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- (73) Patenthaver: **Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary, 243 Charles Street, Boston, MA 02114, USA**
Schepens Eye Research Institute, 20 Stanford Street, Boston, MA 02114, USA
- (72) Opfinder: **VANDENBERGHE, Luk H., 20 Staniford Street, Boston, MA 02114, USA**
ZINN, Eric, 11 Manning Road, Lynn, MA 01902, USA
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **AWA Denmark A/S, Strandgade 56, 1401 København K, Danmark**
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DESCRIPTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] This disclosure generally relates to viruses.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Circumventing and avoiding a neutralizing or toxic immune response against a gene therapy vector is a major challenge with all gene transfer vector types. Gene transfer to date is most efficiently achieved using vectors based on viruses circulating in humans and animals, e.g., adenovirus and adeno-associated virus (AAV). However, if subjects have been naturally infected with a virus, a subsequent treatment with a vector based on that virus leads to increased safety risks and decreased efficiency of gene transfer due to cellular and humoral immune responses. Capsid antigens are primarily responsible for the innate and/or adaptive immunity toward virus particles, however, viral gene-encoded polypeptides also can be immunogenic.

[0003] Calcedo et al., 2009 discloses worldwide seroprevalence towards a number of different AAV types.

SUMMARY

[0004] The invention is defined by the claims.

[0005] This disclosure describes methods of predicting and synthesizing ancestral viral sequences or portions thereof, and also describes virus particles containing such ancestral viral sequences. The methods described herein were applied to adeno-associated virus (AAV); thus, this disclosure describes predicted ancestral AAV sequences and AAV virus particles containing such ancestral AAV sequences. This disclosure also describes the reduced seroprevalance exhibited by virus particles containing ancestral sequences relative to virus particles containing contemporary sequences.

[0006] In one aspect, this disclosure includes adeno-associated virus (AAV) capsid polypeptides, e.g., synthetic and/or artificial AAV capsid polypeptides, having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17. In some implementations, the AAV capsid polypeptides or virus particles comprising the AAV capsid polypeptides exhibit a lower seroprevalence than do an AAV2 capsid polypeptide or a virus particle comprising an AAV2 capsid polypeptide, and the AAV capsid polypeptides or virus particles comprising the AAV capsid polypeptides exhibit about the same or a lower

seroprevalence than do an AAV8 capsid polypeptide or a virus particle comprising an AAV8 capsid polypeptide. In some embodiments, the AAV capsid polypeptides or virus particles comprising the AAV capsid polypeptides are neutralized to a lesser extent by human serum than is an AAV2 capsid polypeptide or a virus particle comprising an AAV2 capsid polypeptide, and the AAV capsid polypeptides or virus particles comprising the AAV capsid polypeptides are neutralized to a similar or lesser extent by human serum as is an AAV8 capsid polypeptide or a virus particle comprising an AAV8 capsid polypeptide. In some embodiments, the AAV capsid polypeptides are purified. The AAV capsid polypeptides provided herein can be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18.

[0007] In one aspect, the disclosure provides nucleic acid molecules, e.g., synthetic and/or artificial nucleic acid molecules, encoding an adeno-associated virus (AAV) capsid polypeptide having a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18. Also provided are vectors that includes such a nucleic acid, and a host cell that includes such a vector.

[0008] In another aspect, the disclosure provides purified virus particles that include an AAV capsid polypeptide described herein. In some embodiments, the virus particles include a transgene.

[0009] In other aspects, the disclosure provides adeno-associated virus (AAV) capsid polypeptides, e.g., synthetic and/or artificial AAV capsid polypeptides, having at least 95% (e.g., 97, 98, 99, or 100%) sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26. In some embodiments, the AAV capsid polypeptides or virus particles comprising the AAV capsid polypeptide exhibit a lower seroprevalence than does an AAV2 capsid polypeptide or a virus particle comprising an AAV2 capsid polypeptide, and the AAV capsid polypeptide or a virus particle comprising the AAV capsid polypeptide exhibit about the same or a lower seroprevalence than does an AAV8 capsid polypeptide or a virus particle comprising an AAV8 capsid polypeptide. In some embodiments, the AAV capsid polypeptides or virus particles comprising the AAV capsid polypeptide are neutralized to a lesser extent by human serum than is an AAV2 capsid polypeptide or a virus particle comprising an AAV2 capsid polypeptide, and the AAV capsid polypeptide or a virus particle comprising the AAV capsid polypeptide is neutralized to a similar or lesser extent by human serum as is an AAV8 capsid polypeptide or a virus particle comprising an AAV8 capsid polypeptide. In some embodiments, the AAV capsid polypeptides are purified.

[0010] In another aspect, the AAV capsid polypeptides described herein can be encoded by nucleic acid sequences as described herein. In one implementation, the disclosure provides nucleic acid molecules encoding an adeno-associated virus (AAV) capsid polypeptide, wherein the nucleic acid molecules have at least 95% (e.g., 97, 98, 99, or 100%) sequence identity to a nucleic acid sequence as shown herein. The disclosure also provides vectors including such nucleic acid molecules, as are host cells that include such a vector.

[0011] In one aspect, the disclosure provides virus particles that include at least one of the AAV capsid polypeptides described herein. In some embodiments, the virus particles include a transgene.

[0012] In certain aspects, the disclosure provides methods of administering a virus particle as described herein to a subject in need of gene transfer or vaccination. In some embodiments, the virus particles exhibit less seroprevalence than does an AAV2 virus particle. In some embodiments, the virus particles exhibit about the same or less seroprevalence than does an AAV8 virus particle. In some embodiments, the virus particles are neutralized to a lesser extent by human serum than is an AAV2 virus particle, and the AAV virus particles are neutralized to a similar or lesser extent by human serum than is an AAV8 virus particle.

[0013] In one aspect, the disclosure provides methods of administering a target antigen operably linked to an AAV capsid polypeptide as described herein to a subject in need of vaccination. In some embodiments, the AAV capsid polypeptides exhibit less seroprevalence than does an AAV2 capsid polypeptide. In some embodiments, the AAV capsid polypeptide exhibits about the same or less seroprevalence than does an AAV8 capsid polypeptide. In some embodiments, the AAV capsid polypeptides are neutralized to a lesser extent by human serum than is an AAV2 capsid polypeptide, and the AAV capsid polypeptide is neutralized to a similar or lesser extent by human serum than is an AAV8 capsid polypeptide.

[0014] In another aspect, the disclosure provides *in silico* methods of predicting a sequence of an ancestral virus or portion thereof. Such methods typically include providing nucleotide or amino acid sequences from a plurality of contemporary viruses or portions thereof; aligning the sequences using a multiple sequence alignment (MSA) algorithm; modeling evolution to obtain a predicted ancestral phylogeny of the plurality of contemporary viruses or portions thereof; estimating, at a phylogenetic node of the predicted ancestral phylogeny, the evolutionary probability of a particular nucleotide or amino acid residue at each position of the sequence; and predicting, based on the estimated probability at each position, a sequence of an ancestral virus or portion thereof.

[0015] In some embodiments of the present disclosure, one or more, or all, of the steps are performed using a computer processor. In some embodiments of the present disclosure, the MSA algorithm uses phylogenetic information to predict if a gap in the alignment is a result of a deletion or an insertion. In some embodiments of the present disclosure, the MSA algorithm is a Probabilistic Alignment Kit (PRANK). In some embodiments of the present disclosure, the model used for modeling evolution is selected using Akaike Information Criterion (AIC). In some embodiments of the present disclosure, the predicted ancestral phylogeny is obtained using a JTT model with a Gamma distribution model ("G") and a frequency calculation of π ("F"). In some embodiments of the present disclosure, the modeling the evolution step is performed using a JTT+G+F model. In some embodiments of the present disclosure, the methods include synthesizing, based on the predicted sequence, the ancestral virus or portion thereof. In some embodiments of the present disclosure, the methods include assembling the

ancestral virus or portion thereof into an ancestral virus particle.

[0016] In some embodiments, the methods also include screening the ancestral virus particle for at least one of the following: (a) replication; (b) gene transfer properties; (c) receptor binding; or (d) seroprevalence. In some embodiments, the ancestral virus particles exhibit less seroprevalence than does a virus particle assembled from at least one of the plurality of contemporary viruses or portions thereof. In some embodiments, the ancestral virus particle is neutralized to a lesser extent by human serum than is a virus particle assembled from at least one of the plurality of contemporary viruses or portions thereof. In some embodiments, the plurality of contemporary viruses or portions thereof belong to a family selected from the group consisting of adenovirus (AV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), retrovirus, lentivirus, herpes simplex virus (HSV), vaccinia virus, pox virus, influenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza virus, and foamy virus.

[0017] Thus, the present disclosure provides ancestral viruses or portions thereof that exhibit reduced susceptibility to pre-existing immunity in current day human populations than do contemporary viruses or portions thereof. Generally, the reduced susceptibility to pre-existing immunity exhibited by the ancestral viruses or portions thereof in current day human populations is reflected as a reduced susceptibility to neutralizing antibodies.

[0018] Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the methods and compositions of matter belong. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the methods and compositions of matter, suitable methods and materials are described below. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0019] The patent or application file contains at least one drawing executed in color. Copies of this patent or patent application publication with color drawings will be provided by the Office upon request and payment of the necessary fee.

Figure 1 is a schematic showing the relationships between ancestral/contemporary viral infections and ancestral/contemporary host immune response.

Figures 2A to 2D are a series of schematics showing an example of an ancestral reconstruction procedure. Data shown are excerpted from a full dataset and represent residues 564-584 (AAV2-VP1 numbering).

Figures 3A to 3C together illustrate a phylogenetic tree of AAV contemporary sequences generated using the methods described herein.

Figures 4A and 4B together illustrate an alignment of ancestral AAV VP 1 polypeptides.

Figures 5A and 5B together illustrate an alignment of functional ancestral AAV VP1 polypeptides and contemporary AAV VP1 polypeptides.

Figure 6 is an electrophoretic gel demonstrating that ancestral AAV VP1 sequences are transcribed and alternately spliced in a manner similar to that for contemporary AAV VP1 sequences.

Figure 7 is a graph showing the luciferase activity in HEK293 cells transduced with ancestral AAV vectors.

Figure 9 is a graph showing the sequence comparison (% up from diagonal, # of aa differences below) between the Anc80 library and Anc80L65.

Figures 10A-D are images of experimental results demonstrating that Anc80L65 is capable of assembling and yielding particles of high titer. Panel A shows that Anc80L65 is able to produce vector yields equivalent to AAV2; Panel B is a TEM image of virus particles that include Anc80L65; Panel C shows that virus particles that include Anc80L65 are able to produce AAV cap VP1, 2 and 3 proteins based on SDS-PAGE gel under denaturing conditions; and Panel D shows a Western blot of Anc80L65 using the AAV capsid antibody, B1.

Figures 11A-C are images of experimental results demonstrating that Anc80L65 is able to infect cells in vitro on HEK293 cells using GFP as readout (Panel A) or luciferase (Panel B) versus AAV2 and/or AAV8 controls and also is efficient at targeting liver following an IV injection of AAV encoding a nuclear LacZ transgene (top row, Panel C: liver), following direct IM injection of an AAV encoding GFP (middle row, Panel C: muscle), and following sub-retinal injection with AAV encoding GFP (bottom row, Panel C: retina).

Figures 13A and 13B are sequence identity matrices producing using MAFFT that show the amino acid sequences of the VP1 proteins of ancestral vectors aligned with those of representative extant AAVs (Figure 13A), and the amino acid sequences of the VP3 proteins of ancestral vectors aligned with those of representative extant AAVs (Figure 13B).

Figure 14 is a graph that demonstrates that AAV vectors were produced in triplicate in small scale (6-well dishes). Crude viruses were assessed via qPCR to determine the absolute production of each vector.

Figure 15 is a table showing the titers of each vector, averaged and compared, to those of AAV8.

Figure 16 are photographs that show the results of experiments in which 1.9×10^3 GC/cell of each vector was added to HEK293 cells (except for Anc126, in which case MOIs of 2.5×10^2 - 3.1×10^2 GC/cell were achieved). Sixty hours later, infectivity was assessed using fluorescence microscopy.

Figure 17 is a graph showing the results of experiments in which the same cells from Figure 16 were lysed and assayed for luciferase expression. As in Figure 16, Anc126 was not titer controlled with the other vectors, but rather ranged from an MOI of 2.5×10^2 - 3.1×10^2 GC/cell.

Figure 18 is a table showing the luminescence of cells transduced by each vector, which were averaged and compared to those of AAV8.

Figure 19 is a chart that provides a summary of *in vitro* experiments to determine the relative production and infectivity of the ancestral AAV vectors described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0020] Gene transfer, either for experimental or therapeutic purposes, relies upon a vector or vector system to shuttle genetic information into target cells. The vector or vector system is considered the major determinant of efficiency, specificity, host response, pharmacology, and longevity of the gene transfer reaction. Currently, the most efficient and effective way to accomplish gene transfer is through the use of vectors or vector systems based on viruses that have been made replication-defective.

[0021] Seroprevalence studies, however, indicate that significant proportions of worldwide human populations have been pre-exposed (e.g., by natural infection) to a large number of the viruses currently used in gene transfer and, therefore, harbor pre-existing immunity. Neutralizing antibodies toward the viral vector in these pre-exposed individuals are known to limit, sometimes significantly, the extent of gene transfer or even re-direct the virus away from the target. See, for example, Calcedo et al. (2009, J. Infect. Dis., 199:381-90) and Boutin et al. (2010, Human Gene Ther., 21:704-12). Thus, the present disclosure is based on the recognition that ancestral viruses or portions thereof exhibit reduced susceptibility to pre-existing immunity (e.g., reduced susceptibility to neutralizing antibodies) in current day human populations than do contemporary viruses or portions thereof.

[0022] Figure 1 is a schematic showing the relationships between ancestral and contemporary viral infections and ancestral and contemporary host immune response. Figure 1 shows how ancestral AAVs can be refractory to contemporary pre-existing immunity. A contemporary, extant virus (Vc) is presumed to have evolved from an ancestral species (Vanc), primarily under evolutionary pressures of host immunity through mechanisms of immune escape. Each of these species, Vanc and Vc, have the ability to induce adaptive immunity including B and T cell immunity (Ianc and Ic, respectively). It was hypothesized, and confirmed herein, that immunity induced by contemporary viruses does not necessarily cross-react with an ancestral viral species, which can be substantially different in terms of epitope composition than the extant virus.

[0023] This disclosure provides methods of predicting the sequence of an ancestral virus or a portion thereof. One or more of the ancestral virus sequences predicted using the methods described herein can be generated and assembled into a virus particle. As demonstrated herein, virus particles assembled from predicted ancestral viral sequences can exhibit less,

sometimes significantly less, seroprevalence than current-day, contemporary virus particles. Thus, the ancestral virus sequences disclosed herein are suitable for use in vectors or vector systems for gene transfer.

Methods of Predicting and Synthesizing an Ancestral Viral Sequence

[0024] To predict an ancestral viral sequence, nucleotide or amino acid sequences first are compiled from a plurality of contemporary viruses or portions thereof. While the methods described herein were exemplified using adeno-associated virus (AAV) capsid sequences, the same methods can be applied to other sequences from AAV (e.g., the entire genome, rep sequences, ITR sequences) or to any other virus or portion thereof. Viruses other than AAV include, without limitation, adenovirus (AV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), retrovirus, lentivirus, herpes simplex virus (HSV), measles, vaccinia virus, pox virus, influenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza virus, foamy virus, or any other virus to which pre-existing immunity is considered a problem.

[0025] Sequences from as few as two contemporary viruses or portions thereof can be used, however, it is understood that a larger number of sequences of contemporary viruses or portions thereof is desirable so as to include as much of the landscape of modern day sequence diversity as possible, but also because a larger number of sequences can increase the predictive capabilities of the algorithms described and used. For example, sequences from 10 or more contemporary viruses or portions thereof can be used, sequences from 50 or more contemporary viruses or portions thereof can be used, or sequences from 100 or more contemporary viruses or portions thereof can be used.

[0026] Such sequences can be obtained, for example, from any number of public databases including, without limitation, GenBank, UniProt, EMBL, International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration (INSDC), or European Nucleotide Archive. Additionally or alternatively, such sequences can be obtained from a database that is specific to a particular organism (e.g., HIV database). The contemporary sequences can correspond to the entire genome, or only a portion of the genome can be used such as, without limitation, sequences that encode one or more components of the viral capsid, the replication protein, or the ITR sequences.

[0027] Next, the contemporary sequences are aligned using a multiple sequence alignment (MSA) algorithm. Figure 2(a) is a schematic showing an alignment of multiple sequences. MSA algorithms are well known in the art and generally are designed to be applied to different size datasets and different inputs (e.g., nucleic acid or protein), and to align the sequences in a particular manner (e.g., dynamic programming, progressive, heuristic) and apply different scoring schemes in the alignment (e.g., matrix-based or consistency-based, e.g., minimum entropy, sum of pairs, similarity matrix, gap scores). Well known MSA algorithms include, for example, ClustalW (Thompson et al., 1994, Nuc. Acids Res., 22:4673-90), Kalign (Lassmann et al., 2006, Nuc. Acids Res., 34:W596-99), MAFFT (Kato et al., 2005, Nuc. Acids Res., 33:511-8), MUSCLE (Edgar, 2004, BMC Bioinform., 5:113), and T-Coffee (Notredame et al.,

2000, J. Mol. Biol., 302:205-17).

[0028] As described herein, one of the main features when selecting a MSA algorithm for use in the methods described herein is the manner in which the algorithm treats a gap in the alignment. Gaps in a sequence alignment can be assigned a penalty value that is either dependent or independent on the size of the gap. In the present methods, it is preferred that the MSA algorithm used in the methods described herein apply phylogenetic information to predict whether a gap in the alignment is a result of a deletion or an insertion as opposed to a biased, non-phylogenetic treatment of gaps due to, e.g., insertions and/or deletions. A suitable method of treating gaps in alignments and evolutionary analysis is described in Loytynoja and Goldman, 2008, Science, 320:1632-5, and commercially available algorithms that apply gaps in alignments in a manner that is suitable for use in the methods described herein is a Probabilistic Alignment Kit (PRANK; Goldman Group Software; Loytynoja and Goldman, 2005, PNAS USA, 102:10557-62), and variations of the PRANK algorithm.

[0029] An evolutionary model is then applied to the resulting alignment to obtain a predicted ancestral phylogeny (see Figure 2(b)). There are a number of evolutionary models available in the art, each of which apply slightly different matrices of replacement rates for amino acids. Without limitation, algorithms for applying models of evolution include the Dayhoff models (e.g., PAM120, PAM160, PAM250; Dayhoff et al., 1978, In Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure (ed. Dayhoff), pp. 345-52, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington D.C.), the JTT model (Jones et al., 1992, Comp. Appl. Biosci., 8:275-82), the WAG model (Whelan and Goldman, 2001, Mol. Biol. Evol., 18:691-9), and the Blosun models (e.g., Blosun45, Blosun62, Blosun80; Henikoff and Henikoff, 1992, PNAS USA, 89:10915-9).

[0030] In addition, the constraints that structure and function impose on an evolutionary model can themselves be modeled, for example, by considering that some positions are invariant ("I"; Reeves, 1992, J. Mol. Evol., 35:17-31), that some positions undergo different rates of change ("G"; Yang, 1993, Mol. Biol. Evol., 10:1396-1401), and/or that equilibrium frequencies of nucleotides or amino acids are the same as those in the alignment ("F"; Cao et al., 1994, J. Mol. Evol., 39:519-27).

[0031] The fitness of one or more models of evolution can be evaluated using the Aikake Information Criterion (AIC; Akaike, 1973, In Second International Symposium on Information Theory, Petrov and Csaki, eds., pp 267-81, Budapest, Akademiai Kiado), the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC; Schwarz, 1978, Ann. Statist. 6:461-4), or variations or combinations thereof. In addition, AIC, BIC, or variations or combinations thereof can be used to evaluate the relative importance of including one or more parameters (e.g., the constraints discussed above) in the evolutionary model.

[0032] As explained in the Example section below, ProTest3 (Darriba et al., 2011, Bioinformatics, 27(8):1164-5) can be used to determine, based on the lowest AIC, that a JTT+G+F algorithm was the most suitable model for AAV evolution. It would be understood by a skilled artisan that a JTT+G+F algorithm also may be used to predict ancestral viral

sequences other than AAV capsid polypeptides, however, it also would be understood by a skilled artisan that, depending on the dataset and the fitness score, a different model of evolution may be more suitable.

[0033] Once a model of evolution has been selected and its fitness determined, a phylogenetic tree of the virus sequences or portions thereof can be constructed. Constructing phylogenetic trees is known in the art and typically employs maximum likelihood methods such as those implemented by PhyML (Guindon and Gascuel, 2003, *Systematic Biology*, 52:696-704)), MOLPHY (Adachi and Hasegawa, 1996, ed. Tokyo Institute of Statistical Mathematics), BioNJ (Gascuel, 1997, *Mol. Biol. Evol.*, 14:685-95), or PHYLIP (Felsenstein, 1973, *Systematic Biology*, 22:240-9). A skilled artisan would understand that a balance between computational complexity and the goodness of fit is desirable in a model of amino acid substitutions.

[0034] If desired, the phylogenetic tree can be assessed for significance. A number of statistical methods are available and routinely used to evaluate the significance of a model including, without limitation, bootstrap, jackknife, cross-validation, permutation tests, or combinations or variations thereof. Significance also can be evaluated using, for example, an approximate likelihood-ratio test (aLRT; Anisimova and Gascuel, 2006, *Systematic Biology*, 55:539-52)).

[0035] At any phylogenetic node of the phylogeny (e.g., an interior phylogenetic node), the sequence can be reconstructed by estimating the evolutionary probability of a particular nucleotide or amino acid residue at each position of the sequence (Figure 2(c)). A phylogenetic node refers to an intermediate evolutionary branch point within the predicted ancestral phylogeny. As used herein, "evolutionary probability" refers to the probability of the presence of a particular nucleotide or amino acid at a particular position based on an evolutionary model as opposed to a model that does not take into account, for example, an evolutionary shift in the codon usage. Exemplary models that take into account the evolutionary probability of a particular nucleotide or amino acid residue at a particular position can be estimated using, for example, any number of maximum likelihood methods including, without limitation, Phylogenetic Analysis by Maximum Likelihood (PAML; Yang, 1997, *Comp. Applic. BioSci.*, 13:555-6) or Phylogenetic Analysis Using Parsimony (PAUP; Sinauer Assoc., Inc., Sunderland, MA).

[0036] Based on the estimated evolutionary probability of a particular nucleotide or amino acid residue at each position, the predicted sequence of an ancestral virus or portion thereof can be assembled to form a complete or partial synthetic nucleic acid or polypeptide sequence. If desired, the likelihood that any residue was in a given state at a given node along the node can be calculated, and any position along the sequence having a calculated posterior probability beneath a particular threshold can be identified (Figure 2(d)). In this manner, an ancestral scaffold sequence can be generated, which can include variations at those positions having a probability below the particular threshold.

[0037] If the ancestral sequence that is predicted using the methods herein is a nucleic acid

sequence, the sequence then can be codon optimized so that it can be efficiently translated into an amino acid sequence. Codon usage tables for different organisms are known in the art. Optionally, however, a codon usage table can be designed based on one or more contemporary sequences that has homology (e.g., at least 90% sequence identity) to the ancestral scaffold sequence, and an ancestral sequence as described herein can be codon optimized toward mammalian (e.g., human) codon usage.

[0038] Any or all of the steps outlined herein for predicting an ancestral viral sequence can be performed or simulated on a computer (e.g., *in silico*) using a processor or a microprocessor.

Ancestral Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV) Scaffold Sequences

[0039] The methods described herein were applied to adeno-associated virus (AAV) using contemporary capsid sequences (described in detail in the Examples below). AAV is widely considered as a therapeutic gene transfer vector and a genetic vaccine vehicle, but exhibits a high seroprevalence in human populations. Using the methods described herein, a phylogenetic tree was assembled using contemporary AAV sequences (see Figures 3A-3C) and predicted ancestral scaffold sequences were obtained at the designated phylogenetic node (Table 1). As used herein, an ancestral scaffold sequence refers to a sequence that is constructed using the methods described herein (e.g., using evolutionary probabilities and evolutionary modeling) and is not known to have existed in nature. As used herein, the ancestral scaffold sequences are different from consensus sequences, which are typically constructed using the frequency of nucleotides or amino acid residues at a particular position.

Table 1.

Node	Polypeptide (SEQ ID NO)	Nucleic Acid (SEQ ID NO)
Anc80	1	2
Anc81	3	4
Anc82	5	6
Anc83	7	8
Anc84	9	10
Anc94	11	12
Anc113	13	14
Anc126	15	16
Anc127	17	18

[0040] The scaffold sequence of the Anc80 polypeptide is shown in SEQ ID NO: 1, which is encoded by the scaffold sequence of the Anc80 nucleic acid shown in SEQ ID NO:2. The scaffold sequence of Anc80 contains 11 positions at which either of two residues were probable. Therefore, the Anc80 scaffold sequence represents 2048 (2^{11}) different sequences.

[0041] To demonstrate the effectiveness of the methods described herein for predicting the ancestral sequence of a virus or portion thereof, a library of the 2048 predicted ancestral sequences at the AAV Anc80 node was generated and, as described herein, demonstrated to form viable virus particles exhibiting less seroprevalence, in some instances, significantly less seroprevalence, than virus particles assembled with contemporary capsid polypeptides.

Methods of Making Ancestral Virus Particles

[0042] After the predicted ancestral sequence of a virus or portion thereof has been obtained, the actual nucleic acid molecule and/or polypeptide(s) can be generated, e.g., synthesized. Methods of generating an artificial nucleic acid molecule or polypeptide based on a sequence obtained, for example, *in silico*, are known in the art and include, for example, chemical synthesis or recombinant cloning. Additional methods for generating nucleic acid molecules or polypeptides are known in the art and are discussed in more detail below.

[0043] Once an ancestral polypeptide has been produced, or once an ancestral nucleic acid molecule has been generated and expressed to produce an ancestral polypeptide, the ancestral polypeptide can be assembled into an ancestral virus particle using, for example, a packaging host cell. The components of a virus particle (e.g., rep sequences, cap sequences, inverted terminal repeat (ITR) sequences) can be introduced, transiently or stably, into a packaging host cell using one or more vectors as described herein. One or more of the components of a virus particle can be based on a predicted ancestral sequence as described herein, while the remaining components can be based on contemporary sequences. In some instances, the entire virus particle can be based on predicted ancestral sequences.

[0044] Such ancestral virus particles can be purified using routine methods. As used herein, "purified" virus particles refer to virus particles that are removed from components in the mixture in which they were made such as, but not limited to, viral components (e.g., rep sequences, cap sequences), packaging host cells, and partially- or incompletely-assembled virus particles.

[0045] Once assembled, the ancestral virus particles can be screened for, e.g., the ability to replicate; gene transfer properties; receptor binding ability; and/or seroprevalence in a population (e.g., a human population). Determining whether a virus particle can replicate is routine in the art and typically includes infecting a host cell with an amount of virus particles and determining if the virus particles increase in number over time. Determining whether a virus particle is capable of performing gene transfer also is routine in the art and typically includes infecting host cells with virus particles containing a transgene (e.g., a detectable transgene such as a reporter gene, discussed in more detail below). Following infection and clearance of the virus, the host cells can be evaluated for the presence or absence of the transgene. Determining whether a virus particle binds to its receptor is routine in the art, and such methods can be performed *in vitro* or *in vivo*.

[0046] Determining the seroprevalence of a virus particle is routinely performed in the art and typically includes using an immunoassay to determine the prevalence of one or more antibodies in samples (e.g., blood samples) from a particular population of individuals. Seroprevalence is understood in the art to refer to the proportion of subjects in a population that is seropositive (i.e., has been exposed to a particular pathogen or immunogen), and is calculated as the number of subjects in a population who produce an antibody against a particular pathogen or immunogen divided by the total number of individuals in the population examined. Immunoassays are well known in the art and include, without limitation, an immunodot, Western blot, enzyme immunoassays (EIA), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), or radioimmunoassay (RIA). As indicated herein, ancestral virus particles exhibit less seroprevalence than do contemporary virus particles (i.e., virus particles assembled using contemporary virus sequences or portions thereof). Simply by way of example, see Xu et al. (2007, Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol., 196:43.e1-6); Paul et al. (1994, J. Infect. Dis., 169:801-6); Sauerbrei et al. (2011, Eurosurv., 16(44):3); and Sakhria et al. (2013, PLoS Negl. Trop. Dis., 7:e2429), each of which determined seroprevalence for a particular antibody in a given population.

