTCTGGAAGTTGTTTTCTCCTCTGCT
TGGAGAGTTTGCCCTTGTCTGTCTTGGAAAGTGTGGGCAGCCACAGATGCCCCCAAATCAGAGCTCACAGTGAG
TGAGCCCCTAAGCTTCAGTCTGCAATAAAGAATGCATTGGTTTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 72

MLKKMGEAVARVARKVNETVESGSDTLDLAECKLVSFPIGIYKVLRNVSGQIHLITLANNELKSLTSKFMTTFS
QLRELHLEGNFLHRLPSEVSALQHLKAIDLSRNQFQDFPEQLTALPALETINLEENEIVDVPVEKLAAMPALRS
INLRFNPLNAEVRVIAPPLIKFDMLMSPEGARAPLP

Important features of the protein:
N-glycosylation sites.
amino acids 17-21, 47-51

FIGURE 73

GTCGACCCACGCGTCCGAAGCTGCTGGAGCCACGATTCAGTCCCCTGGACTGTAGATAAAG
ACCCTTTCTTGCCAGGTGCTGAGACAACCACACT**ATG**AGAGGCACTCCAGGAGACGCTGAT
GGTGGAGGAAGGGCCGTCTATCAATCAATCACTGTTGCTGTTATCACATGCAAGTATCCAG
AGGCTCTTGAGCAAGGCAGAGGGGATCCCATTTATTTGGGAATCCAGAATCCAGAAATGTG
TTTGTATTGTGAGAAGGTTGGAGAACAGCCCACATTGCAGCTAAAAGAGCAGAAGATCATG
GATCTGTATGGCCAACCCGAGCCCGTGAAACCCTTCCTTTTCTACCGTGCCAAGACTGGTA
GGACCTCCACCCTTGAGTCTGTGGCCTTCCCGGACTGGTTCATTGCCTCCTCCAAGAGAGA
CCAGCCCATCATTCTGACTTCAGAACTTGGGAAGTCATACAACACTGCCTTTGAATTAAAT
ATAAATGAC**TGA**ACTCAGCCTAGAGGTGGCAGCTTGGTCTTTGTCTTAAAGTTTCTGGTTC
CCAATGTGTTTTCGTCTACATTTTCTTAGTGTCATTTTCACGCTGGTGCTGAGACAGGAGC
AAGGCTGCTGTTATCATCTCATTTTATAATGAAGAAGAAGCAATTACTTCATAGCAACTGA
AGAACAGGATGTGGCCTCAGAAGCAGGAGAGCTGGGTGGTATAAGGCTGTCCTCTCAAGCT
GGTGCTGTGTAGGCCACAAGGCATCTGCATGAGTGACTTTAAGACTCAAAGACCAAACACT
GAGCTTTCTTCTAGGGGTGGGTATGAAGATGCTTCAGAGCTCATGCGCGTTACCCACGATG
GCATGACTAGCACAGAGCTGATCTCTGTTTCTGTTTTGCTTTATTCCCTCTTGGGATGATA
TCATCCAGTCTTTATATGTTGCCAATATACCTCATTGTGTGTAATAGAACCTTCTTAGCAT
TAAGACCTTGTAAACAAAAATAATTCTTGGGGTGGGTATGAAGATGCTTCAGAGCTCATGC
GCGTTACCCACGATGGCATGACTAGCACAGAGCTGATCTCTGTTTCTGTTTTGCTTTATTC
CCTCTTGGGATGATATCATCCAGTCTTTATATGTTGCCAATATACCTCATTGTGTGTAATA
GAACCTTCTTAGCATTAAGACCTTGTAAACAAAAATAATTCTTGTGTTAAGTTAAATCATT
TTTGTCCTAATTGTAATGTGTAATCTTAAAGTTAAATAAACTTTGTGTATTTATATAATAA
TAAAGCTAAAACTGATATAAAATAAAGAAAGAGTAAACTG

FIGURE 74

MRGTPGDADGGGRAVYQSITVAVITCKYPEALEQGRGDPIYLGIQNPEMCLYCEKVGEQPT
LQLKEQKIMDLYGQPEPVKPFLFYRAKTGRTSTLESVAFPDWFIASSKRDQPIILTSELGK
SYNTAFELNIND

Signal sequence:
amino acids 1-17

N-myristoylation site.
amino acids 10-16

Cell attachment sequence.
amino acids 36-39

FIGURE 75

CGGGTC**ATG**CGCCGCCGCCTGTGGCTGGGCCTGGCCTGGCTGCTGCTGGCGCGGGCGCCGG
ACGCCGCGGGAACCCCGAGCGCGTCGCGGGGACCGCGCAGCTACCCGCACCTGGAGGGCGA
CGTGCGCTGGCGGCGCCTCTTCTCCTCCACTCACTTCTTCCTGCGCGTGGATCCCGGCGGC
CGCGTGCAGGGCACCCGCTGGCGCCACGGCCAGGACAGCATCCTGGAGATCCGCTCTGTAC
ACGTGGGCGTCGTGGTCATCAAAGCAGTGTCCTCAGGCTTCTACGTGGCCATGAACCGCCG
GGGCCGCCTCTACGGGTCGCGACTCTACACCGTGGACTGCAGGTTCCGGGAGCGCATCGAA
GAGAACGGCCACAACACCTACGCCTCACAGCGCTGGCGCCGCCGCGGCCAGCCCATGTTCC
TGGCGCTGGACAGGAGGGGGGGGCCCCGGCCAGGCGGCCGGACGCGGCGGTACCACCTGTC
CGCCCACTTCCTGCCCGTCCTGGTCTCC**TGA**G

FIGURE 76

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA108912
><subunit 1 of 1, 170 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 19663, pI: 11.81, NX(S/T): 0
MRRRLWLGLAWLLLARAPDAAGTPSASRGPRSYPHLEGDVRWRRLFSSTHFFLRV
DPGGRVQGTRWRHGQDSILEIRSVHVGVVVIKAVSSGFYVAMNRRGRLYGSRLYT
VDCRFRERIEENGHNTYASQRWRRRGQPMFLALDRRGGPRPGGRTRRYHLSAHFL
PVLVS

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
Amino acids 1-17

N-myristoylation site:
Amino acids 22-28

HBGF/FGF family proteins:
Amino acids 74-125;139-166

FIGURE 77

GGAAGGCGCTCAAGGTGCGCGGCCCGGGGCGCGCTACTGGGGGCGCCCTCCGCGGTGGGCA
GCGCGCCAGGGATCGGCCTGGGCAGCCGCGGGGCGCGCGAAGGCTGCGCTTTCCCTACGGC
CCCCCTCGCTTCCTCCGGCACGGCGGCAACGGAGATTTCCTCTCGGGGAAACTACGCGGAT
CCTTTTCGGGGATCCTCGCCCCGCCCCAGTTCTCCGCCCCCTCCCCTTTGCTGGGGCGCCT
GGGCTGGCCCGCGCAGGGGAGGAGGCTCTGGCAGCCTGGGCAGGGAGGCGGCGGGGGGCCG
CGGAGCCGCTGGCCATCGATTCTCCCCGCCATGTGACGCCGTCCTTAGCCCTGCGACCCCC
AGCGCGTCCCGGGCCTGCGCCTCCGCCCCGCCGCGCAGCGCACG**ATG**CTTCTGCCGGGACG
CGCACGCCAACCGCCGACGCCCCAGCCCGTGCAGCATCCCGGCCTCCGCCGGCAGGTAGAG
CCGCCGGGGCAGCTCCTGCGCCTCTTCTACTGCACTGTCCTGGTCTGCTCCAAAGAGATCT
CAGCGCTCACCGACTTCTCTGGTTACCTAACCAAACTCCTGCAAAACCACACCACCTATGC
CTGTGATGGGGACTATTTGAATCTACAGTGCCCTCGGCATTCTACGATAAGTGTCCAATCG
GCATTTTATGGGCAAGATTACCAAATGTGTAGTTCCCAGAAGCCTGCCTCCCAGAGGGAAG
ACAGCTTAACCTGTGTGGCAGCCACCACCTTCCAGAAGGTGCTGGACGAATGCCAGAACCA
GCGGGCCTGCCACCTCCTGGTCAATAGCCGTGTTTTTGGACCTGACCTTTGTCCAGGAAGC
AGTAAATACCTCCTGGTCTCCTTTAAATGCCAACCTAATGAATTAAAAAACAAAACCGTGT
GTGAAGACCAGGAGCTGAAACTGCACTGCCATGAATCCAAGTTCCTCAACATCTACTCTGC
GACCTACGGCAGGAGGACCCAGGAAAGGGACATCTGCTCCTCCAAGGCAGAGCGGCTCCCC
CCTTTCGATTGCTTGTCTTACTCAGCTTTGCAAGTCCTATCCCGAAGGTGCTATGGGAAGC
AGAGATGCAAAATCATCGTCAACAATCACCATTTTGGAAGCCCCTGTTTGCCAGGCGTGAA
AAAATACCTCACTGTGACCTACGCATGTGTTCCCAAGAACATACTCACAGCGATTGATCCA
GCCATTGCTAATCTAAAACCTTCTTTGAAGCAGAAAGATGGTGAATATGGTATAAACTTCG
ACCCAAGCGGATCGAAGGTTCTGAGGAAAGATGGAATTCTTGTTAGCAACTCTCTGGCAGC
CTTTGCTTACATTAGAGCCCACCCAGAGAGAGCTGCCCTGCTGTTCGTGTCCAGTGTCTGC
ATCGGCCTGGCCCTCACACTGTGCGCCCTGGTCATCAGAGAGTCCTGTGCCAAGGACTTCC
GCGACTTGCAGCTGGGGAGGGAGCAGCTGGTGCCAGGAAGTGACAAGGTCGAGGAGGACAG
CGAGGATGAAGAAGAGGAGGAGGACCCCTCTGAGTCTGATTTCCCAGGGGAACTGTCGGGG
TTCTGTAGGACTTCATATCCTATATACAGTTCCATAGAAGCTGCAGAGCTCGCAGAAAGGA
TTGAGCGCAGGGAGCAAATCATTCAGGAAATATGGATGAACAGTGGTTTGGACACCTCGCT
CCCAAGAAACATGGGCCAGTTCTAC**TGA**AAACCACATGCATCTTGATGCGATCGCACTTTC
TGAAGAAGGAAGGATCCCAAATGCCCCTCCAGTTCTGGTTCACCTGTACCTTCTATGAAGG
AGAATTCGTCATGTCATTCAACACTCGTGAGGCCAGGAAGCTATTAAAGGGATGTTTCAAG
CTGTTTCTAGCACATTCCAAAATAAATGAGGAGGGAGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 78

MLLPGRARQPPTPQPVQHPGLRRQVEPPGQLLRLFYCTVLVCSKEISALTDFSGYLTKLLQNHTTYACDGDYLN
LQCPRHSTISVQSAFYGQDYQMCSSQKPASQREDSLTCVAATTFQKVLDECQNQRACHLLVNSRVFGPDLCPGS
SKYLLVSFKCQPNELKNKTVCEDQELKLHCHESKFLNIYSATYGRRTQERDICSSKAERLPPFDCLSYSALQVL
SRRCYGKQRCKIIVNNHHFGSPCLPGVKKYLTVTYACVPKNILTAIDPAIANLKPSLKQKDGEYGINFDPSGSK
VLRKDGILVSNSLAAFAYIRAHPERAALLFVSSVCIGLALTLCALVIRESCAKDFRDLQLGREQLVPGSDKVEE
DSEDEEEEEDPSESDFPGELSGFCRTSYPIYSSIEAAELAERIERREQIIQEIWMNSGLDTSLPRNMGQFY

