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(54) Title: ANTI-B7-H3 ANTIBODIES AND ANTIBODY DRUG CONJUGATES

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to B7 homology 3 protein (B7-H3) antibodies and antibody drug conjugates (ADCs), including compositions and methods of using said antibodies and ADCs.



ANTI-B7-H3 ANTIBODIES AND ANTIBODY DRUG CONJUGATES

RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/347,322, filed on June 8, 2016, and to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/366,487, filed on July 25, 2016. The entire contents of the foregoing applications are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

SEQUENCE LISTING

10 The instant application contains a Sequence Listing which has been submitted electronically in ASCII format and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Said ASCII copy, created on June 7, 2017, is named 117813-11620_ST25.txt and is 159,744 bytes in size.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 The B7 homology 3 protein (B7-H3) (also known as CD276 and B7RP-2, and referred to herein as "B7-H3") is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein of the immunoglobulin superfamily. Human B7-H3 contains a putative signal peptide, V-like and C-like Ig domains, a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic domain. Exon duplication in humans results in the expression of two B7-H3 isoforms having either a single IgV-IgC-like domain (2IgB7-H3 isoform) or a IgV-IgC-IgV-IgC-like domain (4IgB7-H3 isoform) containing several conserved cysteine residues. The predominant B7-H3
20 isoform in human tissues and cell lines is the 4IgB7-H3 isoform (Steinberger *et al*, J. Immunol. 172(4): 2352-9 (2004)).

B7-H3 has been reported as having both co-stimulatory and co-inhibitory signaling functions (see, *e.g.*, Chapoval *et al*, Nat. Immunol. 2: 269-74 (2001); Suh *et al*, Nat. Immunol. 4: 899-906 (2003); Prasad *et al*, J. Immunol. 173: 2500-6 (2004); and Wang *et al*, Eur. J. Immunol. 35: 428-38
25 (2005)). For example, *in vitro* studies have shown B7-H3's co-stimulatory function since B7-H3 was able to increase proliferation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs) and upregulate interferon gamma (IFN- γ) production in the presence of anti-CD3 antibody to mimic the T cell receptor signal (Chapoval *et al*, 2001). Moreover, *in vivo* studies using cardiac allografts in B7-H3 $-/-$ mice showed decreased production of key cytokine, chemokine and chemokine receptor mRNA transcripts (*e.g.*,
30 IL-2, IFN- γ , monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP-1) and IFN-inducible protein (IP)-10) as compared to wild-type control (Wang *et al*, 2005). In contrast, B7-H3 co-inhibitory function has been observed, for example, in mice where B7-H3 protein inhibited T-cell activation and effector cytokine production (Suh *et al*, 2003). Although no ligands have been identified for human B7-H3, murine B7-H3 has been found to bind to the triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells (TREM-)
35 like transcript 2 (TLT-2), a modulator of adaptive and innate immunity cellular responses. Binding of murine B7-H3 to TLT-2 on CD8⁺ T-cells enhances T-cell effector functions such as proliferation,

cytotoxicity and cytokine production (Hashiguchi *et al.*, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 105(30): 10495-500 (2008)).

B7-H3 is not constitutively expressed in many immune cells (*e.g.*, natural killer (NK) cells, T-cells, and antigen-presenting cells (APCs)), however, its expression can be induced. Further, the expression of B7-H3 is not restricted to immune cells. B7-H3 transcripts are expressed in a variety of human tissues including colon, heart, liver, placenta, prostate, small intestine, testis, and uterus, as well as osteoblasts, fibroblasts, epithelial cells, and other cells of non-lymphoid lineage, potentially indicating immunological and non-immunological functions (Nygren *et al. Front Biosci.* 3:989-93 (2011)). However, protein expression in normal tissue is typically maintained at a low level and thus, may be subject to post-transcriptional regulation.

B7-H3 is also expressed in a variety of human cancers, including prostate cancer, clear cell renal cell carcinoma, glioma, melanoma, lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), small cell lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, gastric cancer, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), ovarian cancer, colorectal cancer, colon cancer, renal cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, head and neck cancer, hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma, glioblastoma, neuroblastoma, breast cancer, endometrial cancer, and urothelial cell carcinoma. Although the role of B7-H3 in cancer cells is unclear, its expression may orchestrate inaccurate signaling events that may protect cancer cells from innate and adaptive immune responses. For example, B7-H3 is overexpressed in high-grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia and adenocarcinomas of the prostate, and high expression levels of B7-H3 in these cancerous cells is associated with an increased risk of cancer progression after surgery (Roth *et al. Cancer Res.* 67(16): 7893-900 (2007)). Further, tumor B7-H3 expression in NSCLC inversely correlated with the number of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes and significantly correlated with lymph node metastasis (Sun *et al. Lung Cancer* 53(2): 143-51 (2006)). The level of circulating soluble B7-H3 in NSCLC patients has also been associated with higher tumor stage, tumor size, lymph node metastasis, and distant metastasis (Yamato *et al, Br. J. Cancer* 101(10): 1709-16 (2009)).

B7-H3 may also play an important role in T-cell-mediated antitumor responses in a context dependent manner. For example, gastric cancer tumor cell expression of B7-H3 positively correlated with survival time, infiltration depth, and tissue type (Wu *et al., World J. Gastroenterol.* 12(3): 457-9 (2006)). Further, high expression of B7-H3 in pancreatic tumor cells was associated with patient survival after surgical resection and significantly correlated with the number of tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺T-cells (Loos *et al, BMC Cancer* 9:463 (2009)).

Antibody drug conjugates (ADC) represent a new class of therapeutics comprising an antibody conjugated to a cytotoxic drug via a chemical linker. The therapeutic concept of ADCs is to combine binding capabilities of an antibody with a drug, where the antibody is used to deliver the drug to a tumor cell by means of binding to a target surface antigen, including target surface antigens that are overexpressed in the tumor cells.

There remains a need in the art for anti-B7-H3 antibodies and anti-B7-H3 ADCs that can be used for therapeutic purposes in the treatment of cancer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 In certain aspects, the present invention provides for antibodies and antibody drug conjugates (ADCs) that specifically bind to human B7-H3. In certain aspects, the present invention provides novel ADCs that can selectively deliver Bcl-xL inhibitors to target cancer cells, *e.g.*, B7-H3 expressing cells.

10 In one aspect, the present invention provides an isolated antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, that binds to human B7-H3 (hB7-H3), wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12 and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 15.

15 In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 140 and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7.

20 In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10 and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of either SEQ ID NO: 136 or 138.

25 In one aspect, the present invention provides an isolated antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, that binds to human B7-H3, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35 and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39.

 In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38.

30 In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 33 and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of either SEQ ID NO: 37.

 In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is an IgG isotype.

 In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is an IgG1 or an IgG4 isotype.

35 In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, has a K_D of 1.5×10^{-8} or less as determined by surface plasmon resonance.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, that binds to hB7-H3, said antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising either a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 10, 11, and 12, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 14, 7, and 15; or a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 35, and 35, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39.

In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is humanized. In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, further comprises a human acceptor framework. In one embodiment, the human acceptor framework comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos: 155, 156, 164, 165, 166, and 167. In one embodiment, the human acceptor framework comprises at least one framework region amino acid substitution. In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the framework is at least 65% identical to the sequence of said human acceptor framework and comprises at least 70 amino acid residues identical to said human acceptor framework.

In one embodiment, the human acceptor framework comprises at least one framework region amino acid substitution at a key residue, said key residue selected from the group consisting of: a residue adjacent to a CDR; a glycosylation site residue; a rare residue; a residue capable of interacting with human CD40; a residue capable of interacting with a CDR; a canonical residue; a contact residue between heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region; a residue within a Vernier zone; and a residue in a region that overlaps between a Chothia-defined variable heavy chain CDR1 and a Kabat-defined first heavy chain framework. In one embodiment, the key residue is selected from the group consisting of 48H, 67H, 69H, 71H, 73H, 94H, and 2L. In one embodiment, the key residue substitution is in the variable heavy chain region and is selected from the group consisting of M48I, V67A, I69L, A71V, K73R, and R94G. In one embodiment, the key residue substitution is in the variable light chain region and is I2V.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, that binds to hB7-H3 comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 25, 26, and 27, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31. In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is humanized.

In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, further comprises a human acceptor framework. In one embodiment, the human acceptor framework comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 155 to 158.

In one embodiment, the human acceptor framework comprises at least one framework region amino acid substitution. In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the framework is at least 65% identical to the sequence of said human acceptor framework and comprises at least 70 amino acid residues identical to said human acceptor framework.

In one embodiment, the human acceptor framework comprises at least one framework region amino acid substitution at a key residue, said key residue selected from the group consisting of a residue adjacent to a CDR; a glycosylation site residue; a rare residue; a residue capable of interacting with human CD40; a residue capable of interacting with a CDR; a canonical residue; a contact residue
5 between heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region; a residue within a Vernier zone; and a residue in a region that overlaps between a Chothia-defined variable heavy chain CDR1 and a Kabat-defined first heavy chain framework. In one embodiment, the key residue is selected from the group consisting of 69H, 46L, 47L, 64L, and 71L. In one embodiment, the key residue substitution is in the variable heavy chain region and is L69I. In one embodiment, the key residue substitution is in
10 the variable light chain region and is selected from the group consisting of L46P, L47W, G64V, and F71H.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, a heavy chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:
15 140, a heavy chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12, a light chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136 or 138, a light chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, and a light chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding
20 portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33, a heavy chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34, a heavy chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35, a light chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37, a light chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38, and a light chain CDR3
25 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39.

In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139 and a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135.

In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprises
30 a heavy chain comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 139, and/or a light chain comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 135.

In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139 and a
35 light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 137.

In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%

identity to SEQ ID NO: 139, and/or a light chain comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 137.

5 In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147 and a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144.

In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 147, and/or a light chain comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 144.

10 In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain CDR set corresponding to antibody huAbl3vl, and a light chain CDR set corresponding to antibody huAbl3vl. In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region corresponding to antibody huAbl3vl, and a light chain variable region corresponding to antibody huAbl3vl.

15 In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain CDR set corresponding to antibody huAb3v2.5, and a light chain CDR set corresponding to antibody huAb3v2.5. In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region corresponding to antibody huAb3v2.5, and a light chain variable region corresponding to antibody huAb3v2.5.

20 In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, described herein binds cynomolgus B7-H3.

In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, has a dissociation constant (K_D) to hB7-H3 selected from the group consisting of: at most about 10^{-7} M; at most about 10^{-8} M; at most about 10^{-9} M; at most about 10^{-10} M; at most about 10^{-11} M; at most about 10^{-12} M; and
25 at most 10^{-13} M.

In one embodiment, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain immunoglobulin constant domain of a human IgM constant domain, a human IgG1 constant domain, a human IgG2 constant domain, a human IgG3 constant domain, a human IgG4 constant domain, a human IgA constant domain, or a human IgE constant domain.

30 In one embodiment, the heavy chain immunoglobulin constant region domain of an antibody described herein is a human IgG1 constant domain. In one embodiment, the human IgG1 constant domain comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 159 or SEQ ID NO: 160.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprising a sequence set selected from the group consisting of a) a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ
35 ID NO: 168 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169; b) a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 170 and a light chain comprising the

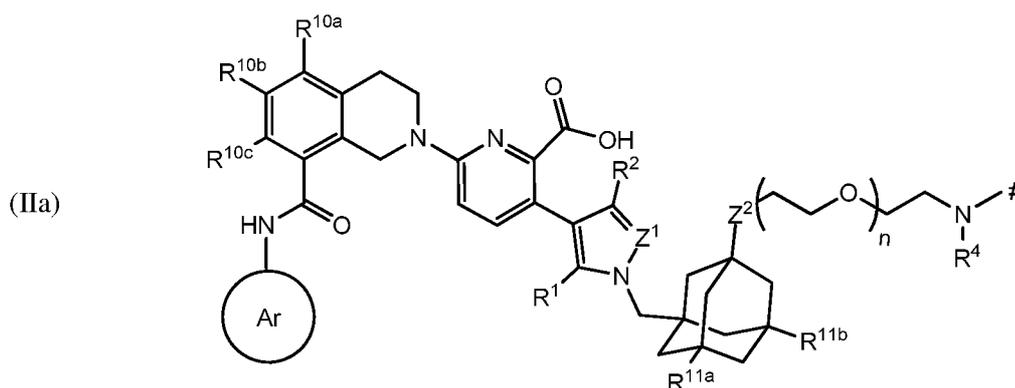
amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 171; and c) a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 172 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 173.

In one embodiment, the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, competes with the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the anti-hB7-H3 antibodies, or antigen-binding portions thereof, disclosed herein.

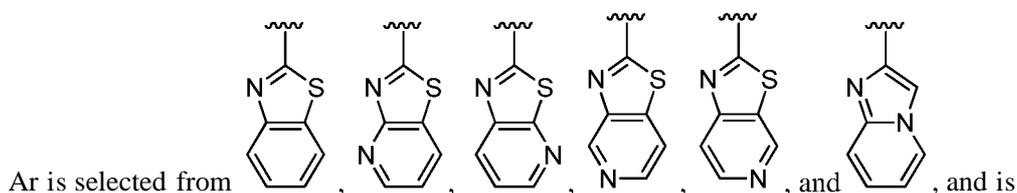
In one aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, as described herein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an anti-hB7-H3 Antibody Drug Conjugate (ADC) comprising an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, as described herein, conjugated to a drug via a linker. In one embodiment, the drug is an auristatin or a pyrrolobenzodiazepine (PBD). In one embodiment, the drug is a Bcl-xL inhibitor.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides an anti-hB7-H3 antibody drug conjugate (ADC) comprising a drug linked to an anti-human B7-H3 (hB7-H3) antibody by way of a linker, wherein the drug is a Bcl-xL inhibitor according to structural formula (IIa):



wherein:



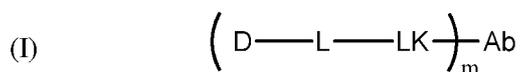
optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halo, cyano, methyl, and halomethyl; Z^1 is selected from N, CH and C-CN; Z^2 is selected from NH, CH_2 , O, S, $S(O)$, and $S(O)_2$; R^1 is selected from methyl, chloro, and cyano; R^2 is selected from hydrogen, methyl, chloro, and cyano; R^4 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkanyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl or C_{1-4} hydroxyalkyl, wherein the R^4 C_{1-4} alkanyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} haloalkyl and C_{1-4} hydroxyalkyl are optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from OCH_3 , $OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$, and $OCH_2CH_2NHCH_3$; R^{10a} , R^{10b} , and R^{10c} are each, independently of one another,

selected from hydrogen, halo, C₁₋₆ alkanyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl; R^{11a} and R^{11b} are each, independently of one another, selected from hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, halomethyl, hydroxyl, methoxy, halo, CN and SCH₃; n is 0, 1, 2 or 3; and # represents a point of attachment to a linker;

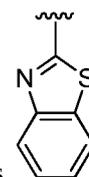
5 wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises either a heavy chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, a heavy chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140, a heavy chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12, a light chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136 or 138, a light chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, and a light chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15;

10 or a heavy chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33, a heavy chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34, a heavy chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35, a light chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37, a light chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38, and a light chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39.

In one embodiment, the ADC is a compound according to structural formula (I):



wherein D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor drug of formula (IIa); L is the linker; Ab is the anti-hB7-H3 antibody; LK represents a covalent linkage linking the linker (L) to the anti-hB7-H3 antibody (Ab); and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 20.



20 In one embodiment, the Ar is unsubstituted. In one embodiment, the Ar is

In one embodiment, R^{10a}, R^{10b}, and R^{10c} are each hydrogen.

In one embodiment, one of R^{10a}, R^{10b} and R^{10c} is halo and the others are hydrogen.

In one embodiment, Z¹ is N.

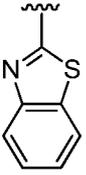
In one embodiment, R¹ is methyl or chloro.

25 In one embodiment, R² is hydrogen or methyl.

In one embodiment, R² is hydrogen.