[0047] As described herein, ancestral virus particles are neutralized by a person's, e.g., patient's, immune system to a lesser extent than are contemporary virus particles. Several methods to determine the extent of neutralizing antibodies in a serum sample are available. For example, a neutralizing antibody assay measures the titer at which an experimental sample contains an antibody concentration that neutralizes infection by 50% or more as compared to a control sample without antibody. See, also, Fisher et al. (1997, Nature Med., 3:306-12) and Manning et al. (1998, Human Gene Ther., 9:477-85).

[0048] With respect to the ancestral AAV capsid polypeptides exemplified herein, the seroprevalence and/or extent of neutralization can be compared, for example, to an AAV8 capsid polypeptide or virus particle that includes an AAV8 capsid polypeptide, or an AAV2 capsid polypeptide or virus particle that includes an AAV2 capsid polypeptide. It is generally understood in the art that AAV8 capsid polypeptides or virus particles exhibit a seroprevalence, and a resulting neutralization, in the human population that is considered low, while AAV2 capsid polypeptide or virus particles exhibit a seroprevalence, and a resulting neutralization, in the human population that is considered high. Obviously, the particular seroprevalence will depend upon the population examined as well as the immunological methods used, but there are reports that AAV8 exhibits a seroprevalence of about 22% up to about 38%, while AAV2 exhibits a seroprevalence of about 43.5% up to about 72%. See, for example, Boutin et al., 2010, "Prevalence of serum IgG and neutralizing factors against AAV types 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 and 9 in the healthy population: implications for gene therapy using AAV vectors," Hum. Gene Ther., 21:704-12. See, also, Calcedo et al., 2009, J. Infect. Dis., 199:381-90.

Predicted Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV) Ancestral Nucleic Acid and Polypeptide Sequences

[0049] A number of different clones from the library encoding predicted ancestral capsid polypeptides from the Anc80 node were sequenced, and the amino acid sequences of representative AAV predicted ancestral capsid polypeptides are shown in SEQ ID NO: 19 (Anc80L27); SEQ ID NO: 20 (Anc80L59); SEQ ID NO: 21 (Anc80L60); SEQ ID NO: 22 (Anc80L62); SEQ ID NO: 23 (Anc80L65); SEQ ID NO: 24 (Anc80L33); SEQ ID NO: 25 (Anc80L36); and SEQ ID NO: 26 (Anc80L44). Those skilled in the art would appreciate that the nucleic acid sequence encoding each amino acid sequence can readily be determined.

[0050] In addition to the predicted ancestral capsid polypeptides having the sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs: 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 or 26, polypeptides are provided that have at least 95% sequence identity (e.g., at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity) to the predicted ancestral capsid polypeptides having the sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs: 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, or 26. Similarly, nucleic acid molecules are provided that have at least 95% sequence identity (e.g., at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity) to the nucleic acid molecules encoding the ancestral capsid polypeptides (i.e., having at least 95% sequence identity).

[0051] In calculating percent sequence identity, two sequences are aligned and the number of identical matches of nucleotides or amino acid residues between the two sequences is determined. The number of identical matches is divided by the length of the aligned region (i.e., the number of aligned nucleotides or amino acid residues) and multiplied by 100 to arrive at a percent sequence identity value. It will be appreciated that the length of the aligned region can be a portion of one or both sequences up to the full-length size of the shortest sequence. It also will be appreciated that a single sequence can align with more than one other sequence and hence, can have different percent sequence identity values over each aligned region.

[0052] The alignment of two or more sequences to determine percent sequence identity can be performed using the algorithm described by Altschul et al. (1997, Nucleic Acids Res., 25:3389-3402) as incorporated into BLAST (basic local alignment search tool) programs, available at ncbi.nlm.nih.gov on the World Wide Web. BLAST searches can be performed to determine percent sequence identity between a sequence (nucleic acid or amino acid) and any other sequence or portion thereof aligned using the Altschul et al. algorithm. BLASTN is the program used to align and compare the identity between nucleic acid sequences, while BLASTP is the program used to align and compare the identity between amino acid sequences. When utilizing BLAST programs to calculate the percent identity between a sequence and another sequence, the default parameters of the respective programs generally are used.

[0053] Representative alignments are shown in Figures 4A and 4B and Figures 5A and 5B. Figures 4A and 4B show an alignment of ancestral AAV VP1 capsid polypeptides, designated Anc80L65 (SEQ ID NO: 23), Anc80L27 (SEQ ID NO: 19), Anc80L33 (SEQ ID NO: 24), Anc80L36 (SEQ ID NO: 25), Anc80L44 (SEQ ID NO: 26), Anc80L59 (SEQ ID NO: 20), Anc80L60 (SEQ ID NO: 21), and Anc80L62 (SEQ ID NO: 22). The alignment shown in Figures

4A and 4B confirms the predicted variation at each of the 11 sites, and a single non-synonymous mutation at position 609E of Anc80L60 (SEQ ID NO: 21), which may be a cloning artifact. Figures 5A and 5B shows an alignment between ancestral AAV VP1 capsid polypeptides (Anc80L65 (SEQ ID NO: 23), Anc80L27 (SEQ ID NO: 19), Anc80L33 (SEQ ID NO: 24), Anc80L36 (SEQ ID NO: 25), Anc80L60 (SEQ ID NO: 21), Anc80L62 (SEQ ID NO: 22), Anc80L44 (SEQ ID NO: 26), and Anc80L59 (SEQ ID NO: 20)) and contemporary AAV VP1 capsid polypeptides (AAV8 (SEQ ID NO: 27), AAV9 (SEQ ID NO: 28), AAV6 (SEQ ID NO: 29), AAV1 (SEQ ID NO: 30), AAV2 (SEQ ID NO: 31), AAV3 (SEQ ID NO: 32), AAV3B (SEQ ID NO: 33), and AAV7 (SEQ ID NO: 34)). The alignment in Figures 5A and 5B shows that the ancestral AAV sequences have between about 85% and 91% sequence identity to contemporary AAV sequences.

[0054] Vectors containing nucleic acid molecules that encode polypeptides also are provided. Vectors, including expression vectors, are commercially available or can be produced by recombinant technology. A vector containing a nucleic acid molecule can have one or more elements for expression operably linked to such a nucleic acid molecule, and further can include sequences such as those encoding a selectable marker (e.g., an antibiotic resistance gene), and/or those that can be used in purification of a polypeptide (e.g., 6xHis tag). Elements for expression include nucleic acid sequences that direct and regulate expression of nucleic acid coding sequences. One example of an expression element is a promoter sequence. Expression elements also can include one or more of introns, enhancer sequences, response elements, or inducible elements that modulate expression of a nucleic acid molecule. Expression elements can be of bacterial, yeast, insect, mammalian, or viral origin and vectors can contain a combination of expression elements from different origins. As used herein, operably linked means that elements for expression are positioned in a vector relative to a coding sequence in such a way as to direct or regulate expression of the coding sequence.

[0055] A nucleic acid molecule, e.g., a nucleic acid molecule in a vector (e.g., an expression vector, a viral vector) can be introduced into a host cell. The term "host cell" refers not only to the particular cell(s) into which the nucleic acid molecule has been introduced, but also to the progeny or potential progeny of such a cell. Many suitable host cells are known to those skilled in the art; host cells can be prokaryotic cells (e.g., *E. coli*) or eukaryotic cells (e.g., yeast cells, insect cells, plant cells, mammalian cells). Representative host cells can include, without limitation, A549, WEHI, 3T3, 10T1/2, BHK, MDCK, COS 1, COS 7, BSC 1, BSC 40, BMT 10, VERO, WI38, HeLa, 293 cells, Saos, C2C12, L cells, HT1080, HepG2 and primary fibroblast, hepatocyte and myoblast cells derived from mammals including human, monkey, mouse, rat, rabbit, and hamster. Methods for introducing nucleic acid molecules into host cells are well known in the art and include, without limitation, calcium phosphate precipitation, electroporation, heat shock, lipofection, microinjection, and viral-mediated nucleic acid transfer (e.g., transduction).

[0056] With respect to polypeptides, "purified" refers to a polypeptide (i.e., a peptide or a polypeptide) that has been separated or purified from cellular components that naturally accompany it. Typically, the polypeptide is considered "purified" when it is at least 70% (e.g., at

least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 99%) by dry weight, free from the polypeptides and naturally occurring molecules with which it is naturally associated. Since a polypeptide that is chemically synthesized is, by nature, separated from the components that naturally accompany it, a synthetic polypeptide is considered "purified," but further can be removed from the components used to synthesize the polypeptide (e.g., amino acid residues). With respect to nucleic acid molecules, "isolated" refers to a nucleic acid molecule that is separated from other nucleic acid molecules that are usually associated with it in the genome. In addition, an isolated nucleic acid molecule can include an engineered nucleic acid molecule such as a recombinant or a synthetic nucleic acid molecule.

[0057] Polypeptides can be obtained (e.g., purified) from natural sources (e.g., a biological sample) by known methods such as DEAE ion exchange, gel filtration, and/or hydroxyapatite chromatography. A purified polypeptide also can be obtained, for example, by expressing a nucleic acid molecule in an expression vector or by chemical synthesis. The extent of purity of a polypeptide can be measured using any appropriate method, e.g., column chromatography, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, or HPLC analysis. Similarly, nucleic acid molecules can be obtained (e.g., isolated) using routine methods such as, without limitation, recombinant nucleic acid technology (e.g., restriction enzyme digestion and ligation) or the polymerase chain reaction (PCR; see, for example, PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual, Dieffenbach & Dveksler, Eds., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1995). In addition, isolated nucleic acid molecules can be chemically synthesized.

Methods of Using Ancestral Viruses or Portions Thereof

[0058] An ancestral virus or portion thereof as described herein, particularly those that exhibit reduced seroprevalence relative to contemporary viruses or portions thereof, can be used in a number of research and/or therapeutic applications. For example, an ancestral virus or portion thereof as described herein can be used in human or animal medicine for gene therapy (e.g., in a vector or vector system for gene transfer) or for vaccination (e.g., for antigen presentation). More specifically, an ancestral virus or portion thereof as described herein can be used for gene addition, gene augmentation, genetic delivery of a polypeptide therapeutic, genetic vaccination, gene silencing, genome editing, gene therapy, RNAi delivery, cDNA delivery, mRNA delivery, miRNA delivery, miRNA sponging, genetic immunization, optogenetic gene therapy, transgenesis, DNA vaccination, or DNA immunization.

[0059] A host cell can be transduced or infected with an ancestral virus or portion thereof *in vitro* (e.g., growing in culture) or *in vivo* (e.g., in a subject). Host cells that can be transduced or infected with an ancestral virus or portion thereof *in vitro* are described herein; host cells that can be transduced or infected with an ancestral virus or portion thereof *in vivo* include, without limitation, brain, liver, muscle, lung, eye (e.g., retina, retinal pigment epithelium), kidney, heart, gonads (e.g., testes, uterus, ovaries), skin, nasal passages, digestive system, pancreas, islet cells, neurons, lymphocytes, ear (e.g., inner ear), hair follicles, and/or glands (e.g., thyroid).

[0060] An ancestral virus or portion thereof as described herein can be modified to include a transgene (in *cis* or *trans* with other viral sequences). A transgene can be, for example, a reporter gene (e.g., beta-lactamase, beta-galactosidase (LacZ), alkaline phosphatase, thymidine kinase, green fluorescent polypeptide (GFP), chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT), or luciferase, or fusion polypeptides that include an antigen tag domain such as hemagglutinin or Myc) or a therapeutic gene (e.g., genes encoding hormones or receptors thereof, growth factors or receptors thereof, differentiation factors or receptors thereof, immune system regulators (e.g., cytokines and interleukins) or receptors thereof, enzymes, RNAs (e.g., inhibitory RNAs or catalytic RNAs), or target antigens (e.g., oncogenic antigens, autoimmune antigens)).

[0061] The particular transgene will depend, at least in part, on the particular disease or deficiency being treated. Simply by way of example, gene transfer or gene therapy can be applied to the treatment of hemophilia, retinitis pigmentosa, cystic fibrosis, leber congenital amaurosis, lysosomal storage disorders, inborn errors of metabolism (e.g., inborn errors of amino acid metabolism including phenylketonuria, inborn errors of organic acid metabolism including propionic academia, inborn errors of fatty acid metabolism including medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD)), cancer, achromatopsia, cone-rod dystrophies, macular degenerations (e.g., age-related macular degeneration), lipopolypeptide lipase deficiency, familial hypercholesterolemia, spinal muscular atrophy, Duchenne's muscular dystrophy, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, obesity, inflammatory bowel disorder, diabetes, congestive heart failure, hypercholesterolemia, hearing loss, coronary heart disease, familial renal amyloidosis, Marfan's syndrome, fatal familial insomnia, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, sickle-cell disease, Huntington's disease, fronto-temporal lobar degeneration, Usher syndrome, lactose intolerance, lipid storage disorders (e.g., Niemann-Pick disease, type C), Batten disease, choroideremia, glycogen storage disease type II (Pompe disease), ataxia telangiectasia (Louis-Bar syndrome), congenital hypothyroidism, severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), and/or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).

[0062] A transgene also can be, for example, an immunogen that is useful for immunizing a subject (e.g., a human, an animal (e.g., a companion animal, a farm animal, an endangered animal)). For example, immunogens can be obtained from an organism (e.g., a pathogenic organism) or an immunogenic portion or component thereof (e.g., a toxin polypeptide or a by-product thereof). By way of example, pathogenic organisms from which immunogenic polypeptides can be obtained include viruses (e.g., picornavirus, enteroviruses, orthomyxovirus, reovirus, retrovirus), prokaryotes (e.g., Pneumococci, Staphylococci, Listeria, Pseudomonas), and eukaryotes (e.g., amebiasis, malaria, leishmaniasis, nematodes). It would be understood that the methods described herein and compositions produced by such methods are not to be limited by any particular transgene.

[0063] An ancestral virus or portion thereof, usually suspended in a physiologically compatible carrier, can be administered to a subject (e.g., a human or non-human mammal). Suitable carriers include saline, which may be formulated with a variety of buffering solutions (e.g., phosphate buffered saline), lactose, sucrose, calcium phosphate, gelatin, dextran, agar, pectin,

and water. The ancestral virus or portion thereof is administered in sufficient amounts to transduce or infect the cells and to provide sufficient levels of gene transfer and expression to provide a therapeutic benefit without undue adverse effects. Conventional and pharmaceutically acceptable routes of administration include, but are not limited to, direct delivery to an organ such as, for example, the liver or lung, orally, intranasally, intratracheally, by inhalation, intravenously, intramuscularly, intraocularly, subcutaneously, intradermally, transmucosally, or by other routes of administration. Routes of administration can be combined, if desired.

[0064] The dose of the ancestral virus or portion thereof administered to a subject will depend primarily on factors such as the condition being treated, and the age, weight, and health of the subject. For example, a therapeutically effective dosage of an ancestral virus or portion thereof to be administered to a human subject generally is in the range of from about 0.1 ml to about 10 ml of a solution containing concentrations of from about 1×10^1 to 1×10^{12} genome copies (GCs) of ancestral viruses (e.g., about 1×10^3 to 1×10^9 GCs). Transduction and/or expression of a transgene can be monitored at various time points following administration by DNA, RNA, or protein assays. In some instances, the levels of expression of the transgene can be monitored to determine the frequency and/or amount of dosage. Dosage regimens similar to those described for therapeutic purposes also may be utilized for immunization.

[0065] The methods described herein also can be used to model forward evolution, so as to modify or ablate one or more immunogenic domains of a virus or portion thereof.

[0066] In accordance with the present invention, there may be employed conventional molecular biology, microbiology, biochemical, and recombinant DNA techniques within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. The invention will be further described in the following examples, which do not limit the scope of the methods and compositions of matter described in the claims.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 - Computational Prediction of Ancestral Sequences

[0067] A set of 75 different amino acid sequences of AAV capsids was obtained from a number of public databases including GenBank, and the sequences were aligned using the PRANK-MSA algorithm, version 121002, with the option "-F".

[0068] ProtTest3 (see, for example, Darriba et al., 2011, Bioinformatics, 27(8):1164-5; available at darwin.uvigo.es/software/prottest3 on the World Wide Web) was used to evaluate different models of polypeptide evolution (e.g., those included in ProTest3, namely, JTT, LG, WAG, VT, CpRev, RtRev, Dayhoff, DCMut, FLU, Blosum62, VT, HIVb, MtArt, MtMam) under

different conditions (e.g., those included in ProTest3, namely, "+I", "+F", "+ G", and combinations thereof). The JTT model (Jones et al., 1992, *Comp. Appl. Biosci.*, 8:275-82) with +G and +F (Yang, 1993, *Mol. Biol. Evol.*, 10:1396-1401; and Cao et al., 1994, *J. Mol. Evol.*, 39:519-27) was selected based on its Aikake Information Criterion (AIC; Hirotugu, 1974, *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, 19:716-23) score as implemented in ProTest3.

[0069] A phylogeny of AAV evolution was constructed using PhyML (Guindon and Gascuel, 2003, *Systematic Biology*, 52:696-704)). See Figure 3. The tree was generated using the JTT + F substitution model with 4 discrete substitution categories and an estimated Gamma shape parameter. The resultant trees were improved via Nearest Neighbor Interchange (NNI) and Subtree Pruning and Re-Grafting (SPR), and assessed for significance via bootstrap and approximate likelihood-ratio test (aLRT; Anisimova and Gascuel, 2006, *Systematic Biology*, 55:539-52)) using the "SH-Like" variant.

[0070] The phylogenetic tree constructed above was then used to estimate the ancestral states of the AAV capsid at every node interior to the phylogeny. The ancestral capsid sequences were reconstructed using maximum likelihood principles through the Phylogenetic Analysis by Maximum Likelihood (PAML) software (Yang, 1997, *Comp. Applic. BioSci.*, 13:555-6; available at abacus.gene.ucl.ac.uk/software/paml.html on the World Wide Web) wrapped in Lazarus (Sourceforge at sf.net). More specifically, the Lazarus/PAML reconstruction was set to generate an amino acid reconstruction using the JTT+F substitution model using 4 gamma-distributed categories. AAV5 was used as an outgroup. Finally, the "I" option was added to place indels (i.e., coded binarily and placed via Maximum Parsimony using Fitch's algorithm) after the PAML reconstruction was done.

[0071] Because the reconstruction was done in a maximum-likelihood fashion, the likelihood that any residue was in a given position at a given node can be calculated. To do this, an additional script was written to identify all positions along the sequence with a calculated posterior probability beneath a certain threshold. A threshold of 0.3 was selected, meaning that any amino acid with a calculated posterior probability of greater than 0.3 was included in the synthesis of the library. These residues were selected to be variants of interest in the library.

[0072] To finalize the sequence, an additional utility had to be coded to select codons. A script was written to derive codons similar to those of another AAV sequence (AVVRh10, which has about 92% sequence identity to the Anc80 scaffold sequence) and apply a novel algorithm to substitute codons where there were sequence mismatches based on a codon-substitution matrix. The novel algorithm is shown below:

Given: amino acid sequence, Pt, with corresponding nucleotide sequence, Nt, where Nt codes for Pt; and protein sequence, Pi, where Pi exhibits strong homology to Pt.

Align Pi with Pt using Needleman-Wunsch using the Blosom62 table for scoring. Generate a new nucleotide sequence, Ni, by stepping through the protein alignment, using the corresponding codon from Nt,

where the amino acid in Pt exactly matches that in Pi,

the "best scoring" codon from the Codon-PAM matrix (Schneider et al., 2005, BMC Bioinform., 6:134) where there is a substitution,

a gap where there exists a gap in Pi aligned against an amino-acid in Pt, and

the most frequently occurring nucleotide in the Nt (coding for a given amino acid) where there exists an amino-acid in Pi aligned against a gap in Pt.

[0073] In addition, two single nucleotide changes were made to ablate transcription of assembly-activating protein (AAP), which is encoded out of frame within the AAV capsid gene in the wild type AAV. Since the coding of AAP (contemporary or ancestral) was not a part of this reconstruction, the expression of AAP was ablated by making a synonymous mutation in the cap sequence, and the AAP sequence was provided in trans during viral production.

Example 2 - Expression of Ancestral AAV VP1 Sequences

[0074] Experiments were performed to determine whether predicted ancestral AAV capsid sequences can be used to make viral vectors.

[0075] A number of the predicted ancestral AAV capsid sequences were cloned. The library of ancestral capsids was transferred to a rep-cap expression plasmid to enable viral particle formation in transient transfection. To maintain appropriate expression levels and splicing of VP1, VP2, and VP3, library cap genes were cloned by cutting *HindIII*, located 5' of cap in the rep coding sequence, and *SpeI*, which was engineered between the *cap* stop codon and the polyadenylation signal. Consequently, to clone the ancestral capsids into a more conventional "REP/CAP" construct, the passaging-plasmid was digested with *HindIII* and *SpeI*, gel purified, and ligated into a similarly digested rep/cap plasmid.

[0076] The expressed polypeptides were resolved on a 10% SDS gel. As shown in Figure 6, the capsid polypeptides were appropriately expressed and spliced into VP1, VP2, and VP3 from a number of ancestral AAV sequences (Anc80L44, Anc80L27, and Anc80L65) as well as from a contemporary AAV sequence, AAV2/8.

Example 3 - Viral Titration

[0077] AAV was produced in HEK293 cells via transient co-transfection of plasmids encoding all elements required for viral particle assembly. Briefly, HEK293 cells were grown to 90% confluency and transfected with (a) the viral genome plasmid encoding the luciferase transgene (expressed by the CMV promoter) flanked by AAV2 ITRs, (b) the AAV packaging

plasmid encoding AAV2 rep and the synthesized capsid proteins disclosed herein, (c) AAV2-AAP expressing capsid, and (d) adenoviral helper genes needed for AAV packaging and assembly. Cells were incubated at 37°C for 2 days, and cells and media were harvested and collected.

[0078] The cell-media suspension was lysed by 3 consecutive freeze-thaw cycles. Next, the lysate was cleared by centrifugation and treated with an enzyme under conditions to perform exhaustive DNA digestion, here Benzonase™, to digest any DNA present outside of the virus particle. The AAV preparation was diluted to fall within the linear measurement range of a control DNA template, in this case linearized plasmid with identical TaqMan™ primer and probe binding sequence as compared to the vector genome. TaqMan™ PCR was performed with primers and probe annealing to the viral vector genome of choice. Titer was calculated based on the TaqMan™ measurement in genome copies (GC) per milliliter (ml) as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Titers (GC/ml)	Small scale #1	Small scale #2
AAV2/2	1.12×10^9	1.99×10^9
AAV2/8	4.17×10^{10}	5.91×10^{10}
Anc80L27	8.01×10^8	1.74×10^9
Anc80L44	1.52×10^9	1.43×10^9
Anc80L65	1.42×10^9	2.05×10^9
No capsid control	5.23×10^5	7.25×10^5

[0079] Small scale vector production results on ancestrally reconstructed AAV capsid particles demonstrated yields that were similar to AAV2, but reduced relative to AAV8, both of which are vector preparations based on contemporary AAVs.

Example 4 - In Vitro Viral Transduction

[0080] *In vitro* viral transductions were performed to evaluate the ability of viruses containing the predicted ancestral AAV sequences to infect cells.

[0081] Following high throughput vector production using the Anc80 library of sequences, HEK293 cells were transduced with each viral vector. In addition to an Anc80 sequence, each viral vector contained a luciferase transgene. Luciferase was measured by quantification of bioluminescence in a 96 well plate reader following addition of luciferin substrate to the transduced cells or cell lysate. Following quantification, a heat map of luciferase expression in four concatenated 96-well plates was produced (excluding a column of controls in each plate). Due to the large number of insertions, deletions, and transitions associated with the process of

high throughput vector production, many of the vectors were non-functional. For purposes herein, only viruses that were functional in this assay (i.e., able to transduce HEK293 cells and express the transgene) were evaluated further.

[0082] HEK293 cells were transduced, at equal multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 1×10^4 genome copies (GC) per cell, with two contemporary AAV vectors (AAV2/2 and AAV2/8) and three predicted ancestral AAV vectors (Anc80L27, Anc80L44, and Anc80L65). Each vector contained either a luciferase-encoding transgene or an eGFP-encoding transgene. Cells were imaged 60 hours later using the GFP channel of an AMG EvosFI Optical Microscope. Figure 7 shows the luciferase expression following the *in vitro* transduction. Each of the ancestral AAV viruses demonstrated efficient transduction of HEK293 cells.

Example 5 - *In Vivo* Retinal Transduction

[0083] Retinal transductions were performed to determine whether or not the ancestral AAV vectors are able to target murine retinal cells *in vivo*.

[0084] Murine eyes were transduced with 2×10^8 genome copies (GC) of three different ancestral AAVs (Anc80L27, Anc80L44, and Anc80L65) and a contemporary AAV (AAV2/8), all of which included an eGFP-encoding transgene. For transductions, each AAV vector was surgically delivered below the retina by generating a space between the photoreceptor and retinal pigment epithelium layer through delivery of a vector bolus with an injection device. The vector bolus was left in the sub-retinal space and the sub-retinal detachment resolved over time. GFP expression was monitored non-invasively by fundus photography of the retina of the animal following pupil dilation with Tropicamide™. All of the presented retinas demonstrated varying degrees of successful targeting of ancestral AAVs to the retina.

[0085] Retinal histology also was performed and visualized under fluorescent microscopy to identify the transduced cell type(s). Histology was performed on a murine retina transduced with the Anc80L65 ancestral AAV vector as described above. Anc80L65-mediated eGFP expression was evident in the outer nuclear layer (ONL), the inner segments (IS), and the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE), indicating that the ancestral Anc80L65 vector targets murine photoreceptors and retinal pigment epithelial cells.

Example 6 - Neutralizing Antibody Assay

[0086] Neutralizing antibody assays were performed to evaluate whether or not an ancestral AAV virus is more resistant to antibody-neutralization than a contemporary AAV virus. Neutralizing antibody assays measure the antibody concentration (or the titer at which an experimental sample contains an antibody concentration) that neutralizes an infection by 50% or more as compared to a control in the absence of the antibody.

[0087] Serum samples or IVIG stock solution (200 mg/ml) were serially diluted by 2-fold, and undiluted and diluted samples were co-incubated with an ancestral AAV virus, Anc80L65, and a contemporary AAV virus, AAV2/8, at a MOI of 10^4 for about 30 minutes at 37°C. Each virus included a luciferase transgene. The admixed vector and an antibody sample then were transduced into HEK293 cells. For these experiments, the antibody sample used was intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG), pooled IgGs extracted from the plasma of over one thousand blood donors (sold commercially, for example, as Gammagard™ (Baxter Healthcare; Deerfield, IL) or Gamunex™ (Grifols; Los Angeles, CA)). 48 hours following initiation of transduction, cells were assayed by bioluminescence to detect luciferase. Neutralizing antibody titer was determined by identifying the dilution of sample for which 50% or more neutralization (transduction of sample/ transduction of control virus in absence of sample) was reached.

Example 7 - Characterization of Anc80

[0088] Based on the methods described herein, the most probable Anc80 sequence (as determined through posterior probability) was obtained and designated Anc80L1 (SEQ ID NO:35 shows the nucleic acid sequence of the Anc80L1 capsid and SEQ ID NO:36 shows the amino acid sequence of the Anc80L1 VP1 polypeptide). The Anc80 probabilistic library also was synthesized using the sequences described herein by a commercial company and sub-cloned into expression vectors.

[0089] The Anc80 library was clonally evaluated for vector yield and infectivity in combined assays. Out of this screening, Anc80L65 (SEQ ID NO:23), as well as several other variants, were further characterized.

[0090] The Anc80 library and Anc80L65 were compared in terms of sequence difference (Figure 9; % up from diagonal, # of amino acid differences below). Using NCBI-BLAST, the closest publically available sequence to Anc80L65 is rh10 (GenBank Accession No. AAO88201.1).

[0091] Figure 10 shows that Anc80L65 produced vector yields equivalent to AAV2 (Panel A), generated virus particles under Transmission Electrosopy (TEM) (Panel B), and biochemically produced the AAV cap and the VP1, 2 and 3 proteins based on SDS page under denaturing conditions (Panel C) and Western Blotting using the AAV capsid antibody, B1 (Panel D). These experiments are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

[0092] Briefly, AAV2/8, AAV2/2, AAV2/Anc80L27, AAV2/Anc80L44, and AAV2/Anc80L65 vectors were produced in small scale containing a reporter construct comprised of eGFP and firefly luciferase under a CMV promoter were produced in small scale. Titers of these small scale preparations of viruses were then obtained via qPCR. Based on these experiments, Anc80L27, Anc80L44, and Anc80L65 vectors were found to produce viral levels comparable to that of AAV2 (Figure 10A).