Transmembrane domains:
amino acids 32-49, 322-343

N-glycosylation sites.
amino acids 62-66, 165-169

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.
amino acids 280-287

N-myristoylation site.
amino acids 302-308, 333-339, 428-434

Amidation site.
amino acids 191-195

FIGURE 79

CAGCAGCCGAGACAGCAGCTGAGACGGCAGCGGCAGCTTCTCAGGGCCGGAGCCAGTTCTTGGAGGAGACTCTG
CACAGGGC**ATG**GATCACTGTGGTGCCCTTTTCCTGTGCCTGTGCCTTCTGACTTTGCAGAATGCAACAACAGAG
ACATGGGAAGAACTCCTGAGCTACATGGAGAATATGCAGGTGTCCAGGGGCCGGAGCTCAGTTTTTTCCTCTCG
TCAACTCCACCAGCTGGAGCAGATGCTACTGAACACCAGCTTCCCAGGCTACAACCTGACCTTGCAGACACCCA
CCATCCAGTCTCTGGCCTTCAAGCTGAGCTGTGACTTCTCTGGCCTCTCGCTGACCAGTGCCACTCTGAAGCGG
GTGCCCCAGGCAGGAGGTCAGCATGCCCGGGGTCAGCACGCCATGCAGTTCCCCGCCGAGCTGACCCGGGACGC
CTGCAAGACCCGCCCCAGGGAGCTGCGGCTCATCTGTATCTACTTCTCCAACACCCACTTTTTCAAGGATGAAA
ACAACTCATCTCTGCTGAATAACTACGTCCTGGGGGCCCAGCTGAGTCATGGGCACGTGAACAACCTCAGGGAT
CCTGTGAACATCAGCTTCTGGCACAACCAAAGCCTGGAAGGCTACACCCTGACCTGTGTCTTCTGGAAGGAGGG
AGCCAGGAAACAGCCCTGGGGGGGCTGGAGCCCTGAGGGCTGTCGTACAGAGCAGCCCTCCCACTCTCAGGTGC
TCTGCCGCTGCAACCACCTCACCTACTTTGCTGTTCTCATGCAACTCTCCCCAGCCCTGGTCCCTGCAGAGTTG
CTGGCACCTCTTACGTACATCTCCCTCGTGGGCTGCAGCATCTCCATCGTGGCCTCGCTGATCACAGTCCTGCT
GCACTTCCATTTCAGGAAGCAGAGTGACTCCTTAACACGTATCCACATGAACCTGCATGCCTCCGTGCTGCTCC
TGAACATCGCCTTCCTGCTGAGCCCCGCATTCGCAATGTCTCCTGTGCCCGGGTCAGCATGCACGGCTCTGGCC
GCTGCCCTGCACTACGCGCTGCTCAGCTGCCTCACCTGGATGGCCATCGAGGGCTTCAACCTCTACCTCCTCCT
CGGGCGTGTCTACAACATCTACATCCGCAGATATGTGTTCAAGCTTGGTGTGCTAGGCTGGGGGGCCCCAGCCC
TCCTGGTGCTGCTTTCCCTCTCTGTCAAGAGCTCGGTATACGGACCCTGCACAATCCCCGTCTTCGACAGCTGG
GAGAATGGCACAGGCTTCCAGAACATGTCCATATGCTGGGTGCGGAGCCCCGTGGTGCACAGTGTCCTGGTCAT
GGGCTACGGCGGCCTCACGTCCCTCTTCAACCTGGTGGTGCTGGCCTGGGCGCTGTGGACCCTGCGCAGGCTGC
GGGAGCGGGCGGATGCACCAAGTGTCAGGGCCTGCCATGACACTGTCACTGTGCTGGGCCTCACCGTGCTGCTG
GGAACCACCTGGGCCTTGGCCTTCTTTTCTTTTGGCGTCTTCCTGCTGCCCCAGCTGTTCCTCTTCACCATCTT
AAACTCGCTGTACGGTTTCTTCCTTTTCCTGTGGTTCTGCTCCCAGCGGTGCCGCTCAGAAGCAGAGGCCAAGG
CACAGATAGAGGCCTTCAGCTCCTCCCAAACAACACAG**TAG**TCCGGGCCTCCTGGCCTGGAATCCTCAGCCTCT
CTGGCCGCCAGTAGCCTGAGGCTACGGCTCCTGCTAGAGAGGGTGGCAGGCCTGCTGCTGGACCCCAGAGGCCA
CTGTGACCGCCAAGGGGCCTTTTCCACTTCCACGGCCTCTCCAGGCACTGAGGGGAAGGCATTGCTCTACCTCT
CCCTGACATTTTGCTCCGGGGCAGATCCAACCTTACCTGGGGCAGCAAACTTTGTCCTGGTACCTGGGCCCAGC
TCGCCAGGGATGTGGGCAGAGCACCAGCCTGGGCATCAGGAAGCCAAGTTTCAAGGACTGTCTTTGAGTCTGTC
TGTATGACCTTGGGCCTGCCACTTCTCACAGACCCTAGGTATCCACAGCTGTGACATGGGGGCAAGCAGCTTTG
TTTCAGCCTAACCCAGGAGCTTAGTAAAAATTGCATAAGACCAGGGGGAAGAGTGTCAGCGTGGGGTGGGAATT
CCCGCGGCCTCCACCTGCTTGCTAGGGGCAGGATCTCATTCAGGCTGCCCTGGAAGCACCTGCTTGGCCCTGCC
ACCTTCCTCCAGGGGAGGGCCAGATGGCATCCTGGCTTGGGGCGGGTGGGACCTACCCAGGCTCTGAGACTTTA
CTGGCCTATGCCTGAGGCCTCTTTTCCTTTAACTCCCTAAATTATGATGACTCCAAGTCCAAGCCCACCCTTCC
CAAAGATTGGGAGGTTCCGCCGTTCCCAGAGGCTCCTCCTGCGGTGCTCCCAAGACTTCCATAGACCATCTGGA
CCAGTAGCCCATCCCGCAGTTTTCTTGGGGGCAGAGGAAAACGCTTCTTTCTCCTCCAGCTGAATCAGCTGGAT
CCCAGTGTCCTGGCTGTTTGGTGATTGGGCAAGATTGAATTTGCCCAGGTAGGCGTGAGAGTGTGGGTTTTAAA
TTCGAAGCTCAGGCCATAGTTTCAGAGAATCACCCTTACCCCAGACCTTCATGAGACAGTGCTCATGAAGCCAG
TGCGTTTCCCAGAACGAACACTAGGCGGCACCGTTGGTCCACACTCAGAGGCCCTTGGCGCCAAGACTGCATCT
AGAATCGCTCAAACACCTGTTTGCAGACCCCATGCACCAGCTGGAGGGGCCGTAACTGCAGGACTGCGCCTACT
GAGTGACCCATTTCCTCCAGGAGGAAAGGCAAGACACGCTTACACGGCCATTTGTCTCTTTTCCCAATGCGGCG
GTGCACTTTCGCTCTTGGGGGCTGCACCCCAGACATAGCTGGCACCAGAGCAGGGTGCTCAGGTGGTGGGTGCT
CAGG

FIGURE 79 CONTINUED

GCCCTGCCCCAGGCCACTGGGCCGTTTTGATGACCTCAAAGGTCACAGGCAGAAAATAGGAGCAGGATTTCCCC
TGGGGAAAAGTTATCCTGGGACATCTTCTGCTCTTCTGTACATTTCTAGATGCAAATAACTCCTTCACCAGGCA
GTGAGTGGCGTAGGCTCTGGAGCCAGGCTGCCTGGGCTCCAATGCCAGCTCTGCCACTTGCTAGCTGTGAGACT
GTGGACAAACCACTCAGCCTCTGTGTGCCTCAGTTTTCCTATTTGTAAAATAGAGACCATAGTGGTACCTATTT
TGAAGACTAAGTAAAAGAATTCAAATAAAGAGACTTGGCACAGAGTAAGTGCTCAGTAAAAA

FIGURE 80

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA96860
><subunit 1 of 1, 528 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 59000, pI: 8.73, NX(S/T): 9
MDHCGALFLCLCLLTLQNATTETWEELLSYMENMQVSRGRSSVFSSRQLHQLEQMLLNTS
FPGYNLTLQTPTIQSLAFKLSCDFSGLSLTSATLKRVPQAGGQHARGQHAMQFPAELTRD
ACKTRPRELRLICIYFSNTHFFKDENNSSLLNNYVLGAQLSHGHVNNLRDPVNISFWHNQ
SLEGYTLTCVFWKEGARKQPWGGWSPEGCRTEQPSHSQVLCRCNHLTYFAVLMQLSPALV
PAELLAPLTYISLVGCSISIVASLITVLLHFHFRKQSDSLTRIHMNLHASVLLLNIAFLL
SPAFAMSPVPGSACTALAAALHYALLSCLTWMAIEGFNLYLLLGRVYNIYIRRYVFKLGV
LGWGAPALLVLLSLSVKSSVYGPCTIPVFDSWENGTGFQNMSICWVRSPVVHSVLVMGYG
GLTSLFNLVVLAWALWTLRRLRERADAPSVRACHDTVTVLGLTVLLGTTWALAFFSFGVF
LLPQLFLFTILNSLYGFFLFLWFCSQRCRSEAEAKAQIEAFSSSQTTQ

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
Amino acids 1-21
Transmembrane domains:
Amino acids 244-264;290-309;316-344;358-376;411-431;468-491
N-glycosylation sites:
Amino acids 18-22;58-62;65-69;146-150;147-151;173-177;
179-183;394-398;400-404
cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site:
Amino acids 274-278
N-myristoylation sites:
86 GLSLTS
101 GGQHAR
157 GAQLSH
255 GCSISI
311 GSACTA
420 GGLTSL
467 GTTWAL
Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment sites:
Amino acids 246-257;318-329
Eukaryotic thiol (cysteine) proteases histidine active site:
Amino acids 410-421
G-protein coupled receptors family 2 proteins:
Amino acids 273-302;314-343

FIGURE 81

CG**ATG**CCGGCGGTCAGTGGTCCAGGTCCCTTATTCTGCCTTCTCCTCCTGCTCCTGGACCC
CCACAGCCCTGAGACGGGGTGTCCTCCTCTACGCAGGTTTGAGTACAAGCTCAGCTTCAAA
GGCCCAAGGCTGGCATTGCCTGGGGCTGGAATACCCTTCTGGAGCCATCATGGAGACGCCA
TCCTGGGCCTGGAGGAAGTGCGGCTGACGCCATCCATGAGGAACCGGAGTGGCGCCGTGTG
GAGCAGGGCCTCTGTCCCCTTCTCTGCCTGGGAAGTAGAGGTGCAGATGAGGGTGACGGGA
CTGGGGCGCCGGGGAGCCCAGGGCATGGCCGTGTGGTACACCCGGGGCAGGGGCCATGTAG
GCTCTGTCCTTGGGGGGCTGGCTTCGTGGGACGGCATCGGGATCTTCTTTGACTCTCCGGC
AGAGGATACTCAGGACAGTCCTGCCATCCGTGTGCTGGCCAGCGACGGGCACATCCCCTCT
GAGCAGCCTGGGGATGGAGCTAGCCAAGGGCTGGGCTCCTGTCATTGGGACTTCCGGAACC
GGCCACACTCCTTCAGAGCACGGATCACCTACTGGGGGCAGAGGCTGCGCATGTCCTTGAA
CAGTGGCCTCACTCCCAGTGATCCAGGTGAGTTCTGTGTGGATGTGGGGCCCCTGCTTTTG
GTCCCTGGAGGTTTCTTTGGGGTCTCAGCAGCCACCGGCACCCTGGCAGGTGAGGATCCCA
CTGGACAGGTTCCCCCTCAGCCCTTCCTGGAGATGCAGCAGCTCCGCCTGGCGAGGCAGCT
GGAAGGGCTGTGGGCAAGGCTGGGCTTGGGCACCAGGGAGGATGTAACTCCAAAATCAGAC
TCTGAAGCTCAAGGAGAAGGGGAAAGGCTCTTTGACCTGGAGGAGACGCTGGGCAGACACC
GCCGGATCCTGCAGGCTCTGCGGGGTCTCTCCAAGCAGCTGGCCCAGGCTGAGAGACAATG
GAAGAAGCAGCTGGGGCCCCCAGGCCAAGCCAGGCCTGACGGAGGCTGGGCCCTGGATGCT
TCCTGCCAGATTCCATCCACCCCAGGGAGGGGTGGCCACCTCTCCATGTCACTCAATAAGG
ACTCTGCCAAGGTCGGTGCCCTGCTCCATGGACAGTGGACTCTGCTCCAGGCCCTGCAAGA
GATGAGGGATGCAGCTGTCCGCATGGCTGCAGAAGCCCAGGTCTCCTACCTGCCTGTGGGC
ATTGAGCATCATTTCTTAGAGCTGGACCACATCCTGGGCCTCCTGCAGGAGGAGCTTCGGG
GCCCGGCGAAGGCAGCAGCCAAGGCCCCCCGCCCACCTGGCCAGCCCCCAAGGGCCTCCTC
GTGCCTGCAGCCTGGCATCTTCCTGTTCTACCTCCTCATTCAGACTGTAGGCTTCTTCGGC
TACGTGCACTTCAGGCAGGAGCTGAACAAGAGCCTTCAGGAGTGTCTGTCCACAGGCAGCC
TTCCTCTGGGTCCTGCACCACACACCCCCAGGGCCCTGGGGATTCTGAGGAGGCAGCCTCT
CCCTGCCAGCATGCCTGCC**TGA**CCCACCTCAGAGCCTGCTTTGCATCACTGGGAAGCAGGC
AGTGTCTTGGGTGGGGGCTTGGTCAGTATCCTCTCCGTCTGGGTGCCCAGCTCCCACGCAC
ACCTGAGCTTTCGGCATGCTCCCACCTCGTTAAAGGTGATTTCCCTCTCCCCAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 82