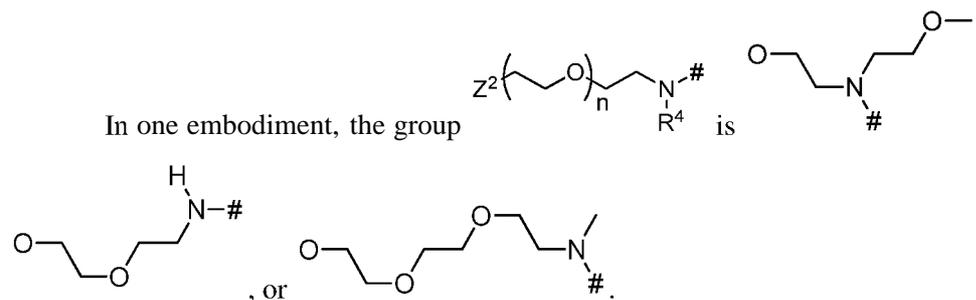
In one embodiment, R⁴ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkanyl, wherein the C₁₋₄ alkanyl is optionally substituted with -OCH₃.

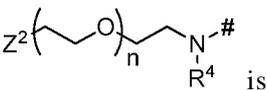
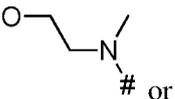
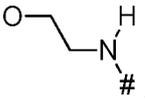
In one embodiment, Z¹ is N; R¹ is methyl; R² is hydrogen; R⁴ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkanyl, wherein the C₁₋₄ alkanyl is optionally substituted with -OCH₃; one of R^{10a}, R^{10b} and R^{10c} is hydrogen or

halo, and the others are hydrogen; R^{11a} and R^{11b} are each methyl, and Ar is .

In one embodiment, Z² is CH₂ or O.

5 In one embodiment, n is 0, 1 or 2.



In one embodiment, the group  is  or .

10 In one embodiment, Z² oxygen, R⁴ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkanyl optionally substituted with OCH₃, and n is 0, 1 or 2.

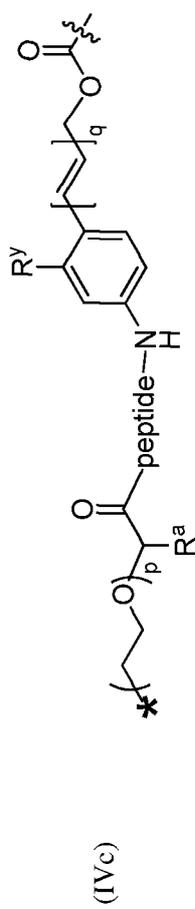
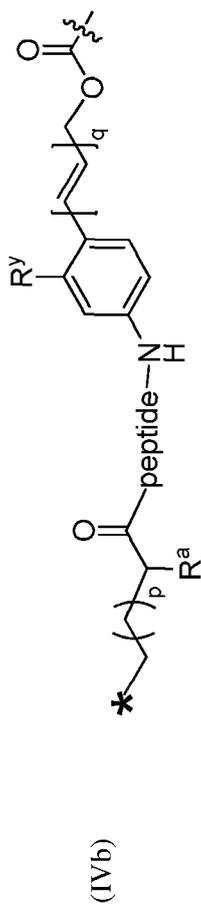
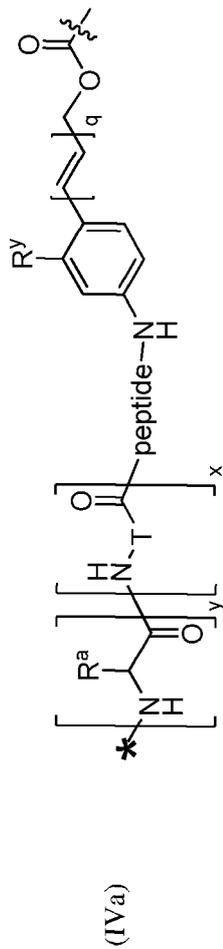
In one embodiment, the Bcl-xL inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of the following compounds modified in that the hydrogen corresponding to the # position of structural formula (IIa) is not present forming a monoradical: 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-({3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-({(1r,3R,5S,7s)-3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-{2-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethoxy)tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 3-[1-({3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 3-[1-({3-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-({3-[2-(2-methoxyethyl)amino]ethoxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 3-[1-({3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 3-[1-({3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-

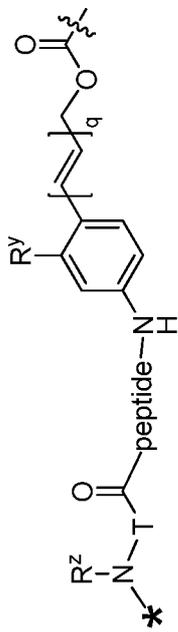
yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; and 3-(1-([3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-7-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

In one embodiment, the linker is cleavable by a lysosomal enzyme.

5 In one embodiment, the lysosomal enzyme is Cathepsin B.

In one embodiment, the linker comprises a segment according to structural formula (IVa), (IVb), (IVc), or (IVd):





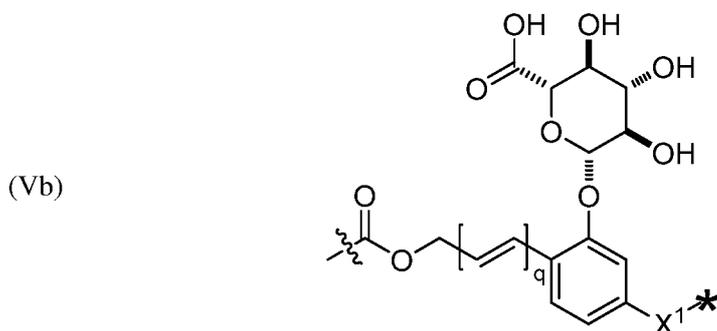
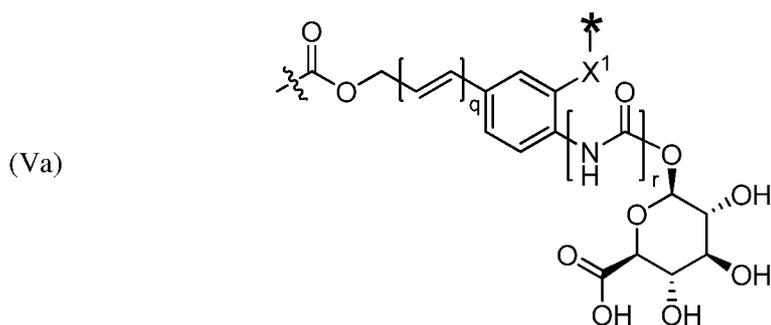
(IVd)

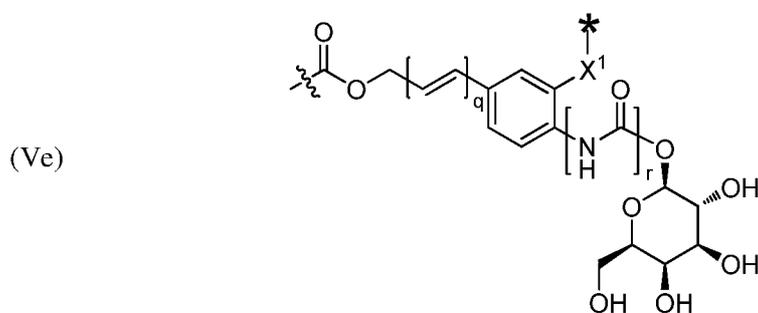
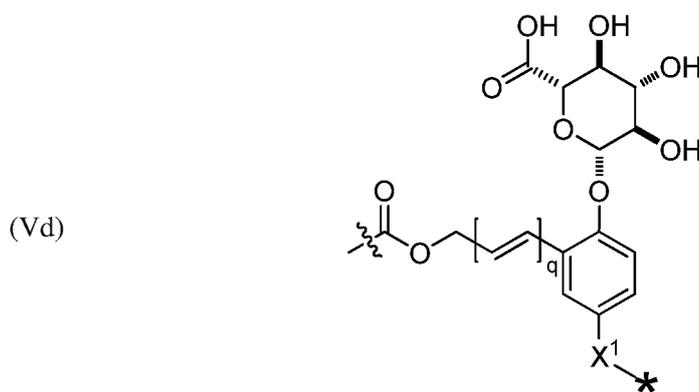
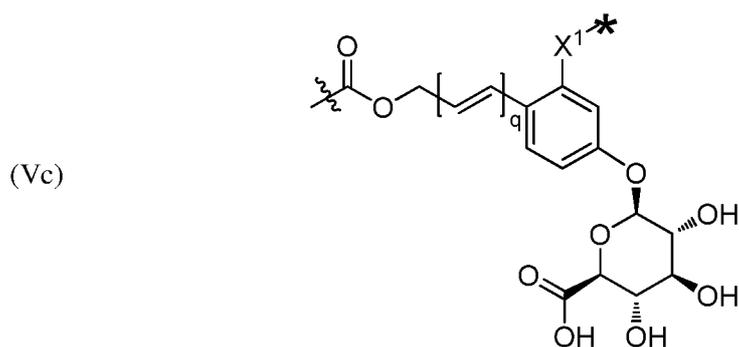
wherein peptide represents a peptide (illustrated N→C, wherein peptide includes the amino and carboxy "termini") cleavable by a lysosomal enzyme; T represents a polymer comprising one or more ethylene glycol units or an alkylene chain, or combinations thereof; R^a is selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, SO₃H and CH₂SO₃H; R^y is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl-(O)_r-(C₁₋₄ alkylene)_s-G¹ or C₁₋₄ alkyl-(N)-[(d-4 alkylene^G)]₂; R^z is C₁₋₄ alkyl-(O)_r-(C₁₋₄ alkylene)_s-G²; G¹ is SO₃H, CO₂H, PEG 4-32, or sugar moiety; G² is SO₃H, CO₂H, or PEG 4-32 moiety; r is 0 or 1; s is 0 or 1; p is an integer ranging from 0 to 5; q is 0 or 1; x is 0 or 1; y is 0 or 1;  represents the point of attachment of the linker to the Bcl-xL inhibitor; and * represents the point of attachment to the remainder of the linker.

In one embodiment, the peptide is selected from the group consisting of Val-Cit; Cit-Val; Ala-Ala; Ala-Cit; Cit-Ala; Asn-Cit; Cit-Asn; Cit-Cit; Val-Glu; Glu-Val; Ser-Cit; Cit-Ser; Lys-Cit; Cit-Lys; Asp-Cit; Cit-Asp; Ala-Val; Val-Ala; Phe-Lys; Lys-Phe; Val-Lys; Lys-Val; Ala-Lys; Lys-Ala; Phe-Cit; Cit-Phe; Leu-Cit; Cit-Leu; Ile-Cit; Cit-Ile; Phe-Arg; Arg-Phe; Cit-Trp; and Trp-Cit.

In one embodiment, the lysosomal enzyme is β-glucuronidase or β-galactosidase.

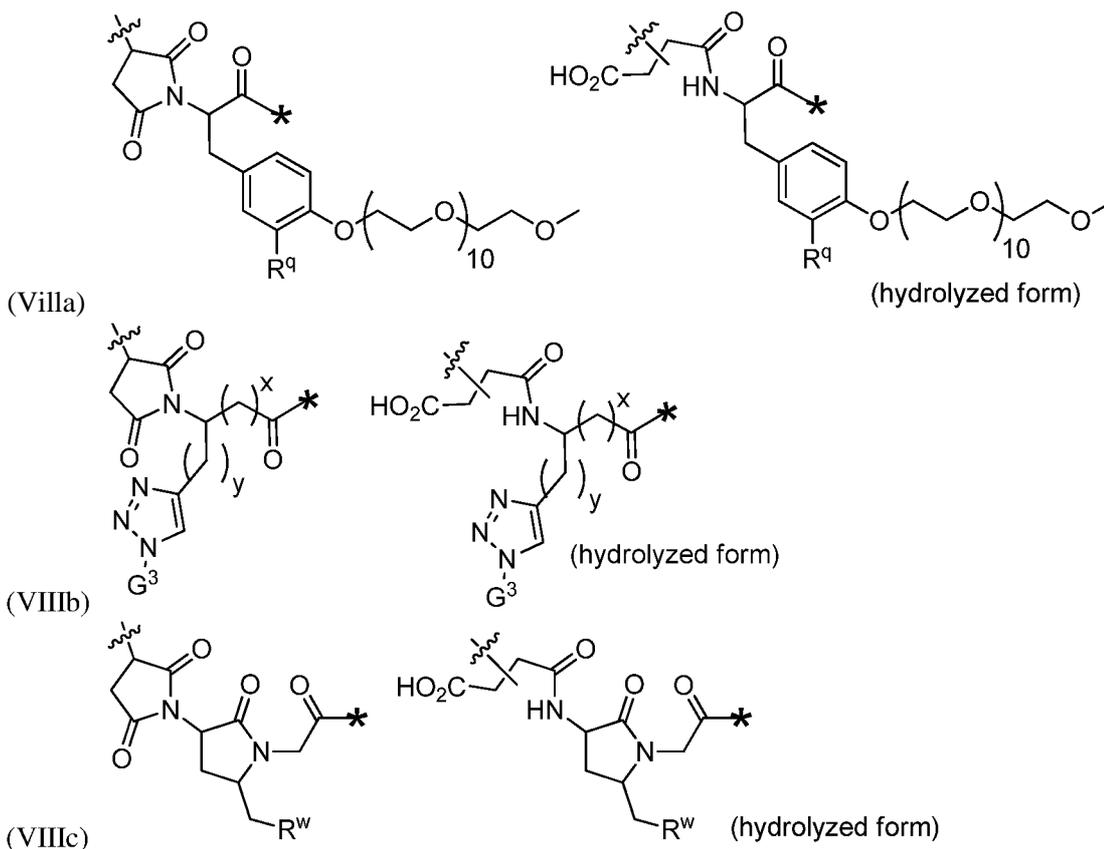
In one embodiment, the linker comprises a segment according to structural formula (Va), (Vb), (Vc), (Vd), or (Ve):





Wherein q is 0 or 1; r is 0 or 1; X^1 is CH_2 , O or NH; \sim represents the point of attachment of the linker to the drug; and $*$ represents the point of attachment to the remainder of the linker.

In one embodiment, the linker comprises a segment according to structural formulae (VIIa), (VIIb), or (VIIc):



5 or a hydrolyzed derivative thereof, wherein R^q is H or $-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_n-CH_3$; x is 0 or 1; y is 0 or 1; G^3 is $-CH_2CH_2CH_2SO_3H$ or $-CH_2CH_2O-(CH_2CH_2O)_n-CH_3$; R^w is $-O-CH_2CH_2SO_3H$ or $-NH(CO)-CH_2CH_2O-(CH_2CH_2O)_{12}-CH_3$; * represents the point of attachment to the remainder of the linker; and \sim represents the point of attachment of the linker to the antibody.

10 In one embodiment, the linker comprises a polyethylene glycol segment having from 1 to 6 ethylene glycol units.

In one embodiment, m is 2, 3 or 4.

In one embodiment, the linker L is selected from IVa or IVb.