[0093] To confirm that the Anc80L65 capsid proteins assembled into intact virus-like-particles of the proper size and conformation, micrographs were obtained using transmission electron microscopy (TEM). A large scale, purified preparation of Anc80-L065 was loaded onto polyvinyl formal (Formvar®) coated copper grids and was then stained with uranyl acetate. Micrographs revealed intact, hexagonal particles with diameters between 20 and 25 nm (Figure 10B).

[0094] In order to determine whether the synthetic ancestral capsid genes were properly processed (i.e. spliced and expressed), large-scale purified preparations of AAV2/8, AAV2/2, and AAV2/Anc80L65 vectors were loaded onto an SDS-PAGE gel (1E10 GC/well) under denaturing conditions. Bands representing viral capsid proteins VP1, VP2, and VP3 were clearly present for each vector preparation (Figure 10C). Western blotting with the AAV capsid antibody B1 further confirmed that these bands represented the predicted proteins (Figure 10D).

[0095] In addition, Figure 11 shows that Anc80L65 infected mammalian tissue and cells *in vitro* on HEK293 cells at MOI 10E4 GC/cell using GFP as readout (Panel A) or luciferase (Panel B) versus AAV2 and/or AAV8 controls. Anc80L65 also was efficient at targeting liver following an IV injection of the indicated AAV encoding a nuclear LacZ transgene (top row, Panel C), following direct intramuscular (IM) injection of the indicated AAV encoding GFP (middle row, Panel C), and following subretinal injection with the indicated AAV encoding GFP (bottom row, Panel C). These experiments are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

[0096] To obtain a relative measure of the infectivity of ancestral virions, crude preparations of AAV2/2, AAV2/8, AAV2/Anc80L65, AAV2/Anc80L44, AAV2/Anc80L27, AAV2/Anc80L121, AAV2/Anc80L122, AAV2/Anc80L123, AAV2/Anc80L124, and AAV2/Anc80L125 containing a bi-cistronic reporter construct that includes an eGFP and firefly luciferase sequences under control of a CMV promoter were produced. 96-well plates confluent with HEK293 cells were then subjected to transduction with each vector at an MOI of 1E4 GC/cell (titers obtained via qPCR as above). 48 hours later, fluorescent microscopy confirmed the presence of GFP in transduced cells (Figure 11A). Cells were then assayed for the presence of luciferase (Figure 11B), which determined that expression of luciferase in cells transduced with Anc80-derived vectors was in-between that of cells transduced with AAV8 (lower level of transduction) and AAV2 (higher level of transduction).

[0097] To assess the relative efficiency of gene transfer in an *in vivo* context, purified high-titer preparations of AAV2/2, AAV2/8, and AAV2/Anc80L65 were obtained. 3.9E10 GC of each vector, encapsidating a transgene encoding nuclear LacZ under control of a TBG promoter, were injected into C57BL/6 mice (3 mice per condition) via IP injection following general anesthetization. 28 days post-injection, mice were sacrificed and tissues were collected. Livers were sectioned via standard histological techniques and stained for beta-galactosidase. Sections were then imaged under a microscope and representative images are shown in Figure 11C, top row.

[0098] Vectors of the same serotypes were then obtained containing a bicistronic transgene encoding eGFP and hA1AT under control of a pCASI promoter. To assess the ability of Anc80L65 to transduce murine skeletal muscle, 1E10 GC of each vector was injected into skeletal muscle of C57BL/6 mice (5 mice per condition) following general anesthetization. 28 days post-injection, mice were sacrificed, tissues were cryosectioned, and the presence of eGFP was assessed using fluorescent confocal microscopy (blue is DAPI, green is eGFP). Representative images are shown in Figure 11C, middle row. These experiments demonstrated that Anc80L65 vectors were capable of transducing murine skeletal muscle via intramuscular injection.

[0099] Vectors of the same serotypes were obtained, this time encapsidating constructs encoding only an eGFP transgene under control of a CMV promoter. 2E9 particles were injected sub-retinally into C57BL/6 mice following general anesthetization. 28 days post-injection, mice were sacrificed and the eyes were collected, cryosectioned, and the presence of eGFP was assessed using fluorescent confocal microscopy (blue is DAPI, green is eGFP). Representative images are shown in Figure 11C, bottom row. These experiments demonstrate that Anc80L65 vectors are able to transduce murine retina at a level that is comparable to AAV8 vectors.

[0100] Briefly, purified, high titer preparations of AAV2/8, AAV2/2, AAV2/rh32.33, and AAV2/Anc80L65 viral vectors encapsidating a bicistronic transgene that includes eGFP and firefly luciferase under control of a CMV promoter were obtained. These vectors were then either incubated with two-fold serial dilutions of IVIG (10mg, 5mg, 2.5mg, etc.) or incubated without IVIG (1E9 GC per condition). Following incubation, vectors were used to transduce HEK293 cells at an MOI of 1E4 per well (one dilution per well).

Example 8 - Generation of Additional Ancestral AAV Capsids

[0101] The most probable ancestral AAV capsid sequences (as determined through posterior probability) were then synthesized through a commercial lab (Gen9) and provided as linear dsDNA. These amino acid sequences were then compared to those of extant AAVs in order to ascertain the degree to which they differ (Figure 13). Each ancestral VP1 protein differs from those of selected representative extant AAVs by between 3.6% and 9.3% (Figure 13A), while the ancestral VP3 proteins differ by between 4.2 and 9.4% (Figure 13B). These capsids were each subcloned into AAV production plasmids (pAAVector2/Empty) via restriction enzyme digestion (HindIII & SpeI) and T4 ligation. These clones were confirmed via restriction digestion and Sanger sequencing, and medium scale preparations of plasmid DNA were then produced.

[0102] Each of these plasmids were then used to produce AAV vectors containing a reporter gene encoding both eGFP and firefly luciferase. These vectors were produced in triplicate in small scale as previously described. Crude preparations of the virus were then titrated via qPCR and were found to produce between 2.71% and 183.1% viral particles relative to AAV8 (Figures 14 and 15). These titers were then used to set up a titer controlled experiment to

assess relative infectivity. Anc126 was not titer controlled due to its significantly depressed production, and consequently, the data regarding the infectivity of Anc126 cannot be accurately compared to the infectivity of the other viruses in the experiment. The other vectors were used to transduce HEK293 cells at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 1.9E3 GC/cell.

[0103] 60 hours post transduction, cells were assessed for GFP expression via fluorescence microscopy. eGFP positive cells were detected under each of the conditions except for the negative control (Figure 16). This indicates that each of the ancestral sequences that were predicted, synthesized, and cloned is capable of producing viable, infectious virus particles. To get an idea of the relative levels of infectivity, luciferase assays also were performed on the same cells. The results indicate that each of the ancestral vectors is capable of transducing HEK293 cells between 28.3% and 850.8% relative to AAV8 (Figures 17 and 18). It is noted that Anc126 was excluded from the analysis of relative transduction since it was not titer-controlled.

[0104] In summary, eight novel ancestral AAV capsid genes were synthesized and used in the production of functional viral vectors along with AAV8, AAV2, and the previously described Anc80L65 vectors. Production and infectivity were assessed in vitro and a summary of those findings is shown in Figure 19.

Example 9 - Vectored Immunoprophylaxis

[0105] In vectored immunoprophylaxis, gene therapy vehicles (such as AAV) are used to deliver transgenes encoding broadly neutralizing antibodies against infectious agents. See, for example, Balazs et al. (2013, Nat. Biotechnol., 31:647-52); Limberis et al. (2013, Sci. Transl. Med., 5:187ra72); Balazs et al. (2012, Nature, 481:81-4); and Deal et al. (2014, PNAS USA, 111:12528-32). One advantage of this treatment is that the host produces the antibodies in their own cells, meaning that a single administration has the potential to confer a lifetime of protection against etiologic agents.

Example 10 - Drug Delivery Vehicles

[0106] LUCENTIS® (ranibizumab) and AVASTIN® (bevacizumab) are both anti-angiogenesis agents based on the same humanized mouse monoclonal antibodies against vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGF-A). Although bevacizumab is a full antibody and ranibizumab is a fragment (Fab), they both act to treat wet age-related macular degeneration through the same mechanism - by antagonizing VEGF. See, for example, Mao et al. (2011, Hum. Gene Ther., 22:1525-35); Xie et al. (2014, Gynecol. Oncol., doi: 10.1016/j.ygyno.2014.07.105); and Watanabe et al. (2010, Gene Ther., 17:1042-51). Because both of these molecules are proteins, they can be encoded by DNA and produced in cells transduced with vectors containing a transgene, and are small enough to be packaged into AAV vectors.

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

[0107] It is to be understood that, while the methods and compositions of matter have been described herein in conjunction with a number of different aspects, the foregoing description of the various aspects is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the methods and compositions of matter. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the scope of the following claims.

[0108] Disclosed are methods and compositions that can be used for, can be used in conjunction with, can be used in preparation for, or are products of the disclosed methods and compositions. These and other materials are disclosed herein, and it is understood that combinations, subsets, interactions, groups, etc. of these methods and compositions are disclosed. That is, while specific reference to each various individual and collective combinations and permutations of these compositions and methods may not be explicitly disclosed, each is specifically contemplated and described herein. For example, if a particular composition of matter or a particular method is disclosed and discussed and a number of compositions or methods are discussed, each and every combination and permutation of the compositions and the methods are specifically contemplated unless specifically indicated to the contrary. Likewise, any subset or combination of these is also specifically contemplated and disclosed.

APPENDIX A**[0109]****SEQ ID NO:1: Anc80 polypeptide**

MAADGYLPDWLEDNLSEGIREWWDLKPGAPKPKANQQKQDDGRGLVLPGYKYLGPENGLDKGEPVNAA
DAAALEHDKAYDQQLKAGDNPYLRYNHADAEEFQERLQEDTSFGGNLGRAVFQAKKRVLEPLGLVEEGA
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X2AGGGAPMADNNEGADGVGNASGNWHCDSTWLGDRVITTSTRTWALPTYNNHLYKQISSQSGX3STN
DNTYFGYSTPWGYFDFNRFHCHFSPRDWQRLINNNWGFPRPX4LNFKLFNIQVKEVTTNDGTTTIANN
LTSTVQVFTDSEYQLPYVLGSAHQGCLPPFPADVFMIPQYGYLTLNNGSQAVGRSSFYCLEYFPSQML
RTGNNFX5FSYTFEDVPFHSSYAHSQSLDRLMNPLIDQYLYLSRTQTTSGTAGNRX6LQFSQAGPSS
MANQAKNWLPGPCYRQQRVSKTX7NQNNNSNFAWTGATKYHLNGRDSLNVNPGPAMATHKDDDEKFFPM
SGVLI FGKQGAGNSNVDLDNVMITX8EEEIKTTNPVATEX9YGT VATNLQ SX10NTAPATGTVNSQGA
LPGMVWQX11RDVYLQGP IWAKIPHTDGHFHPSPLMGGFGLKHPP PQILIKNTPVPANPPTTFSPAKF
ASFITQYSTGQVSVEIEWELQKENS KRWNPEIQYTSN YNKSTNVDFAVDTNGVYSEPRPIGTRYLTRN
L

X1 = K/R; X2 = A/S; X3 = A/G; X4 = R/K; X5 = E/Q; X6 = T/E; X7 = A/T; X8 = S/N; X9 = Q/E; X10
= S/A; X11 = N/D

SEQ ID NO:2: Anc80 DNA

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GCGGTATAACCACGCCGACGCCGAGTTTCAGGAGCGTCTGCAAGAAGATACGTCTTTTGGGGGCAACC
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AAGACGGCTCCTGGAAAGAAGAGACCGGTAGAGCAATCACCCCAGGAACCAGACTCCTCTTCGGGCAT
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XX11CGGGACGTGTACCTGCAGGGTCTATCTGGGCCAAGATTCTCACACGGACGGACACTTTCATC

CCTCGCCGCTGATGGGAGGCTTTGGACTGAAACACCCGCCTCCTCAGATCCTGATTAAGAATACACCT
GTTCCCGCGAATCCTCCAACCTACCTTCAGTCCAGCTAAGTTTGCGTTCGTTTCATCACGCAGTACAGCAC
CGGACAGGTCAGCGTGGAATTTGAATGGGAGCTGCAGAAAGAAAACAGCAAACGCTGGAACCCAGAGA
TTCAATACACTTCCAACCTACAACAAATCTACAAATGTGGACTTTGCTGTTGACACAAATGGCGTTTAT
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XXX1 = AAG/AAA; XXX2 = GCA/AGC; XXX3 = GCA/GGC; XXX4 = AGA/AAG; XXX5 =
GAG/CAG; XXX6 = ACG/GAG; XXX7 = GCG/ACC; XXX8 = AGT/AAC; XXX9 = CAG/GAG;
XXX10 = TCA/GCC; XXX11 = AAC/GAC

SEQ ID NO:3: Anc81 polypeptide

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KTAPGKKRPVEQSPQEPDSSX1GIGKKGQQPAX2KRLNFGQTGDSESVDPDQPLGEPPAAPSGVGSNT
MAAGGGAPMADNNEGADGVGNASGNWHCDSTWLGDRIITSTRTWALPTYNNHLYKQISX3X4QSGGS
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NNLTSTVQVFTDSEYQLPYVLGSAHQGLPPFPADVFMIPQYGYLTLNNGSQAVGRSSFYCLEYFPSQ
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TGTVNSQGALPGMVWQNRDVYLQGPWIWAKIPHTDGNFHPSPMLMGFGFLKHPPQILIKNTPVPANPPT
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IGTRYLTRNL

X1=T/S; X2=K/R; X3=N/S; X4=S/H; X5=R/K; X6=E/Q; X7=R/Q; X8=T/E; X9=D/S; X10=L/Y;
X11=D/S; X12=S/N; X13=V/I; X14=A/S; X15=S/T

SEQ ID NO:4: Anc81 DNA

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GCGGTATAACCACGCCGACGCCGAGTTTTCAGGAGCGTCTGCAAGAAGATACGTCTTTTGGGGGCAACC
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AAGACGGCTCCTGGAAAGAAGAGACCGGTAGAGCAATCACCCAGGAACCAGACTCCTCTXXX1GGCA
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AGTGCCCGACCCTCAACCACTCGGAGAACCCCCCGAGCCCCCTCTGGTGTGGGATCTAATACAATGG
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AATTGGCATTGCGATTCCACATGGCTGGGCGACAGAGTCATCACCACCAGCACCCGAACCTGGGCCCT
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XXX1 = ACG/AGC; XXX2 = AAA/AAG; XXX3 = AAC/AGT; XXX4 = AGC/CAC; XXX5 = AGA/AAG;
XXX6 = GAG/CAG; XXX7 = CGG/CAG; XXX8 = ACG/GAG; XXX9 = GAC/AGC; XXX10 =
CTT/TAC; XXX11 = GAC/AGC; XXX12 = AGT/AAC; XXX13 = GTG/ATC; XXX14 = GCA/AGC;
XXX15 = AGT/ACC

SEQ ID NO:5: Anc82 polypeptide

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$$X1=T/S; X2=K/R; X3=S/N$$

SEQ ID NO:6: Anc82 DNA

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CAAGTCAGCGTGGAGATCGAGTGGGAGCTGCAGAAAGGAGAAACAGCAAGCGCTGGAAACCAGAGATCA
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AGCCTCGCCCCATTGGCACTCGTTACCTCACCCGTAATCTG

XXX1 = ACG/AGC; XXX2 = AAA/AGA; XXX-3 = AGC/AAC

SEQ ID NO:7: Anc83 polypeptide

MAADGYLPDWLEDNLSEGIREWWDLKPGAPKPKANQQKQDDGRGLVLPGYKYLGPFNGLDKGEPVNAA
DAAALEHDKAYDQQLKAGDNPYLRYNHADAEFQERLQEDTSFGGNLGRAVFQAKKRVLEPLGLVEEGA
KTAPGKKRPVEQSPQREPDSSX1GIGKKGQQPAX2KRLNFGQTGDSESVDPDQPLGEPPAAPSGVGSN
TMAAGGGAPMADNNEGADGVGSSSGNWHCDSTWLGDVRVITTTSTRTWALPTYNNHLYKQISNGTSGGST
NDNTYFGYSTPWGYFDFNRFHCHFSRWDQRLINNNWGFPRKRLX3FKLFNIQVKEVTQNEGTKTIAN
NLTSTIQVFTDSEYQLPYVLGSAHQGCLPPFPADVFMIPQYGYLTLNNGSQAVGRSSFYCLEYFPSQM
LRTGNFNF4FSYTFEDVPFHSSYAHSQSLDRLMNPLIDQYLYLSRTQTGGTAGTQTLQFSQAGPSX
5MANQAKNWLPGPCYRQQRVSTTTTSONNNNSNFAWTGATKYHLNGRDSLVPNGVAMATHKDDEX7RFFP
SSGX7LIFGKQGAGKDNVDYSNVMLTSEEEIKTTNPVATEEYGVVADNLQQQNTAPQX8GTVNSQGAL
PGMVWQNRDVYLQGPWIWAKIPHTDGNFHPSPLMGGFGLKHPPQILIKNTPVPADPPTTFNQAKLNSF
ITQYSTGQVSVEIEWELQKENSKRWNPEIQYTSNYYKSTNVDFAVNTEGVYSEPRPIGTRYLTRNL

X1=T/S; X2=R/K; X3=N/S; X4=Q/E; X5=N/T/S; X6=D/E; X7=I/V; X8=I/V

SEQ ID NO:8: Anc83 DNA

ATGGCTGCCGATGGTTATCTTCCAGATTGGCTCGAGGACAACCTCTCTGAGGGCATTTCGCGAGTGGTG
GGACCTGAAACCTGGAGCCCCGAAACCCAAAGCCAACCAGCAAAAGCAGGACGACGGCCGGGTCTGG
TGCTTCCTGGCTACAAGTACCTCGGACCCTTCAACGGACTCGACAAGGGGGAGCCCGTCAACGCGGCG
GACGCAGCGGCCCTCGAGCACGACAAGGCCTACGACCAGCAGCTCAAAGCGGGTGACAATCCGTACCT
GCGGTATAATCACGCCGACGCCGAGTTTCAGGAGCGTCTGCAAGAAGATACGTCTTTTGGGGGCAACC
TCGGGCGAGCAGTCTTCCAGGCCAAGAAGCGGGTTCTCGAACCTCTCGGTCTGGTTGAGGAAGGCGCT
AAGACGGCTCCTGGAAAGAAGAGACCGGTAGAGCAGTCACCACAGCGTGAGCCCGACTCCTCCXXX1G
GCATCGGCAAGAAAGGCCAGCAGCCCCGCCXXX2AAGAGACTCAATTTGGTTCAGACTGGCGACTCAGA
GTCAGTCCCCGACCCTCAACCTCTCGGAGAACCTCCAGCAGCGCCCTCTGGTGTGGGATCTAATACAA
TGGCTGCAGGCGGTGGCGCACCAATGGCAGACAATAACGAAGGTGCCGACGGAGTGGGTAGTTCCTCG
GGAAATTGGCATTGCGATTCCACATGGCTGGGCGACAGAGTCATCACCACCAGCACCCGAACCTGGGC
CCTGCCCCACCTACAACAACCACCTCTACAAGCAAATCTCCAACGGGACCTCGGGAGGCAGACCAACG
ACAACACCTACTTTGGCTACAGCACCCCCCTGGGGGTATTTTGACTTTAACAGATTCCACTGCCACTTC
TCACCACGTGACTGGCAGCGACTCATCAACAACAACCTGGGGATTCCGGCCCAAGAGACTCXXX3TTCA
AGCTCTTCAACATCCAGGTCAAAGAGGTACGCAGAAATGAAGGCACCAAGACCATCGCCAATAACCTC
ACCAGCACCATCCAGGTGTTTACGGACTCGGAATACCAGCTGCCGTACGTCCCTCGGCTCTGCCCCACCA
GGGCTGCCTGCCTCCGTTCCCGGCGGACGTCTTCATGATTCTCAGTACGGCTACCTGACTCTCAACA
ACGGTAGTCAGGCCGTGGGACGTTCTCCTTCTACTGCCTGGAGTACTTCCCCTCTCAGATGCTGAGA

ACGGGCAACAACCTTTXXX4TTCAGCTACACTTTTCGAGGACGTGCCTTTCCACAGCAGCTACGCGCACA
GCCAGAGTTTGGACAGGCTGATGAATCCTCTCATCGACCAGTACCTGTACTACCTGTCAAGAACCCAG
ACTACGGGAGGCACAGCGGGAACCCAGACGTTGCAGTTTTTCTCAGGCCGGGCCTAGCXXX5ATGGCGA
ATCAGGCCAAAACTGGCTGCCTGGACCCTGCTACAGACAGCAGCGCGTCTCCACGACAACGTGCGAA
AACAACAACAGCAACTTTGCCTGGACTGGTGCCACCAAGTATCATCTGAACGGCAGAGACTCTCTGGT
GAATCCGGGCGTCGCCATGGCAACCCACAAGGACGACGAGXXX6CGCTTCTTCCCATCCAGCGGCXXX
7CTCATATTTGGCAAGCAGGGAGCTGGAAAAGACAACGTGGACTATAGCAACGTGATGCTAACCAGCG
AGGAAGAAATCAAGACCACCAACCCCGTGGCCACAGAAGAGTATGGCGTGGTGGCTGATAACCTACAG
CAGCAAAACACCGCTCCTCAAXXX8GGGACCGTCAACAGCCAGGGAGCCTTACCTGGCATGGTCTGGC
AGAACCGGGACGTGTACCTGCAGGGTCTTATTTGGGGCCAAGATTCCTCACACAGATGGCAACTTTTAC
CCGTCTCCTTTAATGGGCGGCTTTGGACTTAAACATCCGCCTCCTCAGATCCTCATCAAAAACACTCC
TGTTCTTGCAGTCTTCCAACAACGTTCAACCAGGCCAAGCTGAATTCTTTCATCACGCAGTACAGCA
CCGGACAAGTCAGCGTGGAGATCGAGTGGGAGCTGCAGAAAGGAGAACAGCAAGCGCTGGAACCCAGAG
ATTCAGTATACTTCCAACACTACTACAAATCTACAAATGTGGACTTTGCTGTTAATACTGAGGGTGTTTA
CTCTGAGCCTCGCCCCATTGGCACTCGTTACCTCACCCGTAATCTG

XXX1 = ACG/AGC; XXX2 = AGA/AAG; XXX3 = AAC/AGC; XXX4 = CAA/GAA; XXX-5 =

AAC/ACC/AGC; XXX-6 = GAC/GAG; XXX7 = ATC/GTC; XXX8 = ATA/GTA

SEQ ID NO:9: Anc84 polypeptide

MAADGYLPDWLEDNLSEGIREWWDLKPGAPKPKANQQKQDDGRGLVLPGYKYLGPFNGLDKGEPVNAA
DAAALEHDKAYDQQLKAGDNPYLRYNHADAEFQERLQEDTSFGGNLGRAVFQAKKRVLEPLGLVEEGA
KTAPGKKRPVEPSPQRSPTSSTGIGKKGQQPAX1KRLNFGQTGDSESVDPDQPIGEPPAAPSGVSGT
MAAGGGAPMADNNEGADGVGSSSGNWHCDSTWLGDVRVITTTSTRTWALPTYNNHLYKQISNGTSGGSTN
DNTYFGYSTPWGYFDFNRFHCHFSRWDQRLINNNWGFPRKRLX2FKLFNIQVKEVTQNEGTKTIANN
LTSTIQVFTDSEYQLPYVLGSAHQGCLPPFPADVFMIPQYGYLTLNNGSQAVGRSSFYCLEYFPSQML
RTGNNFEEFSYTFEDVPFHSSYAHSQSIDRLMNPLIDQYLYLSRTQSTGGTAGTQQLLFSQAGPSNMS
AQAKNWLPGPCYRQQRVSTTTLSONNNNSNFAWTGATKYHLNGRDSLVPNGVAMATHKDDEX3RFFPSSG
X4LMFGKQGAGKDNVDYSNVMLTSEEEIKTTNPVATEQYGVVADNLQQQNTAPIVGAVNSQGALPGMV
WONRDVYLOGPIWAKIPHTDGNFHPSPLMGGFGLKHPPPOILIKNTPVPADPPTTFNOAKLNSFITOY

STGQVSVEIEWELQKENS KRWNPEIQYTSNYYKSTNVDFAVNTEGVYSEPRPIGTRYLTRNL

X1=R/K; X2=N/S; X3=D/E; X4=I/V

SEQ ID NO:10: Anc84 DNA

ATGGCTGCCGATGGTTATCTTCCAGATTGGCTCGAGGACAACCTCTCTGAGGGCATTTCGCGAGTGGTG
GGACCTGAAACCTGGAGCCCCGAAACCCAAAGCCAACCAGCAAAAGCAGGACGACGGCCGGGGTCTGG
TGCTTCCTGGCTACAAGTACCTCGGACCCTTCAACGGACTCGACAAGGGGGAGCCCGTCAACGCGGCG
GACGCAGCGGCCCTCGAGCACGACAAGGCCTACGACCAGCAGCTCAAAGCGGGTGACAATCCGTACCT
GCGGTATAATCACGCCGACGCCGAGTTTCAGGAGCGTCTGCAAGAAGATACGTCTTTTGGGGGCAACC
TCGGGCGAGCAGTCTTCCAGGCCAAGAAGCGGGTTCTCGAACCTCTCGGTCTGGTTGAGGAAGGCGCT
AAGACGGCTCCTGGAAAGAAGAGACCGGTAGAGCCGTCAACCACAGCGTTCCCCGACTCCTCCACGGG
CATCGGCAAGAAAGGCCAGCAGCCCGCCXXX1AAGAGACTCAATTTTCGGTCAGACTGGCGACTCAGAG
TCAGTCCCCGACCCTCAACCTATCGGAGAACCTCCAGCAGCGCCCTCTGGTGTGGGATCTGGTACAAT
GGCTGCAGGCGGTGGCGCACCAATGGCAGACAATAACGAAGGTGCCGACGGAGTGGGTAGTTCTCTCGG
GAAATTGGCATTGCGATTCCACATGGCTGGGCGACAGAGTCATCACCACCAGCACCCGAACCTGGGCC
CTGCCACCTACAACAACCACCTCTACAAGCAAATCTCCAACGGGACCTCGGGAGGCAGCACCAACGA
CAACACCTACTTTGGCTACAGCACCCCTGGGGGTATTTTGACTTTAACAGATTCCACTGCCACTTCT
CACCACGTGACTGGCAGCGACTCATCAACAACAACCTGGGGATTCCGGGCCCAAGAGACTCXXX2TTCAA
GCTCTTCAACATCCAGGTCAAAGAGGTCACGCAGAATGAAGGCACCAAGACCATCGCCAATAACCTCA
CCAGCACCATCCAGGTGTTTACGGACTCGGAATACCAGCTGCCGTACGTCTCTGGCTCTGCCACCAG

GGCTGCCTGCCTCCGTTCCCGGCGGACGTCTTCATGATTCTCAGTACGGCTACCTGACTCTCAACAA
CGGTAGTCAGGCCGTGGGACGTTCTCTCTACTGCCTGGAGTACTTCCCCTCTCAGATGCTGAGAA
CGGGCAACAACCTTTGAGTTCAGCTACACTTTTCGAGGACGTGCCTTTCCACAGCAGCTACGCGCACAGC
CAGAGTTTGGACAGGCTGATGAATCCTCTCATCGACCAGTACCTGTACTACCTGTCAAGAACCCAGTC
TACGGGAGGCACAGCGGGAACCCAGCAGTTGCTGTTTTCTCAGGCCGGGCCTAGCAACATGTCGGCTC
AGGCCAAAACTGGCTGCCTGGACCCTGCTACAGACAGCAGCGCGTCTCCACGACACTGTCGCAAAAC
AACAACAGCAACTTTGCCTGGACTGGTGCCACCAAGTATCATCTGAACGGCAGAGACTCTCTGGTGAA
TCCGGGCGTGCCTATGGCAACCCACAAGGACGACGAGXXX3CGCTTCTTCCCATCCAGCGGCXXX4CT
CATGTTTGGCAAGCAGGGAGCTGGAAAAGACAACCTGGACTATAGCAACGTGATGCTAACCAGCGAGG
AAGAAATCAAGACCACCAACCCCGTGGCCACAGAACAGTATGGCGTGGTGGCTGATAACCTACAGCAG
CAAAACACCGCTCCTATTGTGGGGGGCGTCAACAGCCAGGGAGCCTTACCTGGCATGGTCTGGCAGAA
CCGGGACGTGTACCTGCAGGGTCCTATTTGGGCCAAGATTCTCAGACAGATGGCAACTTTACCCGT
CTCCTTTAATGGGCGGCTTTGGACTTAAACATCCGCCTCCTCAGATCCTCATCAAAAACACTCCTGTT
CCTGCGGATCCTCCAACAACGTTCAACCAGGCCAAGCTGAATTCTTTCATCACGCAGTACAGCACCGG
ACAAGTCAGCGTGGAGATCGAGTGGGAGCTGCAGAAGGAGAACAGCAAGCGCTGGAACCCAGAGATTC
AGTATACTTCCAATACTACAAATCTACAAATGTGGACTTTGCTGTTAATACTGAGGGTGTTTACTCT
GAGCCTCGCCCCATTGGCACTCGTTACCTCACCCGTAATCTG