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA96883
><subunit 1 of 1, 514 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 55687, pI: 8.78, NX(S/T): 2
MPAVSGPGPLFCLLLLLLDPHSPETGCPPLRRFEYKLSFKGPRLALPGAGIPFWSHHGDAILGLEEVRLTPSMR
NRSGAVWSRASVPFSAWEVEVQMRVTGLGRRGAQGMAVWYTRGRGHVGSVLGGLASWDGIGIFFDSPAEDTQDS
PAIRVLASDGHIPSEQPGDGASQGLGSCHWDFRNRPHSFRARITYWGQRLRMSLNSGLTPSDPGEFCVDVGPLL
LVPGGFFGVSAATGTLAGEDPTGQVPPQPFLEMQQLRLARQLEGLWARLGLGTREDVTPKSDSEAQGEGERLFD
LEETLGRHRRILQALRGLSKQLAQAERQWKKQLGPPGQARPDGGWALDASCQIPSTPGRGGHLSMSLNKDSAKV
GALLHGQWTLLQALQEMRDAAVRMAAEAQVSYLPVGIEHHFLELDHILGLLQEELRGPAKAAAKAPRPPGQPPR
ASSCLQPGIFLFYLLIQTVGFFGYVHFRQELNKSLQECLSTGSLPLGPAPHTPRALGILRRQPLPASMPA

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
Amino acids 1-23

Transmembrane domain:
Amino acids 215-232;450-465

N-glycosylation sites:
Amino acids 75-79;476-480

Glycosaminoglycan attachment site:
Amino acids 5-9

N-myristoylation sites:
Amino acids 78-84;122-128;126-132;168-174;172-178;
205-211;226-232;230-236;236-242;356-362

Amidation site:
Amino acids 102-106

FIGURE 83

GTAGAGAGTGAAGCAGCAAGACTGCAGAGCCTCATCAAGAAGTGTGGAGTGAAGGGAAGGCTTCAGATGGACAA
TTTGTGTGCTGGGGAAAAAATGGAATGTGCTGCAAATTCCCCTGTGGATAAGGGTGGACGGCTGCTCTGTCAAC
TTTGACCATTTTCAGATTCTGCGGGCCATTGGTAAAGGGAGTTTTGGAAAGGTATGCATCGTGCAGAAGCGAGA
CACTAAGAAAATGTATGCA**ATG**AAGTACATGAACAAGCAGAAGTGCATCGAGAGGGATGAGGTTCGGAATGTTT
TCCGGGAGCTGCAGATCATGCAAGGGCTGGAGCACCCCTTCCTGGTCAATCTGTGGTACTCCTTCCAGGATGAG
GAGGACATGTTCATGGTGGTGGACCTGCTCCTGGGAGGCGACCTGCGCTACCATCTGCAGCAGAATGTGCATTT
CACAGAGGGGACTGTGAAACTCTACATCTGTGAGCTGGCACTGGCCCTGGAGTATCTTCAGAGGTACCACATCA
TCCACAGAGACATCAAGCCAGACAATATCCTGCTGGATGAACACGGACATGTTCACATTACAGACTTCAACATA
GCGACGGTAGTGAAAGGAGCAGAAAGGGCTTCCTCCATGGCTGGCACCAAGCCCTACATGGCTCCAGAAGTATT
CCAGGTGTACATGGACAGAGGCCCCGGATACTCGTACCCTGTCGACTGGTGGTCCCTGGGCATCACAGCCTATG
AGCTGCTGCGGGGCTGGAGGCCGTACGAAATCCACTCGGTCACGCCCATCGATGAAATCCTTAACATGTTCAAG
GTGGAGCGTGTCCACTACTCCTCCACGTGGTGCAAGGGGATGGTGGCCCTGCTGAGGAAGCTCCTGACCAAGGA
TCCTGAGAGCCGCGTGTCCAGCCTTCATGACATACAGAGCGTGCCCTACTTGGCCGACATGAACTGGGACGCGG
TGTTCAAGAAGGCACTGATGCCCGGCTTTGTGCCCAATAAAGGGAGGTTGAACTGCGATCCCACATTTGAGCTT
GAAGAGATGATTCTAGAATCCAAGCCACTTCACAAAAAGAAGAAGCGATTGGCAAAGAACAGATCCAGGGATGG
CACAAAGGACAGCTGCCCGCTGAATGGACACCTGCAGCACTGTTTGGAGACTGTCCGGGAGGAATTCATCATAT
TCAACAGAGAGAAGCTCAGGAGGCAGCAGGGACAGGGCAGCCAGCTCTTGGACACCGACAGCCGAGGGGGAGGC
CAGGCCCAAAGCAAGCTCCAGGACGGGTGCAACAACAACCTCCTCACCCACACCTGCACCCGTGGCTGCAGCAG
C**TGA**GCCCACACTTGTTGCTGCTCAACAGGACTGCACTCGTCTCTGCCCTGCCCACCCAGAGCCCCTCTTTGTG
CCCTGATGGTCCCTGTCTCACCCCTGAAAACATCAGATGCAGAAAAAGCCCTGGACTTGGAGCTGGGAAGCCTG
GGTTCTGGTCCCATCTCCATGACTGATTCACGTGTGACCTCAGACAAGTCACGCCCTCTCTGTGCCTCCGTTTT
CTGCATCTGCCAAAGGGGTTAAACACTTCTGCCCCACTTCAAATTACAAGATTATGGGGAGAACCCAATTAGGT
AGGAAACATGAAAAACCTTTGATATTTATAAAATCATTTTTACGTGCAAAATATAACCTTAATATTTGAAGTGA
CCCCCATTCCCCAAAGCAATCAAACCGTCATGACTTTGCAATTTGGCACATCCTAGCTTGTTAGAGGGCACTTC
CGAAAAACACAGCCCTGACAGCAAAATAAAGGTCTGATATGTTGGCCCCTTCTATGGAAACAACGCTGCCAAAT
CCTGGAGCAAAACCTGAAGTGTCTTCATGTGCATTCTCTGGCAGGCCACAGTCCTTCTGAGCTTGTAAGATGGT
GCAGCATGCAGACCAGACTTGTCCCCAAGGTCTCAGCGCTGCGGTCTCACTCCTCCCCTCATTTAAGAAGACTA
TCCTTACCTTTTAGTTTCAGCAGTCCTCACCACCACCATATCCCCAGTGCTGGGATGGCACACAGGTGTCCATT
CAGATGAGAGTTGGGTCGCTGAGCATTGGTTACTCCTGCAGAGTGTAATCAGCACCCCATCCAACTGGCCCGAA
AGCCCAGACCTGCAGCAGAACTCTCCAACTCTCTATCAGCTTTCAGGGTTTTCTCTCCTGGGAAGGGTGTAAAA
TCAGCTTGTCAGATTCTTCTTACAGAGAGTATCCAATCGGTATTGGTGGAGCGGCTCCCTATTTATACAATAGG
AAGCATGGGTGCTTAGAAAGTTTATTTCAGGAGGAAAATGGGTTCACACAAAAAGCAAACTACATTCTGATCTG
CTCAGGGAGAAGCTTGCCTTTGAACTGGAAGATGTTGGGATGAGCAGGGAAAGCTTAGACTTTGGAGTCAGGTT
TGTGTTCAGAATCCAGCCCTGCTGGCTACTAACTAACTGGGAGACCTTAGGCAAAGCATGCAATCGCTCTGAAT
GGCAGTTTCCTCATTTTTAAACAGGGATAATAAAACTAATATTGCAGGGGAGTTACAGGGTTAAATAAGATCCT
GTGTGTAACCCCAAGCATTGGATGACTCATAGAATGGCCTTTTTTGTCAGCATAATCGTCATCATTATTTAGAT
ACTTTCTTCCTTCACTCACCCAGCAGGTCAGTTTTCTGTGCAAACAAACCTGTTTAGGATTCTTCCAAATGTTC
TTCCTGGGGTCTTTGATATTTGTTTGTTACATCCTGCTGAAGTTCGACTGTGTTTTTATTTTTTCATCCAACTT
CCATTTTTCACTTTTTACATGATTACTCAATCCTTGGGGCTGTCCATGTCATCTCTTAGATTTCTTAAAAGACA
TTTTAATGTATGGTTAGGTTTTATATTTTTATTTTTTAAAAAAGAAATAGTCAGTGTTTTCCTCCTTTCAACCG
AGAC

FIGURE 83 CONTINUED

TATTTCTGGATTGTGTGCTCCTCGTCAGTTGACTTGTTTTGCACACTTTTCTTTACTTCATGTCCCCATCAACA
ACCGTCCTGCTCCCCACCTCCCCCAGGAAATAAGGGGCCTGCTCCTCTCCCTACTGTGACCCTGGAGGCTCTTA
AGATGATGATGGTTTTTTTTATTGGGCTGAGTTCACGAATTAGGGGCAGGAGCTGGAAGTCGCCCTAGGAACAC
CAGATTTCCTGGTTCTGTTCAAGTTGGCATTTCTTGTTTGGAATAAACTATTTCTTGG

FIGURE 84

</usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA136110
<subunit 1 of 1, 364 aa, 1 stop
<MW: 42195, pI: 7.40, NX(S/T): 1
MKYMNKQKCIERDEVRNVFRELQIMQGLEHPFLVNLWYSFQDEEDMFMVVDLLLGGDLRY
HLQQNVHFTEGTVKLYICELALALEYLQRYHIIHRDIKPDNILLDEHGHVHITDFNIATV
VKGAERASSMAGTKPYMAPEVFQVYMDRGPGYSYPVDWWSLGITAYELLRGWRPYEIHSV
TPIDEILNMFKVERVHYSSTWCKGMVALLRKLLTKDPESRVSSLHDIQSVPYLADMNWDA
VFKKALMPGFVPNKGRLNCDPTFELEEMILESKPLHKKKKRLAKNRSRDGTKDSCPLNGH
LQHCLETVREEFIIFNREKLRRQQGQGSQLLDTDSRGGGQAQSKLQDGCNNNLLTHTCTR
GCSS

Important features of the protein:

N-glycosylation site:
Amino acids 285-289

N-myristoylation sites:
Amino acids 123-129;290-296;337-343;339-345;348-354

Serine/Threonine protein kinases active-site signature:
Amino acids 92-105

FIGURE 85

CTGAGCTCCCGGGCTCCGGCAGCGCGCTGGCGGGGCGCCGCATTGCACACTCTGGGGGCG
CCGCAGTGTTCGTGGGATGGGGCAGCGGGCTGCAGCTGGCGGCCGGAATCCGCGCGCAGC
CCGGGTGCAAGTTCTCTCCTGTTGCCCTGAGTGCCCACTCCCAGGCCCTCTGTATGAGTG
ACACTTCAGTCTGCC
ATGGAACCTGGCCCTGCTCTGGCCTGGCTCCTGCTCCTGAGCCTGCTGGCGGATTGTCTG
AAAGCTGCTCAGTCCCGAGACTTCACAGTGAAAGACATTATCTACCTCCATCCTTCAACC
ACACCATATCCTGGTGGATTTAAATGTTTCACCTGTGAAAAGGCAGCAGACAATTATGAG
TGCAACCGATGGGCTCCAGACATCTACTGCCCTCGAGAGACCAGATACTGCTACACTCAG
CACACAATGGAAGTCACAGGAAACAGTATCTCAGTCACCAAACGCTGTGTCCCACTGGAA
GAGTGCTTATCCACTGGCTGCAGAGACTCCGAGCATGAAGGCCACAAGGTCTGCACTTCT
TGTTGTGAAGGAAATATCTGTAACTTGCCACTGCCCCGAAATGAAACTGATGCCACATTT
GCCACGACGTCACCTATAAATCAGACAAATGGGCACCCACGCTGTATGTCAGTGATAGTG
TCCTGCTTGTGGTTGTGGTTAGGGCTCATGTTA**TAG**TGGCTCAGTGGCTCCATGTGTTAA
TAGCGATCCATGGGGATCTCGATGGTCCACAGACCTGCATGAGTCATTGGCCTGACAGTA
ATTACACATGTGAGACACAACACTCTTGGAGGTCATCACAGCCAAGCATTGCCACTTACC
ATGAGGAATAAATGTTGCTTCATTGTAGCCATTTTGAGTCTAACCGAGACTCATCAAAGC
CTTCTGTCAGTACAGCCCAAGTTCCATACCATAAACGTTTGTTTTCATTCCAAGAAGTAG
TTCTGCATTTATCGAGATCTGGGGTTCTTAATTTGGAAGAATACATGCATGAGATGCAGT
AGGTCCTGAGACTGTAAGATATTAGGAGTATGTTATAGGGGCATGTATAGATGTGGGCTT
TTCAGGAGAAAAGTAACCATTGGTTTAAATATAATCATGAGTTCATTTGTAGCTTTAGAA
TTTTAAAACATTGACTCCAAACTGAATGGACTATTTCCTTGGAAATTCTGACTGAGTCCC
TGGAAGAGTAGTAATTCCAACAATTCCAGCCATTTGTTCAATTAATTTTCCCAACATTCT
TCTCCCAGTGCTGGGAATCACATTTCCTCTGTTCTGTGCAGAAGACAAAAAGGCAATCAT
AAAAGTTTGTTATATTTGTGGGGGTGCCTGGAGGAGGATTTTCCTCAACTTAATGGAGCC
ACTGTCCATAAAGTGGCTGTTATCCCTTCATATAATTGGTGAGATCAGCCTTCTCCTTGA
CTTGGCACCTAATTATGCTTCATGAGATCCTAGATTCCACCTGAGTCAATTGTGTCCAGA
GCCCCAAACCAGGATGGAGTTGTTTTCCCCAGATATGGGGTTCTATTCAGCCATAGATAA
TCTAGACAGAGGATTTCAGAATGAAAGGAAAAATGTGTGGAGATTAGTCCTAGTTCATTC
TGAGGGCCGACTAAGTGGCTCAGCCAGCTTCTTACTCCATCTGCAGTTCATACTGCCAAA
GAGCTCCCACTTCCAAATCCCCAGTGACTTTATGGAGAAGATTCTGCATTAAATTGTCTT
TCGAATGATGGGGAAGCAAGGCATAATATGCGATGATGAGGAGAAAGTAGACCAGTGAGG
TGATTGCAAGACTAACAAGGAGACTCAATGGGAAGTTTTTCTTTCTTTTAGATATTGCTT
TTGAAGTAGATGGTAAAATTTTTGTCATCCTTCTTGTATTTTTTGTACCCCAAGTTACAA
TTTTTCTTCTTCCTTGTAAATAATTTAAACAGTATTTATTTTTGTAAGGCATAACTAGAA
ACTAAAATATATTCTAAAAAATTCATTATTCTGAACAAAGTGATCAAATTAGAATACATA
TTTTTCAACAGTGGTAGAGCTTTTAATATATGTTTATTGAAAGTTATCTATAATACTTGC
ACCAGTGTTGAAAAAAGTTAACATGTAGGCAAGAGCAATATGTTTGTCTCAAGGATTTTT
CCATGGTTTCCTCAGTGATGGTGTCCTGGAATTATTCAGGTGGTGACCATCACTGGTCTA
AGTTTGTGTGCAGGGTTTTCAGACGTGTTTTTGTGAAACTTGGTAGAACCATGGCTAATA
AAGAGGACAGTGTTGTCAGGGTCCATCTGCCCTCCATAGAAAAATGTCTCTGGCTCATAA
AATGAGACTCCCTCAGGGACTAAATATGAACTGACAGCAGTAACTCTGATACAGAATAAT
CTAAATTGCATCAAATGGCCTTAATTCAGAGTTTGTTAGGCTTATCAGTATGTTGCTTTT
AATTGGGGTGGGAAAGTAGAGGGAGAGAAAGCAAGACATTTATTAAGCACCTCGTATGTG
CCAGGCACTATGCTAAGCACTTTACATAAGTTAGGATTAATCCCTGCAAGAATCCTATAA

FIGURE 85 CONTINUED

AGAATGTTACTAGCATTTACACTTCCCAAATGAAGGTACCAAAGCTCAAACGCAATGTTG
TGAAGCTGTTTCCTTCAGATTTAGGTTATGTGGGATGATGTGGGATTGAAGAGGAAAGAA
AGGTGGGATTATCCCCCTAGGAAGACTTTCAGGCCTGACTTCATAGGAATTCATCCATCT
TATCATGTGGAGTTTATCTCACCCTGCTGTTGCAGGATGCTATTTGCATGTGTCCCCAGG
TGATGTTTTTTCTTTGGGGAGTAGGGGTTTGGCTTCCTCATTCATCCCTCTTGCTAAAAG
AGGAGATAGTTGATGTTGCATCTAAAGATGCTATAAGACAATGAAAGTTTGATGTTGTAC
ATACCTACAAGTACCATTTTTGTGCATGATTACACTCCACTGACATCTTCCAAGTACTAC
ATGTGATTGAATAAGAAACAAGAAAGTGACCACACCAAAGCCTCCCTGGCTGGTGTACAG
GGATCAGGTCCACAGTGGTGCAGATTCAACCACCACCCAGGGAGTGCTTGCAGACTCTGC
ATAGATGTTGCTGCATGCGTCCCATGTGCCTGTCAGAATGGCAGTGTTTAATTCTCTTGA
AAGAAAGTTATTTGCTCACTATCCCCAGCCTCAAGGAGCCAAGGAAGAGTCATTCACATG
GAAGGTCCGGGACTGGTCAGCCACTCTGACTTTTCTACCACATTAAATTCTCCATTACAT
CTCACTATTGGTAATGGCTTAAGTGTAAAGAGCCATGATGTGTATATTAAGCTATGTGCC
ACATATTTATTTTTAGACTCTCCACAGCATTCATGTCAATATGGGATTAATGCCTAAACT
TTGTAAATATTGTACAGTTTGTAAATCAATGAATAAAGGTTTTGAGTGTAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAA

FIGURE 86

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA108725
><subunit 1 of 1, 171 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 19118, pI: 5.99, NX(S/T): 2
MEPGPALAWLLLLSLLADCLKAAQSRDFTVKDIIYLHPSTTPYPGGFKCFTCEKAADNYE
CNRWAPDIYCPRETRYCYTQHTMEVTGNSISVTKRCVPLEECLSTGCRDSEHEGHKVCTS
CCEGNICNLPLPRNETDATFATTSPINQTNGHPRCMSVIVSCLWLWLGLML

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
1-22

Transmembrane domain:

None

N-glycosylation site.

134-138
147-151

N-myristoylation site.

45-51
87-93
106-112
124-130

Ly-6 / u-PAR domain protein

115-128

FIGURE 87

ATGGCCCGCGGGACAACATGGCTGCGCCCGCACTAGGGCTGGTGTGTGGACGTTGCCCTG
AGCTGGGTCTCGTCCTCTTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCGCTGCTGTGTGGAGCGGCAGGGAGCC
AGGAGGCCGGGACCGGTGCGGGCGCGGGGTCCCTTGCGGGTTCTTGCGGCTGCGGCACGC
CCCAGCGGCCTGGCGCCCATGGCAATTCGGCAGCCGCTCACCGATACTCGCGGGAGGCTA
ACGCTCCGGGCCCCGTACCCGGAGAGCGGCAACTCGCGCACTCAAAGATGGTCCCCATCC
CTGCTGGAGTATTTACAATGGGCACAGATGATCCTCAGATAAAGCAGGATGGGGAAGCAC
CTGCGAGGAGAGTTACTATTGATGCCTTTTACATGGATGCCTATGAAGTCAGTAATACTG
AATTTGAGAAGTTTGTGAACTCAACTGGCTATTTGACAGAGGCTGAGAAGTTTGGCGACT
CCTTTGTCTTTGAAGGCATGTTGAGTGAGCAAGTGAAGACCAATATTCAACAGGCAGTTG
CAGCTGCTCCCTGGTGGTTACCTGTGAAAGGCGCTAACTGGAGACACCCAGAAGGGCCTG
ACTCTACTATTCTGCACAGGCCGGATCATCCAGTTCTCCATGTGTCCTGGAATGATGCGG
TTGCCTACTGCACTTGGGCAGGGAAGCGGCTGCCCACGGAAGCTGAGTGGGAATACAGCT
GTCGAGGAGGCCTGCATAATAGACTTTTCCCCTGGGGCAACAAACTGCAGCCCAAAGGCC
AGCATTATGCCAACATTTGGCAGGGCGAGTTTCCGGTGACCAACACTGGTGAGGATGGCT
TCCAAGGAACTGCGCCTGTTGATGCCTTCCCTCCCAATGGTTATGGCTTATACAACATAG
TGGGGAACGCATGGGAATGGACTTCAGACTGGTGGACTGTTCATCATTCTGTTGAAGAAA
CGCTTAACCCAAAAGGTCCCCCTTCTGGGAAAGACCGAGTGAAGAAAGGTGGATCCTACA
TGTGCCATAGGTCCCAAGAGTACTATGATCCCTATTTTCAAGATGTGGCATCTGAGATGT
TGAGAAGACACACAGCCAGCAGGTGGAAGGCCTTCTCATCTCTAGAACCATGCTGCTCAA
TACGTAGGCATCAGCAATATGCAGCTATTGAACGTTTGACATGTGGCAAGTTTGAATTGA
GATGTGCTAGTTTAAGAAAAATAGATTGCCTCAACACCAACATTGCCTGTAGCTACTCCA
TGAGGCAACATGGACCCAGACTCCACTGTGTGGACTGACCTCCCAGAAGGATCCTCCTGT
CCCTGAAGGCCACTCTGCCTTCAGCTACAGGCCCCAGTGCTGATTGTGATACTTAACAAG
GGCTTTCAGATGTCTGAAACAAGAGTATAGCATAAAGTTAAGAATGCGGCTTCTGGAGAG
ACAGACTTGGTTTCAAATTCAGCTCTGTGACCTTGGGTGCACAGCAAAGTCTTCTTCTCC
CCCCGATGAAAGAATGGGAAGGACTCAGGAAGGCTCAACTTGCAAACTCCCCAGTATCAA
GTGGCTGCCTTCAAAATCCAACCCTTCTCTTCCCAGCTCATTTCCAGTATGTATTTTCAA
AGGCCATGTCATTTTTGAAGTGCCTGAGAAGAAAACAGAACTGCCAGCAGACTATGGGAC
AAACGACTAAATGCCCTCCAGACGTTCCAGAGTCCTCTGCCTCTCAGGCTTCAGTTCTTC
CTGAAGGAATCTGGAGCTGGAAAGCAGGAAGCAATTTGCTGTGGAATTTTTTCCATCACA
GACTCCAAGTTCCTCAGCCTTTGGACTCTTGAACTTACACCAGTGTTTTGGCAGGAGCGC
TCGGGCCTTTGGCCACAGACTGAAGGCTGCATTGTCAGCTTTCCTACTTTTGAGGTTTTG
GGACTCAGACTGATCCACCACTGGCTTCCTTGCTCTTCAACTTGAAGACGGCCTATCGTG
AGACTTTACCTCGTGATTATGTGAGTCAATTCTCCTAATAAACTCCCCTTCGTATGTACA
TATACCCTATTACTTCTGTCCCTTTAGAGAACCCTGACTAATACAGTAGAGATTGCCTGG
ACTTATTAATAATAATGACTCTGTTTAGTTAATGTAACAGACAGATAAAGACAAATGAGT
GACACCCATGCAATTAATATAATTTTGGTGGGGAGTGAGAGGAGTTGGTTCTCCACTCAC