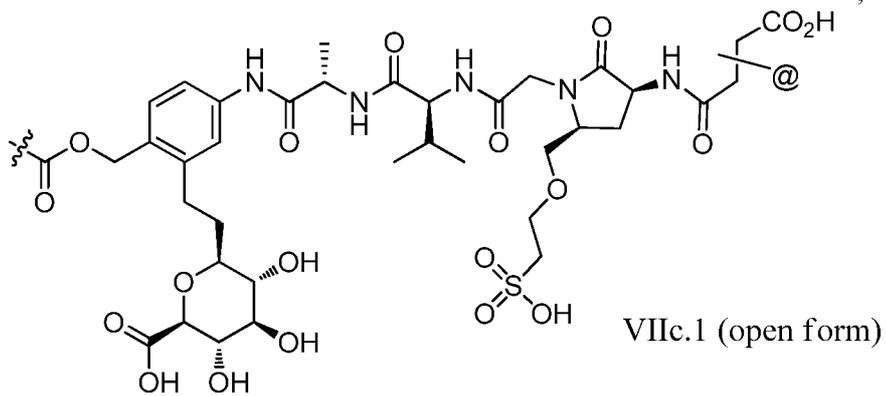
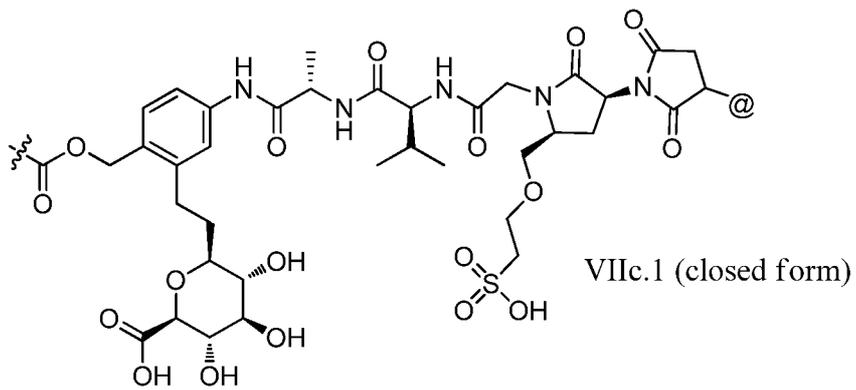
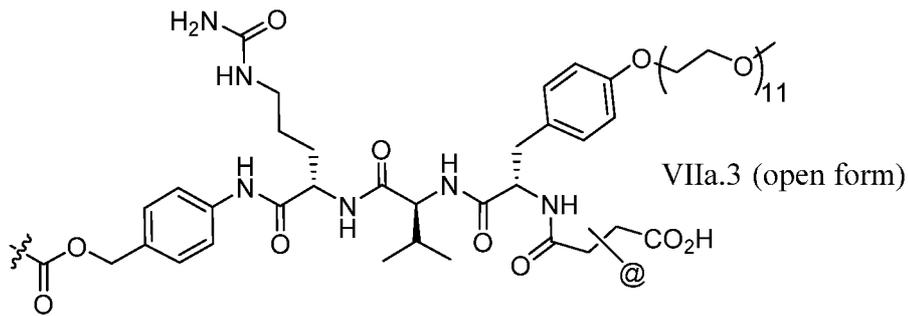
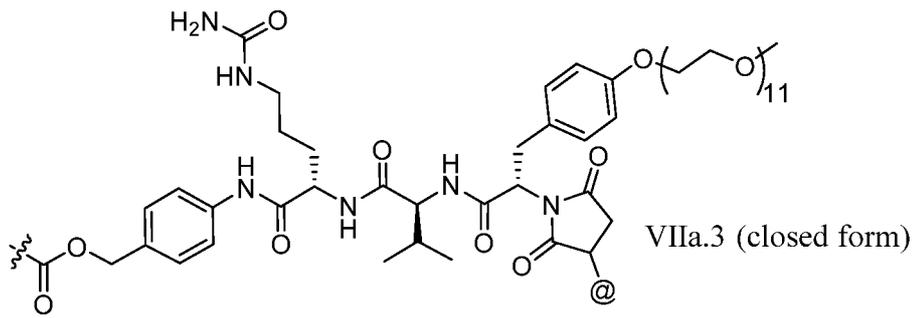
15 In one embodiment, the linker L is selected from the group consisting of IVa.1-IVa.8, IVb.1-IVb.19, IVc.1-IVc.7, IVd.1-IVd.4, Va.1-Va.12, Vb.1-Vb.10, Vc.1-Vc.11, Vd.1-Vd.6, Ve.1-Ve.2, Vla.1, Vlc.1-Vlc.2, Vid.1-Vid.4, VIIa.1-VIIa.4, VIIb.1-VIIb.8, VIIc.1-VIIc.6 in the closed or open form.

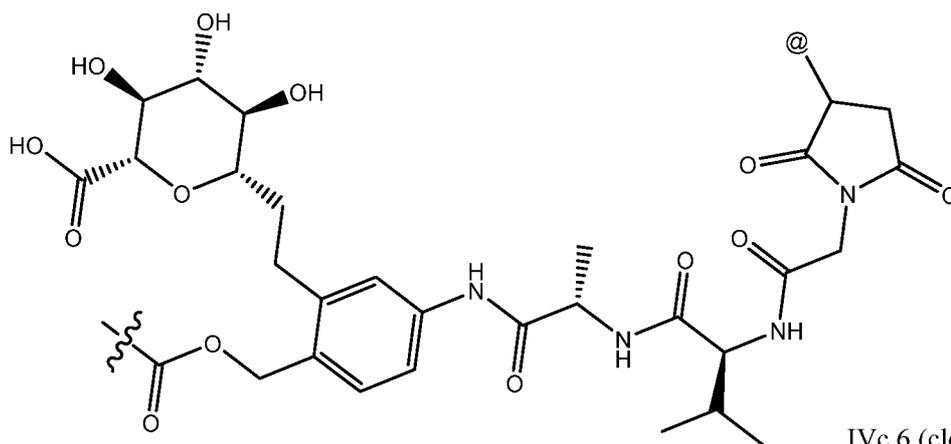
20 In one embodiment, the linker L is selected from the group consisting of IVb.2, IVc.5, IVc.6, IVc.7, IVd.4, Vb.9, VIIa.1, VIIa.3, VIIc.1, VIIc.3, VIIc.4, and VIIc.5, wherein the maleimide of each linker has reacted with the antibody, Ab, forming a covalent attachment as either a succinimide (closed form) or succinamide (open form).

In one embodiment, the linker L is selected from the group consisting of IVc.5, IVc.6, IVd.4, VIIa.1, VIIa.3, VIIc.1, VIIc.3, VIIc.4, and VIIc.5, wherein the maleimide of each linker has reacted

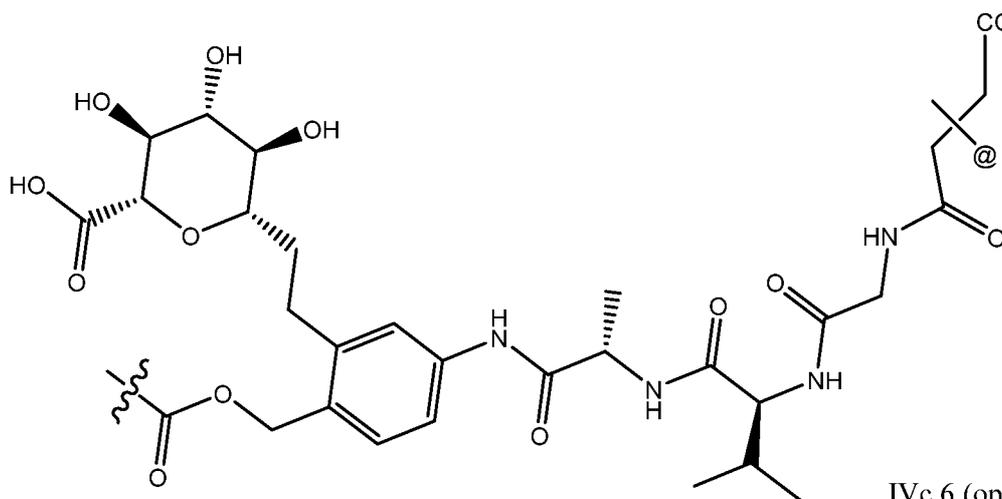
with the antibody, Ab, forming a covalent attachment as either a succinimide (closed form) or succinamide (open form).

In one embodiment, the linker L is selected from the group consisting of VIIa.3, IVc.6, VIIc.1, and VIIc.5, wherein  is the attachment point to drug D and @ is the attachment point to the LK, wherein when the linker is in the open form as shown below, @ can be either at the α -position or β -position of the carboxylic acid next to it:

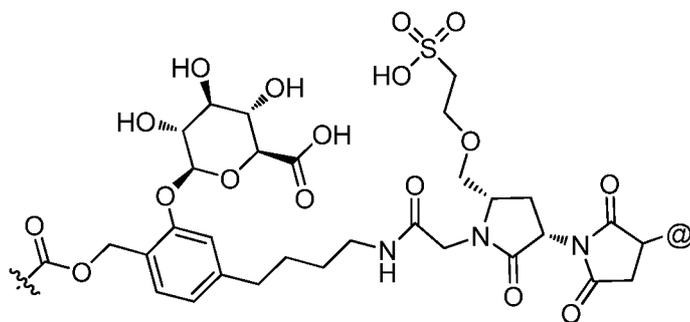




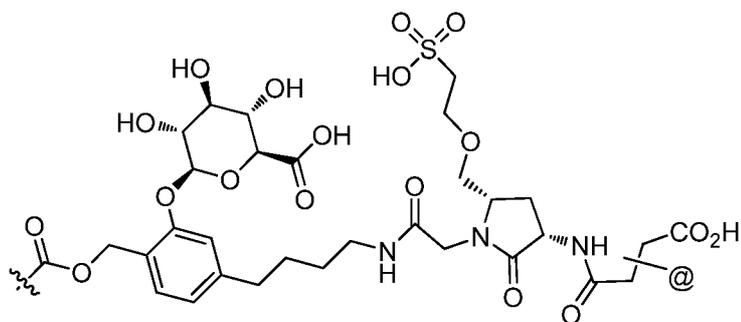
IVc.6 (closed form),



IVc.6 (open form),



VIIc.5 (closed form), and



VIIc.5 (open form).

In one embodiment, LK is a linkage formed with an amino group on the anti-hB7-H3 antibody Ab.

In one embodiment, LK is an amide or a thiourea.

5 In one embodiment, LK is a linkage formed with a sulfhydryl group on the anti-hB7-H3 antibody Ab.

In one embodiment, LK is a thioether.

In one embodiment, LK is selected from the group consisting of amide, thiourea and thioether; and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 8.

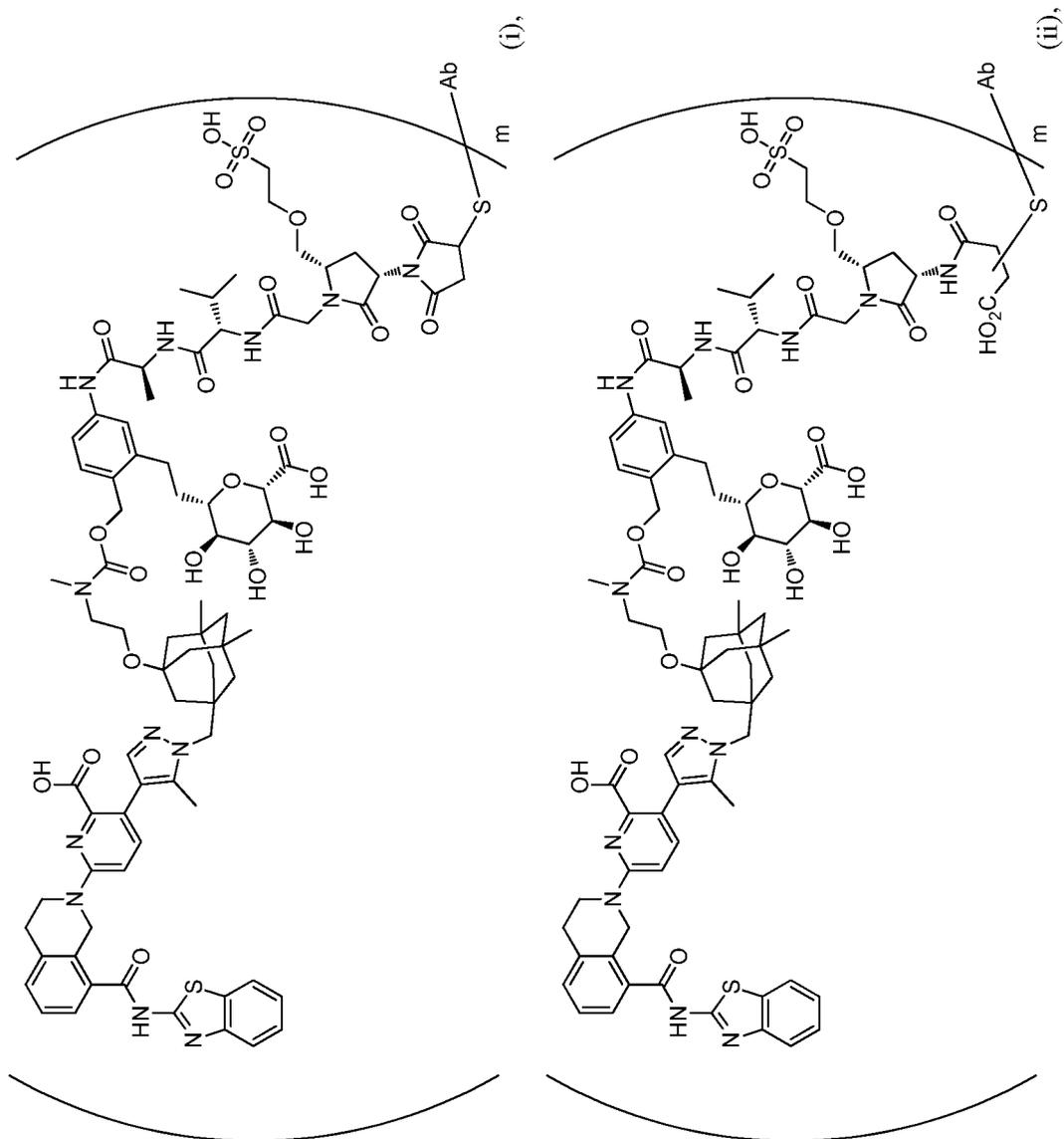
10 In one embodiment, D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor selected from the group consisting of the following compounds modified in that the hydrogen corresponding to the # position of structural formula (IIa) is not present forming a monoradical: 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-[1-({3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 6-[8-(1,3,4-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-[1-({(1r,3R,5S,7s)-3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-{2-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethoxy)tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 3-[1-({3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 3-[1-({3-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-[1-({3-[2-(2-methoxyethyl)amino]ethoxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 3-[1-({3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; 3-[1-({3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; and 3-[1-({3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-7-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; L is selected from the group consisting of linkers IVa.1-IVa.8, IVb.1-IVb.19, IVc.1-IVc.7, IVd.1-IVd.4, Va.1-Va.12, Vb.1-Vb.10, Vc.1-Vc.11, Vd.1-Vd.6, Ve.1-Ve.2, VIa.1, VIc.1-VIc.2, VID.1-VID.4, VIIa.1-VIIa.4, VIIb.1-VIIb.8, VIIc.1-VIIc.6 wherein each linker has reacted with the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, Ab, forming a covalent attachment; LK is thioether; and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 8.