XXX-1 = AGA/AAA; XXX2 = AAC/AGC; XXX3 = GAC/GAG; XXX4 = ATC/GTC

SEQ ID NO:11: Anc94 polypeptide

MAADGYLPDWLEDNLSEGIREWWDLKPGAPKPKANQQKQDDGRGLVLPGYKYLGPFNGLDKGEPVNAA
DAAALEHDKAYDQQLKAGDNPYLRYNHADAEFQERLQEDTSFGGNLGRAVFAQKKRVLEPLGLVEEGA
KTAPGKKRPVEPSPQRSPTSSTGIGKKGQQPAKKRLNFGQTGDSESVDPDPQPIGEPPAGPSGLSGTM
AAGGGAPMADNNEGADGVGSSSGNWHCDSTWLGD RVITTSTRTWALPTYNNHLYKQISNGTSGGSTND
NTYFGYSTPWGYFDFNRFHCHFS PRDWQRLINNNWGERPKRLNFKLFNIQVKEVTQNEGTKTIANNLT
STIQVFTDSEYQLPYVLGSAHQGCLPPFPADVFMIPQYGYLTLNNGSQAVGRSSFYCLEYFPSQMLRT
GNNEFFSYTFEDVPFHSSYAHSQSLDRLMNPLIDQYLYYLSRTQSTGGTAGTQQLLFSQAGPX1NMSA
QAKNWLPGPCYRQQRVSTTLSQNNNSNFAWTGATKYHLNGRDSLVPNGVAMATHKDDDEERFFPSSGVL
MFGKQGAGKDNVDYSSVMLTSEEEIKTNPVATEQYGVVADNLQQQNTAPIVGAVNSQALPGMVWQN
RDVYLQGP IWAKI PHTDGNFHPSPLMGGFGLKHPPPQILIKNTPVPADPPTTFSQAKLASFITQYSTG
QVSVEIEWELQKENS KRWNPEIQYTSNYYKSTNVDFAVNTEGTYSEPRPIGTRYLTRNL

X1=S/N

SEQ ID NO:12: Anc94 DNA

ATGGCTGCCGATGGTTATCTTCCAGATTGGCTCGAGGACAACCTCTCTGAGGGCATTTCGCGAGTGGTG
GGACTTGAAACCTGGAGCCCCGAAACCCAAAGCCAACCAGCAAAAGCAGGACGACGGCCGGGGTCTGG
TGCTTCCTGGCTACAAGTACCTCGGACCCTTCAACGGACTCGACAAGGGGGAGCCCGTCAACGCGGCG
GACGCAGCGGCCCTCGAGCACGACAAGGCCTACGACCAGCAGCTCAAAGCGGGTGACAATCCGTACCT
GCGGTATAACCACGCCGACGCCGAGTTTCAGGAGCGTCTGCAAGAAGATACGTCTTTTGGGGGCAACC
TCGGGCGAGCAGTCTTCCAGGCCAAGAAGCGGGTTCTCGAACCTCTCGGTCTGGTTGAGGAAGGCGCT
AAGACGGCTCCTGGAAAGAAGAGACCGGTAGAGCCATCACCCAGCGTTCTCCAGACTCCTCTACGGG
CATCGGCAAGAAAGGCCAGCAGCCCGCGAAAAAGAGACTCAACTTTGGGCAGACTGGCGACTCAGAGT
CAGTGCCCGACCCTCAACCAATCGGAGAACCCCCCGCAGGCCCTCTGGTCTGGGATCTGGTACAATG
GCTGCAGGCGGTGGCGCTCCAATGGCAGACAATAACGAAGGCGCCGACGGAGTGGGTAGTTCTCTCAGG
AAATTGGCATTGCGATTCCACATGGCTGGGCGACAGAGTCATCACCACCAGCACCCGAACCTGGGCC
TCCCCACCTACAACAACCACCTCTACAAGCAAATCTCCAACGGGACTTCGGGAGGAAGCACCAACGAC
AACACCTACTTCGGCTACAGCACCCCTGGGGGTATTTTGACTTTAACAGATTCCACTGCCACTTCTC

ACCACGTGACTGGCAGCGACTCATCAACAACAACCTGGGGATTCCGGGCCCAAGAGACTCAACTTCAAGC
TCTTCAACATCCAGGTCAAGGAGGTCACGCAGAATGAAGGCACCAAGACCATCGCCAATAACCTTACC

AGCACGATTCAGGTCTTTACGGACTCGGAATACCAGCTCCCGTACGTCCCTCGGCTCTGCGCACCAGGG
CTGCCTGCCTCCGTTCCCGGGCGGACGTCTTCATGATTCCCTCAGTACGGGTACCTGACTCTGAACAATG
GCAGTCAGGCCCGTGGGCCGTTCCCTCCTTCTACTGCCTGGAGTACTTTCCCTTCTCAAATGCTGAGAACG
GGCAACAACCTTTGAGTTCAGCTACACGTTTGAGGACGTGCCTTTTCACAGCAGCTACGCGCACAGCCA
AAGCCTGGACCGGCTGATGAACCCCCCTCATCGACCAGTACCTGTACTACCTGTCTCGGACTCAGTCCA
CGGGAGGTACCGCAGGAACTCAGCAGTTGCTATTTTCTCAGGCCGGGCTXXXAACATGTCGGCTCAG
GCCAAAACTGGCTACCCGGGCCCTGCTACCGGCAGCAACGCGTCTCCACGACACTGTCGCAAAATAA
CAACAGCAACTTTGCCTGGACCGGTGCCACCAAGTATCATCTGAATGGCAGAGACTCTCTGGTAAATC
CCGGTGTGCTATGGCAACCCACAAGGACGACGAAGAGCGATTTTTTCCGTCCAGCGGAGTCTTAATG
TTTGGGAAACAGGGAGCTGGAAAAGACAACGTGGACTATAGCAGCGTTATGCTAACCAGTGAGGAAGA
AATTAAAACCACCAACCCAGTGGCCACAGAACAGTACGGCGTGGTGGCCGATAACCTGCAACAGCAAA
ACACCGCTCCTATTGTAGGGGCCGTCAACAGTCAAGGAGCCTTACCTGGCATGGTCTGGCAGAACCGG
GACGTGTACTGTCAGGGTCCTATCTGGGCCAAGATTCCCTCACACGGACGGAAACTTTTCATCCCTCGCC
GCTGATGGGAGGCTTTGGACTGAAACACCCGCCTCCTCAGATCCTGATTAAGAATACACCTGTTCCCG
CGGATCCTCCAACCTTACCTCAGTCAAGCTAAGCTGGCGTCGTTTCATCACGCAGTACAGCACCGGACAG
GTCAGCGTGGAATTTGAATGGGAGCTGCAGAAAGAAAACAGCAAACGCTGGAACCCAGAGATTCAATA
CACTTCCAACCTACTACAAATCTACAAATGTGGACTTTGCTGTTAACACAGAAGGCACTTATTCTGAGC
CTCGCCCCATCGGCACCCCGTTACCTCACCCGTAATCTG

XXX1 = AGT/AAT

SEQ ID NO:13: Anc113 polypeptide

MAADGYLPDWLEDNLSEGIREWWDLKPGAPKPKANQQKQDDGRGLVLPGYKYLGPFNGLDKGEPVNAA
DAAALEHDKAYDQQLKAGDNPYLRYNHADAEEFQERLQEDTSFGGNLGRAVFQAKKRVLEPLGLVEEGA
KTAPGKKRPVEX1SPQRSPTSSTGIGKKGQQPAX2KRLNFGQTGDSESVDPDQPLGEPAPAAPSGVGS
TMAAGGGAPMADNNEGADGVGNASGNWHCDSTWLGDVITTTSTRTWALPTYNNHLYKQISSQSAGSTN
DNTYFGYSTPWGYFDFNRFHCHFSPRDWQRLINNNWGFPRPKKLX3FKLFNIQVKEVTTNDGVTTIAN
LTSTVQVFSDSEYQLPYVLGSAHQGCLPPFPADVFMIPQYGYLTLNNGSQSVGRSSFYCLEYFPSQML
RTGNNFEFSYTFEDVPFHSSYAHSQSLDRLMNPLIDQYLYLARTQSTTGGTAGNRELQFX4QAGPST
MAEQAKNWLPGPCYRQQRVSKTLDQNNNSNFAWTGATKYHLNGRNSLVNPGVAMATHKDDDRFFPSS
GVLIIFGKTGAANKTTLENVLMTX5EEEEKTTNPVATEEYGX6VSSNLQSX7NTAPQTQTVNSQGALPG
MVWQNRDVYLQGPWAKIPHTDGNFHPSPLMGGFGLKHPPPPQILIKNTPVPANPPEVFTPAKFASFIT
QYSTGQVSVEIEWELQKENSkrwnPEIQYTSNYDKSTNVDFAVDSEGVYSEPRPIGTRYLTRNL

X-1=P/Q; X-2=K/R; X-3=R/N; X4=Y/H; X-5=N/S; X-6=V/I; X-7=A/S

SEQ ID NO:14: Anc113 DNA

ATGGCTGCCGATGGTTATCTTCCAGATTGGCTCGAGGACAACCTCTCTGAGGGCATTCGCGAGTGGTG
GGACCTGAAACCTGGAGCCCCGAAACCCAAAGCCAACCAGCAAAAGCAGGACGACGGCCGGGGTCTGG
TGCTTCCTGGCTACAAGTACCTCGGACCCTTCAACGGACTCGACAAGGGGGAGCCCGTCAACGCGGCG
GACGCAGCGGCCCTCGAGCACGACAAGGCCTACGACCAGCAGCTCAAAGCGGGTGACAATCCGTACCT
GCGGTATAACCACGCCGACGCCGAGTTTCAGGAGCGTCTGCAAGAAGATACGTCATTTGGGGGCAACC
TCGGGCGAGCAGTCTTCCAGGCCAAGAAGCGGGTTCTCGAACCTCTCGGTCTGGTTGAGGAAGGCGCT
AAGACGGCTCCTGGAAAGAAGAGACCGGTAGAGXXX1TCACCTCAGCGTTCCCCCGACTCCTCCACGG
GCATCGGCAAGAAAGGCCAGCAGCCCCGCCXXX2AAGAGACTCAATTTCGGTCAGACTGGCGACTCAGA
GTCAGTCCCCGACCCTCAACCTCTCGGAGAACCTCCAGCAGCGCCCTCTGGTGTGGGATCTGGTACAA
TGGCTGCAGGCGGTGGCGCACCAATGGCAGACAATAACGAAGGTGCCGACGGAGTGGGTAATGCCTCA
GGAAATTGGCATTGCGATTCCACATGGCTGGGCGACAGAGTCATTACCACCAGCACCCGAACCTGGGC
CCTGCCCACCTACAACAACACCTCTACAAGCAAATCTCCAGTCAAAGTGCAGGTAGTACCAACGACA
ACACCTACTTCGGCTACAGCACCCCTGGGGGTATTTTGACTTTAACAGATTCCACTGCCACTTCTCA
CCACGTGACTGGCAGCGACTCATCAACAACAACCTGGGGATTCCGGGCCAAGAAGCTGXXX3TTCAAGC

TCTTCAACATCCAGGTCAAGGAGGTCACGACGAATGACGGCGTTACGACCATCGCTAATAACCTTACC
AGCACGGTTCAGGTATTCTCGGACTCGGAATACCAGCTGCCGTACGTCCCTCGGCTCTGCGCACCAGGG
CTGCCTGCCTCCGTTCCCGGGCGGACGTCTTCATGATTCCCTCAGTACGGGTACCTGACTCTCAACAATG
GCAGTCAGTCTGTGGGACGTTCCTCCTTCTACTGCCTGGAGTACTTCCCCTCTCAGATGCTGAGAACG
GGCAACAACCTTTGAGTTCAGCTACACCTTCGAGGACGTGCCTTTTCACAGCAGCTACGCACACAGCCA
GAGCCTGGACCGGCTGATGAATCCCCCTCATCGACCAGTACTTGTACTACCTGGCCAGAACACAGAGTA
CCACAGGAGGCACAGCTGGCAATCGGGAACCTGCAGTTTXXX4CAGGCCGGGCTTCAACTATGGCCGA
ACAAGCCAAGAATTGGTTACCTGGACCTTGCTACCGGCAACAAAGAGTCTCCAAAACGCTGGATCAAA
ACAACAACAGCAACTTTGCTTGGACTGGTGGCCACCAATATCACCTGAACGGCAGAAACTCGTTGGTT
AATCCCGGCGTCGCCATGGCAACTCACAAGGACGACGAGGACCGCTTTTTCCCATCCAGCGGAGTCCT
GATTTTTGGAAAACTGGAGCAGCTAACAAAACCTACATTGGAAAAATGTGTTAATGACAXXX5GAAGAA
GAAATTAACCTACTAATCCTGTAGCCACGGAAGAATACGGGXXX6GTCAGCAGCAACTTACAATCGX
XX7AATACTGCACCCAGACACAACTGTCAACAGCCAGGGAGCCTTACCTGGCATGGTCTGGCAGAA
CCGGGACGTGTACTGTCAGGGTCCCCTCTGGGCCAAGATTCCCTCACACGGATGGCAACTTTCACCCGT

CTCCTTTGATGGGCGGCTTTGGACTTAAACATCCGCCTCCTCAGATCCTGATCAAGAACACTCCCGTT
 CCCGCTAATCCTCCGGAGGTGTTTACTCCTGCCAAGTTTGCTTCGTTTCATCACACAGTACAGCACCGG
 ACAAGTCAGCGTGGAATCGAGTGGGAGCTGCAGAAGGAAAACAGCAAGCGCTGGAACCCGGAGATTC
 AGTACACCTCCAACATATGATAAGTCGACTAATGTGGACTTTGCCGTTGACAGCGAGGGTGTTTACTCT
 GAGCCTCGCCCTATTGGCACTCGTTACCTCACCCGTAATCTG

XXX1 = CCG/CAG; XXX2 = AAA/AGA; XXX3 = CGG/AAC; XXX4 = TAC/CAC; XXX5 = AAT/AGT;
 XXX6 = GTA/ATA; XXX7 = GCT/TCT

SEQ ID NO:15: Anc126 polypeptide

MAADGYLPDWLEDNLSEGIREWDLKPGAPKPKANQQKQDDGRGLVLPGYKYLGPFNGLDKGEPVNAA
 DAAALEHDKAYDQQLKAGDNPYLRYNHADAEEFQERLQEDTSFGGNLGRAVFQAKKRVLEPLGLVEEGA
 KTAPGKKRPVEQSPQEPDSSSGIGKX1GQQPAX2KRLNFGQTGDSESVDPDQPLGEPAPPSGVGSNT
 MASGGGAPMADNNEGADGVGNX3SGNWHCDSTWLGDRVITTTSTRTWALPTYNNHLYKQISSQSGASND
 NHYFGYSTPWGYFDFNRFHCHFSRPDWQRLINNNWGFPRPX4LNFKLFNIQVKEVTTNDGTTTIANNL
 TSTVQVFTDSEYQLPYVLGSAHQGCLPPFPADVFMIPQYGYLTLNNGSQAVGRSSFYCLEYFPSQMLR
 TGNNFX5FSYTFEDVPPHSSYAHSQSLDRLMNPLIDQYLYLX6RTQTTSGTAQNRELX7FSQAGPSS
 MX8NQAKNWLPGPCYRQQRVSKTANDNNNSNFAWTGATKYHLNGRDSLVPNPGPAMASHKDDKFFPM
 SGVLIIFGKQGAGASNVDLDNVMITDEEEIKTTNPVATEQYGTVATNLQSSNTAPATGTVNSQGALPGM
 VWQDRDVYLGPIWAKIPHTDGHFHPSPMLMGFGFLKHPPPQILIKNTPVPANPPTTFSPAKFASFITQ
 YSTGQVSVEIEWELQKENS KRWNPEIQYTSNYNKSX9NVDFTVDTNGVYSEPRPIGTRYLTRNL

X1=S/T; X2=K/R; X3=A/S; X4=R/K; X5=T/Q; X6=S/N; X7=Q/L; X8=A/S; X9=A/T

SEQ ID NO:16: Anc126 DNA

ATGGCTGCCGATGGTTATCTTCCAGATTGGCTCGAGGACAACCTCTCTGAGGGCATTGCGGAGTGGTG
 GGAATTGAAACCTGGAGCCCCGAAACCCAAAGCCAACCAGCAAAAGCAGGACGACGGCCGGGGTCTGG
 TGCTTCCTGGCTACAAGTACCTCGGACCCTTCAACGGACTCGACAAGGGGAGCCCGTCAACGCGGCG
 GATGCAGCGGCCCTCGAGCACGACAAGGCCTACGACCAGCAGCTCAAAGCGGGTGACAATCCGTACCT
 GCGGTATAACCACGCCGACGCCGAGTTTCAGGAGCGTCTGCAAGAAGATACGTCTTTTGGGGGCAACC
 TCGGGCGAGCAGTCTTCCAGGCCAAGAAGAGGGTTCTCGAACCTCTTGGTCTGGTTGAGGAAGGTGCT
 AAGACGGCTCCTGGAAAGAAACGTCCGGTAGAGCAGTCGCCACAAGAGCCAGACTCCTCCTCGGGCAT
 TGGCAAGXXX1GGCCAGCAGCCCGCTXXX2AAGAGACTCAATTTTGGTCAGACTGGCGACTCAGAGTC
 AGTCCCCGACCCACAACCTCTCGGAGAACCTCCAGCAGCCCCCTCTGGTGTGGGATCTAATACAATGG
 CTTCAGGCGGTGGCGCACCAATGGCAGACAATAACGAAGGCGCCGACGGAGTGGGTAATXXX3TCAGG
 AAATTGGCATTGCGATTCCACATGGCTGGGCGACAGAGTCATCACCACCAGCACCCGAACATGGGCCT

TGCCCACCTATAACAACCACCTCTACAAGCAAATCTCCAGTCAATCAGGGGCCAGCAACGACAACCAC
 TACTTCGGCTACAGCACCCCCTGGGGGTATTTTGATTTCAACAGATTCCACTGCCATTTCTCACCACG
 TGACTGGCAGCGACTCATCAACAACAATTGGGGATTCCGGCCCCAAGXXX4CTCAACTTCAAGCTCTTC
 AACATCCAAGTCAAGGAGGTCACGACGAATGATGGCACCACGACCATCGCTAATAACCTTACCAGCAC
 GGTTCAGTCTTTCACGGACTCGGAGTACCAGTTGCCGTACGTCTCGGCTCTGCGCACAGGGCTGCC
 TCCCTCCGTTCCCGGCGGACGTGTTTCATGATTCCGCAGTACGGCTACCTAACGCTCAACAATGGCAGC
 CAGGCAGTGGGACGGTCATCCTTTTACTGCCTGGAATATTTCCCATCGCAGATGCTGAGAACGGGCAA
 TAACTTTXXX5TTCAGCTACACCTTCGAGGACGTGCCTTTCCACAGCAGCTACGCGCACAGCCAGAGC
 CTGGACCGGTGATGAATCCTCTCATCGACCAGTACCTGTATTACCTGXXX6AGAACTCAGACTACGT
 CCGGAACTGCCCCAAAACAGGGAGTTGXXX7TTTAGCCAGGCGGGTCCATCTAGCATGXXX8AATCAGG
 CCAAAAACCTGGCTACCTGGACCCTGTTACCGGCAGCAGCGCGTTTCTAAAACAGCAAATGACAACAAC
 AACAGCAACTTTGCCTGGACTGGTGCTACAAAATATCACCTTAATGGGCGTGATTCTTTAGTCAACCC
 TGGCCCTGCTATGGCCTCACACAAGACGACGAAGACAAGTTCTTTCCCATGAGCGGTGTCTTGATTT
 TTGGAAAGCAGGGCGCCGGAGCTTCAAACGTTGATTTGGACAATGTCATGATCACAGACGAAGAGGAA
 ATCAAAACCACTAACCCCGTGGCCACCGAACAATATGGGACTGTGGCAACCAATCTCCAGAGCAGCAA
 CACAGCCCCCTGCGACCGGAACTGTGAATTCTCAGGGAGCCTTACCTGGAATGGTGTGGCAAGACAGAG
 ACGTATACCTGCAGGGTCTTATTTGGGCCAAAATTCCTCACACGGATGGACACTTTCACCCGTCTCCT
 CTCATGGGCGGCTTTGGACTTAAGCACCCGCCTCCTCAGATCCTCATCAAAAACACGCCTGTTCTCTGC
 GAATCCTCCGACAACGTTTTTCGCCTGCAAAGTTTGCTTCATTCATCACCCAGTATTCCACAGGACAAG
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SEQ ID NO:20: Anc80L59 polypeptide

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SEQ ID NO:21: Anc80L60 polypeptide

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SEQ ID NO:22: Anc80L62 polypeptide

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SEQ ID NO:23: Anc80L65 polypeptide

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SEQ ID NO:24: Anc80L33 polypeptide

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SEQUENCE LISTING

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- <141> 2014-10-10
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gtgggtaacg cctcaggaaa ttggcattgc gattccacat ggctgggcga cagagtcac	720
accaccagca ccggaacctg ggcctcccc acctacaaca accacctta caagcaaata	780
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<211> 737

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

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<222> (460)..(460)

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<223> /replace="Thr"

<220>
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<222> (1)..(737)
<223> /note="Variant residues given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variant positions"

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Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
    35                40                45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
    50                55                60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
    65                70                75                80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
    85                90                95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
    100               105               110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
    115               120               125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
    130               135               140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Thr Gly Ile Gly
    145               150               155               160

Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
    165               170               175

Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro
    180               185               190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly
    195               200               205

Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ala
    210               215               220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
    225               230               235               240

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
    245               250               255

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Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Ser Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp Asn
    260               265               270

Thr Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg
    275               280               285

Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn
    290               295               300

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Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile
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Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn
325 330 335

Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu
340 345 350

Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro
355 360 365

Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn
370 375 380

Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe
385 390 395 400

Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Phe Ser Tyr Thr
405 410 415

Phe Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu
420 425 430

Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser
435 440 445

Arg Thr Gln Thr Thr Gly Gly Thr Ala Gly Asn Arg Thr Leu Gln Phe
450 455 460

Ser Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Asn Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp Leu
465 470 475 480

Pro Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Thr Asn Gln
485 490 495

Asn Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His Leu

500

505

510

Asn Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Val Ala Met Ala Thr His
515 520 525

Lys Asp Asp Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Ile Phe
530 535 540

Gly Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Asn Asp Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asn Val Met
545 550 555 560

Ile Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu
565 570 575

Glu Tyr Gly Val Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ala Asn Thr Ala Pro
580 585 590

Gln Thr Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp
600 605 610

595

600

605

Gln Asn Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro

610615620

His Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly

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Leu Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro

645650655

Ala Asn Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile

660665670

Thr Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu

675680685

Gln Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser

690695700

Asn Tyr Asn Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asp Thr Glu Gly

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Val Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn

725730735

Leu

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<211> 2211

<212> DNA

<213> Adeno-associated virus
- <220>

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- <220>

<221> variation

<222> (502)..(504)

<223> /replace="aag"
- <220>

<221> variation

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<223> /replace="agt"
- <220>

<221> variation

<222> (787)..(789)

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<221> variation

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<223> /replace="aag"

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<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1381)..(1383)

<223> /replace="gag"

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<221> variation

<222> (1654)..(1656)

<223> /replace="agc"

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<221> variation

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<223> /replace="tac"

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<223> /replace="aac"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1738)..(1740)

<223> /replace="atc"

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<221> variation

<222> (1762)..(1764)

<223> /replace="agc"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1990)..(1992)

<223> /replace="acc"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(2211)

<223> /note="Variation nucleotides given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variation positions"

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gacggccggg gtctgggtgct tcctggctac aagtacctcg gacccttcaa cggactcgac	180
aagggggagc ccgtcaacgc ggcggacgca gcggccctcg agcacgacaa ggcctacgac	240
cagcagctca aagcgggtga caatccgtac ctgcggtata accacgccga cgccgagttt	300
caggagcgtc tgcaagaaga tacgtctttt gggggcaacc tcgggcgagc agtcttccag	360
gccagaagc gggttctcga acctctcggt ctggttgagg aaggcgctaa gacggctcct	420
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tcagtgcccg accctcaacc actcggagaa cccccgcag cccctcttgg tgtgggatct	600
aatacaatgg ctgcaggcgg tggcgctcca atggcagaca ataacgaagg cgccgacgga	660
gtgggtaatg cctcaggaaa ttggcattgc gattccacat ggctgggcga cagagtcatc	720
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tccaacagcc aatcgggagg aagcaccaac gacaacacct acttcggcta cagcaccccc	840
tgggggtatt ttgactttaa cagattccac tgccaacttct caccacgtga ctggcagcga	900
ctcatcaaca acaactgggg attccggccc aagagactca acttcaagct cttcaacatc	960
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gtttattctg agcctcgcgc catcggcacc cgttacctca cccgtaattc g 2211

<210> 5
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<212> PRT
<213> Adeno-associated virus

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<223> /replace="Arg"

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<223> /note="Variant residues given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variant positions"

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Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
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Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Arg Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Thr Gly Ile
145 150 155 160

Gly Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln
165 170 175

Thr Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro
180 185 190

Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ala Gly Gly
195 200 205

Gly Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn
210 215 220

Ser Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val
225 230 235 240

Ile Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His
245 250 255

Leu Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Gly Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp
260 265 270

Asn Thr Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn
275 280 285

Arg Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn
290 295 300

Asn Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn
305 310 315 320

Ile Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Glu Gly Thr Lys Thr Ile Ala
325 330 335

Asn Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln
340 345 350

Leu Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe
355 360 365

Pro Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn
370 375 380

Asn Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr
385 390 395 400

Phe Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr
405 410 415

Thr Phe Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser
420 425 430

Leu Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu
435 440 445

Ser Arg Thr Gln Thr Thr Gly Gly Thr Ala Gly Thr Gln Thr Leu Gln
450 455 460

Phe Ser Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Asn Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp
465 470 475 480

Leu Pro Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Thr Thr Thr Asn
485 490 495

Gln Asn Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His
500 505 510

Leu Asn Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Val Ala Met Ala Thr
515 520 525

His Lys Asp Asp Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Ile
530 535 540

Phe Gly Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Asn Asp Asn Val Asp Tyr Ser Asn Val
545 550 555 560

Met Ile Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr
565 570 575

Glu Glu Tyr Gly Val Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ala Asn Thr Ala
580 585 590

Pro Gln Thr Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val
595 600 605

Trp Gln Asn Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile
610 615 620

Pro His Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe
625 630 635 640

Gly Leu Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val
645 650 655

Pro Ala Asp Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Asn Gln Ala Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe
660 665 670

Ile Thr Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu
675 680 685

Leu Gln Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr
690 695 700

Ser Asn Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu
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Gly Val Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg
725 730 735

Asn Leu

<210> 6

<211> 2214

<212> DNA

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (472)..(474)

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<220>

<221> variation

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<222> (1690) .. (1692)

<223> /replace="aac"

<220>

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<222> (1) .. (2214)

<223> /note="Variation nucleotides given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variation positions"

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cagggagcct tacctggcat ggtctggcag aaccgggacg tgtacctgca gggtcctatt	1860
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ggacttaaac atccgcctcc tcagatcctc atcaaaaaca ctctgttcc tgccgatcct	1980
ccaacaacgt tcaaccaggc caagctgaat tctttcatca cgcagtacag caccggacaa	2040
gtcagcgtgg agatcgagtg ggagctgcag aaggagaaca gcaagcgtg gaaccagag	2100

attcagtata cttccaacta ctacaaatct acaaattgtgg actttgctgt taatactgag 2160

ggtgttttact ctgagcctcg ccccatgtggc actcgttacc tcaccgtaa tctg 2214

<210> 7

<211> 738

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (158) .. (158)