FIGURE 87 CONTINUED

AGTGGAAAGTTTTAGCGTATACTGCTGCACATGACATGGGAGTATTTTGCACTTCCACTG
GAAAAAAGTAAGGGGAATAAAAACCCCTGGATTCTACTTGCTGACTTGAGAGTGACTAAA
GCGATTTATCTGAAGGTTCCCCAGGGTGGATTCATAGTGGACTCAGGCCAGATTCTCTGC
TGATGCTTTGAACTTATGTCCAGAGCATCATCTCCACCACAAAAGAGCTTGCCTGCTCTG
TGTCCTGGCCAAAGAGATGCACGTGCTCTATCACTGGGTTGTGGCTCTTGAGTAACTCCT
GGAATTACCCAGCTGGAATTTCTATTCCTTTGGACCACAAATTTCATATCTTCACCTGCT
GCCTATATCATGCTAAAAGATGGAAATGTCTCAACTAAACCATGTAGGTGGACTAGCCTC
ATTAACAAGATAAGCAATGGGCCATTTTCTCACTGGTTATTAACTATGTACATTATCTAT
GAAATAACATATCTGGTCATGGTTACTACTCTATTCTGTAGGGTGGAATAGAAAAAGGTA
GAGGATATATATTTCAGTTGCATTTTTAAAATTGTTTATTTTGTTTTTTAATTGACAAAT
AATATTAGGTTGGTGCAAAAGTAATTGCAGTTTTTGCCATTAAAGGTAGACAAGGCTGGG
CACGGTGGCTCAGCACGCTTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCAGAGGCGGGCAGATCAC
AAGGTCAGGAGACCGAGACCATCCTGGCTAACACGGTGAAACCCCATCTCTACTAAAAAT
ACAAAAAATTAGCCGGGTGTGGTGGTGGGCACCTGTAGTCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGA
GGCAGGAGAATGGCGTGAACCTGGGAGGTGGAGCTTGTAGTGAGCTGCACCACTGCACTC
CAGCCTGGGCAACAGAGCAAGACCCCATATC

FIGURE 88

MAAPALGLVCGRCPELGLVLLLLLLSLLCGAAGSQEAGTGAGAGSLAGSCGCGTPQRPGA
HGNSAAAHRYSREANAPGPVPGERQLAHSKMVPIPAGVFTMGTDDPQIKQDGEAPARRVT
IDAFYMDAYEVSNTEFEKFVNSTGYLTEAEKFGDSFVFEGMLSEQVKTNIQQAVAAAPWW
LPVKGANWRHPEGPDSTILHRPDHPVLHVSWNDAVAYCTWAGKRLPTEAEWEYSCRGGLH
NRLFPWGNKLQPKGQHYANIWQGEFPVTNTGEDGFQGTAPVDAFPPNGYGLYNIVGNAWE
WTSDWWTVHHSVEETLNPKGPPSGKDRVKKGGSYMCHRSQEYYDPYFQDVASEMLRRHTA
SRWKAFSSLEPCCSIRRHQQYAAIERLTCGKFELRCASLRKIDCLNTNIACSYSMRQHGP
RLHCVD

141-145	N-glycosylation site
117-123	cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site
356-360	cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site
118-126	Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site
7-13	N-myristoylation site
30-36	N-myristoylation site
33-39	N-myristoylation site
38-44	N-myristoylation site
40-46	N-myristoylation site
44-50	N-myristoylation site
48-54	N-myristoylation site
59-65	N-myristoylation site
62-68	N-myristoylation site
237-243	N-myristoylation site
254-260	N-myristoylation site
332-338	N-myristoylation site
221-225	Amidation site
40-51	Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site
42-53	Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site

FIGURE 89

TTCCAGTCAGAGTTAAGTTAAAACAGAAAAAAGGAAG**ATG**GCAAGAATATTGTTACTTTTC
CTCCCGGGTCTTGTGGCTGTATGTGCTGTGCATGGAATATTTATGGACCGTCTAGCTTCCA
AGAAGCTCTGTGCAGATGATGAGTGTGTCTATACTATTTCTCTGGCTAGTGCTCAAGAAGA
TTATAATGCCCCGGACTGTAGATTCATTAACGTTAAAAAAGGGCAGCAGATCTATGTGTAC
TCAAAGCTGGTAAAAGAAAATGGAGCTGGAGAATTTTGGGCTGGCAGTGTTTATGGTGATG
GCCAGGACGAGATGGGAGTCGTGGGTTATTTCCCCAGGAACTTGGTCAAGGAACAGCGTGT
GTACCAGGAAGCTACCAAGGAAGTTCCCACCACGGATATTGACTTCTTCTGCGAG**TAA**TAA
ATTAGTTAAAACTGCAAATAGAAAGAAAACACCAAAAATAAAGAAAAGAGCAAAAGTGGCC
AAAAAATGCATGTCTGTAATTTTGGACTGACGT

FIGURE 90

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA143076
><subunit 1 of 1, 128 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 14332, pI: 4.83, NX(S/T): 0
MARILLLFLPGLVAVCAVHGIFMDRLASKKLCADDECVYTISLASAQEDYNAPDCR
FINVKKGQQIYVYSKLVKENGAGEFWAGSVYGDGQDEMGVVGYFPRNLVKEQRV
YQEATKEVPTTDIDFFCE

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
Amino acids 1-14

N-myristoylation site:
Amino acids 84-90

FIGURE 91

CTGTCAGCTGAGGATCCAGCCGAAAGAGGAGCCAGGCACTCAGGCCACCTGAGTCTACTCA
CCTGGACAACTGGAATCTGGCACCAATTCTAAACCACTCAGCTTCTCCGAGCTCACACCCC
GGAGATCACCTGAGGACCCGAGCCATTG**ATG**GACTCGGACGAGACCGGGTTCGAGCACTCA
GGACTGTGGGTTTCTGTGCTGGCTGGTCTGCTGGGAGCCTGCCAGGCACACCCCATCCCTG
ACTCCAGTCCTCTCCTGCAATTCGGGGGCCAAGTCCGGCAGCGGTACCTCTACACAGATGA
TGCCCAGCAGACAGAAGCCCACCTGGAGATCAGGGAGGATGGGACGGTGGGGGGCGCTGCT
GACCAGAGCCCCGAAAGTCTCCTGCAGCTGAAAGCCTTGAAGCCGGGAGTTATTCAAATCT
TGGGAGTCAAGACATCCAGGTTCCTGTGCCAGCGGCCAGATGGGGCCCTGTATGGATCGCT
CCACTTTGACCCTGAGGCCTGCAGCTTCCGGGAGCTGCTTCTTGAGGACGGATACAATGTT
TACCAGTCCGAAGCCCACGGCCTCCCGCTGCACCTGCCAGGGAACAAGTCCCCACACCGGG
ACCCTGCACCCCGAGGACCAGCTCGCTTCCTGCCACTACCAGGCCTGCCCCCCGCACTCCC
GGAGCCACCCGGAATCCTGGCCCCCCAGCCCCCCGATGTGGGCTCCTCGGACCCTCTGAGC
ATGGTGGGACCTTCCCAGGGCCGAAGCCCCAGCTACGCTTCC**TGA**AGCCAGAGGCTGTTTA
CTATGACATCTCCTCTTTATTTATTAGGTTATTTATCTTATTTATTTTTTTATTTTTCTTA
CTTGAGATAATAAAGAGTTCCAGAGGAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG

FIGURE 92

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA144841
><subunit 1 of 1, 208 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 22187, pI: 5.08, NX(S/T): 1
MDSDETGFEHSGLWVSVLAGLLGACQAHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRQRYLYTDDAQQ
TEAHLEIREDGTVGGAADQSPESLLQLKALKPGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGS
LHFDPEACSFRELLLEDGYNVYQSEAHGLPLHLPGNKSPHRDPAPRGPARFLPLPGL
PPALPEPPGILAPQPPDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPSYAS

Important features of the protein:
Signal peptide:
Amino acids 1-27

N-myristoylation sites:
Amino acids 12-18;20-26;23-29;66-72;94-100;107-113;168-174

Prokaryotic membrane lipoprotein lipid attachment site:
Amino acids 15-26

HBGF/FGF family proteins:
Amino acids 57-73;80-131

FIGURE 93

CATCTAAAGCCTCCTCAGCCTTCTGAGTCAGCCTGAAAGGAACAGGCCGAACTGCTGTAT
GGGCTCTACTGCCAGTGTGACCTCACCCTCTCCAGTCACCCCTCCTCAGTTCCAGCT**ATG**
AGTTCCTGCAACTTCACACATGCCACCTTTGTGCTTATTGGTATCCCAGGATTAGAGAAA
GCCCATTTCTGGGTTGGCTTCCCCCTCCTTTCCATGTATGTAGTGGCAATGTTTGGAAAC
TGCATCGTGGTCTTCATCGTAAGGACGGAACGCAGCCTGCACGCTCCGATGTACCTCTTT
CTCTGCATGCTTGCAGCCATTGACCTGGCCTTATCCACATCCACCATGCCTAAGATCCTT
GCCCTTTTCTGGTTTGATTCCCGAGAGATTAGCTTTGAGGCCTGTCTTACCCAGATGTTC
TTTATTCATGCCCTCTCAGCCATTGAATCCACCATCCTGCTGGCCATGGCCTTTGACCGT
TATGTGGCCATCTGCCACCCACTGCGCCATGCTGCAGTGCTCAACAATACAGTAACAGCC
CAGATTGGCATCGTGGCTGTGGTCCGCGGATCCCTCTTTTTTTTCCCACTGCCTCTGCTG
ATCAAGCGGCTGGCCTTCTGCCACTCCAATGTCCTCTCGCACTCCTATTGTGTCCACCAG
GATGTAATGAAGTTGGCCTATGCAGACACTTTGCCCAATGTGGTATATGGTCTTACTGCC
ATTCTGCTGGTCATGGGCGTGGACGTAATGTTCATCTCCTTGTCCTATTTTCTGATAATA
CGAACGGTTCTGCAACTGCCTTCCAAGTCAGAGCGGGCCAAGGCCTTTGGAACCTGTGTG
TCACACATTGGTGTGGTACTCGCCTTCTATGTGCCACTTATTGGCCTCTCAGTTGTACAC
CGCTTTGGAAACAGCCTTCATCCCATTGTGCGTGTTGTCATGGGTGACATCTACCTGCTG
CTGCCTCCTGTCATCAATCCCATCATCTATGGTGCCAAAACCAAACAGATCAGAACACGG
GTGCTGGCTATGTTCAAGATCAGCTGTGACAAGGACTTGCAGGCTGTGGGAGGCAAG**TGA**
CCCTTAACACTACACTTCTCCTTATCTTTATTGGCTTGATAAACATAATTATTTCTAACA
CTAGCTTATTTCCAGTTGCCCATAAGCACATCAGTACTTTTCTCTGGCTGGAATAGTAAA
CTAAAGTATGGTACATCTACCTAAAGGACTATTATGTGGAATAATACATACTAATGAAGT
ATTACATGATTTAAAGACTACAATAAAACCAAACATGCTTATAACATTAAGAAAAACAAT
AAAGATACATGATTGAAACCAAGTTGAAAAATAGCATATGCCTTGGAGGAAATGTGCTCA
AATTACTAATGATTTAGTGTTGTCCCTACTTTCTCTCTCTTTTTTCTTTCTTTTTTTTTT
ATTATGGTTAGCTGTCACATACAACTTTTTTTTTTTTTGAGATGGGGTCTCCAGCCTGGG
CAACAGAGCAAGACCCTGTCTCAAAGCATAAAATGGAATAACATATCAAATGAAACAGGG
AAAATGAAGCTGACAATTTATGGGAGCCA