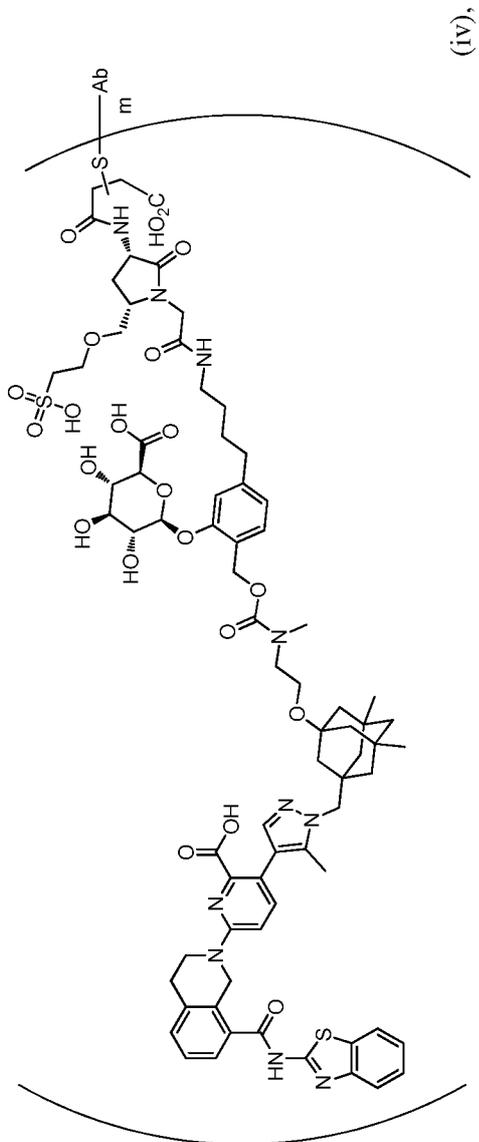
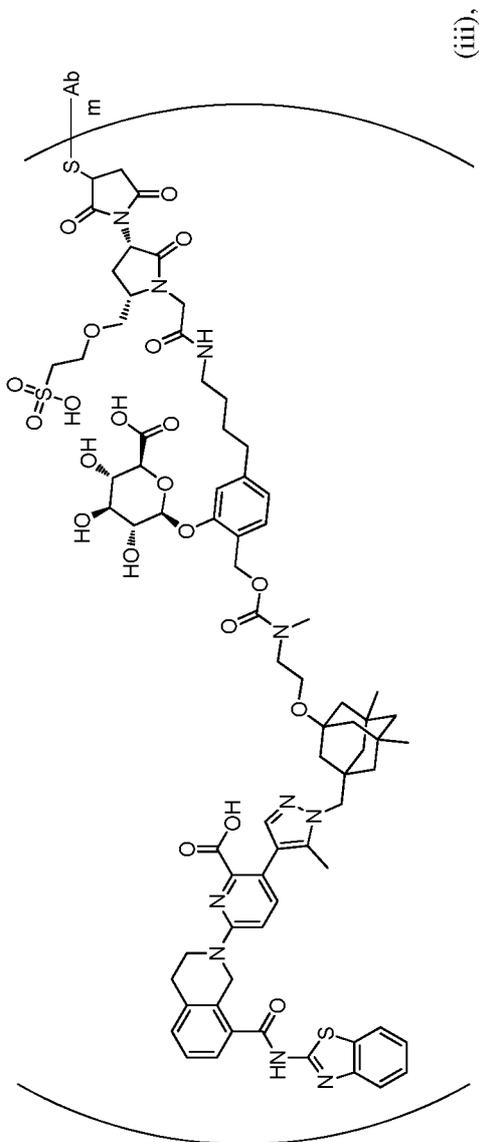
35 In one embodiment, D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor selected from the group consisting of the following compounds modified in that the hydrogen corresponding to the # position of structural formula (IIa) is not present forming a monoradical: 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-[1-({3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-

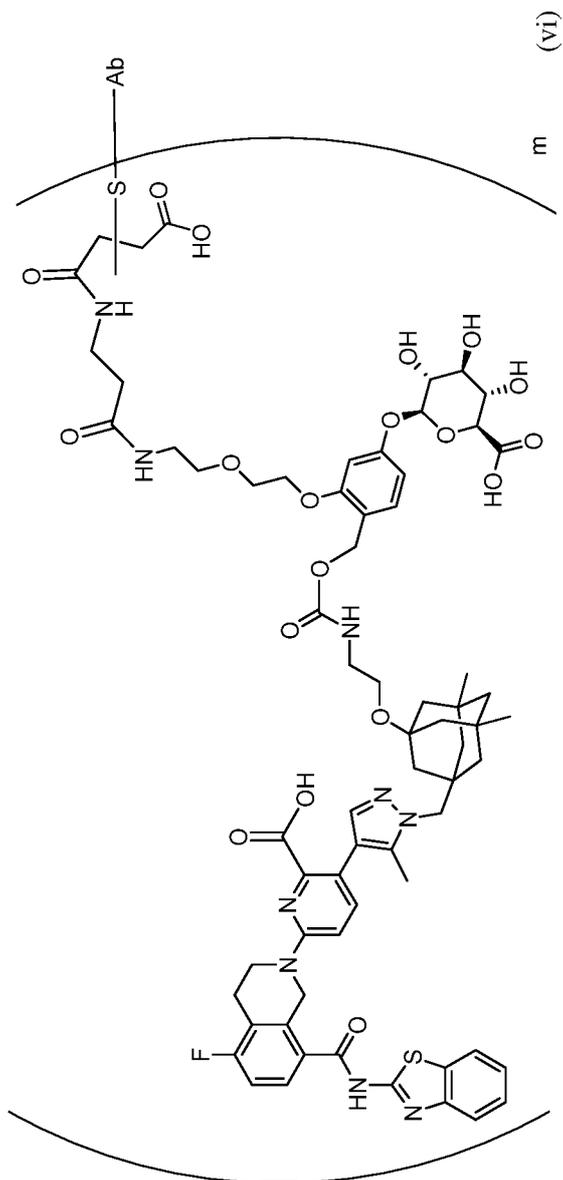
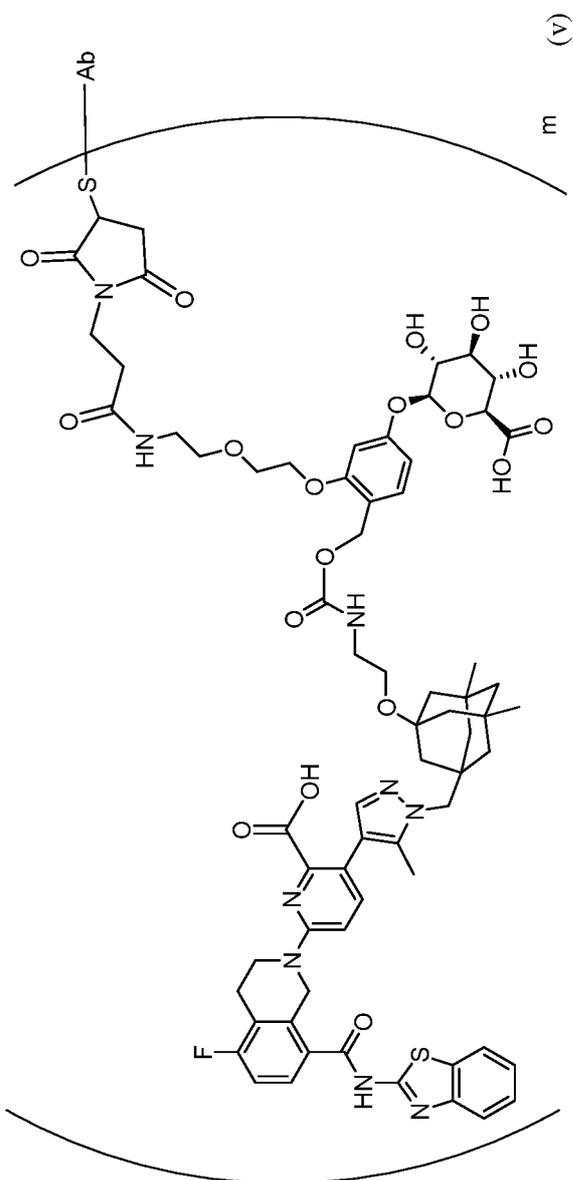
l-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; and 3-(1-([3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; L is selected from the group consisting of linkers Vc.5, IVc.6, IVd.4, VIIa.1, VIIc.1, VIIc.3, VIIc.4, and VIIc.5 in either
5 closed or open form; LK is thioether; and m is an integer ranging from 2 to 4.

In one embodiment, the ADC is selected from the group consisting of huAb3v2.5-WD, huAb3v2.5-LB, huAb3v2.5-VD, huAb3v2.6-WD, huAb3v2.6-LB, huAb3v2.6-VD, huAb13v1-WD, huAb13v1-LB, huAb13v1-VD, wherein WD, LB, and VD are synthons disclosed in Table B, and wherein the conjugated synthons are either in open or closed form.

10 In one embodiment, the ADC is selected from the group consisting of formulas i-vi:







wherein m is an integer from 1 to 6. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35, a heavy chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34, and a heavy chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33; and a light chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39, a light chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38, and a light chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37. In one embodiment, the Ab is an anti4iB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain constant region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 160 and/or a light chain constant region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 161. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 168, and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 169. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12, a heavy chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140, and a heavy chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; and a light chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, a light chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, and a light chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136. In one embodiment, the Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain constant region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 160 and/or a light chain constant region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 161. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 170, and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 171. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises the heavy and light chain CDRs of huAb3v2.5 or huAb13v1.

In one embodiment, m is an integer from 1 to 4. In one embodiment, m is 2.

In one embodiment, the ADC comprises an anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprising a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12, a heavy chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140, and a heavy chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; a light chain CDR3 domain
5 comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, a light chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, and a light chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136 or 138.

In one embodiment, the ADC comprises an antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139, and a light chain variable
10 region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135.

In one embodiment, the ADC comprises an antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 137.

In one embodiment, the ADC comprises an antibody comprising a light chain CDR3 domain
15 comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39, a light chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38, and a light chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37; and a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35, a heavy chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34, and a heavy chain CDR1 domain
20 comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33.

In one embodiment, the ADC comprises an antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an
25 effective amount of an ADC described herein and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an ADC mixture comprising a plurality of ADCs described herein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In one embodiment, the ADC mixture has an average drug to antibody ratio (DAR) of 1.5 to
30 4.

In one embodiment, the ADC mixture comprises ADCs each having a DAR of 1.5 to 8.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating cancer, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an ADC described herein to a subject in need thereof. In one embodiment, the cancer is selected from the group consisting of small cell lung
35 cancer, non small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, a glioblastoma, prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, gastric cancer, melanoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, head and neck

cancer, kidney cancer, leukemia, e.g., acute myeloid leukemia (AML), and lymphoma, e.g., non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL).

In one embodiment, the cancer is a squamous cell carcinoma. In one embodiment, the squamous cell carcinoma is squamous lung cancer or squamous head and neck cancer. In one
5 embodiment, the cancer is non-small cell lung cancer or triple negative breast cancer.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a method for inhibiting or decreasing solid tumor growth in a subject having a solid tumor, said method comprising administering an effective amount of an ADC described herein to the subject having the solid tumor, such that the solid tumor growth is inhibited or decreased. In one embodiment, the solid tumor is a non-small cell lung
10 carcinoma.

In one embodiment, the cancer or tumor is characterized as having an activating EGFR mutation. In one embodiment, the activating EGFR mutation is selected from the group consisting of an exon 19 deletion mutation, a single-point substitution mutation L858R in exon 21, a T790M point mutation, and combinations thereof.

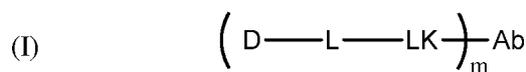
In one embodiment, the ADC is administered in combination with an additional agent or an additional therapy. In one embodiment, the additional agent is selected from the group consisting of an anti-PD1 antibody (e.g. pembrolizumab), an anti-PD-L1 antibody (e.g. atezolizumab), an anti-CTLA-4 antibody (e.g. ipilimumab), a MEK inhibitor (e.g. trametinib), an ERK inhibitor, a BRAF inhibitor (e.g. dabrafenib), osimertinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, sorafenib, a CDK9 inhibitor (e.g.
20 dinaciclib), a MCL-1 inhibitor, temozolomide, a Bcl-xL inhibitor, a Bcl-2 inhibitor (e.g. venetoclax), ibrutinib, a mTOR inhibitor (e.g. everolimus), a PI3K inhibitor (e.g. buparlisib), duvelisib, idelalisib, an AKT inhibitor, a HER2 inhibitor (e.g. lapatinib), a taxane (e.g. docetaxel, paclitaxel, nab-paclitaxel), an ADC comprising an auristatin, an ADC comprising a PBD (e.g. rovalpituzumab tesirine), an ADC comprising a maytansinoid (e.g. TDM1), a TRAIL agonist, a proteasome inhibitor
25 (e.g. bortezomib), and a nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (NAMPT) inhibitor.

In one embodiment, the additional therapy is radiation.

In one embodiment, the additional agent is a chemotherapeutic agent.

In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 ADCs of the invention are administered in combination with venetoclax to a human subject for the treatment of small cell lung cancer (SCLC).

In another aspect, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of an ADC according to structural formula (I):
30



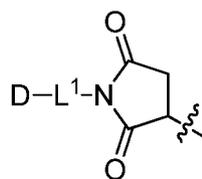
wherein:

D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor drug of formula (IIa) as disclosed herein; L is the linker as disclosed herein; Ab is the hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the hB7-H3 antibody comprises the heavy and light chain

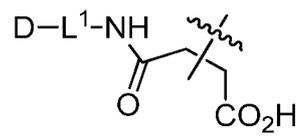
CDRs of huAb5v2.5, huAb5v2.6, of huAb13v1; LK represents a covalent linkage linking linker L to antibody Ab; and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 20; the process comprising treating an antibody in an aqueous solution with an effective amount of a disulfide reducing agent at 30-40 °C for at least 15 minutes, and then cooling the antibody solution to 20-27 °C; adding to the reduced antibody solution a solution of water/dimethyl sulfoxide comprising a synthon selected from the group of 2.1 to 2.63 (Table B); adjusting the pH of the solution to a pH of 7.5 to 8.5; and allowing the reaction to run for 48 to 80 hours to form the ADC, wherein the mass is shifted by 18 ± 2 amu for each hydrolysis of a succinimide to a succinamide as measured by electron spray mass spectrometry; and wherein the ADC is optionally purified by hydrophobic interaction chromatography. In one embodiment, m is 2.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an ADC prepared by this process.

In one embodiment, the ADC is formed by contacting an antibody that binds a hB7-H3 cell surface receptor or tumor associated antigen expressed on a tumor cell with a drug-linker synthon under conditions in which the synthon covalently links to the antibody through a maleimide moiety as shown in formulae (IId) and (IIe),



(IId)



(IIe)

wherein D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor drug of formula (IIa) or (IIb); and L¹ is the portion of the linker not formed from the maleimide upon attachment of the synthon to the antibody; and wherein the drug-linker synthon is selected from the list below:

N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-

methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

5 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({(1s,3s)-3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

10 N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

15 N-({2-[2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl)-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

20 N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

25 N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

30 N-[(2R)-4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

N-[(2S)-4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

35 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-

3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]phenyl }-L-alaninamide;

4-[(1E)-3-({[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-

5 dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[(1E)-3-({[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-

10 dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethoxy]ethyl }carbamoyl }oxy]prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[(1E)-3-({[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-

15 dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethoxy]ethyl }carbamoyl }oxy]prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[(1E)-14-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-

20 yl }oxy)-6-methyl-5-oxo-4,9,12-trioxa-6-azatetradec-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[(1E)-3-({[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-({6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-

25 yl)hexanoyl }amino }ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[(1E)-3-({[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-({3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl }amino }ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

30 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-({[3-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)-4-(beta-D-galactopyranosyloxy)benzyl }oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino]ethoxy }-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl }pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

2-[(1E)-3-({[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-({6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl }amino }ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

2-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2- { [3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl] amino }ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

5 4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-3-(3- { [6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl] amino }propoxy)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

10 1-0-({4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-[2-(2- { [6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino }ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl }carbamoyl)-beta-D-glucopyranuronic acid;

15 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-(1- { [3-(2- { [3-[(N- {2-({N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanadecan- 1-oyl]-3-sulfo-D-alanyl }amino)ethoxy] acetyl }-beta-alanyl)amino] -4-(beta-D-galactopyranosyloxy)benzyl }oxy)carbonyl] (methyl)amino }ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]methyl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol -4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

20 4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-3-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl }amino)propoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

25 4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

30 4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-({N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7, 10,13-tetraoxa- 16-azanadecan- 1-oyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

35 4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-({N-[4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)butanoyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[12-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

yl}oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2JJO-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]-2-{{N-({242-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy}ethoxy}acetyl)-beta-alanyl]amino}phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[[{2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-

5 yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-2-[(N-{6-[(ethenylsulfonyl)amino]hexanoyl}-beta-alanyl)amino]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[[{2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-2-({N-[6-(ethenylsulfonyl)hexanoyl]-beta-

10 alanyl)amino}phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[[{2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-{{3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino}ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

15 4-[[{2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-({N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl}amino)ethoxy)ethoxy}phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[[{2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl}amino)ethoxy)ethoxy}phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

20 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{{22-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,20-dioxo-7,10,13,16-tetraoxa-3,19-diazadocos-1-yl}oxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{{28-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-9-methyl-10,26-dioxo-3,6,13,16,19,22-hexaoxa-9,25-diazaoctacos-1-yl}oxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

30 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{{2-[2-(2-{{6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl](methyl)amino}ethoxy)ethoxy}ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

35 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-(1-{{3-(2-{{4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl](methyl)amino}ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{[34-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,3,2-dioxo-7,10,13,16,19,22,25,28-octaoxa-3,31-diazatetracont-1-yl]oxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

5 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{[28-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,26-dioxo-7,10,13,16,19,22-hexaoxa-3,25-diazaoctacos-1-yl]oxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

10 2-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[2-[(2-[(N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl)amino)ethoxy]ethoxy]phenyl]beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

15 N²-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-N⁶-(37-oxo-2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23,26,29,32,35-dodecaoxaheptatriacontan-37-yl)-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl]-L-alaninamide;

20 2-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-[[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino]ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl]beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

25 4-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[3-[(N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl)amino]propoxy]phenyl]beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

30 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[3-(3-sulfopropoxy)prop-1-yn-1-yl]phenyl]-L-alaninamide;

(6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-[(2-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[(N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-L-alanyl]amino)phenyl]ethynyl]-L-gulonic acid;

35 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-

methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-[3-(3-sulfopropoxy)propyl]phenyl]-L-alaninamide;

2-[(2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-(5-((3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl)amino)pentyl)phenyl]beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

2-[(2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-[16-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-14-oxo-4,7,10-trioxa-13-azahexadec-1-yl]phenyl]beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

(6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-(2-((2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-((N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-L-alanyl)amino)phenyl)ethyl]-L-gulonic acid;

2-[(2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-(3-(((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)acetyl)amino)propyl)phenyl]D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

2-[(2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-{4-(((3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-[(2-sulfoethoxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetyl)amino]butyl}phenyl]beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

3-((3-((4-(((2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-(beta-D-glucopyranuronosyloxy)phenyl)propyl)[(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)acetyl]amino)-N,N,N-trimethylpropan-1-aminium; and

(6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-[2-(2-(((2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-([N-((3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-[(2-sulfoethoxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetyl]-L-valyl-L-alanyl)amino)phenyl)ethyl]-L-gulonic acid.