<223> /replace="Ser"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (169)..(169)

<223> /replace="Lys"

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<221> VARIANT

<222> (315) .. (315)

<223> /replace="Ser"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (413)..(413)

<223> /replace="Glu"

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<221> VARIANT

<222> (472)..(472)

<223> /replace="Thr" or "Ser"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (534) .. (534)

<223> /replace="Glu"

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<222> (542)..(542)

<223> /replace="Val"

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<222> (595)..(595)

<223> /replace="Val"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(738)

<223> /note="Variant residues given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variant positions"

<400> 7

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Arg Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Thr Gly Ile
145 150 155 160

Gly Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Arg Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln
165 170 175

Thr Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro
180 185 190

Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ala Gly Gly
195 200 205

Gly Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser
210 215 220

Ser Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val
225 230 235 240

Ile Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His
245 250 255

Leu Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Gly Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp
260 265 270

Asn Thr Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn
275 280 285

Arg Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn
290 295 300

Asn Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn
305 310 315 320

Ile Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Gln Asn Glu Gly Thr Lys Thr Ile Ala
325 330 335

Asn Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Ile Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln
340 345 350

Leu Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe
355 360 365

Pro Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn
370 375 380

Asn Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr
385 390 395 400

Phe Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr
405 410 415

Thr Phe Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser
420 425 430

Leu Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu
435 440 445

Ser Arg Thr Gln Thr Thr Gly Gly Thr Ala Gly Thr Gln Thr Leu Gln
450 455 460

Phe Ser Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Asn Met Ala Asn Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp
465 470 475 480

Leu Pro Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Thr Thr Thr Ser
485 490 495

Gln Asn Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His
500 505 510

Leu Asn Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Val Ala Met Ala Thr
515 520 525

His Lys Asp Asp Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Ser Ser Gly Ile Leu Ile
530 535 540

Phe Gly Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Lys Asp Asn Val Asp Tyr Ser Asn Val
545 550 555 560

Met Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr
565 570 575

Glu Glu Tyr Gly Val Val Ala Asp Asn Leu Gln Gln Gln Asn Thr Ala
580 585 590

Pro Gln Ile Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val
595 600 605

Trp Gln Asn Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile
610 615 620

-

Pro His Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe
625 630 635 640

Gly Leu Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val
645 650 655

Pro Ala Asp Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Asn Gln Ala Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe
660 665 670

Ile Thr Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu
675 680 685

Leu Gln Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr
690 695 700

Ser Asn Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu
705 710 715 720

Gly Val Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg
725 730 735

Asn Leu

<210> 8

<211> 2214

<212> DNA

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (472)..(474)

<223> /replace="agc"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (505) .. (507)

<223> /replace="aag"

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<221> variation

<222> (943)..(945)

<223> /replace="agc"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1237)..(1239)

<223> /replace="gaa"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1414)..(1416)

<223> /replace="aac" or "agc"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1600) .. (1602)

<223> /replace="gag"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1624) .. (1626)

<223> /replace="gtc"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1783) .. (1785)

<223> /replace="gta"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) .. (2214)

<223> /note="Variation nucleotides given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variation positions"

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gagtgggtggg acctgaaacc tggagccccg aaacccaaag ccaaccagca aaagcaggac	120
gacggccggg gtctggtgct tcctggctac aagtacctcg gacccttcaa cggactcgac	180
aaggggggagc ccgtcaacgc ggcggaacga gcggccctcg agcacgacaa ggcctacgac	240
cagcagctca aagcgggtga caatccgtac ctgcggtata atcacgccga cgccgagttt	300
caggagcgtc tgcaagaaga tacgtctttt gggggcaacc tcgggcgagc agtcttccag	360
gccaaagaagc gggttctcga acctctcggt ctggttgagg aaggcgctaa gacggctcct	420
ggaaagaaga gaccggtaga gcagtcacca cagcgtgagc ccgactcctc cacgggcatc	480
ggcaagaaaag gccagcagcc cgccagaaaag agactcaatt tcggtcagac tggcgactca	540

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gagtcagtcc ccgaccctca acctctcgga gaacctccag cagcgccctc tgggtgtggga      600
tctaatacaa tggctgcagg cgggtggcgca ccaatggcag acaataacga aggtgccgac      660
ggagtgggta gttcctcggg aaattggcat tgcgattcca catggctggg cgacagagtc      720
atcaccacca gcacccgaac ctggggccctg cccacctaca acaaccacct ctacaagcaa      780
atctccaacg ggacctcggg aggcagcacc aacgacaaca cctactttgg ctacagcacc      840
ccctgggggt attttgactt taacagattc cactgccact tctcaccacg tgactggcag      900
cgactcatca acaacaactg gggattccgg cccaagagac tcaacttcaa gctcttcaac      960
atccagggtca aagaggtcac gcagaatgaa ggcaccaaga ccatcgccaa taacctcacc     1020
agcaccatcc aggtgtttac ggactcggaa taccagctgc cgtacgtcct cggctctgcc     1080
caccagggct gcctgcctcc gttcccggcg gacgtcttca tgattcctca gtacggctac     1140

ctgactctca acaacggtag tcaggccgtg ggacgttcct ccttctactg cctggagtac     1200
ttcccctctc agatgctgag aacgggcaac aactttcaat tcagctacac tttcgaggac     1260
gtgcctttcc acagcagcta cgcgcacagc cagagtttgg acaggctgat gaatcctctc     1320
atcgaccagt acctgtacta cctgtcaaga acccagacta cgggaggcac agcgggaacc     1380
cagacgttgc agttttctca ggccgggcct agcaacatgg cgaatcaggc caaaaactgg     1440
ctgcctggac cctgctacag acagcagcgc gtctccacga caacgtcgca aaacaacaac     1500
agcaactttg cctggactgg tgcaccaag tatcatctga acggcagaga ctctctggtg     1560
aatccggggc tgcctatggc aaccacaaag gacgacgagg accgcttctt cccatccagc     1620
ggcatcctca tatttggaac gcaggagct ggaaaagaca acgtggacta tagcaacgtg     1680
atgctaacca gcgaggaaga aatcaagacc accaaccctg tggccacaga agagtatggc     1740
gtggtggctg ataacctaca gcagcaaac accgctcctc aaatagggaac cgtcaacagc     1800
cagggagcct tacctggcat ggtctggcag aaccgggacg tgtacctgca gggtcctatt     1860
tgggccaaga ttcttcacac agatggcaac tttcacccgt ctcttttaat gggcggcttt     1920
ggacttaaac atccgcctcc tcagatcctc atcaaaaaca ctctgttcc tgcggatcct     1980
ccaacaacgt tcaaccaggc caagctgaat tctttcatca cgcagtacag caccggacaa     2040
gtcagcgtgg agatcgagtg ggagctgcag aaggagaaca gcaagcgtg gaaccagag     2100
attcagtata cttccaacta ctacaaatct acaaagtgg actttgctgt taatactgag     2160
ggtgtttact ctgagcctcg cccattggc actcgttacc tcaccgtaa tctg           2214

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<210> 9

<211> 738

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (169)..(169)

<223> /replace="Lys"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (315) .. (315)

<223> /replace="Ser"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (534) .. (534)

<223> /replace="Glu"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (542)..(542)

<223> /replace="Val"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(738)

<223> /note="Variant residues given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variant positions"

<400> 9

Met	Ala	Ala	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Asp	Trp	Leu	Glu	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ser
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Glu	Gly	Ile	Arg	Glu	Trp	Trp	Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Lys	Pro
			20					25					30		

Lys	Ala	Asn	Gln	Gln	Lys	Gln	Asp	Asp	Gly	Arg	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	Pro
		35					40					45			

Gly	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Pro	Phe	Asn	Gly	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gly	Glu	Pro
	50					55					60				

Val	Asn	Ala	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Glu	His	Asp	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Asp
65					70					75					80

Gln	Gln	Leu	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Asn	His	Ala
			85						90					95	

Asp	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ser	Phe	Gly	Gly
		100						105					110		

Asn	Leu	Gly	Arg	Ala	Val	Phe	Gln	Ala	Lys	Lys	Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	Pro
		115					120					125			

Leu	Gly	Leu	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala	Pro	Gly	Lys	Lys	Arg
	130					135					140				

Pro	Val	Glu	Pro	Ser	Pro	Gln	Arg	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ile
145					150					155					160

Gly Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Arg Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln
 165 170 175

Thr Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro
 180 185 190

Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Gly Thr Met Ala Ala Gly Gly
 195 200 205

Gly Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser
 210 215 220

Ser Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val
 225 230 235 240

Ile Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His
 245 250 255

Leu Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Gly Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp
 260 265 270

Asn Thr Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn
 275 280 285

Arg Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn
 290 295 300

Asn Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn
 305 310 315 320

Ile Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Gln Asn Glu Gly Thr Lys Thr Ile Ala
 325 330 335

Asn Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Ile Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln
 340 345 350

Leu Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe
 355 360 365

Pro Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn
 370 375 380

Asn Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr
 385 390 395 400

Phe Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Phe Ser Tyr
 405 410 415

Thr Phe Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser
 420 425 430

Leu Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu
 435 440 445

Ser Arg Thr Gln Ser Thr Gly Gly Thr Ala Gly Thr Gln Gln Leu Leu
 450 455 460

Phe Ser Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Asn Met Ser Ala Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp
 465 470 475 480

Leu Pro Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Thr Thr Leu Ser
 485 490 495

Gln Asn Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His
 500 505 510

Leu Asn Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Val Ala Met Ala Thr
 515 520 525

His Lys Asp Asp Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Ser Ser Gly Ile Leu Met
 530 535 540

Phe Gly Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Lys Asp Asn Val Asp Tyr Ser Asn Val
 545 550 555 560

Met Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr
 565 570 575

Glu Gln Tyr Gly Val Val Ala Asp Asn Leu Gln Gln Gln Asn Thr Ala
 580 585 590

Pro Ile Val Gly Ala Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val
 595 600 605

Trp Gln Asn Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile
 610 615 620

Pro His Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe
 625 630 635 640

Gly Leu Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val
 645 650 655

Pro Ala Asp Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Asn Gln Ala Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe
 660 665 670

Ile Thr Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu
 675 680 685

Leu Gln Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr
 690 695 700

Ser Asn Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu
 705 710 715 720

Gly Val Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg

725

730

735

Asn Leu

<210> 10

<211> 2214

<212> DNA

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (505) .. (507)

<223> /replace="aaa"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (943)..(945)

<223> /replace="agc"

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<221> variation

<222> (1600) .. (1602)

<223> /replace="gag"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1624) .. (1626)

<223> /replace="gtc"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) .. (2214)

<223> /note="Variation nucleotides given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variation positions"

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gacggccggg gtctggtgct tcctggctac aagtacctcg gacccttcaa cggactcgac 180

aaggggggagc ccgtcaacgc ggcgagcgca gcggccctcg agcacgacaa ggcctacgac 240

cagcagctca aagcgggtga caatccgtac ctgcggtata atcacgccga cgccgagttt 300

caggagcgtc tgcaagaaga tacgtctttt gggggcaacc tcgggcgagc agtcttccag 360

gccaaagaagc gggttctcga acctctcggt ctggttgagg aaggcgctaa gacggctcct 420

ggaaagaaga gaccggtaga gccgtcacca cagcgttccc ccgactcctc cacgggcatc 480

ggcaagaaaag gccagcagcc cgccagaaag agactcaatt tcggtcagac tggcgactca 540

gagtcagtc ccgaccctca acctatcgga gaacctccag cagcgccctc tgggtgtggga 600

tctggtacaa tggctgcagg cgggtggcgca ccaatggcag acaataacga aggtgccgac 660

ggagtgggta gttcctcggg aaattggcat tgcgattcca catggctggg cgacagagtc 720

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atcaccacca gcacccgaac ctgggccctg cccacctaca acaaccacct ctacaagcaa      780
atctccaacg ggacctcggg aggcagcacc aacgacaaca cctacttttg ctacagcacc      840
ccctgggggt attttgactt taacagattc cactgccact tctcaccacg tgactggcag      900
cgactcatca acaacaactg gggattccgg cccaagagac tcaacttcaa gctcttcaac      960
atccaggtca aagaggtcac gcagaatgaa ggcaccaaga ccatcgccaa taacctcacc     1020
agcaccatcc aggtgtttac ggactcggaa taccagctgc cgtacgtcct cggctctgcc     1080
caccagggct gcctgcctcc gttcccggcg gacgtcttca tgattcctca gtacggctac     1140
ctgactctca acaacggtag tcaggccgtg ggacgttcct ccttctactg cctggagtac     1200
ttcccctctc agatgctgag aacgggcaac aactttgagt tcagctacac ttctcgaggac     1260
gtgcctttcc acagcagcta cgcgcacagc cagagtttgg acaggctgat gaatcctctc     1320
atcgaccagt acctgtacta cctgtcaaga acccagtcta cgggaggcac agcgggaacc     1380
cagcagttgc tgttttctca ggccgggcct agcaacatgt cggctcaggc caaaaactgg     1440
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agcaactttg cctggactgg tgccaccaag tatcatctga acggcagaga ctctctggtg     1560
aatccgggcg tcgccatggc aaccacaag gacgacgagg accgcttctt cccatccagc     1620
ggcatcctca tgtttggcaa gcaggagct ggaaaagaca acgtggacta tagcaacgtg     1680
atgctaacca gcgaggaaga aatcaagacc accaaccctg tggccacaga acagtatggc     1740
gtggtggctg ataacctaca gcagcaaac accgctccta ttgtgggggc cgtcaacagc     1800
cagggagcct tacctggcat ggtctggcag aaccgggacg tgtacctgca gggtcctatt     1860
tgggccaaaga ttctcacac agatggcaac ttccaccctg ctcttttaat gggcggcttt     1920
ggacttaaac atccgcctcc tcagatcctc atcaaaaaca ctctgttcc tgcggatcct     1980
ccaacaacgt tcaaccaggc caagctgaat tctttcatca cgcagtacag caccggacaa     2040
gtcagcgtgg agatcgagtg ggagctgcag aaggagaaca gcaagcgtg gaaccagag     2100
attcagtata cttccaacta ctacaaatct acaaattgtg actttgctgt taatactgag     2160
ggtgtttact ctgagcctcg cccattggc actcgttacc tcaccgtaa tctg      2214

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<210> 11

<211> 738

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (471)..(471)

<223> /replace="Asn"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(738)

<223> /note="Variant residues given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variant positions"

<400> 11

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
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Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
 20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
 35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
 65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
 85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Pro Ser Pro Gln Arg Ser Pro Asp Ser Ser Thr Gly Ile
 145 150 155 160

Gly Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln
 165 170 175

Thr Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro
 180 185 190

Pro Ala Gly Pro Ser Gly Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Met Ala Ala Gly Gly
 195 200 205

Gly Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser
 210 215 220

Ser Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val
 225 230 235 240

Ile Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His
 245 250 255

Leu Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Gly Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp
 260 265 270

Asn Thr Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn
 275 280 285

275 280 285
 Arg Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn
 290 295 300
 Asn Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Gln Asn Glu Gly Thr Lys Thr Ile Ala
 325 330 335
 Asn Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Ile Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln
 340 345 350
 Leu Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe
 355 360 365
 Pro Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn
 370 375 380
 Asn Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr
 385 390 395 400
 Phe Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Phe Ser Tyr
 405 410 415
 Thr Phe Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser
 420 425 430
 Leu Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu
 435 440 445
 Ser Arg Thr Gln Ser Thr Gly Gly Thr Ala Gly Thr Gln Gln Leu Leu
 450 455 460
 Phe Ser Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Asn Met Ser Ala Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Pro Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Thr Thr Leu Ser
 485 490 495
 Gln Asn Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His
 500 505 510
 Leu Asn Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Val Ala Met Ala Thr
 515 520 525
 His Lys Asp Asp Glu Glu Arg Phe Phe Pro Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Met
 530 535 540
 Phe Gly Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Lys Asp Asn Val Asp Tyr Ser Ser Val
 545 550 555 560
 Met Leu Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr
 565 570 575

Glu Gln Tyr Gly Val Val Ala Asp Asn Leu Gln Gln Gln Asn Thr Ala
580 585 590

Pro Ile Val Gly Ala Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val
595 600 605

Trp Gln Asn Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile
610 615 620

Pro His Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe
625 630 635 640

Gly Leu Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val
645 650 655

Pro Ala Asp Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Gln Ala Lys Leu Ala Ser Phe
660 665 670

Ile Thr Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu
675 680 685

Leu Gln Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr
690 695 700

Ser Asn Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu
705 710 715 720

-

Gly Thr Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg
725 730 735

Asn Leu

<210> 12

<211> 2214

<212> DNA

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1411) .. (1413)

<223> /replace="aat"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) .. (2214)

<223> /note="Variation nucleotides given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variation positions"

<400> 12

atggctgccg atggttatct tccagattgg ctcgaggaca acctctctga gggcattcgc	60
gagtgggtggg acttgaaacc tggagccccg aaacccaaag ccaaccagca aaagcaggac	120
gacggccggg gtctggtgct tcctggctac aagtacctcg gacccttcaa cggactcgac	180

aagggggagc ccgtcaacgc ggcgagcga gcggccctcg agcacgacaa ggccctacgac 240
cagcagctca aagcgggtga caatccgtac ctgcggtata accacgccga cgccgagttt 300
caggagcgtc tgcaagaaga tacgtctttt gggggcaacc tcgggagagc agtcttccag 360
gccaaagaagc gggttctcga acctctcggg ctgggtgagg aaggcgctaa gacggctcct 420
ggaaagaaga gaccggtaga gccatcacc cagcgttctc cagactcctc tacgggcatc 480
ggcaagaaag gccagcagcc cgcgaaaaag agactcaact ttgggcagac tggcgactca 540
gagtcagtgc ccgacctca accaatcggg gaaccccccg caggccctc tgggtctggga 600
tctggtacaa tggctgcagg cgggtggcgct ccaatggcag acaataacga aggcgccgac 660
ggagtgggta gttcctcagg aaattggcat tgcgattcca catggctggg cgacagagtc 720
atcaccacca gcaccgaac ctgggccctc cccacctaca acaaccacct ctacaagcaa 780
atctccaacg ggacttcggg aggaagcacc aacgacaaca cctacttcgg ctacagcacc 840
ccctgggggt attttgactt taacagattc cactgccact tctcaccag tgactggcag 900
cgactcatca acaacaactg gggattccgg cccaagagac tcaacttcaa gctcttcaac 960
atccaggtca aggaggtcac gcagaatgaa ggcaccaaga ccatcgccaa taaccttacc 1020
agcacgattc aggtctttac ggactcggaa taccagctcc cgtacgtcct cggctctgcg 1080

caccagggct gcctgcctcc gttcccggcg gacgtcttca tgattcctca gtacgggtac 1140
ctgactctga acaatggcag tcaggccgtg ggccgttctt ccttctactg cctggagtac 1200
tttcttctc aaatgctgag aacgggcaac aactttgagt tcagctacac gtttgaggac 1260
gtgccttttc acagcagcta cgcgcacagc caaagcctgg accggctgat gaacccctc 1320
atcgaccagt acctgtacta cctgtctcgg actcagtcca cgggaggtac cgcaggaact 1380
cagcagttgc tattttctca ggccgggcct agtaacatgt cggctcaggc caaaaactgg 1440
ctaccggggc cctgctaccg gcagcaacgc gtctccacga cactgtcgca aaataacaac 1500
agcaactttg cctggaccgg tgccaccaag tatcatctga atggcagaga ctctctggta 1560
aatcccggtg tcgctatggc aaccacaaag gacgacgaag agcgattttt tccgtccagc 1620
ggagtcttaa tgtttgggaa acaggagct ggaaaagaca acgtggacta tagcagcgtt 1680
atgctaacca gtgaggaaga aattaaaacc accaaccag tggccacaga acagtacggc 1740
gtggtggccg ataacctgca acagcaaac accgctccta ttgtaggggc cgtcaacagt 1800
caaggagcct tacctggcat ggtctggcag aaccgggacg tgtacctgca gggctctatc 1860
tgggccaaga ttctcacac ggacggaaac ttcatccct cgcgctgat gggaggcttt 1920
ggactgaaac accgcctcc tcagatcctg attaagaata cacctgttcc cgcggatcct 1980
ccaactacct tcagtcaagc taagctggcg tcgttcatca cgcagtacag caccggacag 2040
gtcagcgtgg aaattgaatg ggagctgcag aaagaaaaca gcaaacgctg gaaccagag 2100
attcaataca cttccaacta ctacaaatct acaaatgtgg actttgctgt taacacagaa 2160
ggcacttatt ctgagcctcg ccccatcggc acccgttacc tcaccgtaa tctg 2214

<210> 13

<211> 737

<212> PRT
<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>
<221> VARIANT
<222> (148)..(148)
<223> /replace="Gln"

<220>
<221> VARIANT
<222> (169)..(169)
<223> /replace="Arg"

<220>
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<222> (314)..(314)
<223> /replace="Asn"

<220>
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<222> (466)..(466)
<223> /replace="His"

<220>
<221> VARIANT
<222> (563)..(563)
<223> /replace="Ser"

<220>
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<222> (580) .. (580)
<223> /replace="Ile"

<220>
<221> VARIANT
<222> (588) .. (588)
<223> /replace="Ser"

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)..(737)
<223> /note="Variant residues given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variant positions"

<400> 13
Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
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Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Pro Ser Pro Gln Arg Ser Pro Asp Ser Ser Thr Gly Ile
145 150 155 160

Gly Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln
165 170 175

Thr Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro
180 185 190

Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Gly Thr Met Ala Ala Gly Gly
195 200 205

Gly Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn
210 215 220

Ala Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val
225 230 235 240

Ile Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His
245 250 255

Leu Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Gln Ser Ala Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp Asn
260 265 270

Thr Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg
275 280 285

Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn
290 295 300

Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile
305 310 315 320

Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Val Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn
 325 330 335
 Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Ser Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu
 340 345 350
 Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro
 355 360 365
 Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn
 370 375 380
 Gly Ser Gln Ser Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe
 385 390 395 400
 Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Phe Ser Tyr Thr
 405 410 415
 Phe Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu
 420 425 430
 Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ala
 435 440 445
 Arg Thr Gln Ser Thr Thr Gly Gly Thr Ala Gly Asn Arg Glu Leu Gln
 450 455 460
 Phe Tyr Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Thr Met Ala Glu Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Pro Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Leu Asp
 485 490 495
 Gln Asn Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His
 500 505 510
 Leu Asn Gly Arg Asn Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Val Ala Met Ala Thr
 515 520 525
 His Lys Asp Asp Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Ile
 530 535 540
 Phe Gly Lys Thr Gly Ala Ala Asn Lys Thr Thr Leu Glu Asn Val Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Met Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu
 565 570 575
 Glu Tyr Gly Val Val Ser Ser Asn Leu Gln Ser Ala Asn Thr Ala Pro
 580 585 590
 Gln Thr Gln Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp
 595 600 605

Gln Asn Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro
610 615 620

His Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly
625 630 635 640

Leu Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro
645 650 655

Ala Asn Pro Pro Glu Val Phe Thr Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile
660 665 670

Thr Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu
675 680 685

Gln Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser
690 695 700

Asn Tyr Asp Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asp Ser Glu Gly
705 710 715 720

Val Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn
725 730 735

Leu

<210> 14

<211> 2211

<212> DNA

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (442)..(444)

<223> /replace="cag"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (505) .. (507)

<223> /replace="aga"

<220>

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<222> (940)..(942)

<223> /replace="aac"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1396)..(1398)

<223> /replace="cac"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1687)..(1689)

<223> /replace="agt"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1738) .. (1740)

<223> /replace="ata"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1762)..(1764)

<223> /replace="tct"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1) .. (2211)

<223> /note="Variation nucleotides given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variation positions"

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gagtgggtggg acctgaaacc tggagccccg aaacccaaag ccaaccagca aaagcaggac	120
gacggccggg gtctggtgct tcctggctac aagtacctcg gacccttcaa cggactcgac	180
aaggggggagc ccgtcaacgc ggcggacgca gcggccctcg agcacgacaa ggcctacgac	240
cagcagctca aagcgggtga caatccgtac ctgcggtata accacgccga cgccgagttt	300
caggagcgtc tgcaagaaga tacgtcattt gggggcaacc tcgggcgagc agtcttccag	360
gccaaagaagc gggttctcga acctctcggg ctggttgagg aaggcgctaa gacggctcct	420
ggaaagaaga gaccggtaga gccgtcacct cagcgttccc ccgactcctc cacgggcatc	480
ggcaagaaag gccagcagcc cgccaaaaag agactcaatt tcggtcagac tggcgactca	540
gagtcagtcc ccgaccctca acctctcgga gaacctccag cagcgccctc tgggtgtggga	600
tctggtacaa tggctgcagg cgggtggcgca ccaatggcag acaataacga aggtgccgac	660
ggagtgggta atgcctcagg aaattggcat tgcgattcca catggctggg cgacagagtc	720
attaccacca gcacccgaac ctgggccctg cccacctaca acaaccacct ctacaagcaa	780
atctccagtc aaagtgcagg tagtaccac gacaacacct acttcggcta cagcaccctc	840
tgggggtatt ttgactttaa cagattccac tgccacttct caccacgtga ctggcagcga	900
ctcatcaaca acaactgggg attccggccc aagaagctgc ggttcaagct cttcaacatc	960
caggtcaagg aggtcacgac gaatgacggc gttacgacca tcgctaataa ccttaccagc	1020
acggttcagg tattctcgga ctcggaatac cagctgccgt acgtcctcgg ctctgcgcac	1080
cagggctgcc tgccctccgtt ccgggcggac gtcttcatga ttccctcagta cggctacctg	1140
actctcaaca atggcagtc gtctgtggga cgttcctcct tctactgcct ggagtacttc	1200

ccctctcaga tgctgagaac gggcaacaac tttgagttca gctacacctt cgaggacgtg 1260
 cctttccaca gcagctacgc acacagccag agcctggacc ggctgatgaa tcccccatc 1320
 gaccagtact tgtactacct ggccagaaca cagagtacca caggaggcac agctggcaat 1380
 cgggaactgc agttttacca ggccgggcct tcaactatgg ccgaacaagc caagaattgg 1440
 ttacctggac cttgctaccg gcaacaaaga gtctccaaaa cgctggatca aaacaacaac 1500
 agcaactttg cttggactgg tgccaccaa tatcacctga acggcagaaa ctcgttggtt 1560
 aatccccggcg tcgccatggc aactcacaag gacgacgagg accgcttttt cccatccagc 1620

-

ggagtcctga tttttggaaa aactggagca gctaacaaaa ctacattgga aaatgtgtta 1680
 atgacaaatg aagaagaaat taaaactact aatcctgtag ccacggaaga atacggggta 1740
 gtcagcagca acttacaatc ggctaatact gcaccccaga cacaaactgt caacagccag 1800
 ggagccttac ctggcatggt ctggcagaac cgggacgtgt acctgcaggg tcccatctgg 1860
 gccaaagattc ctcacacgga tggcaacttt caccogtctc ctttgatggg cggctttgga 1920
 cttaaacatc cgcctcctca gatcctgac aagaacactc ccgttcccgc taatcctccg 1980
 gaggtgttta ctctgccaa gtttgcttcg ttcacacac agtacagcac cggacaagtc 2040
 agcgtggaaa tcgagtggga gctgcagaag gaaaacagca agcgtggaa cccggagatt 2100
 cagtacacct ccaactatga taagtcgact aatgtggact ttgccgttga cagcgagggt 2160
 gtttactctg agcctcgccc tattggcact cgttacctca cccgtaatct g 2211

<210> 15

<211> 735

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (162)..(162)

<223> /replace="Thr"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (168)..(168)

<223> /replace="Arg"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (224)..(224)

<223> /replace="Ser"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (310) .. (310)

<223> /replace="Lys"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (410)..(410)

<223> /replace="Gln"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (446)..(446)

<223> /replace="Asn"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (461)..(461)

<223> /replace="Leu"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (471)..(471)

<223> /replace="Ser"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (708)..(708)

<223> /replace="Thr"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(735)

<223> /note="Variant residues given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variant positions"

<400> 15

Met	Ala	Ala	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Asp	Trp	Leu	Glu	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ser
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Glu	Gly	Ile	Arg	Glu	Trp	Trp	Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Lys	Pro
			20					25					30		

Lys	Ala	Asn	Gln	Gln	Lys	Gln	Asp	Asp	Gly	Arg	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	Pro
		35					40					45			

Gly	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Pro	Phe	Asn	Gly	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gly	Glu	Pro
	50					55					60				

Val	Asn	Ala	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Glu	His	Asp	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Asp
65					70					75					80