FIGURE 94

><Mon Mar 19 16:52:31 PST 2001 DNA220432 [min]
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA220432
><subunit 1 of 1, 320 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 35493, pI: 9.26, NX(S/T): 2
MSSCNFTHATFVLIGIPGLEKAHFWVGFPLLSMYVVAMFGNCIVVFIVRTERSLHAPMYL
FLCMLAAIDLALSTSTMPKILALFWFDSREISFEACLTQMFFIHALSAIESTILLAMAFD
RYVAICHPLRHAAVLNNTVTAQIGIVAVVRGSLFFFPLPLLIKRLAFCHSNVLSHSYCVH
QDVMKLAYADTLPNVVYGLTAILLVMGVDVMFISLSYFLIIRTVLQLPSKSERAKAFGTC
VSHIGVVLAFYVPLIGLSVVHRFGNSLHPIVRVVMGDIYLLLPPVINPIIYGAKTKQIRT
RVLAMFKISCDKDLQAVGGK

FIGURE 95

GGGAGGGCTCTGTGCCAGCCCCG**ATG**AGGACGCTGCTGACCATCTTGACTGTGGGATCCC
TGGCTGCTCACGCCCCTGAGGACCCCTCGGATCTGCTCCAGCACGTGAAATTCCAGTCCA
GCAACTTTGAAAACATCCTGACGTGGGACAGCGGGCCAGAGGGCACCCCAGACACGGTCT
ACAGCATCGAGTATAAGACGTACGGAGAGAGGGACTGGGTGGCAAAGAAGGGCTGTCAGC
GGATCACCCGGAAGTCCTGCAACCTGACGGTGGAGACGGGCAACCTCACGGAGCTCTACT
ATGCCAGGGTCACCGCTGTCAGTGCGGGAGGCCGGTCAGCCACCAAGATGACTGACAGGT
TCAGCTCTCTGCAGCACACTACCCTCAAGCCACCTGATGTGACCTGTATCTCCAAAGTGA
GATCGATTCAGATGATTGTTCATCCTACCCCCACGCCAATCCGTGCAGGCGATGGCCACC
GGCTAACCCTGGAAGACATCTTCCATGACCTGTTCTACCACTTAGAGCTCCAGGTCAACC
GCACCTACCAAATGCACCTTGGAGGGAAGCAGAGAGAATATGAGTTCTTCGGCCTGACCC
CTGACACAGAGTTCCTTGGCACCATCATGATTTGCGTTCCCACCTGGGCCAAGGAGAGTG
CCCCCTACATGTGCCGAGTGAAGACACTGCCAGACCGGACATGGACCTACTCCTTCTCCG
GAGCCTTCCTGTTCTCCATGGGCTTCCTCGTCGCAGTACTCTGCTACCTGAGCTACAGAT
ATGTCACCAAGCCGCCTGCACCTCCCAACTCCCTGAACGTCCAGCGAGTCCTGACTTTCC
AGCCGCTGCGCTTCATCCAGGAGCACGTCCTGATCCCTGTCTTTGACCTCAGCGGCCCCA
GCAGTCTGGCCCAGCCTGTCCAGTACTCCCAGATCAGGGTGTCTGGACCCAGGGAGCCCG
CAGGAGCTCCACAGCGGCATAGCCTGTCCGAGATCACCTACTTAGGGCAGCCAGACATCT
CCATCCTCCAGCCCTCCAACGTGCCACCTCCCCAGATCCTCTCCCCACTGTCCTATGCCC
CAAACGCTGCCCCTGAGGTCGGGCCCCCATCCTATGCACCTCAGGTGACCCCCGAAGCTC
AATTCCCATTCTACGCCCCACAGGCCATCTCTAAGGTCCAGCCTTCCTCCTATGCCCCTC
AAGCCACTCCGGACAGCTGGCCTCCCTCCTATGGGGTATGCATGGAAGGTTCTGGCAAAG
ACTCCCCCCACTGGGACACTTTCTAGTCCTAAACACCTTAGGCCTAAAGGTCAGCTTCAGA
AAGAGCCACCAGCTGGAAGCTGCATGTTAGGTGGCCTTTCTCTGCAGGAGGTGACCTCCT
TGGCTATGGAGGAATCCCAAGAAGCAAAATCATTGCACCAGCCCCTGGGGATTTGCACAG
ACAGAACATCTGACCCAAATGTGCTACACAGTGGGGAGGAAGGGACACCACAGTACCTAA
AGGGCCAGCTCCCCCTCCTCTCCTCAGTCCAGATCGAGGGCCACCCCATGTCCCTCCCTT
TGCAACCTCCTTCCGGTCCATGTTCCCCCTCGGACCAAGGTCCAAGTCCCTGGGGCCTGC
TGGAGTCCCTTGTGTGTCCCAAGGATGAAGCCAAGAGCCCAGCCCCTGAGACCTCAGACC
TGGAGCAGCCCACAGAACTGGATTCTCTTTTCAGAGGCCTGGCCCTGACTGTGCAGTGGG
AGTCC**TGA**GGGGAATGGGAAAGGCTTGGTGCTTCCTCCCTGTCCCTACCCAGTGTCACAT
CCTTGGCTGTCAATCCCATGCCTGCCCATGCCACACACTCTGCGATCTGGCCTCAGACGG
GTGCCCTTGAGAGAAGCAGAGGGAGTGGCATGCAGGGCCCCTGCCATGGGTGCGCTCCTC
ACCGGAACAAAGCAGCATGATAAGGACTGCAGCGGGGGAGCTCTGGGGAGCAGCTTGTGT
AGACAAGCGCGTGCTCGCTGAGCCCTGCAAGGCAGAAATGACAGTGCAAGGAGGAAATGC
AGGGAAACTCCCGAGGTCCAGAGCCCCACCTCCTAACACCATGGATTCAAAGTGCTCAGG
GAATTTGCCTCTCCTTGCCCCATTCCTGGCCAGTTTCACAATCTAGCTCGACAGAGCATG
AGGCCCCTGCCTCTTCTGTCATTGTTCAAAGGTGGGAAGAGAGCCTGGAAAAGAACCAGG
CCTGGAAAAGAACCAGAAGGAGGCTGGGCAGAACCAGAACAACCTGCACTTCTGCCAAGG
CCAGGGCCAGCAGGACGGCAGGACTCTAGGGAGGGGTGTGGCCTGCAGCTCATTCCCAGC
CAGGGCAACTGCCTGACGTTGCACGATTTCAGCTTCATTCCTCTGATAGAACAAAGCGAA
ATGCAGGTCCACCAGGGAGGGAGACACACAAGCCTTTTCTGCAGGCAGGAGTTTCAGACC
CTATCCTGAGAATGGGGTTTGAAAGGAAGGTGAGGGCTGTGGCCCCTGGACGGGTACAAT
AACACACTGTACTGATGTCACAACTTTGCAAGCTCTGCCTTGGGTTCAGCCCATCTGGGC
TCAAATTCCAGCCTCACCACTCACAAGCTGTGTGACTTCAAACAAATGAAATCAGTGCCC
AGAACCTCGGTTTCCTCATCTGTAATGTGGGGATCATAACACCTACCTCATGGAGTTGTG
GTGAAGATGAAATGAAGTCATGTCTTTAAAGTGCTTAATAGTGCCTGGTACATGGGCAGT
GCCCAATAAACGGTAGCTATTTAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 96

>><Fri Jun 9 10:59:57 2000 DNA165608 [min]
>></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA165608
>><subunit 1 of 1, 574 aa, 1 stop
>><MW: 62977, pI: 6.02, NX(S/T): 3
MRTLLTILTVGSLAAHAPEDPSDLLQHVKFQSSNFENILTWDSGPEGTPDTVYSIEYKTY
GERDWVAKKGCQRITRKSCNLTVETGNLTELYYARVTAVSAGGRSATKMTDRFSSLQHTT
LKPPDVTCISKVRSIQMIVHPTPTPIRAGDGHRLTLEDIFHDLFYHLELQVNRTYQMHLG
GKQREYEFFGLTPDTEFLGTIMICVPTWAKESAPYMCRVKTLPDRTWTYSFSGAFLFSMG
FLVAVLCYLSYRYVTKPPAPPNSLNVQRVLTFQPLRFIQEHVLIPVFDLSGPSSLAQPVQ
YSQIRVSGPREPAGAPQRHSLSEITYLGQPDISILQPSNVPPPQILSPLSYAPNAAPEVG
PPSYAPQVTPEAQFPFYAPQAISKVQPSSYAPQATPDSWPPSYGVCMEGSGKDSPTGTLS
SPKHLRPKGQLQKEPPAGSCMLGGLSLQEVTSLAMEESQEAKSLHQPLGICTDRTSDPNV
LHSGEEGTPQYLKGQLPLLSSVQIEGHPMSLPLQPPSGPCSPSDQGPSPWGLLESLVCPK
DEAKSPAPETSDLEQPTELDSLFRGLALTVQWES

FIGURE 97

GCCAACACTGGCCAAAGAGCTGCGAGCTTGAGCGGCGCGAGGAGATGCTAGAGGGCGCAG
CGCCGCCAGCACC**ATG**CGCCCCCCGCCCGCGCTGGCCCTGGCCGGGCTCTGCCTGCTGGC
GCTGCCCGCCGCCGCCGCCTCCTACTTCGGCCTGACCGGGCGGGAAGTCCTGACGCCCTT
CCCAGGATTGGGCACTGCGGCAGCCCCGGCACAGGGCGGGGCCCACCTGAAGCAGTGTGA
CCTGCTGAAGCTGTCCCGGCGGCAGAAGCAGCTCTGCCGGAGGGAGCCCGGCCTGGCTGA
GACCCTGAGGGATGCTGCGCACCTCGGCCTGCTTGAGTGCCAGTTTCAGTTCCGGCATGA
GCGCTGGAACTGTAGCCTGGAGGGCAGGATGGGCCTGCTCAAGAGAGGCTTCAAAGAGAC
AGCTTTCCTGTACGCGGTGTCCTCTGCCGCCCTCACCCACACCCTGGCCCGGGCCTGCAG
CGCTGGGCGCATGGAGCGCTGCACCTGTGATGACTCTCCGGGGCTGGAGAGCCGGCAGGC
CTGGCAGTGGGGCGTGTGCGGTGACAACCTCAAGTACAGCACCAAGTTTCTGAGCAACTT
CCTGGGGTCCAAGAGAGGAAACAAGGACCTGCGGGCACGGGCAGACGCCCACAATACCCA
CGTGGGCATCAAGGCTGTGAAGAGTGGCCTCAGGACCACGTGTAAGTGCCATGGCGTATC
AGGCTCCTGTGCCGTGCGCACCTGCTGGAAGCAGCTCTCCCCGTTCCGTGAGACGGGCCA
GGTGCTGAAACTGCGCTATGACTCGGCTGTCAAGGTGTCCAGTGCCACCAATGAGGCCTT
GGGCCGCCTAGAGCTGTGGGCCCCTGCCAGGCAGGGCAGCCTCACCAAAGGCCTGGCCCC
AAGGTCTGGGGACCTGGTGTACATGGAGGACTCACCCAGCTTCTGCCGGCCCAGCAAGTA
CTCACCTGGCACAGCAGGTAGGGTGTGCTCCCGGGAGGCCAGCTGCAGCAGCCTGTGCTG
CGGGCGGGGCTATGACACCCAGAGCCGCCTGGTGGCCTTCTCCTGCCACTGCCAGGTGCA
GTGGTGCTGCTACGTGGAGTGCCAGCAATGTGTGCAGGAGGAGCTTGTGTACACCTGCAA
GCAC**TAG**GCCTACTGCCCAGCAAGCCAGTCTGGCACTGCCAGGACCTCCTGTGGCACCCT
TCAAGCTGCCCAGCCGGCCCTCTGGGCAGACTGTCATCACATGCATGCATAAACCGGCAT
GTGTGCCAATGCACACGAGTGTGCCACTCACCACCATTCCTTGGCCAGCCTTTTGCCTCC
CTCGATACTCAACAAAGAGAAGCAAAGCCTCCTCCCTTAACCCAAGCATCCCCAACCTTG
TTGAGGACTTGGAGAGAA