In one embodiment, the contacting step is carried out under conditions such that the ADC has a DAR of 2, 3 or 4.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a graphical representation of the epitope grouping of murine anti-B7-H3 hybridoma antibodies as determined by pair-wise binding assays.

Figure 2 depicts an antibody reduction, modification with a maleimide derivative to give a thiosuccinimide intermediate, and subsequent hydrolysis of thiosuccinimide moiety

Figure 3 depicts the structure of an antibody-maleimidocaproyl-vc-PABA-MMAE ADC.

Figure 4 depicts the structure of a PBD dimer (SGD-1882) conjugated to an antibody (Ab) via a maleimidocaproyl-valine-alanine linker (collectively referred to as SGD-1910).

Figure 5 depicts the MS characterization of light chain and heavy chain of huAbl3v1 1) prior to conjugation, 2) after conjugation to a maleimide derivative to give a thiosuccinimide intermediate and 3) post pH 8-mediated hydrolysis of the thiosuccinimide ring.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Various aspects of the invention relate to anti-B7-H3 antibodies and antibody fragments, anti-B7-H3 ADCs, and pharmaceutical compositions thereof, as well as nucleic acids, recombinant expression vectors and host cells for making such antibodies and fragments. Methods of using the antibodies, fragments, and ADCs described herein to detect human B7-H3, to inhibit human B7-H3 activity (*in vitro* or *in vivo*), and to treat cancers are also encompassed by the invention. In certain embodiments, the invention provides anti-B7-H3 ADCs, including ADCs comprising Bcl-xL inhibitors, synthons useful for synthesizing the ADCs, compositions comprising the ADCs, methods of making the ADCs, and various methods of using the ADCs.

As will be appreciated by skilled artisans, the ADCs disclosed herein are "modular" in nature. Throughout the instant disclosure, various specific embodiments of the various "modules" comprising the ADCs, as well as the synthons useful for synthesizing the ADCs, are described. As specific non-limiting examples, specific embodiments of antibodies, linkers, and Bcl-xL inhibitors that may comprise the ADCs and synthons are described. It is intended that all of the specific embodiments described may be combined with each other as though each specific combination were explicitly described individually.

It will also be appreciated by skilled artisans that the various ADCs and/or ADC synthons described herein may be in the form of salts, and in certain embodiments, particularly pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The compounds of the present disclosure that possess a sufficiently acidic, a sufficiently basic, or both functional groups, can react with any of a number of inorganic bases, and inorganic and organic acids, to form a salt. Alternatively, compounds that are inherently charged, such as those with a quaternary nitrogen, can form a salt with an appropriate counterion, e.g., a halide such as a bromide, chloride, or fluoride.

Acids commonly employed to form acid addition salts are inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like, and organic acids such as p-toluenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, oxalic acid, p-bromophenyl-sulfonic acid, carbonic acid, succinic acid, citric acid, etc. Base addition salts include those derived from inorganic bases, such as ammonium and alkali or alkaline earth metal hydroxides, carbonates, bicarbonates, and the like.

In the disclosure below, if both structural diagrams and nomenclature are included and if the nomenclature conflicts with the structural diagram, the structural diagram controls.

An outline of the Detailed Description of the Invention is provided below:

- 10 I. Definitions
- II. Anti-B7-H3 Antibodies
 - II.A. Anti-B7-H3 Chimeric Antibodies
 - II.B. Humanized Anti-B7-H3 Antibodies
- III. Anti-B7-H3 Antibody Drug Conjugates (ADCs)
 - 15 III.A. Anti-B7-H3 / Bcl-xL Inhibitor ADCs
 - III.A.1. Bcl-xL Inhibitors
 - III.A.2. Bcl-xL Linkers
 - Cleavable Linkers
 - Non-Cleavable Linkers
 - 20 Groups Used to Attach Linkers to Anti-B7-H3 Antibodies
 - Linker Selection Considerations
 - III.A.3. Bcl-xL ADC Synthons
 - III.A.4. Methods of Synthesis of Bcl-xL ADCs
 - III.A.5. General Methods for Synthesizing Bcl-xL Inhibitors
 - 25 III.A.6. General Methods for Synthesizing Synthons
 - III.A.7. General Methods for Synthesizing Anti-B7-H3 ADCs
 - III.B. Anti-B7-H3 ADCs: Other Exemplary Drugs for Conjugation
 - III.C. Anti-B7-H3 ADCs: Other Exemplary Linkers
- IV. Purification of Anti-B7-H3 ADCs
- 30 V. Uses of Anti-B7-H3 Antibodies and Anti-B7-H3 ADCs
- VI. Pharmaceutical Compositions

I. Definitions

In order that the invention may be more readily understood, certain terms are first defined. In addition, it should be noted that whenever a value or range of values of a parameter are recited, it is intended that values and ranges intermediate to the recited values are also intended to be part of this invention.

The term "anti-B7-H3 antibody" refers to an antibody that specifically binds to B7-H3. An antibody "which binds" an antigen of interest, *i.e.*, B7-H3, is one capable of binding that antigen with sufficient affinity such that the antibody is useful in targeting a cell expressing the antigen. In a preferred embodiment, the antibody specifically binds to human B7-H3 (hB7-H3). Examples of anti-B7-H3 antibodies are disclosed in the examples below. Unless otherwise indicated, the term "anti-B7-H3 antibody" is meant to refer to an antibody which binds to wild type B7-H3 (e.g., a 4IgB7-H3 isoform of B7-H3) or any variant of B7-H3. The amino acid sequence of wild type human B7-H3 is provided below as SEQ ID NO: 149, where the signal peptide (amino acid residues 1-28) is underlined.

10 MLRRRGSPGMGVHVGAALGALWFCLTGALEVQVPEDPWALVGTDATLCCSFSPEPGFS LAQLNLIWQ
 LTDTKQLVHSFAEGDQGSAYANRTALFPDLLAQGNASRLRQRVVADEGSFTCFVS IRDFGSAAVS L
 QVAAPYSKP SMTLEPNKDLRP GDTVTI TCSSYQGYPEAEVFWQDGQGVPLTGNVTTSMANEQGLFDV
 HSLRWLGANGTYS CLVRNPVLQQDAHS SVTI TPQRSP TGAVEVQVPEDPWALVGTDATLRCFSFSP
 15 EPGFS LAQLNLIWQLTDTKQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYANRTALFPDLLAQGNASRLRQRVVADEGSFTC
 FVS IRDFGSAAVS LQVAAPYSKP SMTLEPNKDLRP GDTVTI TCSSYRGYPEAEVFWQDGQGVPLTGNV
 TTSQMANEQGLFDVHSLRWLGANGTYS CLVRNPVLQQDAHGSVTI TGQPMTFPPEALWVTVGLSVC
 LIALLVALAFVCWRKIKQS CEEENAGAEDQDGEGEGSKTALQP LKHSDSKEDDGQEIA (SEQ ID
 NO: 149)

20 Thus, in one embodiment of the invention, the antibody or ADC binds human B7-H3 as defined in SEQ ID NO: 149. The extracellular domain (ECD) of human B7-H3 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 152 (inclusive of a His tag). As such, in one embodiment of the invention, the antibody or ADC binds the ECD of human B7-H3 as described in the ECD of SEQ ID NO: 152.

The terms "specific binding" or "specifically binding", as used herein, in reference to the
 25 interaction of an antibody or an ADC with a second chemical species, mean that the interaction is dependent upon the presence of a particular structure (*e.g.*, an antigenic determinant or epitope) on the chemical species; for example, an antibody recognizes and binds to a specific protein structure rather than to proteins generally. If an antibody or ADC is specific for epitope "A", the presence of a molecule containing epitope A (or free, unlabeled A), in a reaction containing labeled "A" and the
 30 antibody, will reduce the amount of labeled A bound to the antibody or ADC. By way of example, an antibody "binds specifically" to a target if the antibody, when labeled, can be competed away from its target by the corresponding non-labeled antibody. In one embodiment, an antibody specifically binds to a target, *e.g.*, B7-H3, if the antibody has a K_D for the target of at least about 10^{-4} M, 10^{-5} M, 10^{-6} M, 10^{-7} M, 10^{-8} M, 10^{-9} M, 10^{-10} M, 10^{-11} M, 10^{-12} M, or less (less meaning a number that is less than 10^{-12} , *e.g.* 10^{-13}). In one embodiment, the term "specific binding to B7-H3" or "specifically binds to B7-H3," as used herein, refers to an antibody or an ADC that binds to B7-H3 and has a dissociation
 35 constant (K_D) of 1.0×10^{-7} M or less, as determined by surface plasmon resonance. It shall be understood, however, that the antibody or ADC may be capable of specifically binding to two or more antigens which are related in sequence. For example, in one embodiment, an antibody can specifically
 40 bind to both human and a non-human (*e.g.*, mouse or non-human primate) orthologs of B7-H3.

The term "antibody" or "Ab" refers to an immunoglobulin molecule that specifically binds to an antigen and comprises a heavy (H) chain(s) and a light (L chain(s). Each heavy chain is comprised of a heavy chain variable region (abbreviated herein as HCVR or VH) and a heavy chain constant region. The heavy chain constant region is comprised of three domains, CHI, CH2 and CH3. Each light chain is comprised of a light chain variable region (abbreviated herein as LCVR or VL) and a light chain constant region. The light chain constant region is comprised of one domain, CL. The VH and VL regions can be further subdivided into regions of hypervariability, termed complementarity determining regions (CDR), interspersed with regions that are more conserved, termed framework regions (FR). Each VH and VL is composed of three CDRs and four FRs, arranged from amino-terminus to carboxy-terminus in the following order: FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3, FR4. An antibody can be of any type (e.g., IgG, IgE, IgM, IgD, IgA and IgY) and class (e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1 and IgA2) or subclass. While the term "antibody" is not intended to include antigen binding portions of an antibody (defined below), it is intended, in certain embodiments, to describe an antibody comprising a small number of amino acid deletions from the carboxy end of the heavy chain(s). Thus, in one embodiment, an antibody comprises a heavy chain having 1-5 amino acid deletions the carboxy end of the heavy chain. In one embodiment, an antibody is a monoclonal antibody which is an IgG, having four polypeptide chains, two heavy (H) chains, and two light (L chains) that can bind to hEGFR. In one embodiment, an antibody is a monoclonal IgG antibody comprising a lambda or a kappa light chain.

The term "antigen binding portion" of an antibody (or simply "antibody portion"), as used herein, refers to one or more fragments of an antibody that retain the ability to specifically bind to an antigen (e.g., hB7-H3). It has been shown that the antigen binding function of an antibody can be performed by fragments of a full-length antibody. Such antibody embodiments may also be bispecific, dual specific, or multi-specific formats; specifically binding to two or more different antigens. Examples of binding fragments encompassed within the term "antigen binding portion" of an antibody include (i) a Fab fragment, a monovalent fragment consisting of the VL, VH, CL and CHI domains; (ii) a F(ab')₂ fragment, a bivalent fragment comprising two Fab fragments linked by a disulfide bridge at the hinge region; (iii) a Fd fragment consisting of the VH and CHI domains; (iv) a Fv fragment consisting of the VL and VH domains of a single arm of an antibody, (v) a dAb fragment (Ward *et al.*, (1989) *Nature* 341:544-546, Winter *et al.*, PCT publication WO 90/05144 A1 herein incorporated by reference), which comprises a single variable domain; and (vi) an isolated complementarity determining region (CDR). Furthermore, although the two domains of the Fv fragment, VL and VH, are coded for by separate genes, they can be joined, using recombinant methods, by a synthetic linker that enables them to be made as a single protein chain in which the VL and VH regions pair to form monovalent molecules (known as single chain Fv (scFv); see *e.g.*, Bird *et al.* (1988) *Science* 242:423-426; and Huston *et al.* (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:5879-5883).

Such single chain antibodies are also intended to be encompassed within the term "antigen binding portion" of an antibody. In certain embodiments of the invention, scFv molecules may be incorporated into a fusion protein. Other forms of single chain antibodies, such as diabodies are also encompassed. Diabodies are bivalent, bispecific antibodies in which VH and VL domains are expressed on a single polypeptide chain, but using a linker that is too short to allow for pairing between the two domains on the same chain, thereby forcing the domains to pair with complementary domains of another chain and creating two antigen binding sites (see *e.g.*, Holliger, P., *et al.* (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6444-6448; Poljak, R.J., *et al.* (1994) *Structure* 2:1121-1123). Such antibody binding portions are known in the art (Kontermann and Dubel eds., Antibody Engineering (2001) Springer-Verlag. New York. 790 pp. (ISBN 3-540-41354-5).

An IgG (Immunoglobulin G) is a class of antibody comprising two heavy chains and two light chains arranged in a Y-shape. Exemplary human IgG heavy chain and light chain constant domain amino acid sequences are known in the art and represented below in Table A.

15 Table A. Sequences of human IgG heavy chain constant domains and light chain constant domains

Protein	Sequence Identifier	Sequence
Ig gamma-1 constant region	SEQ ID NO:159	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDY FPEPVTISWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYS LSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDK KVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMI SRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNW YVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVL HQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAP IEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFY PSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFF LYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYT QKSLSLSPGK
Ig gamma-1 constant region mutant	SEQ ID NO:160	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDY FPEPVTISWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYS LSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDK KVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMI SRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNW YVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVL HQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAP IEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFY PSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFF LYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYT QKSLSLSPGK
Ig Kappa constant region	SEQ ID NO:161	RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNF YPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDS TYSLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSS PVTKSFNRGEC
Ig Lambda constant region	SEQ ID NO:162	QPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDF YPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNK YAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVE KTVAPTECS

An "isolated antibody", as used herein, is intended to refer to an antibody that is substantially free of other antibodies having different antigenic specificities (*e.g.*, an isolated antibody that specifically binds B7-H3 is substantially free of antibodies that specifically bind antigens other than B7-H3). An isolated antibody that specifically binds B7-H3 may, however, have cross-reactivity to other antigens, such as B7-H3 molecules from other species. Moreover, an isolated antibody may be substantially free of other cellular material and/or chemicals.