Gln	Gln	Leu	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Asn	His	Ala
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	85		90		95										
Asp	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ser	Phe	Gly	Gly
			100					105						110	
Asn	Leu	Gly	Arg	Ala	Val	Phe	Gln	Ala	Lys	Lys	Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	Pro
		115					120					125			
Leu	Gly	Leu	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala	Pro	Gly	Lys	Lys	Arg
	130					135					140				
Pro	Val	Glu	Gln	Ser	Pro	Gln	Glu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gly
145					150				155						160
Lys	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Pro	Ala	Lys	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asn	Phe	Gly	Gln	Thr
				165					170					175	
Gly	Asp	Ser	Glu	Ser	Val	Pro	Asp	Pro	Gln	Pro	Leu	Gly	Glu	Pro	Pro
	180						185						190		
Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser	Gly	Val	Gly	Ser	Asn	Thr	Met	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly
		195					200					205			
Ala	Pro	Met	Ala	Asp	Asn	Asn	Glu	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Val	Gly	Asn	Ala
	210					215					220				
Ser	Gly	Asn	Trp	His	Cys	Asp	Ser	Thr	Trp	Leu	Gly	Asp	Arg	Val	Ile
225					230					235					240
Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Arg	Thr	Trp	Ala	Leu	Pro	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Asn	His	Leu
				245					250					255	
Tyr	Lys	Gln	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Asn	Asp	Asn	His	Tyr
			260					265					270		
Phe	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Pro	Trp	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Phe	Asn	Arg	Phe	His
		275					280					285			
Cys	His	Phe	Ser	Pro	Arg	Asp	Trp	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asn	Asn	Asn	Trp
	290					295					300				
Gly	Phe	Arg	Pro	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asn	Phe	Lys	Leu	Phe	Asn	Ile	Gln	Val
305					310					315				320	
Lys	Glu	Val	Thr	Thr	Asn	Asp	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asn	Asn	Leu
				325				330						335	
Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln	Val	Phe	Thr	Asp	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Pro	Tyr
			340					345					350		
Val	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ala	His	Gln	Gly	Cys	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Pro	Ala	Asp
		355					360					365			
Val	Phe	Met	Ile	Pro	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asn	Asn	Gly	Ser
	370					375					380				

Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro Ser
385 390 395 400

Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Thr Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe Glu
405 410 415

Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp Arg
420 425 430

Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Arg Thr
435 440 445

Gln Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ala Gln Asn Arg Glu Leu Gln Phe Ser Gln
450 455 460

Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Asn Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro Gly
465 470 475 480

Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Ala Asn Asp Asn Asn
485 490 495

Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His Leu Asn Gly
500 505 510

Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys Asp
515 520 525

Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Leu Ile Phe Gly Lys
530 535 540

Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ser Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile Thr
545 550 555 560

Asp Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Gln Tyr
565 570 575

Gly Thr Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ser Asn Thr Ala Pro Ala Thr
580 585 590

Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln Asp
595 600 605

Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His Thr
610 615 620

Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu Lys
625 630 635 640

His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala Asn
645 650 655

Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr Gln
660 665 670

Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln Lys
675 680 685

-
Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn Tyr
690 695 700

Asn Lys Ser Ala Asn Val Asp Phe Thr Val Asp Thr Asn Gly Val Tyr
705 710 715 720

Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
725 730 735

<210> 16

<211> 2205

<212> DNA

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (484)..(486)

<223> /replace="aca"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (502)..(504)

<223> /replace="aga"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (670)..(672)

<223> /replace="tcc"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (928)..(930)

<223> /replace="aaa"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1228) .. (1230)

<223> /replace="cag"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1336) .. (1338)

<223> /replace="aac"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1381)..(1383)

<223> /replace="ctg"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1411) .. (1413)

<223> /replace="tct"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (2122) .. (2124)

<223> /replace="acc"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(2205)

<223> /note="Variation nucleotides given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variation positions"

<400> 16

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gacggccggg gtctgggtgct tcctggctac aagtacctcg gacccttcaa cggactcgac	180
aagggggagc ccgtcaacgc ggcggatgca gcggccctcg agcacgacaa ggcctacgac	240
cagcagctca aagcgggtga caatccgtac ctgcggtata accacgccga cgccgagttt	300
caggagcgtc tgcaagaaga tacgtctttt gggggcaacc tcgggcgagc agtcttccag	360
gccaagaaga gggttctcga acctcttggt ctggttgagg aaggtgctaa gacggctcct	420
ggaaagaaac gtccggtaga gcagtcgcca caagagccag actcctcctc gggcattggc	480
aagtcaggcc agcagccccg taaaaagaga ctcaattttg gtcagactgg cgactcagag	540
tcagtccccg acccacaacc tctcggagaa cctccagcag cccctctctg tgtgggatct	600
aatacaatgg cttcaggcgg tggcgcacca atggcagaca ataacgaagg cgccgacgga	660
gtgggtaatg cctcaggaaa ttggcattgc gattccacat ggctgggcga cagagtcac	720
accaccagca cccgaacatg ggccttgccc acctataaca accacctcta caagcaaata	780
tccagtcaat cagggggccag caacgacaac cactacttcg gctacagcac cccctggggg	840
tattttgatt tcaacagatt ccactgccat ttctcaccac gtgactggca gcgactcatc	900
aacaacaatt ggggattccg gcccaagaga ctcaacttca agctcttcaa catccaagtc	960
aaggagggtca cgacgaatga tggcaccacg accatcgcta ataaccttac cagcacgggt	1020
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tgccctccctc cgttcccggc ggacgtgttc atgattccgc agtacggcta cctaacgctc	1140
aacaatggca gccaggcagt gggacgggtca tccttttact gcctggaata tttcccatcg	1200
cagatgctga gaacgggcaa taactttacc ttcagctaca ccttcgagga cgtgcctttc	1260
cacagcagct acgcgcacag ccagagcctg gaccgggtga tgaatcctct catcgaccag	1320
.....	1380

tacctgtatt	acctgagcag	aactcagact	acgtccggaa	ctgccccaaa	cagggagttg	1380
cagtttagcc	aggcgggtcc	atctagcatg	gctaatacagg	ccaaaaactg	gctacctgga	1440
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gcctggactg	gtgctacaaa	atatcacctt	aatgggcgtg	attcttttagt	caaccctggc	1560
cctgctatgg	cctcacacaa	agacgacgaa	gacaagttct	ttcccatgag	cggtgtcttg	1620
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ttacctggaa	tgggtgtggca	agacagagac	gtatacctgc	agggtcctat	ttgggccaaa	1860
attcctcaca	cggatggaca	ctttcaccoc	tctcctctca	tgggcggcct	tggacttaag	1920
caccgcctc	ctcagatcct	catcaaaaac	acgcctgttc	ctgcgaatcc	tccgacaacg	1980
ttttgcctg	caaagtttgc	ttcattcatc	accagattt	ccacaggaca	agtgagcgtg	2040
gagattgaat	gggagctgca	gaaagaaaac	agcaaacgct	ggaatcccg	aatacagtat	2100
acatctaact	ataataaatc	tgccaacgtt	gatttcactg	tggacaccaa	tggagtttat	2160
agtgagcctc	gccccattgg	cacccgttac	ctcacccgta	acctg		2205

<210> 17
<211> 735
<212> PRT
<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>
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<220>
<221> VARIANT
<222> (168)..(168)
<223> /replace="Lys"

<220>
<221> VARIANT
<222> (310) .. (310)
<223> /replace="Arg"

<220>
<221> VARIANT
<222> (410)..(410)
<223> /replace="Gln"

<220>
<221> VARIANT

<222> (446)..(446)

<223> /replace="Arg"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (461)..(461)

<223> /replace="Leu"

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<222> (475)..(475)

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<222> (539)..(539)

<223> /replace="Asn"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(735)

<223> /note="Variant residues given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variant positions"

<400> 17

Met	Ala	Ala	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Asp	Trp	Leu	Glu	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ser
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Glu	Gly	Ile	Arg	Glu	Trp	Trp	Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gln	Pro
			20					25						30	

Lys	Ala	Asn	Gln	Gln	His	Gln	Asp	Asp	Gly	Arg	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	Pro
		35					40					45			

Gly	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Pro	Phe	Asn	Gly	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gly	Glu	Pro
	50					55					60				

Val	Asn	Glu	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Glu	His	Asp	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Asp
65					70					75					80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
 85 90 95
 Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125
 Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140
 Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Ser Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Arg Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175
 Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180 185 190
 Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205
 Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ser
 210 215 220
 Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255
 Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Gln Ser Gly Ala Ser Asn Asp Asn His Tyr
 260 265 270
 Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe His
 275 280 285
 Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn Trp
 290 295 300
 Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Lys Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln Val
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Glu Val Thr Gln Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn Leu
 325 330 335
 Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr
 340 345 350
 Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala Asp
 355 360 365

Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly Ser
 370 375 380
 Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Thr Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe Glu
 405 410 415
 Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp Arg
 420 425 430
 Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Arg Thr
 435 440 445
 Gln Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Thr Gln Gln Ser Arg Leu Gln Phe Ser Gln
 450 455 460
 Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Gln Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro Gly
 465 470 475 480
 Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Ala Asn Asp Asn Asn
 485 490 495
 Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His Leu Asn Gly
 500 505 510
 Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys Asp
 515 520 525
 Asp Glu Glu Lys Phe Phe Pro Met His Gly Val Leu Ile Phe Gly Lys
 530 535 540
 Gln Gly Thr Gly Ala Ser Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile Thr
 545 550 555 560
 Asp Glu Glu Glu Ile Arg Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Gln Tyr
 565 570 575
 Gly Thr Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ser Asn Thr Ala Pro Ala Thr
 580 585 590
 Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln Asp
 595 600 605
 Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His Thr
 610 615 620
 Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu Lys
 625 630 635 640
 His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala Asn
 645 650 655
 Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr Gln
 660 665 670

Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln Lys
675 680 685

Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn Tyr
690 695 700

Asn Lys Ser Val Asn Val Asp Phe Thr Val Asp Thr Asn Gly Val Tyr
705 710 715 720

Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
725 730 735

<210> 18

<211> 2205

<212> DNA

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (124)..(126)

<223> /replace="agt"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (502)..(504)

<223> /replace="aaa"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (928)..(930)

<223> /replace="aga"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1228) .. (1230)

<223> /replace="cag"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1336) .. (1338)

<223> /replace="aga"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1381)..(1383)

<223> /replace="ctc"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1411) .. (1413)

<223> /replace="tct"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1423)..(1425)

<223> /replace="aga"

<220>

<221> variation

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<223> /replace="gcg"

<220>

<221> variation

<222> (1615)..(1617)

<223> /replace="gac"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(2205)

<223> /note="Variation nucleotides given in the sequence have no preference with respect to those in the annotations for variation positions"

<400> 18

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gacggtcggg gtcttgtgct tccgggttac aaatacctcg gaccctttaa cggactcgac	180
aaaggagagc cggcacaacga ggcggacgcg gcagccctcg aacacgacaa agcttacgac	240
cagcagctca aggccgggtga caacccttac ctcaagtaca accacgccga cgccgagttt	300
caggagcgtc ttcaagaaga tacgtctttt gggggcaacc ttggcagagc agtcttccag	360
gccaaaaaga gggtccttga gcctcttggc ctggttgagg aagcagctaa aacggctcct	420
ggaaagaaga ggcctgtaga acagtctcct caggaaccgg actcatcatc tgggtattggc	480
aaatcgggcc aacagcctgc cagaaaaaga ctaaatttctg gtcagactgg agactcagag	540
tcagtccag accctcaacc tctcggagaa ccaccagcag cccctcagg tgtgggatct	600
aatacaatgg cttcaggcgg tggcgcacca atggcagaca ataacgaggg tgccgatgga	660
gtgggtaatt cctcaggaaa ttggcattgc gattccacat ggctgggcga cagagtcac	720
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tattttgact ttaacagatt ccaactgccac ttctcaccac gtgactggca gcgactcatt	900
aacaacaact ggggattccg gcccaagaaa ctcaacttca agctcttcaa catccaagtt	960
aaagaggtca cgcagaacga tggcacgacg actattgcca ataaccttac cagcacgggt	1020
caactottta cccactccga ctatcaactc ccctacatcc tccactccgc ccaccaaac	1080

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cagatgctaa ggactggaaa taacttcaca ttcagctata ccttcgagga tgtacctttt 1260
cacagcagct acgctcacag ccagagtttg gatcgcttga tgaatcctct tattgatcag 1320
tatctgtact acctgagcag aacgcaaaca acctctggaa caaccaca atcacggctg 1380

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caatttagcc aggctgggcc ttcgtctatg gctcagcagg ccaaaaattg gctacctggg 1440
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gcttggacag gggccaccaa atatcatctc aatggccgcg actcgctggg gaatccagga 1560
ccagctatgg ccagtcacaa ggacgatgaa gaaaaatttt tccctatgca cggcgcttcta 1620
atatattggca aacaaggagc aggggcaagt aacgtagatt tagataatgt aatgattacg 1680
gatgaagaag agattcgtac caccaatcct gtggcaacag agcagtatgg aactgtggca 1740
actaacttgc agagctcaaa tacagctccc gcgactggaa ctgtcaatag tcagggggcc 1800
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catcgcctc ctcaaactct gatcaaaaat actcgggtac cggcaaactc tccgacgact 1980
ttcagcccg gccaagtttgc ttcatttatc actcagtact ccactggaca ggtcagcgtg 2040
gaaattgagt gggagctaca gaaagaaaac agcaaacgtt ggaatccaga gattcagtac 2100
acttccaact acaacaagtc tgttaatgtg gactttactg tagacactaa tgggtgttat 2160
agtgaacctc gccctattgg aaccgggtat ctcacacgaa acttg 2205

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<210> 19

<211> 736

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<400> 19

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
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Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100 105 110

-

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160

Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Arg Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175

Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180 185 190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205

Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ala
 210 215 220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp Asn Thr
 260 265 270

Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe
 275 280 285

His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn
 290 295 300

Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln
 305 310 315 320

Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn
 325 330 335

Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro
 340 345 350

Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala
 355 360 365

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Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly
 370 375 380

Ser Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Ser Phe Thr Cys Leu Glu Thr Phe Pro

Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Phe
385 390 395 400

Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe
405 410 415

Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp
420 425 430

Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Arg
435 440 445

Thr Gln Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ala Gly Asn Arg Thr Leu Gln Phe Ser
450 455 460

Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Asn Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro
465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Ala Asn Gln Asn
485 490 495

Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His Leu Asn
500 505 510

Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Thr His Lys
515 520 525

Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Leu Ile Phe Gly
530 535 540

Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Asn Ser Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile
545 550 555 560

Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Gln
565 570 575

Tyr Gly Thr Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ala Asn Thr Ala Pro Ala
580 585 590

Thr Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
595 600 605

Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His

610

615

620

Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu
625 630 635 640

Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
645 650 655

Asn Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr
660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
690 695 700

Tyr Asn Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asp Thr Asn Gly Val
705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
725 730 735

<210> 20

<211> 736

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<400> 20

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
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Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
100 105 110

-

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly
145 150 155 160

Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
165 170 175

Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro
180 185 190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
195 200 205

Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ala
 210 215 220
 Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255
 Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Gln Ser Gly Ala Ser Thr Asn Asp Asn Thr
 260 265 270
 Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe
 275 280 285
 His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn
 290 295 300
 Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln
 305 310 315 320
 Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn
 325 330 335
 Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro
 340 345 350
 Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala
 355 360 365
 Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly
 370 375 380
 Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe
 405 410 415
 Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp
 420 425 430
 Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Arg
 435 440 445
 Thr Gln Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ala Gly Asn Arg Glu Leu Gln Phe Ser
 450 455 460
 Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Asn Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Thr Asn Gln Asn
 485 490 495
 Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His Leu Asn
 500 505 510

Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Thr His Lys
515 520 525

Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Leu Ile Phe Gly
530 535 540

Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Asn Ser Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile
545 550 555 560

Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Glu
565 570 575

Tyr Gly Thr Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ala Asn Thr Ala Pro Ala
580 585 590

Thr Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
595 600 605

Asn Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
610 615 620

Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu
625 630 635 640

Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
645 650 655

Asn Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr
660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
690 695 700

Tyr Asn Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asp Thr Asn Gly Val
705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
725 730 735

<210> 21

<211> 736

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<400> 21

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
20 25 30

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

Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn
 325 330 335
 Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro
 340 345 350
 Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala
 355 360 365
 Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly
 370 375 380
 Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe
 405 410 415
 Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp
 420 425 430
 Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Arg
 435 440 445
 Thr Gln Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ala Gly Asn Arg Glu Leu Gln Phe Ser
 450 455 460
 Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Asn Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Thr Asn Gln Asn
 485 490 495
 Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His Leu Asn
 500 505 510
 Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Thr His Lys
 515 520 525
 Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Leu Ile Phe Gly
 530 535 540
 Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Asn Ser Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile
 545 550 555 560
 Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Glu
 565 570 575
 Tyr Gly Thr Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ser Asn Thr Ala Pro Ala
 580 585 590
 Thr Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
 595 600 605
 Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
 610 615 620

Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu
625 630 635 640

Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
645 650 655

Asn Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr
660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
690 695 700

Tyr Asn Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asp Thr Asn Gly Val
705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
725 730 735

<210> 22

<211> 736

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<400> 22

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

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Glu Thr Glu

P10 Val Glu Gln Ser P10 Gln Glu P10 Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160

 Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Arg Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175

 Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180 185 190

 Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205

 Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ala
 210 215 220

 Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240

 Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255

 Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp Asn Thr
 260 265 270

 Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe
 275 280 285

 His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn
 290 295 300

 Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Lys Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln
 305 310 315 320

 Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn
 325 330 335

 Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro
 340 345 350

 Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala
 355 360 365

 Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly
 370 375 380

 Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro
 385 390 395 400

 Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe
 405 410 415

 Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp
 420 425 430

 Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Arg
 435 440 445

 Phe Gln Phe Phe Ser Gln Phe Ala Glu Asp Asp Glu Tyr Gln Phe Ser

THR Gln THR THR SER Gly THR Ala Gly ASN ARG Glu Leu Gln PHE SER
450 455 460

Gln Ala Gly PRO SER SER Met Ala ASN Gln Ala Lys ASN Trp Leu PRO
465 470 475 480

Gly PRO Cys Tyr ARG Gln Gln ARG Val SER Lys Thr Thr ASN Gln ASN
485 490 495

ASN ASN SER ASN PHE Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His Leu ASN
500 505 510

Gly ARG ASP SER Leu Val ASN PRO Gly PRO Ala Met Ala Thr His Lys
515 520 525

ASP ASP Glu ASP Lys PHE PHE PRO Met SER Gly Val Leu Ile PHE Gly
530 535 540

Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly ASN SER ASN Val ASP Leu ASP ASN Val Met Ile
545 550 555 560

THR SER Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys THR THR ASN PRO Val Ala THR Glu Glu
565 570 575

Tyr Gly THR Val Ala THR ASN Leu Gln SER Ala ASN THR Ala PRO Ala
580 585 590

THR Gly THR Val ASN SER Gln Gly Ala Leu PRO Gly Met Val Trp Gln
595 600 605

-

ASP ARG ASP Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly PRO Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile PRO His
610 615 620

THR ASP Gly His PHE His PRO SER PRO Leu Met Gly Gly PHE Gly Leu
625 630 635 640

Lys His PRO PRO PRO Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys ASN THR PRO Val PRO Ala
645 650 655

ASN PRO PRO THR THR PHE SER PRO Ala Lys PHE Ala SER PHE Ile THR
660 665 670

Gln Tyr SER THR Gly Gln Val SER Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
675 680 685

Lys Glu ASN SER Lys ARG Trp ASN PRO Glu Ile Gln Tyr THR SER ASN
690 695 700

Tyr ASN Lys SER THR ASN Val ASP PHE Ala Val ASP THR ASN Gly Val
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Tyr SER Glu PRO ARG PRO Ile Gly THR ARG Tyr Leu THR ARG ASN Leu
725 730 735

<210> 23

<211> 736

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<400> 23

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
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Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly
145 150 155 160

Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Arg Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
165 170 175

Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro
180 185 190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly
195 200 205

Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ala
210 215 220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
225 230 235 240

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp Asn Thr
260 265 270

Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe
 275 280 285
 His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn
 290 295 300
 Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Lys Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln
 305 310 315 320
 Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn
 325 330 335
 Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro
 340 345 350
 -
 Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala
 355 360 365
 Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly
 370 375 380
 Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe
 405 410 415
 Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp
 420 425 430
 Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Arg
 435 440 445
 Thr Gln Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ala Gly Asn Arg Thr Leu Gln Phe Ser
 450 455 460
 Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Asn Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Thr Asn Gln Asn
 485 490 495
 Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His Leu Asn
 500 505 510
 Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Thr His Lys
 515 520 525
 Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Leu Ile Phe Gly
 530 535 540
 Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Asn Ser Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile
 545 550 555 560
 Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Glu
 565 570 575

Tyr Gly Thr Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ala Asn Thr Ala Pro Ala
580 585 590

Thr Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln

595

600

605

Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
610 615 620

Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu
625 630 635 640

Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
645 650 655

Asn Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr
660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
690 695 700

Tyr Asn Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asp Thr Asn Gly Val
705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
725 730 735

<210> 24

<211> 736

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<400> 24

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly
145 150 155 160

Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
165 170 175

Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro
180 185 190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly
195 200 205

Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ala
210 215 220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
225 230 235 240

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp Asn Thr
260 265 270

Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe
275 280 285

His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn
290 295 300

Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Lys Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln
305 310 315 320

Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn
325 330 335

Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro

340

345

350

Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala
355 360 365

Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly
370 375 380

Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe
 405 410 415
 Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp
 420 425 430
 Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Arg
 435 440 445
 Thr Gln Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ala Gly Asn Arg Thr Leu Gln Phe Ser
 450 455 460
 Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Asn Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Ala Asn Gln Asn
 485 490 495
 Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His Leu Asn
 500 505 510
 Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Thr His Lys
 515 520 525
 Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Leu Ile Phe Gly
 530 535 540
 Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Asn Ser Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile
 545 550 555 560
 Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Gln
 565 570 575
 Tyr Gly Thr Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ser Asn Thr Ala Pro Ala
 580 585 590
 Thr Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
 595 600 605
 Asn Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
 610 615 620
 Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu
 625 630 635 640
 Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
 645 650 655
 Asn Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr
 660 665 670
 Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
 675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
690 695 700

Tyr Asn Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asp Thr Asn Gly Val
705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
725 730 735

<210> 25

<211> 736

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<400> 25

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
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Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala

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90

95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly
145 150 155 160

Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
165 170 175

Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro
180 185 190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
195 200 205

195	200	205																	
Ala	Pro	Met	Ala	Asp	Asn	Asn	Glu	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Val	Gly	Asn	Ala				
210						215					220								
Ser	Gly	Asn	Trp	His	Cys	Asp	Ser	Thr	Trp	Leu	Gly	Asp	Arg	Val	Ile				
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Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Arg	Thr	Trp	Ala	Leu	Pro	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Asn	His	Leu				
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Tyr	Lys	Gln	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Thr	Asn	Asp	Asn	Thr				
			260					265					270						
Tyr	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Pro	Trp	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Phe	Asn	Arg	Phe				
		275					280					285							
His	Cys	His	Phe	Ser	Pro	Arg	Asp	Trp	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asn	Asn	Asn				
290						295					300								
Trp	Gly	Phe	Arg	Pro	Lys	Lys	Leu	Asn	Phe	Lys	Leu	Phe	Asn	Ile	Gln				
305					310					315					320				
Val	Lys	Glu	Val	Thr	Thr	Asn	Asp	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asn	Asn				
				325					330					335					
Leu	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln	Val	Phe	Thr	Asp	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Pro				
			340					345					350						
Tyr	Val	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ala	His	Gln	Gly	Cys	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Pro	Ala				
		355					360					365							
Asp	Val	Phe	Met	Ile	Pro	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asn	Asn	Gly				
		370				375					380								
Ser	Gln	Ala	Val	Gly	Arg	Ser	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Cys	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Phe	Pro				
385					390					395					400				
Ser	Gln	Met	Leu	Arg	Thr	Gly	Asn	Asn	Phe	Glu	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Phe				
				405					410					415					
Glu	Asp	Val	Pro	Phe	His	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Ala	His	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Asp				
			420					425					430						
Arg	Leu	Met	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Arg				
		435					440					445							
Thr	Gln	Thr	Thr	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala	Gly	Asn	Arg	Thr	Leu	Gln	Phe	Ser				
		450				455					460								
Gln	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ser	Met	Ala	Asn	Gln	Ala	Lys	Asn	Trp	Leu	Pro				
465					470					475					480				
Gly	Pro	Cys	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Gln	Arg	Val	Ser	Lys	Thr	Ala	Asn	Gln	Asn				
				485					490					495					
Asn	Asn	Ser	Asn	Phe	Ala	Trp	Thr	Gly	Ala	Thr	Lys	Tyr	His	Leu	Asn				
			500					505					510						

Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Thr His Lys
 515 520 525

Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Leu Ile Phe Gly
 530 535 540

Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Asn Ser Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile
 545 550 555 560

Thr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Glu
 565 570 575

Tyr Gly Thr Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ser Asn Thr Ala Pro Ala
 580 585 590

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Thr Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
 595 600 605

Asn Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
 610 615 620

Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu
 625 630 635 640

Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
 645 650 655

Asn Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr
 660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
 675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
 690 695 700

Tyr Asn Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asp Thr Asn Gly Val
 705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
 725 730 735

<210> 26

<211> 736

<212> PRT

<213> Adeno-associated virus

<400> 26

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
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Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro
 20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
 35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
 65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala
 85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160

Lys Lys Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175

Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180 185 190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Asn Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205

Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ala
 210 215 220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser Thr Asn Asp Asn Thr
 260 265 270

Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe
 275 280 285

His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn
 290 295 300

Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Lys Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln
 305 310 315 320

Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Thr Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn
 325 330 335

Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro
340 345 350

Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala
355 360 365

Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly
370 375 380

Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro
385 390 395 400

Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe
405 410 415

Glu Asp Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp
420 425 430

Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Arg
435 440 445

Thr Gln Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ala Gly Asn Arg Glu Leu Gln Phe Ser
450 455 460

Gln Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Asn Gln Ala Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro
465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Thr Asn Gln Asn
485 490 495

Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Ala Trp Thr Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr His Leu Asn
500 505 510

Gly Arg Asp Ser Leu Val Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Thr His Lys
515 520 525

Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Leu Ile Phe Gly
530 535 540

Lys Gln Gly Ala Gly Asn Ser Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile
545 550 555 560

Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Gln
565 570 575

Tyr Gly Thr Val Ala Thr Asn Leu Gln Ser Ala Asn Thr Ala Pro Ala
580 585 590

Thr Gly Thr Val Asn Ser Gln Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
595 600 605

Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
610 615 620

Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu
625 630 635 640

Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
645 650 655

Asn Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr
660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
690 695 700

Tyr Asn Lys Ser Thr Asn Val Asp Phe Ala Val Asp Thr Asn Gly Val
705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
725 730 735

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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P A T E N T K R A V

1. Adeno-associeret virus (AAV)-kapsidpolypeptid med mindst 95 % sekvensidentitet med aminosyresekvensen vist i SEQ ID NO: 23.

2. AAV-kapsidpolypeptid ifølge krav 1, hvor AAV-kapsidpolypeptidet eller en viruspartikel, der omfatter AAV-kapsidpolypeptidet:

fremviser en lavere seroprævalens end et AAV2-kapsidpolypeptid eller en viruspartikel, der omfatter et AAV2-kapsidpolypeptid, og hvor AAV-kapsidpolypeptidet eller en viruspartikel, der omfatter AAV-kapsidpolypeptidet, fremviser ca. den samme eller en lavere seroprævalens end et AAV8-kapsidpolypeptid eller en viruspartikel, der omfatter et AAV8-kapsidpolypeptid; og/eller

er neutraliseret i en mindre udstrækning af humant serum end et AAV2-kapsidpolypeptid eller en viruspartikel, der omfatter et AAV2-kapsidpolypeptid, og hvor AAV-kapsidpolypeptidet eller en viruspartikel, der omfatter AAV-kapsidpolypeptidet, er neutraliseret i en tilsvarende eller mindre udstrækning af humant serum end et AAV8-kapsidpolypeptid eller en viruspartikel, der omfatter et AAV8-kapsidpolypeptid.

3. AAV-kapsidpolypeptid ifølge krav 1, hvor AAV-kapsidpolypeptidet er oprenset.

4. AAV-kapsidpolypeptid ifølge krav 1, hvor polypeptidet har mindst 97 % sekvensidentitet med aminosyresekvensen vist i SEQ ID NO: 23.

5. AAV-kapsidpolypeptid ifølge krav 1, hvor polypeptidet har mindst 98 % sekvensidentitet med aminosyresekvensen vist i SEQ ID NO: 23.

6. AAV-kapsidpolypeptid ifølge krav 1, hvor polypeptidet har mindst 99 % sekvensidentitet med aminosyresekvensen vist i SEQ ID NO: 23.

7. AAV-kapsidpolypeptid ifølge krav 1, hvor polypeptidet har 100 % sekvensidentitet med aminosyresekvensen vist i SEQ ID NO: 23.