FIGURE 98

MRPPPALALAGLCLLALPAAAASYFGLTGREVLTPFPGLGTAAAPAQGGAHLKQCDLLKL
SRRQKQLCRREPGLAETLRDAAHLGLLECQFQFRHERWNCSLEGRMGLLKRGFKETAFLY
AVSSAALTHTLARACSAGRMERCTCDDSPGLESRQAWQWGVCGDNLKYSTKFLSNFLGSK
RGNKDLRARADAHNTHVGIKAVKSGLRTTCKCHGVSGSCAVRTCWKQLSPFRETGQVLKL
RYDSAVKVSSATNEALGRLELWAPARQGSLTKGLAPRSGDLVYMEDSPSFCRPSKYSPGT
AGRVCSREASCSSLCCGRGYDTQSRLVAFSCHCQVQWCCYVECQQCVQEELVYTCKH

Signal peptide:
1-22
Transmembrane domain:
None

N-glycosylation site.

99-103

Tyrosine kinase phosphorylation site.
277-283

N-myristoylation site.
38-43
73-78
85-90
178-183
205-210
214-219

Wnt-1 family proteins.
64-102
104-146
171-213
157-181
187-239
310-355

wnt family of developmental signaling proteins
54-356

FIGURE 99

TCGCCCTTCGAGCAAATGGGTCTGGCC**ATG**GAGCACGGAGGGTCCTACGCTCGGGCGGGG
GGCAGCTCTCGGGGCTGCTGGTATTACCTGCGCTACTTCTTCCTCTTCGTCTCCCTCATC
CAATTCCTCATCATCCTGGGGCTCGTGCTCTTCATGGTCTATGGCAACGTGCACGTGAGC
ACAGAGTCCAACCTGCAGGCCACCGAGCGCCGAGCCGAGGGCCTATACAGTCAGCTCCTA
GGGCTCACGGCCTCCCAGTCCAACTTGACCAAGGAGCTCAACTTCACCACCCGCGCCAAG
GATGCCATCATGCAGATGTGGCTGAATGCTCGCCGCGACCTGGACCGCATCAATGCCAGC
TTCCGCCAGTGCCAGGGTGACCGGGTCATCTACACGAACAATCAGAGGTACATGGCTGCC
ATCATCTTGAGTGAGAAGCAATGCAGAGATCAATTCAAGGACATGAACAAGAGCTGCGAT
GCCTTGCTCTTCATGCTGAATCAGAAGGTGAAGACGCTGGAGGTGGAGATAGCCAAGGAG
AAGACCATTTGCACTAAGGATAAGGAAAGCGTGCTGCTGAACAAACGCGTGGCGGAGGAA
CAGCTGGTTGAATGCGTGAAAACCCGGGAGCTGCAGCACCAAGAGCGCCAGCTGGCCAAG
GAGCAACTGCAAAAGGTGCAAGCCCTCTGCCTGCCCCTGGACAAGGACAAGTTTGAGATG
GACCTTCGTAACCTGTGGAGGGACTCCATTATCCCACGCAGCCTGGACAACCTGGGTTAC
AACCTCTACCATCCCCTGGGCTCGGAATTGGCCTCCATCCGCAGAGCCTGCGACCACATG
CCCAGCCTCATGAGCTCCAAGGTGGAGGAGCTGGCCCGGAGCCTCCGGGCGGATATCGAA
CGCGTGGCCCGCGAGAACTCAGACCTCCAACGCCAGAAGCTGGAAGCCCAGCAGGGCCTG
CGGGCCAGTCAGGAGGCGAAACAGAAGGTGGAGAAGGAGGCTCAGGCCCGGGAGGCCAAG
CTCCAAGCTGAATGCTCCCGGCAGACCCAGCTAGCGCTGGAGGAGAAGGCGGTGCTGCGG
AAGGAACGAGACAACCTGGCCAAGGAGCTGGAAGAGAAGAAGAGGGAGGCGGAGCAGCTC
AGGATGGAGCTGGCCATCAGAAACTCAGCCCTGGACACCTGCATCAAGACCAAGTCGCAG
CCGATGATGCCAGTGTCAAGGCCCATGGGCCCTGTCCCCAACCCCCAGCCCATCGACCCA
GCTAGCCTGGAGGAGTTCAAGAGGAAGATCCTGGAGTCCCAGAGGCCCCCTGCAGGCATC
CCTGTAGCCCCATCCAGTGGC**TGA**GAAGGGCG

FIGURE 100

><Mon Nov 12 14:54:32 PST 2001 DNA269238 [min]
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA269238
><subunit 1 of 1, 442 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 50594, pI: 9.17, NX(S/T): 4
MGLAMEHGGSYARAGGSSRGCWYYLRYFFLFVSLIQFLIILGLVLFMVYGNVHVSTESNL
QATERRAEGLYSQLLGLTASQSNLTKELNFTTRAKDAIMQMWLNARRDLDRINASFRQCQ
GDRVIYTNNQRYMAAIILSEKQCRDQFKDMNKSCDALLFMLNQKVKTLEVEIAKEKTICT
KDKESVLLNKRVAEEQLVECVKTRELQHQERQLAKEQLQKVQALCLPLDKDKFEMDLRNL
WRDSIIPRSLDNLGYNLYHPLGSELASIRRACDHMPSLMSSKVEELARSLRADIERVARE
NSDLQRQKLEAQQGLRASQEAKQKVEKEAQAREAKLQAECSRQTQLALEEKAVLRKERDN
LAKELEEKKREAEQLRMELAIRNSALDTCIKTKSQPMMPVSRPMGPVPNPQPIDPASLEE
FKRKILESQRPPAGIPVAPSSG

FIGURE 101

AGAAACCGTTGATGGGACTGAGAAACCAGAGTTAAAACCTCTTTGGAGCTTCTGAGGACT
CAGCTGGAACCAACGGGCACAGTTGGCAACACCATC**ATG**ACATCACAACCTGTTCCCAAT
GAGACCATCATAGTGCTCCCATCAAATGTCATCAACTTCTCCCAAGCAGAGAAACCCGAA
CCCACCAACCAGGGGCAGGATAGCCTGAAGAAACATCTACACGCAGAAATCAAAGTTATT
GGGACTATCCAGATCTTGTGTGGCATGATGGTATTGAGCTTGGGGATCATTTTGGCATCT
GCTTCCTTCTCTCCAAATTTTACCCAAGTGACTTCTACACTGTTGAACTCTGCTTACCCA
TTCATAGGACCCTTTTTTTTTATCATCTCTGGCTCTCTATCAATCGCCACAGAGAAAAGG
TTGACCAAGCTTTTGGTGCATAGCAGCCTGGTTGGAAGCATTCTGAGTGCTCTGTCTGCC
CTGGTGGGTTTCATTATCCTGTCTGTCAAACAGGCCACCTTAAATCCTGCCTCACTGCAG
TGTGAGTTGGACAAAAATAATATACCAACAAGAAGTTATGTTTCTTACTTTTATCATGAT
TCACTTTATACCACGGACTGCTATACAGCCAAAGCCAGTCTGGCTGGATCTCTCTCTCTG
ATGCTGATTTGCACTCTGCTGGAATTCTGCCTAGCTGTGCTCACTGCTGTGCTGCGGTGG
AAACAGGCTTACTCTGACTTCCCTGGGGTGAGTGTGCTGGCCGGCTTCACT**TAA**CCTTGC
CTAGTGTATCTTATCCCTGCACTGTGTTGAGTATGTCACCAAGAGTGGTAGAAGGAACAA
CCAGCCAATCACGAGATCACATGGGAGGGCATTTGCATTGTGATGGAAGACAGAGAAGAA
AAGCAGATGGCAATTGAGTAGCTGATAAGCTGAAAATTCACTGGATATGAAAATAGTTAA
TCATGAGAAATCAACTGATTCAATCTTCCTATTTTGTCAGCGAAGGGAATGAGACTCTGG
GAAGTTAAATGACTGGCCTGGCATTATGCTATGAGTTTGTGCCTTTGCTGAGGACACTAG
AACCTGGCTTGCCTCCCTTATAAGCAGAAACAATTTCTGCCACAACCACTAGTCTCTTTA
ATAGTATTGACTTGGTAAAGGGCATTTACACACGTAACTGGATCCAGTGAATGTCTTATG
CTCTGCATTTGCCCCTGGTGATCTTAAAATTCGTTTGCCTTTTTAAAGCTATATTAAAAA
TGTATTGTTGAATCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 102

```
leu> getseq ssp.DNA228002
><DNA228002 [min]
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA228002
><subunit 1 of 1, 225 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 24317, pI: 8.07, NX(S/T): 3
MTSQPVPNETIIVLPSNVINFSQAEKPEPTNQGQDSLKKHLHAEIKVIGTIQILCGMMVL
SLGIILASASFSPNFTQVTSTLLNSAYPFIGPFFFIISGSLSIATEKRLTKLLVHSSLVG
SILSALSALVGFIILSVKQATLNPASLQCELDKNNIPTRSYVSYFYHDSLYTTDCYTAKA
SLAGSLSLMLICTLLEFCLAVLTAVLRWKQAYSDFPGVSVLAGFT
```