The term "humanized antibody" refers to antibodies which comprise heavy and light chain variable region sequences from a nonhuman species (*e.g.*, a mouse) but in which at least a portion of the VH and/or VL sequence has been altered to be more "human-like", *i.e.*, more similar to human germline variable sequences. In particular, the term "humanized antibody" is an antibody or a variant, derivative, analog or fragment thereof which immunospecifically binds to an antigen of interest and which comprises a framework (FR) region having substantially the amino acid sequence of a human antibody and a complementary determining region (CDR) having substantially the amino acid sequence of a non-human antibody. As used herein, the term "substantially" in the context of a CDR refers to a CDR having an amino acid sequence at least 80%, preferably at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or at least 99% identical to the amino acid sequence of a non-human antibody CDR. A humanized antibody comprises substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains (Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, FabC, Fv) in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin (*i.e.*, donor antibody) and all or substantially all of the framework regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. Preferably, a humanized antibody also comprises at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin. In some embodiments, a humanized antibody contains both the light chain as well as at least the variable domain of a heavy chain. The antibody also may include the CHI, hinge, CH2, CH3, and CH4 regions of the heavy chain. In some embodiments, a humanized antibody only contains a humanized light chain. In other embodiments, a humanized antibody only contains a humanized heavy chain. In specific embodiments, a humanized antibody only contains a humanized variable domain of a light chain and/or humanized heavy chain.

The humanized antibody can be selected from any class of immunoglobulins, including IgM, IgG, IgD, IgA and IgE, and any isotype, including without limitation IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4. The humanized antibody may comprise sequences from more than one class or isotype, and particular constant domains may be selected to optimize desired effector functions using techniques well-known in the art.

The terms "Kabat numbering," "Kabat definitions," and "Kabat labeling" are used interchangeably herein. These terms, which are recognized in the art, refer to a system of numbering amino acid residues which are more variable (*i.e.*, hypervariable) than other amino acid residues in the heavy and light chain variable regions of an antibody, or an antigen binding portion thereof (Kabat *et*

al. (1971) *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.* 190:382-391 and, Kabat, E.A., *et al.* (1991) *Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, Fifth Edition*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIH Publication No. 91-3242). For the heavy chain variable region, the hypervariable region ranges from amino acid positions 31 to 35 for CDR1, amino acid positions 50 to 65 for CDR2, and amino acid positions 95 to 102 for CDR3. For the light chain variable region, the hypervariable region ranges from amino acid positions 24 to 34 for CDR1, amino acid positions 50 to 56 for CDR2, and amino acid positions 89 to 97 for CDR3.

As used herein, the term "CDR" refers to the complementarity determining region within antibody variable sequences. There are three CDRs in each of the variable regions of the heavy chain (HC) and the light chain (LC), which are designated CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 (or specifically HC CDR1, HC CDR2, HC CDR3, LC CDR1, LC CDR2, and LC CDR3), for each of the variable regions. The term "CDR set" as used herein refers to a group of three CDRs that occur in a single variable region capable of binding the antigen. The exact boundaries of these CDRs have been defined differently according to different systems. The system described by Kabat (Kabat *et al.*, *Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest* (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. (1987) and (1991)) not only provides an unambiguous residue numbering system applicable to any variable region of an antibody, but also provides precise residue boundaries defining the three CDRs. These CDRs may be referred to as Kabat CDRs. Chothia and coworkers (Chothia & Lesk, *J. Mol. Biol.* 196:901-917 (1987) and Chothia *et al.*, *Nature* 342:877-883 (1989)) found that certain sub-portions within Kabat CDRs adopt nearly identical peptide backbone conformations, despite having great diversity at the level of amino acid sequence. These sub-portions were designated as LI, L2 and L3 or HI, H2 and H3 where the "L" and the "H" designates the light chain and the heavy chains regions, respectively. These regions may be referred to as Chothia CDRs, which have boundaries that overlap with Kabat CDRs. Other boundaries defining CDRs overlapping with the Kabat CDRs have been described by Padlan (*FASEB J.* 9:133-139 (1995)) and MacCallum (*J. Mol. Biol.* 262(5):732-45 (1996)). Still other CDR boundary definitions may not strictly follow one of the above systems, but will nonetheless overlap with the Kabat CDRs, although they may be shortened or lengthened in light of prediction or experimental findings that particular residues or groups of residues or even entire CDRs do not significantly impact antigen binding. The methods used herein may utilize CDRs defined according to any of these systems, although preferred embodiments use Kabat or Chothia defined CDRs.

As used herein, the term "framework" or "framework sequence" refers to the remaining sequences of a variable region minus the CDRs. Because the exact definition of a CDR sequence can be determined by different systems, the meaning of a framework sequence is subject to correspondingly different interpretations. The six CDRs (CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 of light chain and CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 of heavy chain) also divide the framework regions on the light chain and the heavy chain into four sub-regions (FR1, FR2, FR3 and FR4) on each chain, in which CDR1 is positioned between FR1 and FR2, CDR2 between FR2 and FR3, and CDR3 between

FR3 and FR4. Without specifying the particular sub-regions as FR1, FR2, FR3 or FR4, a framework region, as referred by others, represents the combined FR's within the variable region of a single, naturally occurring immunoglobulin chain. As used herein, a FR represents one of the four sub-regions, and FRs represents two or more of the four sub-regions constituting a framework region.

5 The framework and CDR regions of a humanized antibody need not correspond precisely to the parental sequences, *e.g.*, the donor antibody CDR or the consensus framework may be mutagenized by substitution, insertion and/or deletion of at least one amino acid residue so that the CDR or framework residue at that site does not correspond to either the donor antibody or the consensus framework. In a preferred embodiment, such mutations, however, will not be extensive. Usually, at least 80%, preferably at least 85%, more preferably at least 90%, and most preferably at least 95% of the humanized antibody residues will correspond to those of the parental FR and CDR sequences. As used herein, the term "consensus framework" refers to the framework region in the consensus immunoglobulin sequence. As used herein, the term "consensus immunoglobulin sequence" refers to the sequence formed from the most frequently occurring amino acids (or

10 nucleotides) in a family of related immunoglobulin sequences (See *e.g.*, Winnaker, From Genes to Clones (Verlagsgesellschaft, Weinheim, Germany 1987). In a family of immunoglobulins, each position in the consensus sequence is occupied by the amino acid occurring most frequently at that position in the family. If two amino acids occur equally frequently, either can be included in the consensus sequence.

20 "Percent (%) amino acid sequence identity" with respect to a peptide or polypeptide sequence is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical with the amino acid residues in the specific peptide or polypeptide sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent amino acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for measuring alignment, including any algorithms needed to achieve maximal alignment over the full length of the sequences being compared. In one embodiment, the invention includes an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% identity to an amino acid sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1 to 148.

35 The term "multivalent antibody" is used herein to denote an antibody comprising two or more antigen binding sites. In certain embodiments, the multivalent antibody may be engineered to have the three or more antigen binding sites, and is generally not a naturally occurring antibody.

The term "multispecific antibody" refers to an antibody capable of binding two or more unrelated antigens. In one embodiment, the multispecific antibody is a bispecific antibody that is capable of binding to two unrelated antigens, *e.g.*, a bispecific antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, that binds B7-H3 and CD3.

5 The term "dual variable domain" or "DVD," as used interchangeably herein, are antigen binding proteins that comprise two or more antigen binding sites and are tetravalent or multivalent binding proteins. Such DVDs may be monospecific, *i.e.*, capable of binding one antigen or multispecific, *i.e.* capable of binding two or more antigens. DVD binding proteins comprising two heavy chain DVD polypeptides and two light chain DVD polypeptides are referred to a DVD Ig.
10 Each half of a DVD Ig comprises a heavy chain DVD polypeptide, and a light chain DVD polypeptide, and two antigen binding sites. Each binding site comprises a heavy chain variable domain and a light chain variable domain with a total of 6 CDRs involved in antigen binding per antigen binding site. In one embodiment, the CDRs described herein are used in an anti-B7-H3 DVD.

The term "chimeric antigen receptor" or "CAR" refers to a recombinant protein comprising at
15 least (1) an antigen-binding region, *e.g.*, a variable heavy or light chain of an antibody, (2) a transmembrane domain to anchor the CAR into a T cell, and (3) one or more intracellular signaling domains.

The term "activity" includes activities such as the binding specificity/affinity of an antibody or ADC for an antigen, for example, an anti-hB7-H3 antibody that binds to an hB7-H3 antigen and/or
20 the neutralizing potency of an antibody, for example, an anti-hB7-H3 antibody whose binding to hB7-H3 inhibits the biological activity of hB7-H3, *e.g.*, inhibition of proliferation of B7-H3 expressing cell lines, *e.g.*, human H146 lung carcinoma cells, human H1650 lung carcinoma cells, or human EBC1 lung carcinoma cells.

The term "non small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) xenograft assay," as used herein, refers to
25 an *in vivo* assay used to determine whether an anti-B7-H3 antibody or ADC, can inhibit tumor growth (*e.g.*, further growth) and/or decrease tumor growth resulting from the transplantation of NSCLC cells into an immunodeficient mouse. An NSCLC xenograft assay includes transplantation of NSCLC cells into an immunodeficient mouse such that a tumor grows to a desired size, *e.g.*, 200-250 mm³, whereupon the antibody or ADC is administered to the mouse to determine whether the antibody or
30 ADC can inhibit and/or decrease tumor growth. In certain embodiments, the activity of the antibody or ADC is determined according to the percent tumor growth inhibition (%TGI) relative to a control antibody, *e.g.*, a human IgG antibody (or collection thereof) which does not specifically bind tumor cells, *e.g.*, is directed to an antigen not associated with cancer or is obtained from a source which is noncancerous (*e.g.*, normal human serum). In such embodiments, the antibody (or ADC) and the
35 control antibody are administered to the mouse at the same dose, with the same frequency, and via the same route. In one embodiment, the mouse used in the NSCLC xenograft assay is a severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) mouse and/or an athymic CD-1 nude mouse. Examples of NSCLC cells

that may be used in the NSCLC xenograft assay include, but are not limited to, H1299 cells (NCI-H1299 [H-1299] (ATCC® CRL-5803)), H1650 cells (NCI-H1650 [H-1650] (ATCC® CRL-5883™)), H1975 cells (NCI-H1975 cells [H1975] (ATCC® CRL-5908™)), and EBC-1 cells.

5 The term "small-cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) xenograft assay," as used herein, refers to an *in vivo* assay used to determine whether an anti-B7-H3 antibody or ADC, can inhibit tumor growth (*e.g.*, further growth) and/or decrease tumor growth resulting from the transplantation of SCLC cells into an immunodeficient mouse. An SCLC xenograft assay includes transplantation of SCLC cells into an immunodeficient mouse such that a tumor grows to a desired size, *e.g.*, 200-250 mm³, whereupon the antibody or ADC is administered to the mouse to determine whether the antibody or ADC can inhibit
10 and/or decrease tumor growth. In certain embodiments, the activity of the antibody or ADC is determined according to the percent tumor growth inhibition (%TGI) relative to a control antibody, *e.g.*, a human IgG antibody (or collection thereof) which does not specifically bind tumor cells, *e.g.*, is directed to an antigen not associated with cancer or is obtained from a source which is noncancerous (*e.g.*, normal human serum). In such embodiments, the antibody (or ADC) and the control antibody
15 are administered to the mouse at the same dose, with the same frequency, and via the same route. In one embodiment, the mouse used in the NSCLC xenograft assay is a severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) mouse and/or an athymic CD-I nude mouse. Examples of SCLC cells that may be used in the SCLC xenograft assay include, but are not limited to, H146 cells (NCI-H146 cells [H146] (ATCC® HTB-173™)), and H847 cells (NCI-H847 [H847] (ATCC® CRL-5846™)).

20 The term "epitope" refers to a region of an antigen that is bound by an antibody or ADC. In certain embodiments, epitope determinants include chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino acids, sugar side chains, phosphoryl, or sulfonyl, and, in certain embodiments, may have specific three dimensional structural characteristics, and/or specific charge characteristics. In certain embodiments, an antibody is said to specifically bind an antigen when it preferentially
25 recognizes its target antigen in a complex mixture of proteins and/or macromolecules.

The term "surface plasmon resonance", as used herein, refers to an optical phenomenon that allows for the analysis of real-time biospecific interactions by detection of alterations in protein concentrations within a biosensor matrix, for example using the BIAcore system (Pharmacia Biosensor AB, Uppsala, Sweden and Piscataway, NJ). For further descriptions, see Jonsson, U., *et al.*
30 (1993) *Ann. Biol. Clin.* 51:19-26; Jonsson, U., *et al.* (1991) *Biotechniques* 11:620-627; Johnson, B., *et al.* (1995) *J. Mol. Recognit.* 8:125-131; and Johnson, B., *et al.* (1991) *Anal. Biochem.* 198:268-277. In one embodiment, surface plasmon resonance is determined according to the methods described in Example 2.

The term " k_{on} " or " k_a ", as used herein, is intended to refer to the on rate constant for
35 association of an antibody to the antigen to form the antibody/antigen complex.

The term " k_{off} " or " k_d ", as used herein, is intended to refer to the off rate constant for dissociation of an antibody from the antibody/antigen complex.

The term " K_D ", as used herein, is intended to refer to the equilibrium dissociation constant of a particular antibody-antigen interaction (*e.g.*, huAbl3 antibody and B7-H3). K_D is calculated by k_a/k_d .

5 The term "competitive binding", as used herein, refers to a situation in which a first antibody competes with a second antibody, for a binding site on a third molecule, *e.g.*, an antigen. In one embodiment, competitive binding between two antibodies is determined using FACS analysis.

The term "competitive binding assay" is an assay used to determine whether two or more antibodies bind to the same epitope. In one embodiment, a competitive binding assay is a competition fluorescent activated cell sorting (FACS) assay which is used to determine whether two or more
10 antibodies bind to the same epitope by determining whether the fluorescent signal of a labeled antibody is reduced due to the introduction of a non-labeled antibody, where competition for the same epitope will lower the level of fluorescence.

The term "labeled antibody" as used herein, refers to an antibody, or an antigen binding portion thereof, with a label incorporated that provides for the identification of the binding protein,
15 *e.g.*, an antibody. Preferably, the label is a detectable marker, *e.g.*, incorporation of a radiolabeled amino acid or attachment to a polypeptide of biotinyl moieties that can be detected by marked avidin (*e.g.*, streptavidin containing a fluorescent marker or enzymatic activity that can be detected by optical or colorimetric methods). Examples of labels for polypeptides include, but are not limited to, the following: radioisotopes or radionuclides (*e.g.*, ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{35}S , ^{90}Y , ^{99}Tc , ^{111}In , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{177}Lu , ^{166}Ho ,
20 or ^{153}Sm); fluorescent labels (*e.g.*, FITC, rhodamine, lanthanide phosphors), enzymatic labels (*e.g.*, horseradish peroxidase, luciferase, alkaline phosphatase); chemiluminescent markers; biotinyl groups; predetermined polypeptide epitopes recognized by a secondary reporter (*e.g.*, leucine zipper pair sequences, binding sites for secondary antibodies, metal binding domains, epitope tags); and magnetic agents, such as gadolinium chelates.

25 The term "antibody-drug-conjugate" or "ADC" refers to a binding protein, such as an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, chemically linked to one or more chemical drug(s) (also referred to herein as agent(s), warhead(s), and payloads) that may optionally be therapeutic or cytotoxic agents. In a preferred embodiment, an ADC includes an antibody, a drug, (*e.g.* a cytotoxic drug), and a linker that enables attachment or conjugation of the drug to the antibody. An ADC
30 typically has anywhere from 1 to 8 drugs conjugated to the antibody, including drug loaded species of 2, 4, 6, or 8. Non-limiting examples of drugs that may be included in the ADCs are mitotic inhibitors, antitumor antibiotics, immunomodulating agents, vectors for gene therapy, alkylating agents, antiangiogenic agents, antimetabolites, boron-containing agents, chemoprotective agents, hormones, antihormone agents, corticosteroids, photoactive therapeutic agents, oligonucleotides, radionuclide
35 agents, topoisomerase inhibitors, kinase inhibitors (*e.g.*, TEC-family kinase inhibitors and serine/threonine kinase inhibitors), and radiosensitizers. In one embodiment, the drug is a Bcl-xL inhibitor.