8. Viruspartikel, der omfatter AAV-kapsidpolypeptidet ifølge krav 1.

9. Viruspartikel ifølge krav 8, der endvidere omfatter et transgen.

DRAWINGS

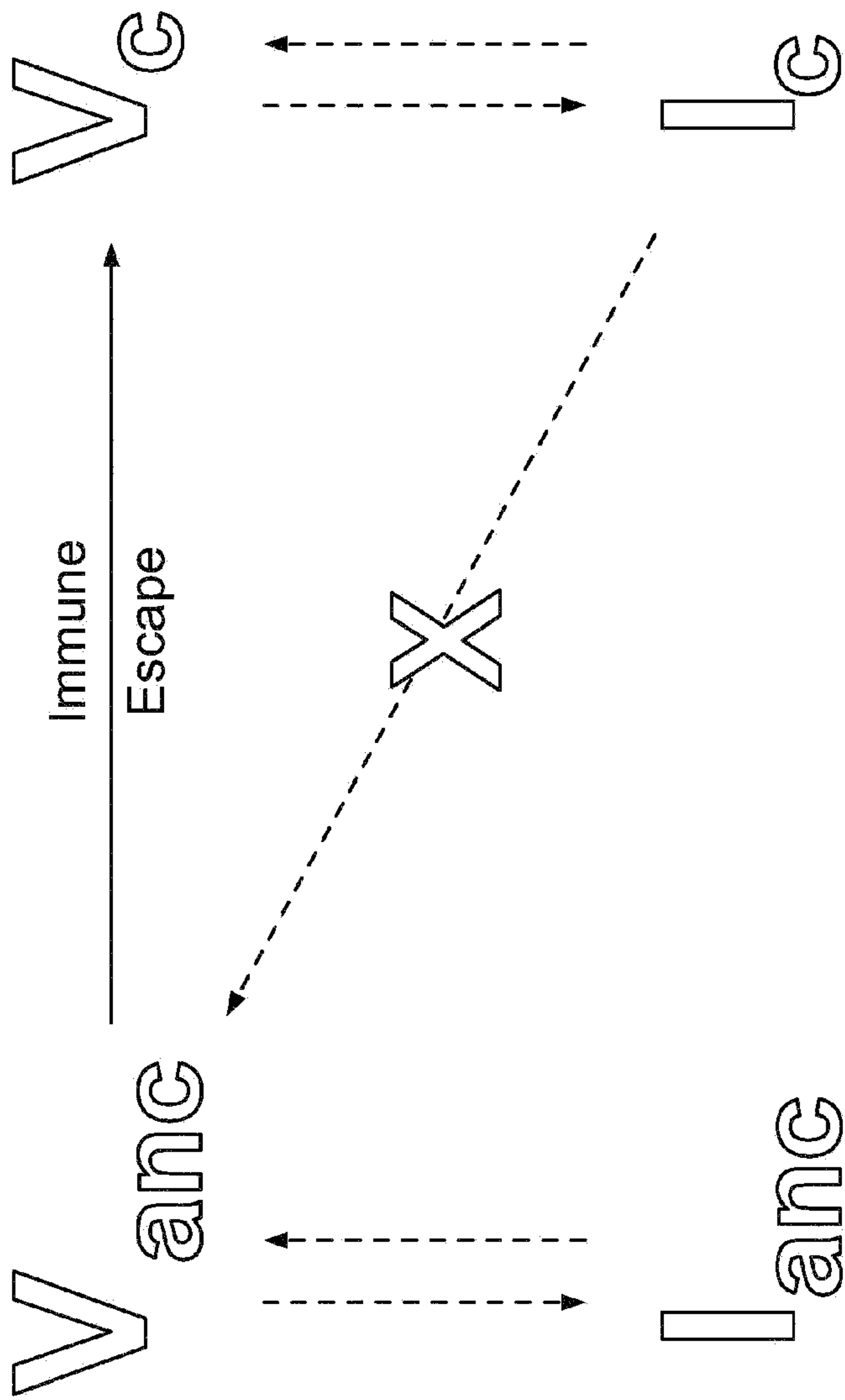


FIG. 1

○	E	I	K	A	T	N	P	V	A	T	E	R	F	G	T	V	A	V	N	F	Q
○	E	I	K	A	T	N	P	V	A	T	E	R	F	G	T	V	A	V	N	L	Q
○	E	I	R	T	T	N	P	V	A	T	E	Q	Y	G	S	V	S	T	N	L	Q
○	E	I	R	T	T	N	P	V	A	T	E	Q	Y	G	T	V	A	N	N	L	Q

FIG. 2A

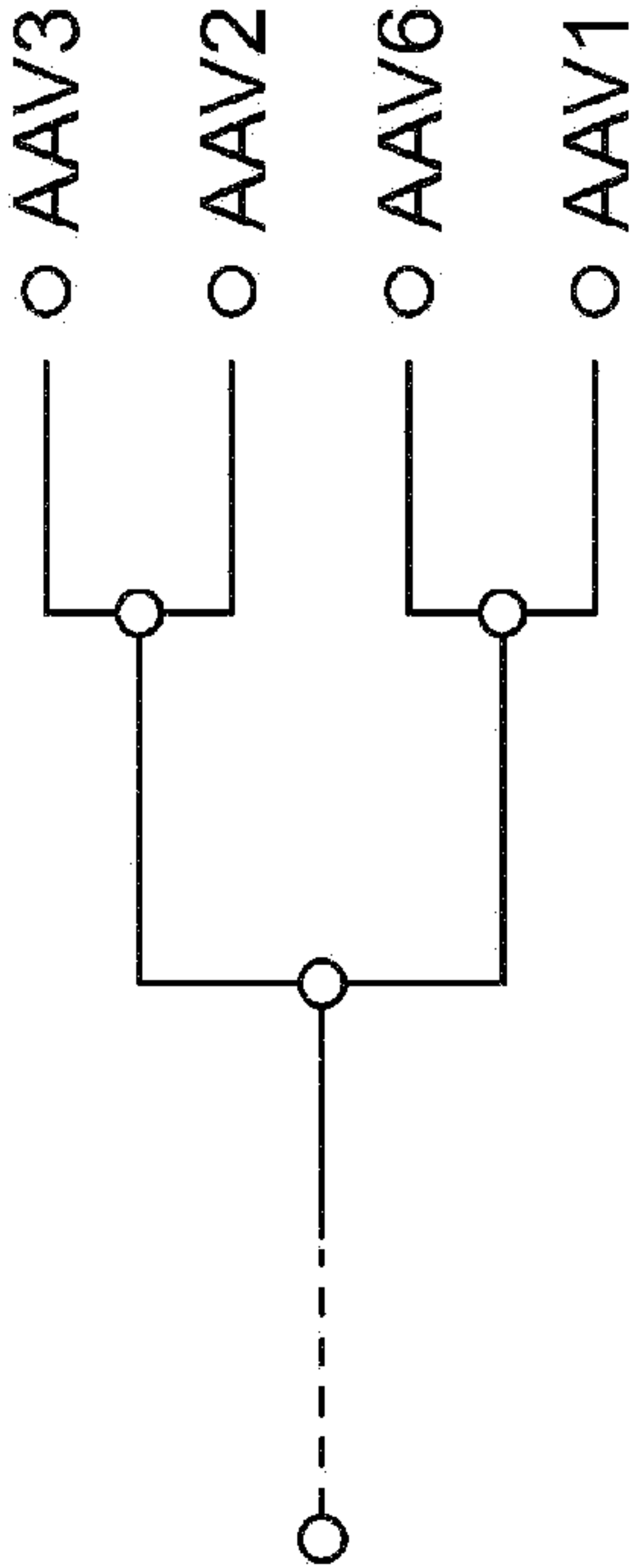


FIG. 2B

○	E	I	K	A	T	N	P	V	A	T	E	R	F	G	T	V	A	V	N	L	Q
○	E	I	R	T	T	N	P	V	A	T	E	Q	Y	G	T	V	A	T	N	L	Q
○	E	I	K	T	T	N	P	V	A	T	E	Q	Y	G	T	V	A	T	N	L	Q

FIG. 2C

*

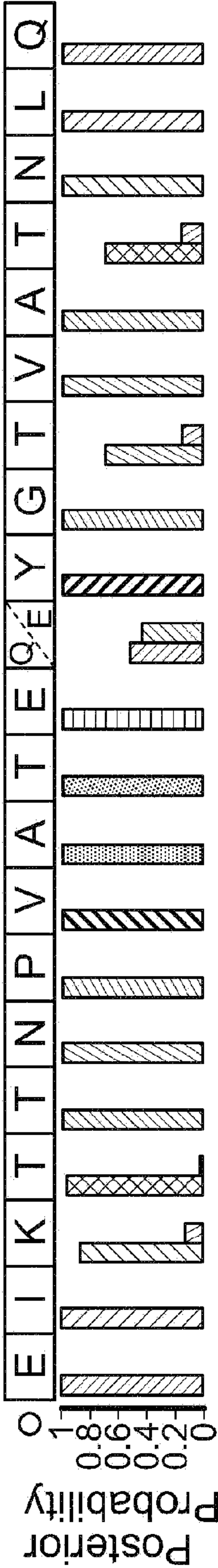


FIG. 2D

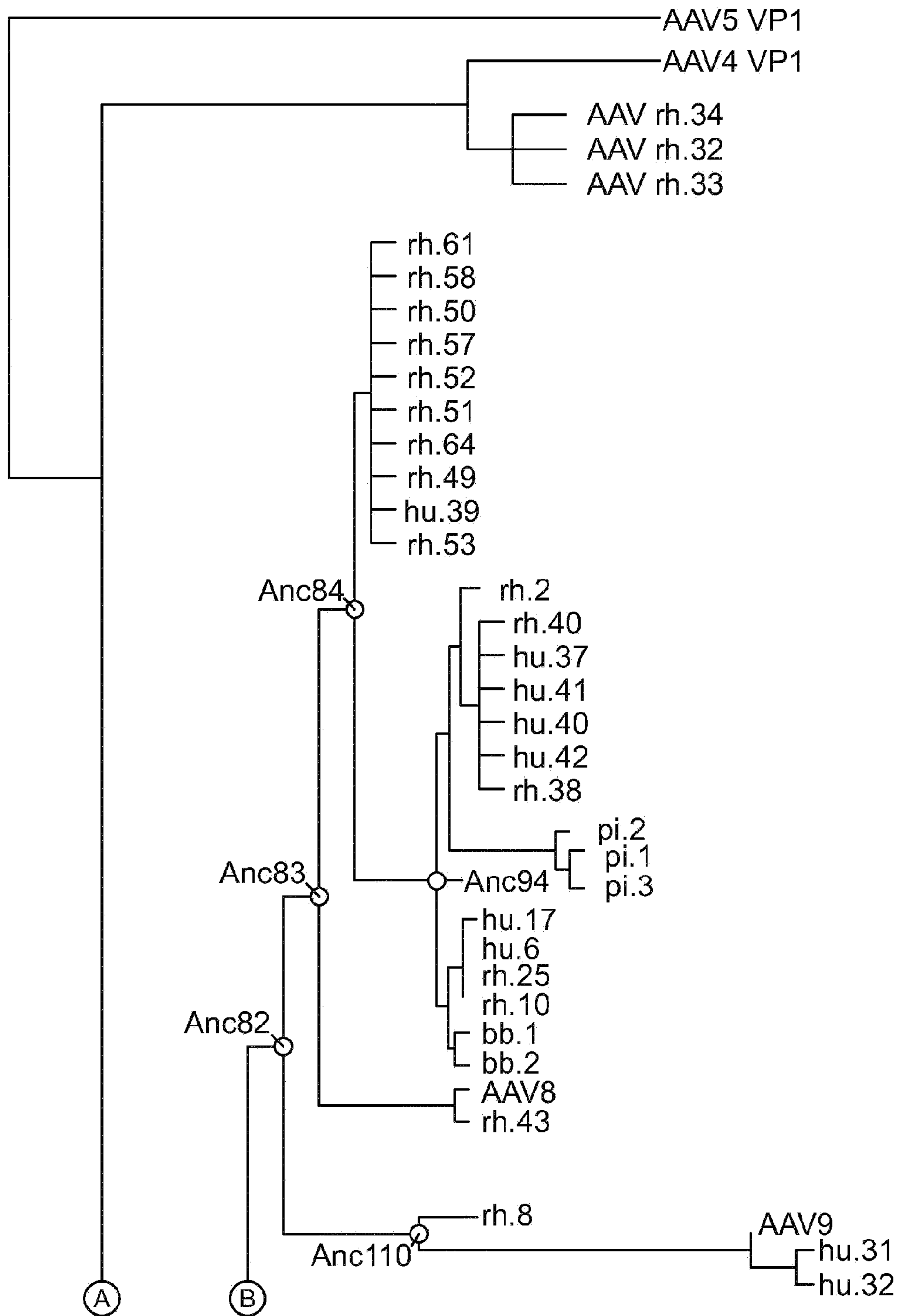


FIG. 3

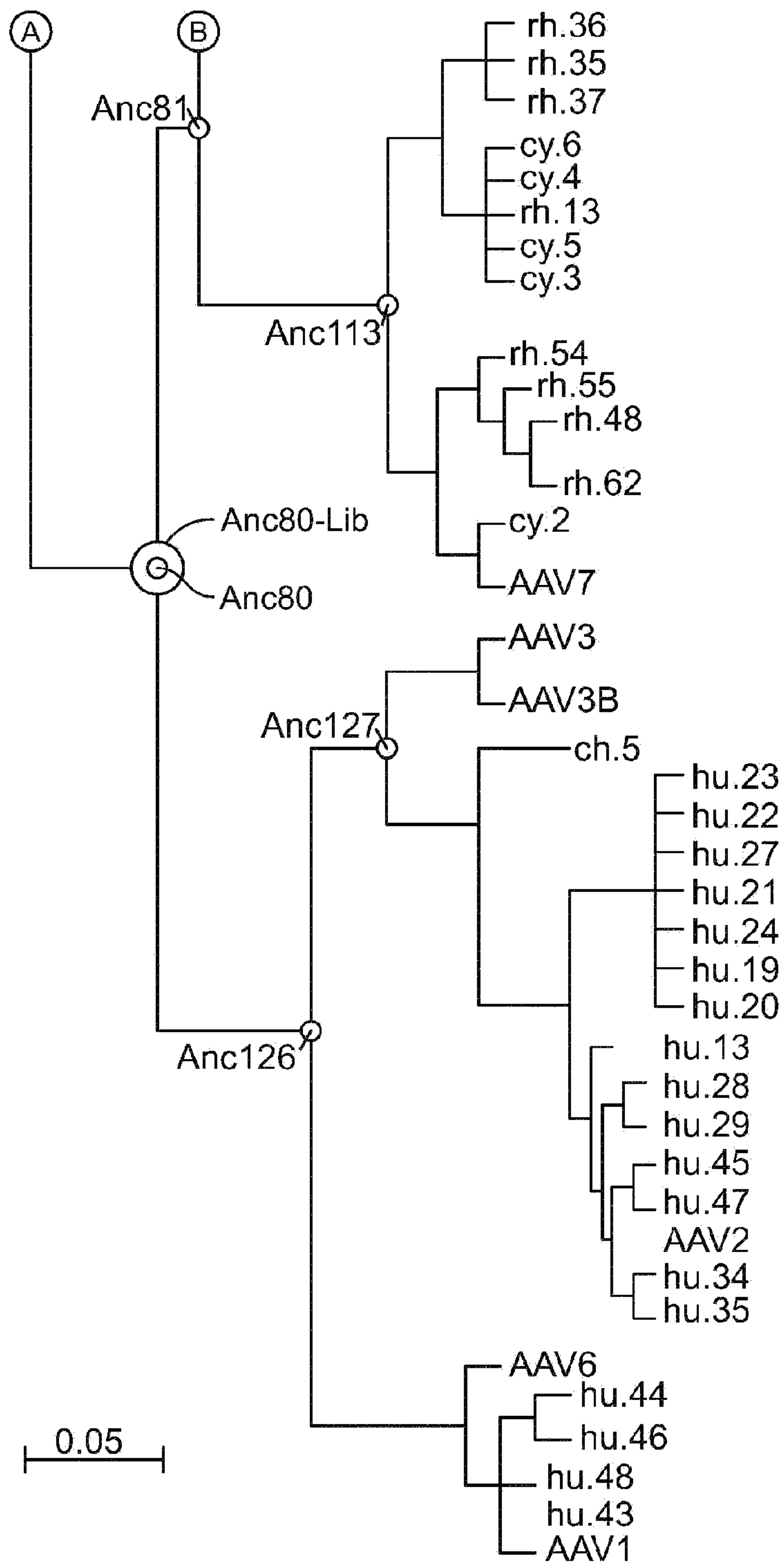


FIG. 3 (Cont.)

[illegible]

FIG. 4 (Cont.)

	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500
L0065										
L0027	FPSQMLRTGNNFQFSYTFEDVPPFHSSYAHSQSLDRIMNPLIDQYLYLSRTQ-TTSGTAGNRTLQFSQAGPSSMANQAKNWLPGPCYRQQRVSKTTNQNN									
L0033	F.....									
L0036	F.....									
L0060	F.....									
L0062	F.....									
L0044	F.....									
L0059	F.....									
AAV8	T.....									
AAV9	E.N.....									
AAV6	T.....									
AAV1	T.....									
AAV2	T.....									
AAV3	N.G.....									
AAV3B	N.G.....									
AAV7	F.S.....									

	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600
L0065										
L0027	NSNFAWTGATKYHINGRDSLVPNPGPAMATHKDDDEKFFFPMSCVLIFGKQAGNSNVDDLNVMITNEEEIKTTPVATEEYCTVATNLQ SANTAPATGTVN									
L0033	S.....									
L0036	S.....									
L0060	S.....									
L0062	S.....									
L0044	Q.....									
L0059	Q.....									
AAV8	AG.....									
AAV9	E.P.SSWA.....									
AAV6	T.S.N.E.II.T.S.....									
AAV1	T.S.N.E.II.T.S.....									
AAV2	EYS.....									
AAV3	P.A.S.....									
AAV3B	P.A.S.....									
AAV7	N.....									

FIG. 5B

[illegible]

L0065	
L0027	EIQYTSNYNKSTNVDFAVDTNGVYSEPRPICTRYLTRNL
L0033	 R
L0036	
L0060	 R
L0062	
L0044	
L0059	
AAV8	 Y . S . N E
AAV9	 Y N E . N E
AAV6	V . A . A . T N L T . P .
AAV1	V . A . A . T N L T . P .
AAV2	 V . T
AAV3	 V . T

FIG. 5B (Cont.)

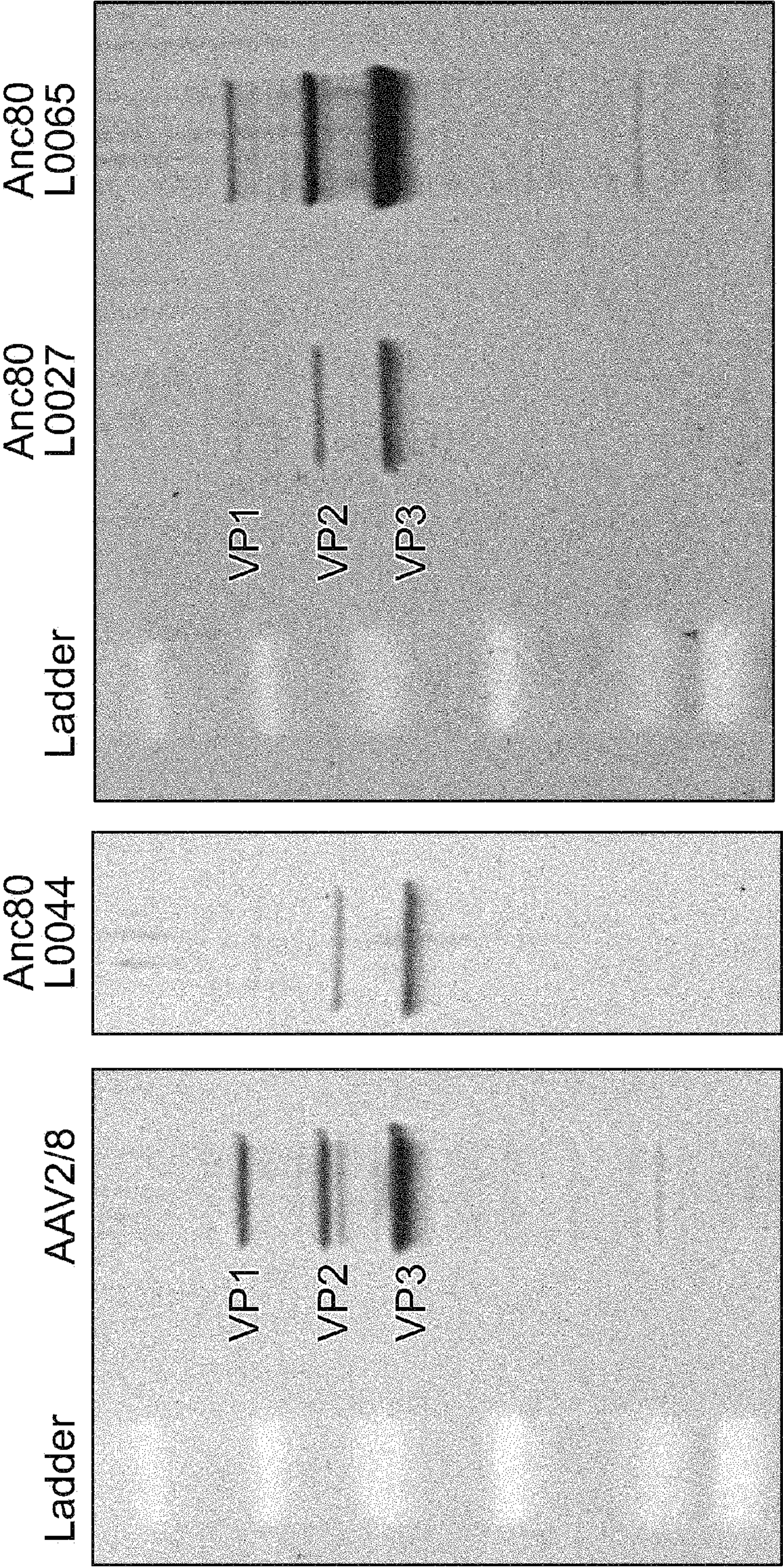


FIG. 6

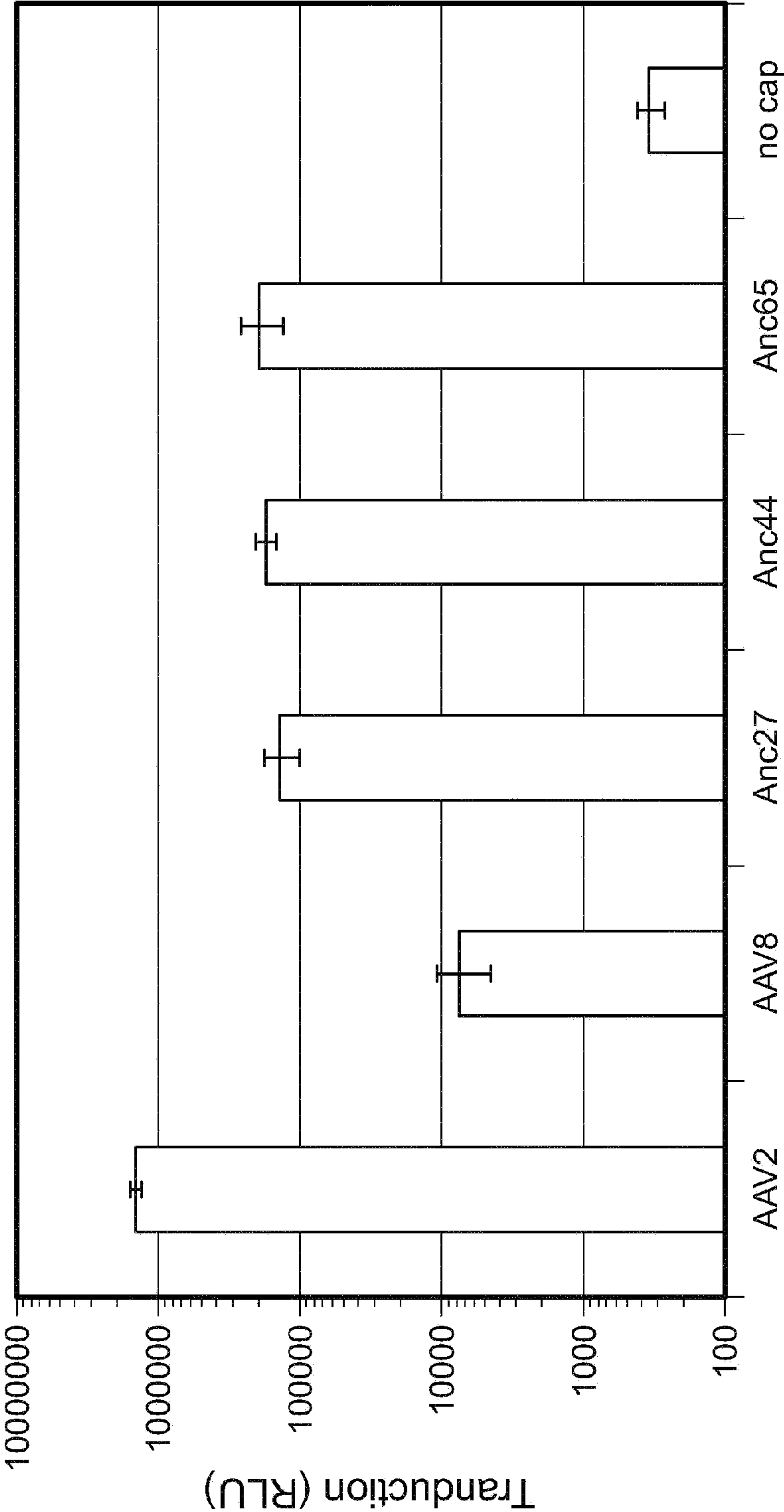


FIG. 7

VP1 seq.Δ	AAV5	AAV2	AAV8	rh10	Anc80L65	Anc80Lib
AAV5	ID	43.0%	42.6%	43.0%	40.5%	39.9-40.5%
AAV2	320	ID	17.1%	15.9%	12.2%	12.0-12.8%
AAV8	317	127	ID	6.5%	9.1%	8.7-10.1%
rh10	320	118	48	ID	8.6%	7.8-8.9%
L0065	301	91	68	64		0-1.5%
Anc80Lib	297-302	89-95	65-75	58-66	0-11	ID