FIGURE 103

GAGAGGGTCCTTCAGGGTCTGCTT**ATG**CCCTTGTTCAAGAACACCAGTGTCAGCTCTCTG
TACTCTGGTTGCAGACTGACCTTGCTCAGGCCTGAGAAGGATGGGGCAGCCACCAGAGTG
GATGCTGTCTGCACCCATCGTCCTGACCCCAAAAGCCCTGGACTGGACAGAGAGCGGCTG
TACTGGAAGCTGAGCCAGCTGACCCACGGCATCACTGAGCTGGGCCCCTACACCCTGGAC
AGGCACAGTCTCTATGTCAATGGTTTCACCCATCAGAGCTCTATGACGACCACCAGAACT
CCTGATACCTCCACAATGCACCTGGCAACCTCGAGAACTCCAGCCTCCCTGTCTGGACCT
ACGACCGCCAGCCCTCTCCTGGTGCTATTCACAATTAACTTCACCATCACTAACCTGCGG
TATGAGGAGAACATGCATCACCCTGGCTCTAGAAAGTTTAACACCACGGAGAGAGTCCTT
CAGGGTCTGCTCAGGCCTGTGTTCAAGAACACCAGTGTTGGCCCTCTGTACTCTGGCTGC
AGACTGACCTTGCTCAGGCCCAAGAAGGATGGGGCAGCCACCAAAGTGGATGCCATCTGC
ACCTACCGCCCTGATCCCAAAAGCCCTGGACTGGACAGAGAGCAGCTATACTGGGAGCTG
AGCCAGCTAACCCACAGCATCACTGAGCTGGGCCCCTACACCCTGGACAGGGACAGTCTC
TATGTCAATGGTTTCACACAGCGGAGCTCTGTGCCCACCACTAGCATTCCTGGGACCCCC
ACAGTGGACCTGGGAACATCTGGGACTCCAGTTTCTAAACCTGGTCCCTCGGCTGCCAGC
CCTCTCCTGGTGCTATTCACTCTCAACTTCACCATCACCAACCTGCGGTATGAGGAGAAC
ATGCAGCACCCTGGCTCCAGGAAGTTCAACACCACGGAGAGGGTCCTTCAGGGCCTGCTC
AGGTCCCTGTTCAAGAGCACCAGTGTTGGCCCTCTGTACTCTGGCTGCAGACTGACTTTG
CTCAGGCCTGAAAAGGATGGGACAGCCACTGGAGTGGATGCCATCTGCACCCACCACCCT
GACCCCAAAAGCCCTAGGCTGGACAGAGAGCAGCTGTATTGGGAGCTGAGCCAGCTGACC
CACAATATCACTGAGCTGGGCCACTATGCCCTGGACAACGACAGCCTCTTTGTCAATGGT
TTCACTCATCGGAGCTCTGTGTCCACCACCAGCACTCCTGGGACCCCCACAGTGTATCTG
GGAGCATCTAAGACTCCAGCCTCGATATTTGGCCCTTCAGCTGCCAGCCATCTCCTGATA
CTATTCACCCTCAACTTCACCATCACTAACCTGCGGTATGAGGAGAACATGTGGCCTGGC
TCCAGGAAGTTCAACACTACAGAGAGGGTCCTTCAGGGCCTGCTAAGGCCCTTGTTCAAG
AACACCAGTGTTGGCCCTCTGTACTCTGGCTCCAGGCTGACCTTGCTCAGGCCAGAGAAA
GATGGGGAAGCCACCGGAGTGGATGCCATCTGCACCCACCGCCCTGACCCCACAGGCCCT
GGGCTGGACAGAGAGCAGCTGTATTTGGAGCTGAGCCAGCTGACCCACAGCATCACTGAG
CTGGGCCCCTACACACTGGACAGGGACAGTCTCTATGTCAATGGTTTCACCCATCGGAGC
TCTGTACCCACCACCAGCACCGGGGTGGTCAGCGAGGAGCCATTCACACTGAACTTCACC
ATCAACAACCTGCGCTACATGGCGGACATGGGCCAACCCGGCTCCCTCAAGTTCAACATC
ACAGACAACGTCATGAAGCACCTGCTCAGTCCTTTGTTCCAGAGGAGCAGCCTGGGTGCA
CGGTACACAGGCTGCAGGGTCATCGCACTAAGGTCTGTGAAGAACGGTGCTGAGACACGG
GTGGACCTCCTCTGCACCTACCTGCAGCCCCTCAGCGGCCCAGGTCTGCCTATCAAGCAG
GTGTTCCATGAGCTGAGCCAGCAGACCCATGGCATCACCCGGCTGGGCCCCTACTCTCTG
GACAAAGACAGCCTCTACCTTAACGGTTACAATGAACCTGGTCTAGATGAGCCTCCTACA
ACTCCCAAGCCAGCCACCACATTCCTGCCTCCTCTGTCAGAAGCCACAACAGCCATGGGG
TACCACCTGAAGACCCTCACACTCAACTTCACCATCTCCAATCTCCAGTATTCACCAGAT
ATGGGCAAGGGCTCAGCTACATTCAACTCCACCGAGGGGGTCCTTCAGCACCTGCTCAGA
CCCTTGTTCCAGAAGAGCAGCATGGGCCCCTTCTACTTGGGTTGCCAACTGATCTCCCTC
AGGCCTGAGAAGGATGGGGCAGCCACTGGTGTGGACACCACCTGCACCTACCACCCTGAC
CCTGTGGGCCCCGGGCTGGACATACAGCAGCTTTACTGGGAGCTGAGTCAGCTGACCCAT
GGTGTCACCCAACTGGGCTTCTATGTCCTGGACAGGGATAGCCTCTTCATCAATGGCTAT
GCACCCCAGAATTTATCAATCCGGGGCGAGTACCAGATAAATTTCCACATTGTCAACTGG
AACCTCAGTAATCCAGACCCCACATCCTCAGAGTACATCACCCTGCTGAGGGACATCCAG
GACAAGGTCACCACACTCTACAAAGGCAGTCAACTACATGACACATTCCGCTTCTGCCTG
GTCACCAACTTGACGATGGACTCCGTGTTGGTCACTGTCAAGGCATTGTTCTCCTCCAAT
TTGGACCCCAGCCTGGTGGAGCAAGTCTTTCTAGATAAGACCCTGAATGCCTCATTCCAT
TGGCTGGGCTCCACCTACCAGTTGGTGGACATCCATGTGACAGAAATGGAGTCATCAGTT
TATCAACCAACAAGCAGCTCCAGCACCCAGCACTTCTACCCGAATTTCACCATCACCAAC
CTACCATATTCCCAGGACAAAGCCCAGCCAGGCACCACCAATTACCAGAGGAACAAAAGG
AATATTGAGGATGCGCTCAACCAACTCTTCCGAAACAGCAGCATCAAGAGTTATTTTTCT
GACTGTCAAGTTTCAACATTCAGGTCTGTCCCCAACAGGCACCACACCGGGGTGGACTCC
CTGTGTAACTTCTCGCCACTGGCTCGGAGAGTAGACAGAGTTGCCATCTATGAGGAATTT
CTGCGGATGACCCGGAATGGTACCCAGCTGCAGAACTTCACCCTGGACAGGAGCAGTGTC
CTTGTGGATGGGTATTCTCCCAACAGAAATGAGCCCTTAACTGGGAATTCTGACCTTCCC
TTCTGGGCTGTCATCTTCATCGGCTTGGCAGGACTCCTGGGACTCATCACATGCCTGATC
TGCGGTGTCCTGGTGACCACCCGCCGGCGGAAGAAGGAAGGAGAATACAACGTCCAGCAA
CAGTGCCCAGGCTACTACCAGTCACACCTAGACCTGGAGGATCTGCAA**TGA**CTGGAACTT
GCCGGTGCCTGGGGTGCCTTTCCCCCAGCCAGGGTCCAAAGAAGCTTGGCTGGGGCAGAA
ATAAACCATATTGGTCG

FIGURE 104

><Fri Aug 17 16:59:52 PDT 2001 DNA228199 [min]
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA228199
><subunit 1 of 1, 1148 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 127958, pI: 8.04, NX(S/T): 24
MPLFKNTSVSSLYSGCRLTLLRPEKDGAATRVDAVCTHRPDPKSPGLDRERLYWKLSQLT
HGITELGPYTLDRHSLYVNGFTHQSSMTTTRTPDTSTMHLATSRTPASLSGPTTASPLLV
LFTINFTITNLRYEENMHHPGSRKFNTTERVLQGLLRPVFKNTSVGPLYSGCRLTLLRPK
KDGAATKVDAICTYRPDPKSPGLDREQLYWELSQLTHSITELGPYTLDRDSLYVNGFTQR
SSVPTTSIPGTPTVDLGTSGTPVSKPGPSAASPLLVLFTLNFTITNLRYEENMQHPGSRK
FNTTERVLQGLLRSLFKSTSVGPLYSGCRLTLLRPEKDGTATGVDAICTHHPDPKSPRLD
REQLYWELSQLTHNITELGHYALDNDSLFVNGFTHRSSVSTTSTPGTPTVYLGASKTPAS
IFGPSAASHLLILFTLNFTITNLRYEENMWPGSRKFNTTERVLQGLLRPLFKNTSVGPLY
SGSRLTLLRPEKDGEATGVDAICTHRPDPTGPGLDREQLYLELSQLTHSITELGPYTLDR
DSLYVNGFTHRSSVPTTSTGVVSEEPFTLNFTINNLRYMADMGQPGSLKFNITDNVMKHL
LSPLFQRSSLGARYTGCRVIALRSVKNGAETRVDLLCTYLQPLSGPGLPIKQVFHELSQQ
THGITRLGPYSLDKDSLYLNGYNEPGLDEPPTTPKPATTFLPPLSEATTAMGYHLKTLTL
NFTISNLQYSPDMGKGSATFNSTEGVLQHLLRPLFQKSSMGPFYLGCQLISLRPEKDGAA
TGVDTTCTYHPDPVGPGLDIQQLYWELSQLTHGVTQLGFYVLDRDSLFINGYAPQNLSIR
GEYQINFHIVNWNLSNPDPTSSEYITLLRDIQDKVTTLYKGSQLHDTFRFCLVTNLTMDS
VLVTVKALFSSNLDPSLVEQVFLDKTLNASFHWLGSTYQLVDIHVTEMESSVYQPTSSSS
TQHFYPNFTITNLPYSQDKAQPGTTNYQRNKRNIEDALNQLFRNSSIKSYFSDCQVSTFR
SVPNRHHTGVDSLCNFSPLARRVDRVAIYEEFLRMTRNGTQLQNFTLDRSSVLVDGYSPN
RNEPLTGNSDLPFWAVIFIGLAGLLGLITCLICGVLVTTRRRKKEGEYNVQQQCPGYYQS
HLDLEDLQ

FIGURE 105

GTTGGCATTCGGTGGTCCTGGCAGTTAGCTGAGCACGCCCTCTGAGCCGCTCGGTGGACA
CCAGGCACTCTAGTAGGCCTGGCCTACCCAGAAACAGCAGGAGAGAGAAGAAACAGGCCA
GCTGTGAGAAGCCAAGGACACCGAGTCAGTC**ATG**GCACCTAAGGCGGCAAAGGGGGCCAA
GCCAGAGCCAGCACCAGCTCCACCTCCACCCGGGGCCAAACCCGAGGAAGACAAGAAGGA
CGGTAAGGAGCCATCGGACAAACCTCAAAAGGCGGTGCAGGACCATAAGGAGCCATCGGA
CAAACCTCAAAAGGCGGTGCAGCCCAAGCACGAAGTGGGCACGAGGAGGGGGTGTCGCCG
CTACCGGTGGGAATTAAAAGACAGCAATAAAGAGTTCTGGCTCTTGGGGCACGCTGAGAT
CAAGATTCGGAGTTTGGGCTGCCTAATAGCTGCAATGATACTGTTGTCCTCACTCACCGT
GCACCCCATCTTGAGGCTTATCATCACCATGGAGATATCCTTCTTCAGCTTCTTCATCTT
ACTGTACAGCTTTGCCATTCATAGATACATACCCTTCATCCTGTGGCCCATTTCTGACCT
CTTCAACGACCTGATTGCTTGTGCGTTCCTTGTGGGAGCCGTGGTCTTTGCTGTGAGAAG
TCGGCGATCCATGAATCTCCACTACTTACTTGCTGTGATCCTTATTGGTGCGGCTGGAGT
TTTTGCTTTTATCGATGTGTGTCTTCAAAGAAACCACTTCAGAGGCAAGAAGGCCAAAAA
GCATATGCTGGTTCCTCCTCCAGGAAAGGAAAAAGGACCCCAGCAGGGCAAGGGACCAGA
ACCCGCCAAGCCACCAGAACCTGGCAAGCCACCAGGGCCAGCAAAGGGAAAGAAA**TGA**CT
TGGAGGAGGCTCCTGGTGTCTGAAACGGCAGTGTATTTTACAGCAATATGTTTCCACTCT
CTTCCTTGTCTTCTTTCTGGAATGGTTTTCTTTTCCATTTTCATTACCACCTTTGCTTGG
AAAAGAATGGATTAATGGATTCTAAAAGCCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 106

><Sequence Version 1, Thu Jul 10 07:39:37 2003 DNA329632 [min]
></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA329632
><subunit 1 of 1, 248 aa, 1 stop
><MW: 27496, pI: 10.24, NX(S/T): 0
MAPKAAKGAKPEPAPAPPPPGAKPEEDKKDGKEPSDKPQKAVQDHKEPSDKPQKAVQPKH
EVGTRRGCRRYRWELKDSNKEFWLLGHAEIKIRSLGCLIAAMILLSSLTVHPILRLIITM
EISFFSFFILLYSFAIHRYIPFILWPISDLFNDLIACAFLVGAVVFAVRSRRSMNLHYLL
AVILIGAAGVFAFIDVCLQRNHFRGKKAKKHMLVPPPGKEKGPQQGKGPEPAKPPEPGKP
PGPAKGKK