The terms "anti-B7-H3 antibody drug conjugate" or "anti-B7-H3 ADC", used interchangeably herein, refer to an ADC comprising an antibody that specifically binds to B7-H3, whereby the antibody is conjugated to one or more chemical agent(s). In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 ADC comprises antibody huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, or huAb3v2.6 conjugated to an auristatin, *e.g.*, MMAE or MMAF. In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 ADC comprises antibody huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, or huAb3v2.6 conjugated to a Bcl-xL inhibitor. In a preferred embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 ADC binds to human B7-H3 (hB7-H3).

The term "Bcl-xL inhibitor", as used herein, refers to a compound which antagonizes Bcl-xL activity in a cell. In one embodiment, a Bcl-xL inhibitor promotes apoptosis of a cell by inhibiting Bcl-xL activity.

The term "auristatin", as used herein, refers to a family of antimetabolic agents. Auristatin derivatives are also included within the definition of the term "auristatin". Examples of auristatins include, but are not limited to, auristatin E (AE), monomethylauristatin E (MMAE), monomethylauristatin F (MMAF), and synthetic analogs of dolastatin. In one embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 antibody described herein is conjugated to an auristatin to form an anti-B7-H3 ADC.

As used herein, the term "Ab-vcMMAE" is used to refer to an ADC comprising an antibody conjugated to monomethylauristatin E (MMAE) via a maleimidocaproyl valine citrulline p-aminobenzyloxycarbonyl (PABA) linker.

As used herein, the term "mcMMAF" is used to refer to a linker/drug combination of maleimidocaproyl-monomethylauristatin F (MMAF).

The term "drug-to-antibody ratio" or "DAR" refers to the number of drugs, *e.g.*, Bcl-xL inhibitor, attached to the antibody of the ADC. The DAR of an ADC can range from 1 to 8, although higher loads, *e.g.*, 20, are also possible depending on the number of linkage site on an antibody. The term DAR may be used in reference to the number of drugs loaded onto an individual antibody, or, alternatively, may be used in reference to the average or mean DAR of a group of ADCs.

The term "undesired ADC species", as used herein, refers to any drug loaded species which is to be separated from an ADC species having a different drug load. In one embodiment, the term undesired ADC species may refer to drug loaded species of 6 or more, *i.e.*, ADCs with a DAR of 6 or more, including DAR6, DAR7, DAR8, and DAR greater than 8 (*i.e.*, drug loaded species of 6, 7, 8, or greater than 8). In a separate embodiment, the term undesired ADC species may refer to drug loaded species of 8 or more, *i.e.*, ADCs with a DAR of 8 or more, including DAR8, and DAR greater than 8 (*i.e.*, drug loaded species of 8, or greater than 8).

The term "ADC mixture", as used herein, refers to a composition containing a heterogeneous DAR distribution of ADCs. In one embodiment, an ADC mixture contains ADCs having a distribution of DARs of 1 to 8, *e.g.*, 1.5, 2, 4, 6, and 8 (*i.e.*, drug loaded species of 2, 4, 6, and 8). Notably, degradation products may result such that DARs of 1, 3, 5, and 7 may also be included in the mixture. Further, ADCs within the mixture may also have DARs greater than 8. The ADC mixture

results from interchain disulfide reduction followed by conjugation. In one embodiment, the ADC mixture comprises both ADCs with a DAR of 4 or less (*i.e.*, a drug loaded species of 4 or less) and ADCs with a DAR of 6 or more (*i.e.*, a drug loaded species of 6 or more).

5 The term a "xenograft assay", as used herein, refers to a human tumor xenograft assay, wherein human tumor cells are transplanted, either under the skin or into the organ type in which the tumor originated, into immunocompromised mice that do not reject human cells.

The term "cancer" is meant to refer to or describe the physiological condition in mammals that is typically characterized by unregulated cell growth. Examples of cancer include, but are not limited to, carcinoma, lymphoma, blastoma, sarcoma, and leukemia or lymphoid malignancies. More particular examples of such cancers include glioblastoma, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), non-
10 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), non-small cell lung cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, head and neck cancer, breast cancer (e.g., triple negative breast cancer), pancreatic cancer, squamous cell tumors, squamous cell carcinoma (e.g., squamous cell lung cancer or squamous cell head and neck cancer), anal cancer, skin cancer, and vulvar cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or
15 ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having a tumor(s) that overexpresses B7-H3. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having a solid tumor which is likely to over-express B7-H3. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having squamous cell non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having solid
20 tumors, including advanced solid tumors. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having prostate cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having non-small cell lung cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having a glioblastoma. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a
25 patient having colon cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having head and neck cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having kidney cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having clear cell renal cell carcinoma. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient
30 having glioma. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having melanoma. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having pancreatic cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having gastric cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having ovarian cancer. In one embodiment,
35 the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having colorectal cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having renal cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient

having small cell lung cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having hepatocellular carcinoma. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having neuroblastoma. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having breast cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having endometrial cancer. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having urothelial cell carcinoma. In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having acute myeloid leukemia (AML). In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs of the invention are administered to a patient having non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL).

The term "B7-H3 expressing tumor," as used herein, refers to a tumor which expresses B7-H3 protein. In one embodiment, B7-H3 expression in a tumor is determined using immunohistochemical staining of tumor cell membranes, where any immunohistochemical staining above background level in a tumor sample indicates that the tumor is a B7-H3 expressing tumor. Methods for detecting expression of B7-H3 in a tumor are known in the art, and include immunohistochemical assays. In contrast, a "B7-H3 negative tumor" is defined as a tumor having an absence of B7-H3 membrane staining above background in a tumor sample as determined by immunohistochemical techniques.

The terms "overexpress," "overexpression," or "overexpressed" interchangeably refer to a gene that is transcribed or translated at a detectably greater level, usually in a cancer cell, in comparison to a normal cell. Overexpression therefore refers to both overexpression of protein and RNA (due to increased transcription, post transcriptional processing, translation, post translational processing, altered stability, and altered protein degradation), as well as local overexpression due to altered protein traffic patterns (increased nuclear localization), and augmented functional activity, *e.g.*, as in an increased enzyme hydrolysis of substrate. Thus, overexpression refers to either protein or RNA levels. Overexpression can also be by 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or more in comparison to a normal cell or comparison cell. In certain embodiments, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs of the invention are used to treat solid tumors likely to overexpress B7-H3.

The term "gene amplification", as used herein, refers to a cellular process characterized by the production of multiple copies of any particular piece of DNA. For example, a tumor cell may amplify, or copy, chromosomal segments as a result of cell signals and sometimes environmental events. The process of gene amplification leads to the production of additional copies of the gene. In one embodiment, the gene is B7-H3, *i.e.*, "B7-H3 amplification." In one embodiment, the compositions and methods disclosed herein are used to treat a subject having B7-H3 amplified cancer.

The term "administering" as used herein is meant to refer to the delivery of a substance (*e.g.*, an anti-B7-H3 antibody or ADC) to achieve a therapeutic objective (*e.g.*, the treatment of a B7-H3-associated disorder). Modes of administration may be parenteral, enteral and topical. Parenteral

administration is usually by injection, and includes, without limitation, intravenous, intramuscular, intraarterial, intrathecal, intracapsular, intraorbital, intracardiac, intradermal, intraperitoneal, transtracheal, subcutaneous, subcuticular, intraarticular, subcapsular, subarachnoid, intraspinal and intrasternal injection and infusion.

5 The term "combination therapy" or "combination" in the context of a therapeutic method (e.g., a treatment method),, as used herein, refers to the administration of two or more therapeutic substances, e.g., an anti-B7-H3 antibody or ADC and an additional therapeutic agent. The additional therapeutic agent may be administered concomitant with, prior to, or following the administration of the anti-B7-H3 antibody or ADC.

10 As used herein, the term "effective amount" or "therapeutically effective amount" refers to the amount of a drug, e.g., an antibody or ADC, which is sufficient to reduce or ameliorate the severity and/or duration of a disorder, e.g., cancer, or one or more symptoms thereof, prevent the advancement of a disorder, cause regression of a disorder, prevent the recurrence, development, onset or progression of one or more symptoms associated with a disorder, detect a disorder, or enhance or
15 improve the prophylactic or therapeutic effect(s) of another therapy (e.g., prophylactic or therapeutic agent). The effective amount of an antibody or ADC may, for example, inhibit tumor growth (e.g., inhibit an increase in tumor volume), decrease tumor growth (e.g., decrease tumor volume), reduce the number of cancer cells, and/or relieve to some extent one or more of the symptoms associated with the cancer. The effective amount may, for example, improve disease free survival (DFS),
20 improve overall survival (OS), or decrease likelihood of recurrence.

Various chemical substituents are defined below. In some instances, the number of carbon atoms in a substituent (e.g., alkyl, alkanyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, and aryl) is indicated by the prefix "C_x-C_y" or "C_{x-y}" wherein x is the minimum and y is the maximum number of carbon atoms. Thus, for example, "C₁-C₆ alkyl" refers to an alkyl containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Illustrating further, "C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl" means a saturated hydrocarbon ring containing from 3 to 8 carbon ring atoms. If a substituent is described as being "substituted," a hydrogen atom on a carbon or nitrogen is replaced with a non-hydrogen group. For example, a substituted alkyl substituent is an alkyl substituent in which at least one hydrogen atom on the alkyl is replaced with a non-hydrogen group. To illustrate, monofluoroalkyl is alkyl substituted with a fluoro radical, and
25 difluoroalkyl is alkyl substituted with two fluoro radicals. It should be recognized that if there is more than one substitution on a substituent, each substitution may be identical or different (unless otherwise stated). If a substituent is described as being "optionally substituted", the substituent may be either (1) not substituted or (2) substituted. Possible substituents include, but are not limited to, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, halogen, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, oxo,
30 -CN, N₂, -OR^{x_a}, -OC(0)R^z, -OC(0)N(R^{x_a})₂, -SR^{x_a}, -S(0)₂R^{x_a}, -S(0)₂N(R^{x_a})₂, -C(0)R^{x_a}, -C(0)OR^{x_a}, -C(0)N(R^{x_a})₂, -C(0)N(R^{x_a})S(0)₂R^z, -N(R^{x_a})₂, -N(R^{x_a})C(0)R^z, -N(R^{x_a})S(0)₂R^z, -N(R^{x_a})C(0)O(R^z), -N(R^{x_a})C(0)N(R^{x_a})₂, -N(R^{x_a})S(0)₂N(R^{x_a})₂, -(C₁-C₆ alkylenyl)-CN, -(C₁-C₆ alkylenyl)-OR^{x_a}, -(C₁-C₆

alkylenyl)-OC(0)R^z, -(Q-C₆ alkylenyl)-OC(0)N(R^{xa})₂, -(d-d alkylenyl)-SR^{xa}, -(d-d alkylenyl)-S(0)₂R^{xa}, -(d-d alkylenyl)-S(0)₂N(R^{xa})₂, -(d-d alkylenyl)-C(0)R^{xa}, -(Q-C₆ alkylenyl)-C(0)OR^{xa}, -(C₁-C₆ alkylenyl)-C(0)N(R^{xa})₂, -(Q-C₆ alkylenyl)-C(0)N(R^{xa})S(0)₂R^z, -(d-d alkylenyl)-N(R^{xa})₂, -(d-d alkylenyl)-N(R^{xa})C(0)R^z, -(d-d alkylenyl)-N(R^{xa})S(0)₂R^z, -(C₁-C₆ alkylenyl)-N(R^{xa})C(0)O(R^z), -(d-d alkylenyl)-N(R^{xa})C(0)N(R^{xa})₂, or -(d-d alkylenyl)-N(R^{xa})S(0)₂N(R^{xa})₂; wherein R^{xa}, at each occurrence, is independently hydrogen, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, d-d alkyl, or d-d haloalkyl; and R^z, at each occurrence, is independently aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, d-d alkyl or d-d haloalkyl.

Various ADCs, synthons and Bcl-xL inhibitors comprising the ADCs and/or synthons are described in some embodiments herein by reference to structural formulae including substituents, for example substituents Ar, Z¹, Z², R¹, R², R⁴, R^{10a}, R^{10b}, R^{10c}, R^{11a}, R^{11b}, L, R^x, F^x, LK, Ab, *n*, and/or *m*. It is to be understood that the various groups comprising substituents may be combined as valence and stability permit. Combinations of substituents and variables envisioned by this disclosure are only those that result in the formation of stable compounds. As used herein, the term "stable" refers to compounds that possess stability sufficient to allow manufacture and that maintain the integrity of the compound for a sufficient period of time to be useful for the purpose detailed herein.

The term "alkoxy" refers to a group of the formula -OR^{xa}, where R^{xa} is an alkyl group. Representative alkoxy groups include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, tert-butoxy and the like.

The term "alkoxyalkyl" refers to an alkyl group substituted with an alkoxy group and may be represented by the general formula -R^bOR^{xa} where R^b is an alkylene group and R^{xa} is an alkyl group.

The term "alkyl" by itself or as part of another substituent refers to a saturated or unsaturated branched, straight-chain or cyclic monovalent hydrocarbon radical that is derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single carbon atom of a parent alkane, alkene or alkyne. Typical alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl; ethyls such as ethanyl, ethenyl, ethynyl; propyls such as propan-1-yl, propan-2-yl, cyclopropan-1-yl, prop-1-en-1-yl, prop-1-en-2-yl, prop-2-en-1-yl, cycloprop-1-en-1-yl; cycloprop-2-en-1-yl, prop-1-yn-1-yl, prop-2-yn-1-yl, *etc.*; butyls such as butan-1-yl, butan-2-yl, 2-methyl-propan-1-yl, 2-methyl-propan-2-yl, cyclobutan-1-yl, but-1-en-1-yl, but-1-en-2-yl, 2-methyl-prop-1-en-1-yl, but-2-en-1-yl, but-2-en-2-yl, buta-1,3-dien-1-yl, buta-1,3-dien-2-yl, cyclobut-1-en-1-yl, cyclobut-1-en-3-yl, cyclobuta-1,3-dien-1-yl, but-1-yn-1-yl, but-1-yn-3-yl, but-3-yn-1-yl, *etc.*; and the like. Where specific levels of saturation are intended, the nomenclature "alkanyl," "alkenyl" and/or "alkynyl" are used, as defined below. The term "lower alkyl" refers to alkyl groups with 1 to 6 carbons.

The term "alkanyl" by itself or as part of another substituent refers to a saturated branched, straight-chain or cyclic alkyl derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single carbon atom of a parent alkane. Typical alkanyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl; ethanyl; propanyls such as propan-1-yl, propan-2-yl (isopropyl), cyclopropan-1-yl, *etc.*; butan-1-yl,

butan-2-yl (sec-butyl), 2-methyl-propan-1-yl (isobutyl), 2-methyl-propan-2-yl (i-butyl), cyclobutan-1-yl, *etc.*; and the like.

The term "alkenyl" by itself or as part of another substituent refers to an unsaturated branched, straight-chain or cyclic alkyl having at least one carbon-carbon double bond derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single carbon atom of a parent alkene. Typical alkenyl groups include, but are not limited to, ethenyl; propenyls such as prop-1-en-1-yl, prop-1-en-2-yl, prop-2-en-1-yl, prop-2-en-2-yl, cycloprop-1-en-1-yl; cycloprop-2-en-1-yl; butenyls such as but-1-en-1-yl, but-1-en-2-yl, 2-methyl-prop-1-en-1-yl, but-2-en-1-yl, but-2-en-2-yl, buta-1,3-dien-1-yl, buta-1,3-dien-2-yl, cyclobut-1-en-1-yl, cyclobut-1-en-3-yl, cyclobuta-1,3-dien-1-yl, *etc.*; and the like.