FIG. 9

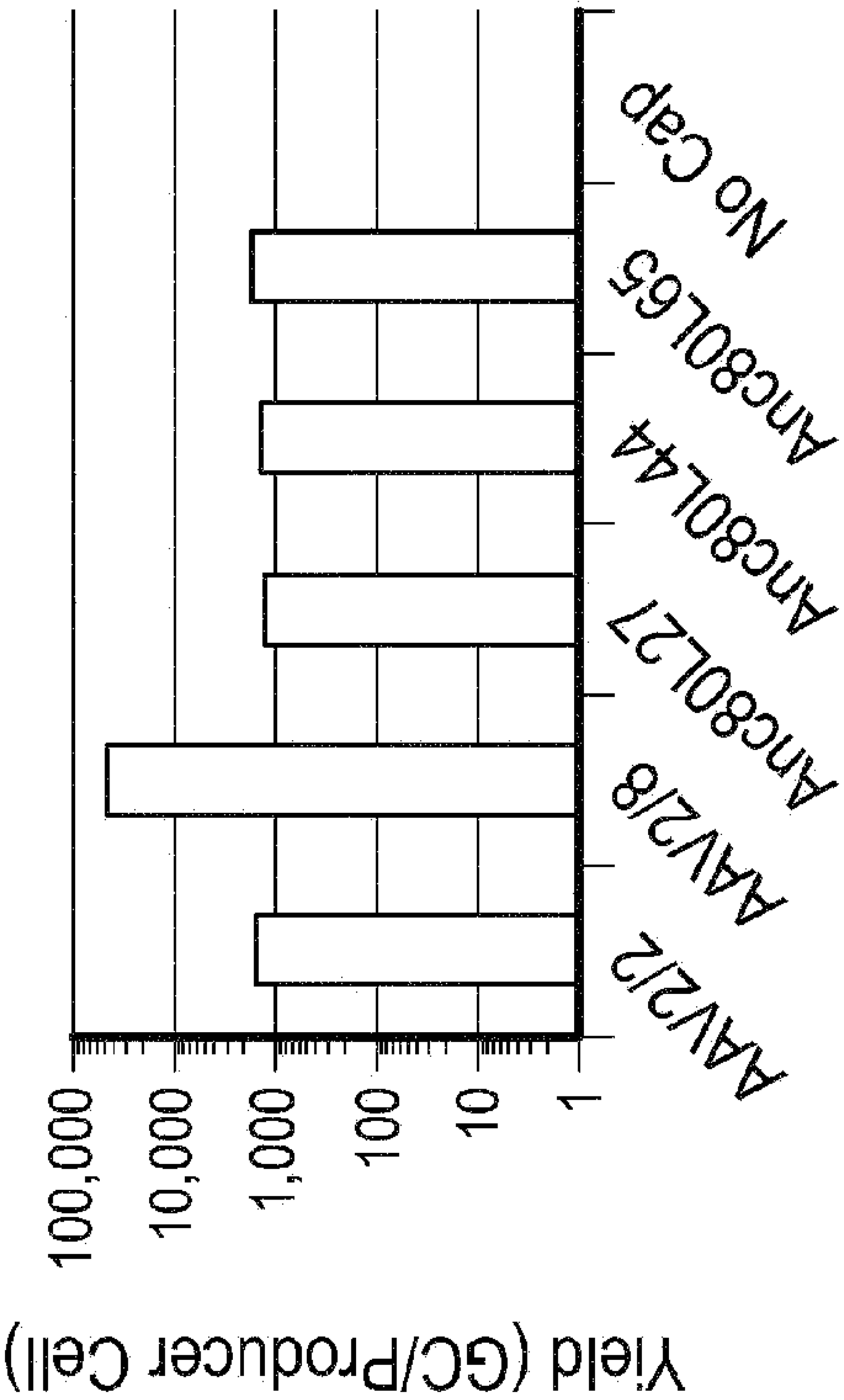


FIG. 10A

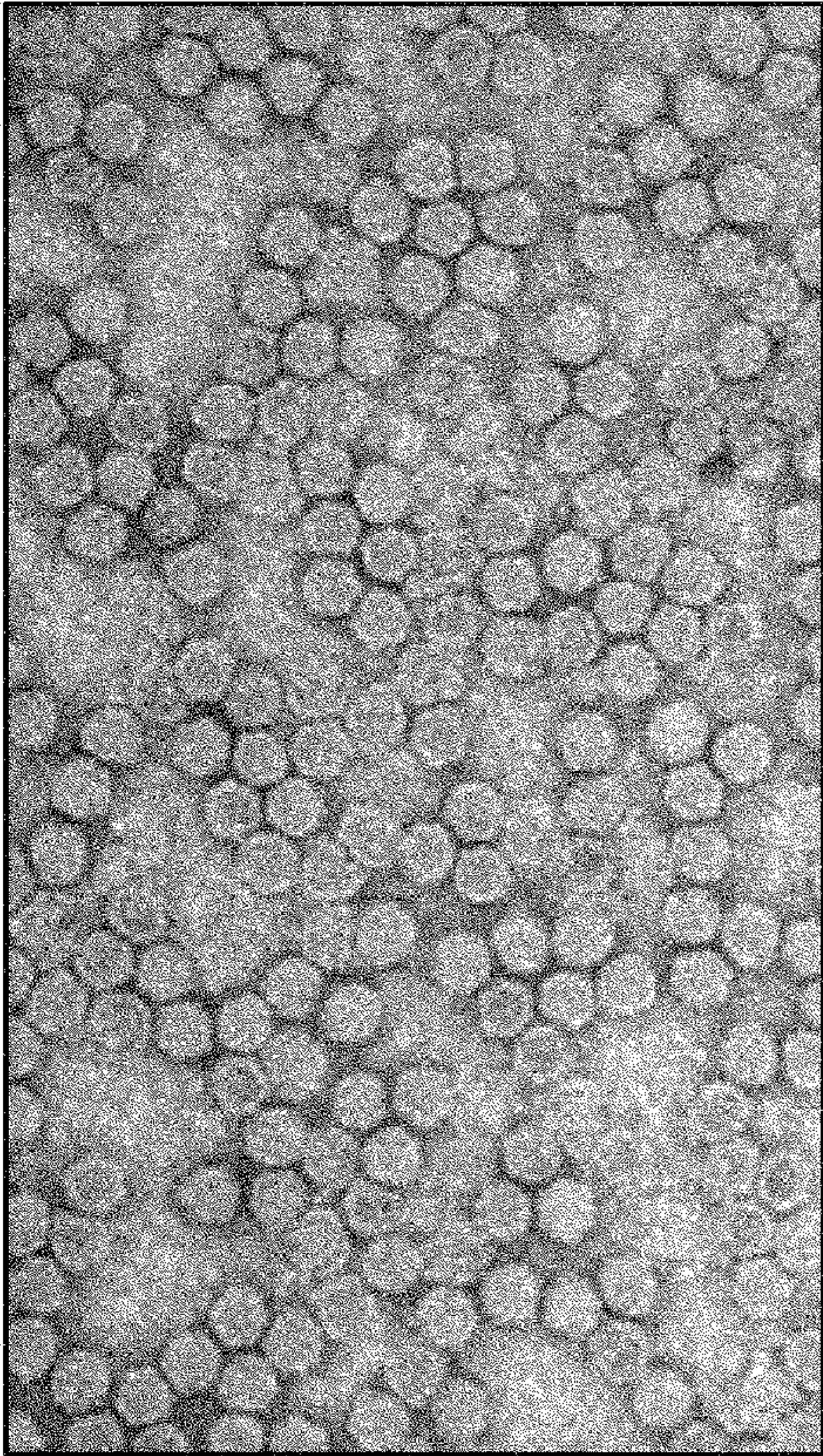


FIG. 10B



FIG. 10C

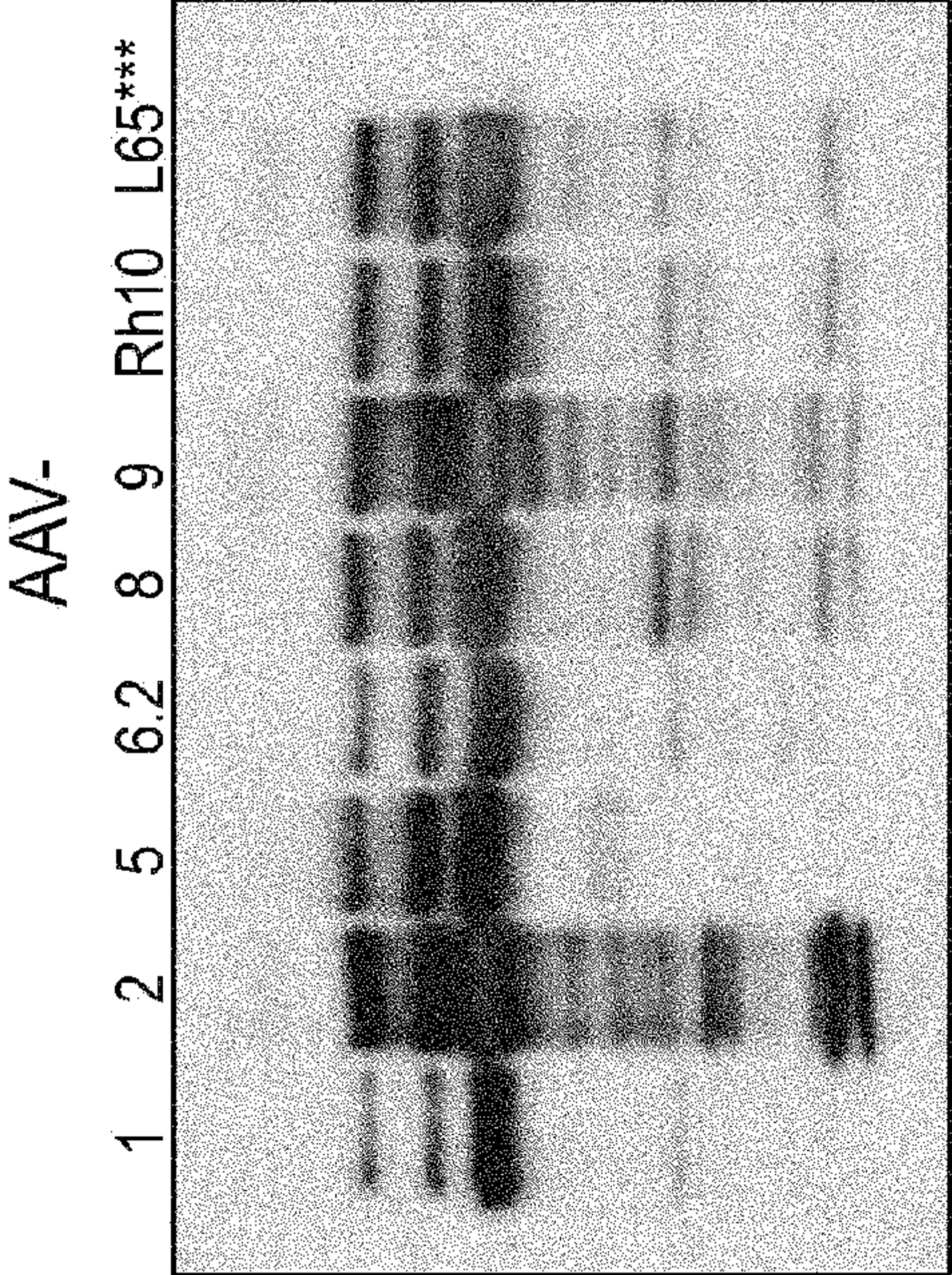
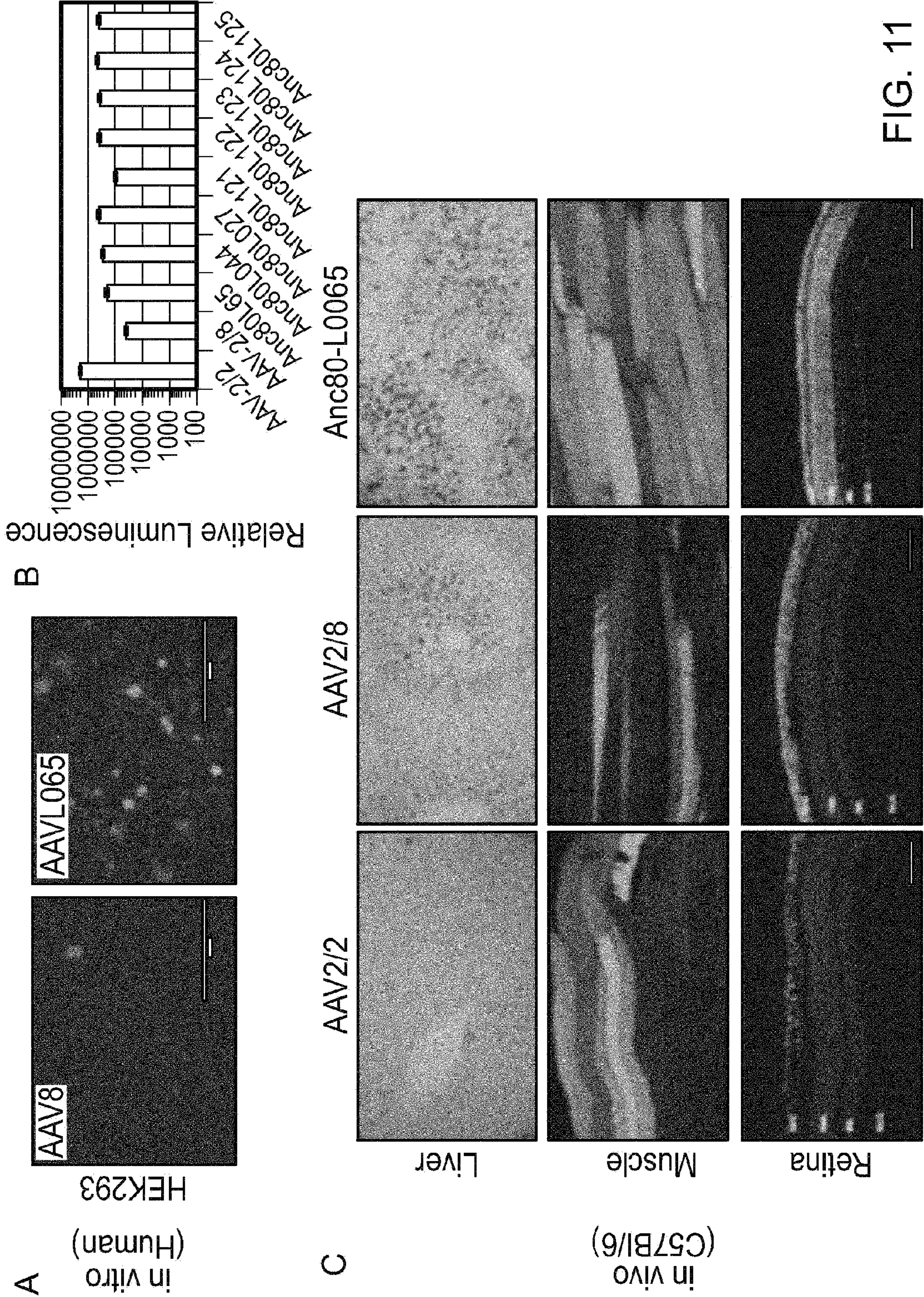


FIG. 10D



	Anc81	Anc127	Anc83	Anc84	Anc110	Anc113	AAV3	AAV2	AAV9
	Anc126	Anc82			AAV8	AAV7	AAV1		
L0065	ID								
L0065	97.8%	97.2%	95.5%	95.5%	94.0%	90.7%	93.4%	90.7%	89.5%
Anc81	ID	95.9%	93.6%	97.4%	95.1%	92.1%	94.7%	91.4%	88.3%
Anc126	ID	97.4%	93.4%	92.0%	90.7%	89.1%	91.8%	88.8%	91.9%
Anc127	ID	91.7%	90.7%	89.7%	90.7%	88.3%	89.8%	87.3%	94.4%
Anc82	ID	98.2%	96.2%	97.4%	94.7%	92.8%	92.8%	89.7%	86.8%
Anc83	ID	97.8%	95.6%	96.0%	91.7%	89.3%	86.1%	85.3%	84.8%
Anc84	ID	93.7%	94.5%	91.3%	89.1%	85.5%	85.0%	84.1%	86.3%
Anc110	ID	92.5%	90.5%	88.2%	86.3%	86.5%	85.6%	89.0%	
AAV8	ID	89.7%	87.8%	85.3%	84.0%	82.9%	85.2%		
Anc113	ID	96.4%	85.9%	86.7%	83.8%	83.3%			
AAV7	ID	84.2%	85.0%	82.3%	81.8%				
AAV3	ID	86.4%	87.3%	83.7%					
AAV1	ID	83.2%	82.4%						
AAV2	ID	81.9%							
AAV9	ID								

FIG. 13A

	Anc81	Anc127	Anc83	Anc110	AAV3	AAV7	AAV1
	Anc126	Anc82	Anc84	AAV8	Anc113	AAV2	AAV9
L0065	ID						
L0065	97.3%	94.9%	92.1%	88.5%	90.6%	88.7%	86.8%
Anc81	ID	94.3%	90.2%	92.1%	92.1%	88.7%	84.1%
Anc126		96.6%	92.7%	90.4%	88.4%	89.7%	85.2%
Anc127	ID	97.5%	88.7%	86.7%	92.6%	90.8%	83.3%
Anc82		91.5%	89.9%	86.3%	94.9%	85.2%	87.6%
Anc83		ID	88.0%	86.3%	86.1%	87.1%	86.3%
Anc84		90.2%	95.7%	93.8%	85.0%	86.3%	81.4%
Anc110		ID	97.7%	94.7%	84.8%	85.8%	84.6%
AAV8		ID	92.8%	91.4%	85.0%	85.6%	82.4%
AAV3		ID	ID	ID	84.5%	82.4%	80.1%
Anc113			ID	ID	85.4%	88.9%	85.7%
AAV7			ID	ID	95.8%	84.1%	83.5%
AAV2			ID	ID	ID	82.4%	78.9%
AAV1			ID	ID	ID	83.3%	81.4%
AAV9			ID	ID	ID	ID	79.6%

FIG. 13B

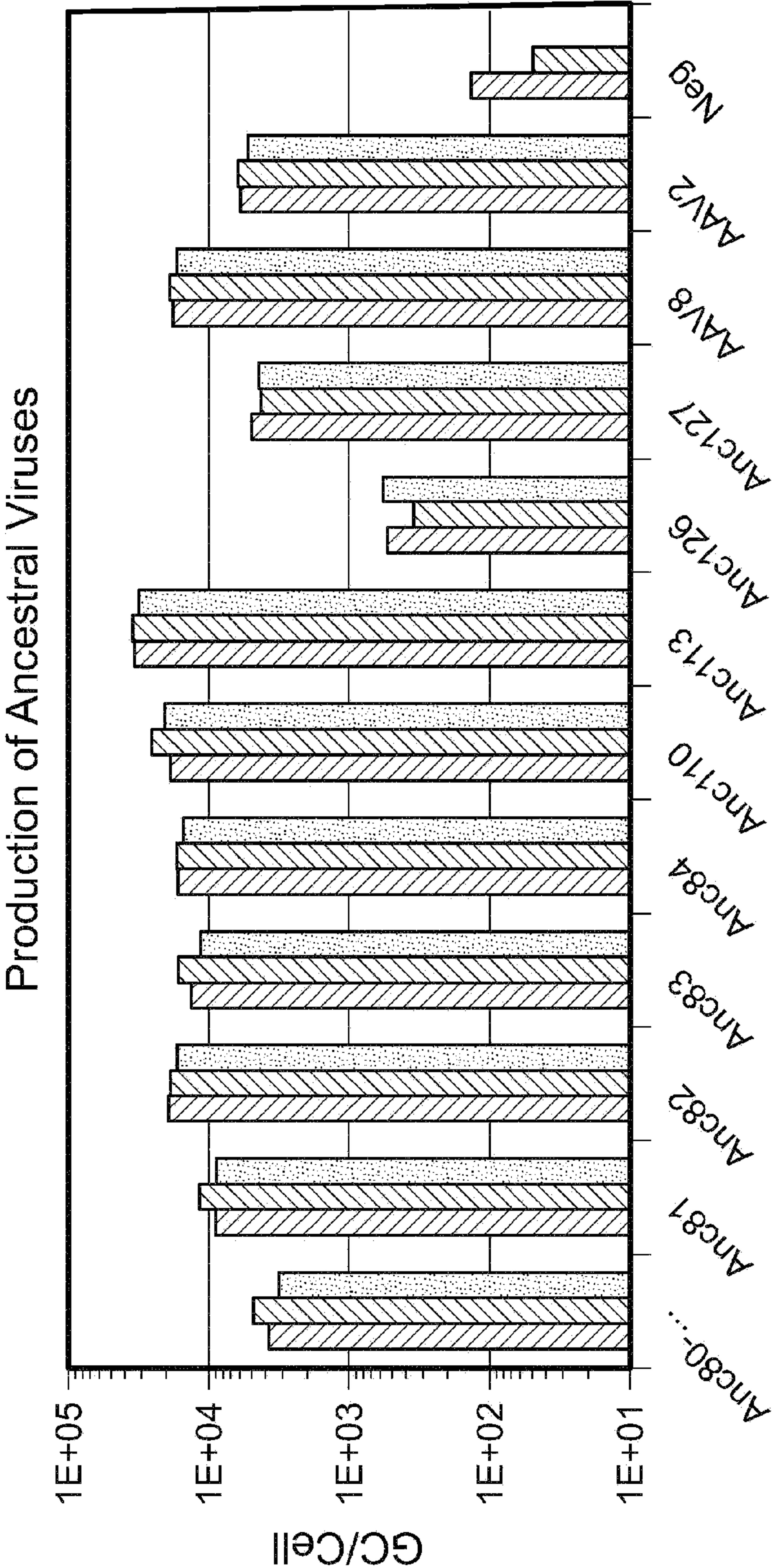


FIG. 14

Viral Production Relative to AAV8 (%)	
Anc80-L0065	21.75%
Anc81	54.14%
Anc82	100.99%
Anc83	76.86%
Anc84	91.20%
Anc110	118.97%
Anc113	183.10%
Anc126	2.71%
Anc127	25.34%
AAV2	32.56%
Neg	0.27%

FIG. 15

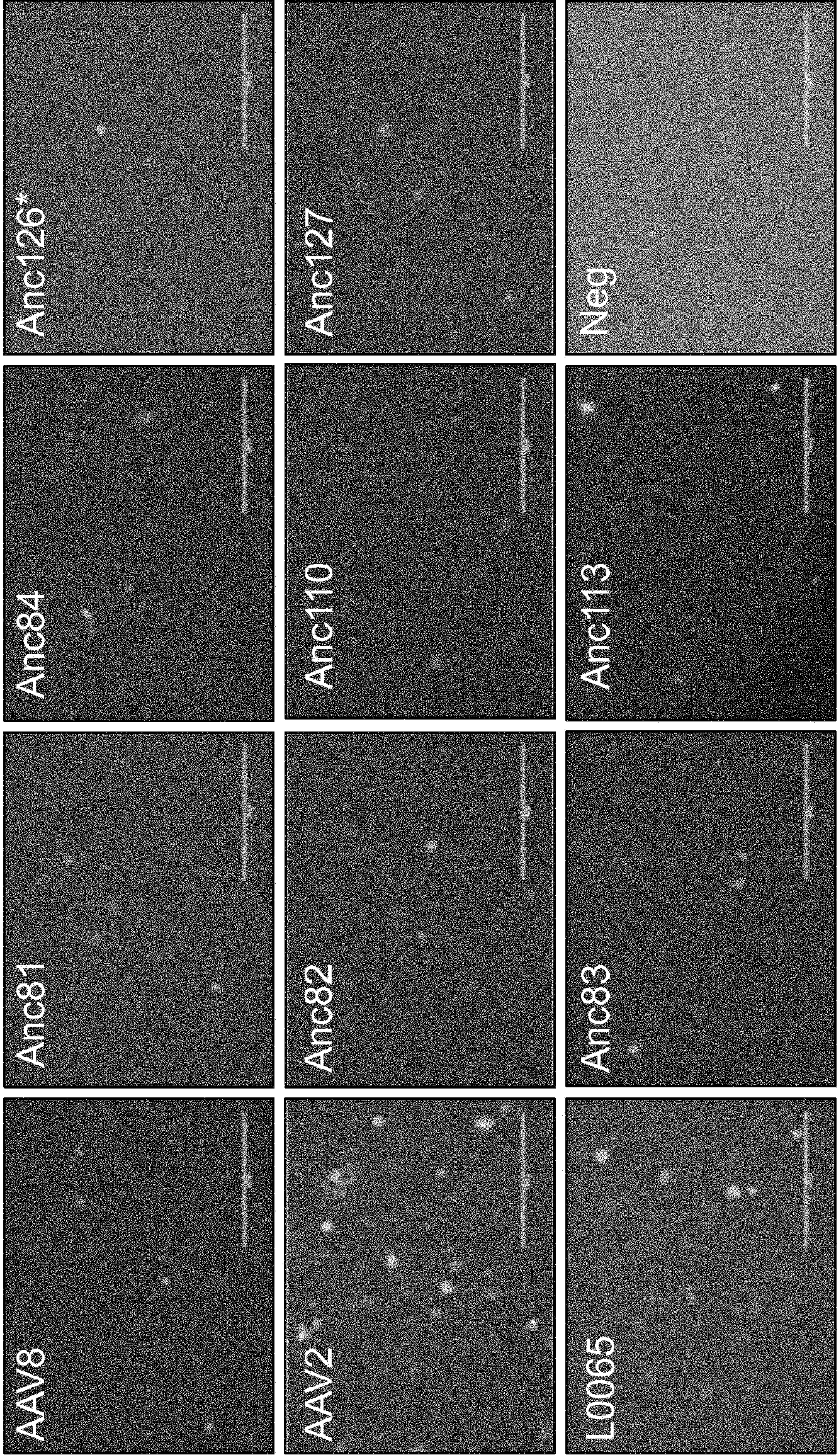


FIG. 16

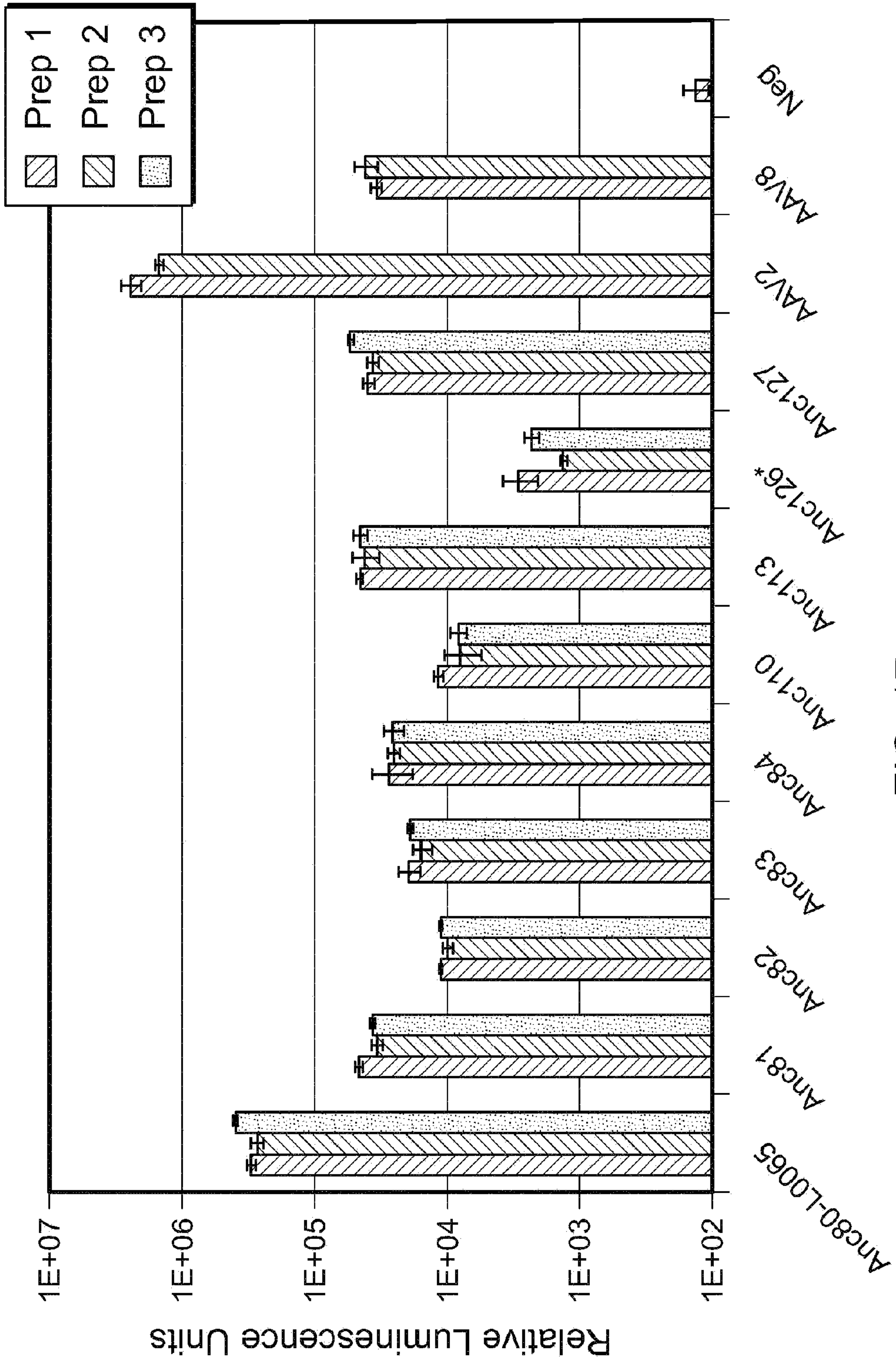


FIG. 17

Viral Infectivity Relative to AAV8 (%)	
Anc80-L0065	850.83%
Anc81	102.26%
Anc82	28.31%
Anc83	47.36%
Anc84	68.78%
Anc110	24.56%
Anc113	117.12%
Anc127	113.78%
AAV2	5225.61%
Neg	0.35%

FIG. 18

AAV8 AAV2		Anc80-L0065	Anc81	Anc82	Anc83	Anc84	Anc110	Anc113	Anc126	Anc127
Infectivity	=	+++	+++	=	-	-	-	-	ND	=
Production	=	-	-	-	=	=	=	++	--	-

Key
+++ : > 225%
++ : 175% - 224.5%
+ : 125 - 174.9%
= : 75% - 124.9%
- : 25-74.9%
-- : 0-24.9%
ND : Not Determined

FIG. 19