The term "alkynyl" by itself or as part of another substituent refers to an unsaturated branched, straight-chain or cyclic alkyl having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single carbon atom of a parent alkyne. Typical alkynyl groups include, but are not limited to, ethynyl; propynyls such as prop-1-yn-1-yl, prop-2-yn-1-yl, *etc.*; butynyls such as but-1-yn-1-yl, but-1-yn-3-yl, but-3-yn-1-yl, *etc.*; and the like.

The term "alkylamine" refers to a group of the formula $-NHR^{xa}$ and "dialkylamine" refers to a group of the formula $-NR^{xa}R^{xa}$, where each R^{xa} is, independently of the others, an alkyl group.

The term "alkylene" refers to an alkane, alkene or alkyne group having two terminal monovalent radical centers derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from each of the two terminal carbon atoms. Typical alkylene groups include, but are not limited to, methylene; and saturated or unsaturated ethylene; propylene; butylene; and the like. The term "lower alkylene" refers to alkylene groups with 1 to 6 carbons.

The term "aryl" means an aromatic carbocyclyl containing from 6 to 14 carbon ring atoms. An aryl may be monocyclic or polycyclic (*i.e.*, may contain more than one ring). In the case of polycyclic aromatic rings, only one ring in the polycyclic system is required to be aromatic while the remaining ring(s) may be saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated. Examples of aryls include phenyl, naphthalenyl, indenyl, indanyl, and tetrahydronaphthyl.

The prefix "halo" indicates that the substituent which includes the prefix is substituted with one or more independently selected halogen radicals. For example, haloalkyl means an alkyl substituent in which at least one hydrogen radical is replaced with a halogen radical. Typical halogen radicals include chloro, fluoro, bromo and iodo. Examples of haloalkyls include chloromethyl, 1-bromoethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, and 1,1,1-trifluoroethyl. It should be recognized that if a substituent is substituted by more than one halogen radical, those halogen radicals may be identical or different (unless otherwise stated).

The term "haloalkoxy" refers to a group of the formula $-OR^c$, where R^c is a haloalkyl.

The terms "heteroalkyl," "heteroalkanyl," "heteroalkenyl," "heteroalkynyl," and "heteroalkylene" refer to alkyl, alkanyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, and alkylene groups, respectively, in which

one or more of the carbon atoms, *e.g.*, 1, 2 or 3 carbon atoms, are each independently replaced with the same or different heteroatoms or heteroatomic groups. Typical heteroatoms and/or heteroatomic groups which can replace the carbon atoms include, but are not limited to, O, S, SO, NR^c, PH, S(O), -S(O)₂, S(O)NR^c, S(O)₂NR^c, and the like, including combinations thereof, where each R^c is

5 independently hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl.

The terms "cycloalkyl" and "heterocyclyl" refer to cyclic versions of "alkyl" and "heteroalkyl" groups, respectively. For heterocyclyl groups, a heteroatom can occupy the position that is attached to the remainder of the molecule. A cycloalkyl or heterocyclyl ring may be a single-

10 Monocyclic cycloalkyl and heterocyclyl groups will typically contain from 3 to 7 ring atoms, more typically from 3 to 6 ring atoms, and even more typically 5 to 6 ring atoms. Examples of cycloalkyl groups include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl; cyclobutyls such as cyclobutanyl and cyclobutenyl; cyclopentyls such as cyclopentanyl and cyclopentenyl; cyclohexyls such as cyclohexanyl and cyclohexenyl; and the like. Examples of monocyclic heterocyclyls include, but are not limited to, oxetane, furanyl, dihydrofuranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, thiophenyl (thiofuranyl), dihydrothiophenyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolyl, imidazoliny, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, oxazolyl, oxazolidinyl, isoxazolidinyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiazolinyl, isothiazolinyl, thiazolidinyl, isothiazolidinyl, thiodiazolyl, oxadiazolyl (including 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-

20 oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl (furazanyl), or 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl), oxatriazolyl (including 1,2,3,4-oxatriazolyl or 1,2,3,5-oxatriazolyl), dioxazolyl (including 1,2,3-dioxazolyl, 1,2,4-dioxazolyl, 1,3,2-dioxazolyl, or 1,3,4-dioxazolyl), 1,4-dioxanyl, dioxothiomorpholinyl, oxathiazolyl, oxathioly, oxathiolanyl, pyranyl, dihydropyranyl, thiopyranyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl, pyridinyl (azinyl), piperidinyl, diazinyl (including pyridazinyl (1,2-diazinyl), pyrimidinyl (1,3-diazinyl), or pyrazinyl (1,4-diazinyl)), piperazinyl, triazinyl (including 1,3,5-triazinyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, and 1,2,3-triazinyl)), oxazinyl (including 1,2-oxazinyl, 1,3-oxazinyl, or 1,4-oxazinyl)), oxathiazinyl (including 1,2,3-

25 oxathiazinyl, 1,2,4-oxathiazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, or 1,2,6-oxathiazinyl)), oxadiazinyl (including 1,2,3-oxadiazinyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazinyl, 1,4,2-oxadiazinyl, or 1,3,5-oxadiazinyl)), morpholinyl, azepinyl, oxepinyl, thiepinyl, diazepinyl, pyridonyl (including pyrid-2(IH)-onyl and pyrid-4(IH)-onyl), furan-2(5H)-onyl, pyrimidonyl (including pyramid-2(IH)-onyl and pyramid-4(3H)-onyl), oxazol-2(3H)-onyl, 1H-imidazol-2(3H)-onyl, pyridazin-3(2H)-onyl, and pyrazin-2(IH)-onyl.

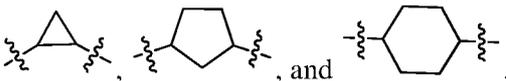
Polycyclic cycloalkyl and heterocyclyl groups contain more than one ring, and bicyclic cycloalkyl and heterocyclyl groups contain two rings. The rings may be in a bridged, fused or spiro orientation. Polycyclic cycloalkyl and heterocyclyl groups may include combinations of bridged, fused and/or spiro rings. In a spirocyclic cycloalkyl or heterocyclyl, one atom is common to two

35 different rings. An example of a spirocyclic cycloalkyl is spiro[4.5]decane and an example of a spiroheterocyclyls is a spiropyrazoline.

In a bridged cycloalkyl or heterocyclyl, the rings share at least two common non-adjacent atoms. Examples of bridged cycloalkyls include, but are not limited to, adamantyl and norbornanyl rings. Examples of bridged heterocyclyls include, but are not limited to, 2-oxatricyclo [3.3.1.1^{3,7}]decanyl.

5 In a fused-ring cycloalkyl or heterocyclyl, two or more rings are fused together, such that two rings share one common bond. Examples of fused-ring cycloalkyls include decalin, naphthylene, tetralin, and anthracene. Examples of fused-ring heterocyclyls containing two or three rings include imidazopyrazinyl (including imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazinyl), imidazopyridinyl (including imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl), imidazopyridazinyl (including imidazo[1,2-b]pyridazinyl), thiazolopyridinyl (including
10 thiazolo[5,4-c]pyridinyl, thiazolo[5,4-b]pyridinyl, thiazolo[4,5-b]pyridinyl, and thiazolo[4,5-c]pyridinyl), indolizinyl, pyranopyrrolyl, 4H-quinolizinyl, purinyl, naphthyridinyl, pyridopyridinyl (including pyrido[3,4-b]-pyridinyl, pyrido[3,2-b]-pyridinyl, or pyrido[4,3-b]-pyridinyl), and pteridinyl. Other examples of fused-ring heterocyclyls include benzo-fused heterocyclyls, such as dihydrochromenyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl (isobenzazoyl, pseudoisoindolyl),
15 indoleninyl (pseudoindolyl), isoindazolyl (benzpyrazolyl), benzazinyl (including quinolinyl (1-benzazinyl) or isoquinolinyl (2-benzazinyl)), phthalazinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazoliny, benzodiazinyl (including cinnolinyl (1,2-benzodiazinyl) or quinazoliny (1,3-benzodiazinyl)), benzopyranyl (including chromanyl or isochromanyl), benzoxazinyl (including 1,3,2-benzoxazinyl, 1,4,2-benzoxazinyl, 2,3,1-benzoxazinyl, or 3,1,4-benzoxazinyl), benzo[d]thiazolyl, and benzisoxazinyl
20 (including 1,2-benzisoxazinyl or 1,4-benzisoxazinyl).

The term "cycloalkylene" refers to a cycloalkyl group having two monovalent radical centers derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from each of two ring carbons. Exemplary

cycloalkylene groups include:  cyclopropylene, cyclopentylene, and cyclohexylene.

The term "heteroaryl" refers to an aromatic heterocyclyl containing from 5 to 14 ring atoms.
25 A heteroaryl may be a single ring or 2 or 3 fused rings. Examples of heteroaryls include 6-membered rings such as pyridyl, pyrazyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, and 1,3,5-, 1,2,4- or 1,2,3-triazinyl; 5-membered ring substituents such as triazolyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, 1,2,3-, 1,2,4-, 1,2,5-, or 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl and isothiazolyl; 6/5-membered fused ring substituents such as imidazopyrazinyl (including imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazinyl)imidazopyridinyl (including imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl), imidazopyridazinyl (including
30 imidazo[1,2-b]pyridazinyl), thiazolopyridinyl (including thiazolo[5,4-c]pyridinyl, thiazolo[5,4-b]pyridinyl, thiazolo[4,5-b]pyridinyl, and thiazolo[4,5-c]pyridinyl), benzo[d]thiazolyl, benzothiofuranyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, purinyl, and anthranilyl; and 6/6-membered fused rings such as benzopyranyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, quinazoliny, and benzoxazinyl.
35 Heteroaryls may also be heterocycles having aromatic (4N+2 pi electron) resonance contributors such

as pyridonyl (including pyrid-2(1H)-onyl and pyrid-4(1H)-onyl), pyrimidonyl (including pyrimid-2(1H)-onyl and pyrimid-4(3H)-onyl), pyridazin-3(2H)-onyl and pyrazin-2(1H)-onyl.

The term "sulfonate" as used herein means a salt or ester of a sulfonic acid.

The term "methyl sulfonate" as used herein means a methyl ester of a sulfonic acid group.

5 The term "carboxylate" as used herein means a salt or ester of a carboxylic acid.

The term "sugar" as used herein in the context of linkers means an O-glycoside or N-glycoside carbohydrate derivatives of the monosaccharide class and may originate from naturally-occurring sources or may be synthetic in origin. For example "sugar" includes derivatives such as but not limited to those derived from beta-glucuronic acid and beta-galactose. Suitable sugar
10 substitutions include but are not limited to hydroxyl, amine, carboxylic acid, esters, and ethers.

The term "NHS ester" means the N-hydroxysuccinimide ester derivative of a carboxylic acid.

The term salt when used in context of "or salt thereof" includes salts commonly used to form alkali metal salts and to form addition salts of free acids or free bases. In general, these salts typically may be prepared by conventional means by reacting, for example, the appropriate acid or base with a
15 compound of the invention.

Where a salt is intended to be administered to a patient (as opposed to, for example, being in use in an *in vitro* context), the salt preferably is pharmaceutically acceptable and/or physiologically compatible. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable" is used adjectivally in this patent application to mean that the modified noun is appropriate for use as a pharmaceutical product or as a part of a
20 pharmaceutical product. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" includes salts commonly used to form alkali metal salts and to form addition salts of free acids or free bases. In general, these salts typically may be prepared by conventional means by reacting, for example, the appropriate acid or base with a compound of the invention.

Various aspects of the invention are described in further detail in the following subsections.
25

II. Anti-B7-H3 Antibodies

One aspect of the invention provides anti-B7-H3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof. In one embodiment, the present invention provides chimeric anti-B7-H3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof. In yet another embodiment, the present invention provides
30 humanized anti-B7-H3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof. In another aspect, the invention features antibody drug conjugates (ADCs) comprising an anti-B7-H3 antibody described herein and at least one drug(s), such as, but not limited to, a Bcl-xL inhibitor or an auristatin. The antibodies or ADCs of the invention have characteristics including, but not limited to, binding to wild-type human B7-H3 *in vitro*, binding to wild-type human B7-H3 on tumor cells expressing B7-H3, and
35 decreasing or inhibiting xenograft tumor growth in a mouse model.

One aspect of the invention features an anti-human B7-H3 (anti-hB7-H3) Antibody Drug Conjugate (ADC) comprising an anti-hB7-H3 antibody conjugated to a drug via a linker, wherein the

drug is a Bcl-xL inhibitor. Exemplary anti-B7-H3 antibodies (and sequences thereof) that can be used in the ADCs described herein.

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies described herein provide the ADCs of the invention with the ability to bind to B7-H3 such that the cytotoxic Bcl-xL drug attached to the antibody may be delivered
5 to the B7-H3-expressing cell, particularly a B7-H3 expressing cancer cell.

While the term "antibody" is used throughout, it should be noted that antibody fragments (*i.e.*, antigen-binding portions of an anti-B7-H3 antibody) are also included in the invention and may be included in the embodiments (methods and compositions) described throughout. For example, an anti-B7-H3 antibody fragment may be conjugated to the Bcl-xL inhibitors described herein. Thus, it is
10 within the scope of the invention that in certain embodiments, antibody fragments of the anti-B7-H3 antibodies described herein are conjugated to Bcl-xL inhibitors via linkers. In certain embodiments, the anti-B7-H3 antibody binding portion is a Fab, a Fab', a F(ab')₂, a Fv, a disulfide linked Fv, an scFv, a single domain antibody, or a diabody.

15 II.A. Anti-B7-H3 Chimeric Antibodies

A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions of the antibody are derived from different animal species, such as antibodies having a variable region derived from a murine monoclonal antibody and a human immunoglobulin constant region. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See *e.g.*, Morrison, *Science* 229:1202 (1985); Oi *et al*, *BioTechniques*
20 4:214 (1986); Gillies *et al*, (1989) / *Immunol. Methods* 125:191-202; U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,807,715; 4,816,567; and 4,816,397, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison *et al.*, 1984, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81:851-855; Neuberger *et al*, 1984, *Nature* 312:604-608; Takeda *et al*, 1985, *Nature*
25 314:452-454, each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties) by splicing genes from a mouse antibody molecule of appropriate antigen specificity together with genes from a human antibody molecule of appropriate biological activity can be used.

As described in Example 3, eighteen anti-B7-H3 murine antibodies were identified having high specific binding activity against human and cynomolgus B7-H3. Chimeric antibodies, in the context of a human immunoglobulin constant region, were generated from these eighteen antibodies.

Thus, in one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 1, 9, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 87, 95, 101, or 108; and/or a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 5, 13, 20, 28, 36, 44, 52, 60, 68, 76, 84, 91, 98, 105, or 112.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in

SEQ ID NO: 5.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 6; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 9, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 11; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14 (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 16, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 17; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as

set forth in SEQ ID NO: 26; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 30; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

5 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 32, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36.

10 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 182.

15 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 40, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 44.

20 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 41; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 42; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 45; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 46; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 47.

25 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 48, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 52.

30 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 49; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 50; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 51; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 53; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 54; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 55.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 56, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60.

5 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 57; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 58; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 59; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set
10 forth in SEQ ID NO: 61; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 62; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 63.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 64, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth
15 in SEQ ID NO: 68.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 65; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 66; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID
20 NO: 67; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 69; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 70; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 71.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 72, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth
25 in SEQ ID NO: 76.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 73; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 74; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID
30 NO: 75; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 77; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 78; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 79.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 80, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth
35 in SEQ ID NO: 84.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 81; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 82; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 83; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 85; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 86.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 87, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 91.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 88; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 89; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 90; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 92; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 93; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 94.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 95, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 98.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 49; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 96; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 97; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 99; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 93; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 100.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 101, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 105.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 102; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 103; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID

NO: 104; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 106; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 46; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 107.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 108, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 112.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 109; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 110; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 111; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDRI having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 113; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 114; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 115.

II.B. Humanized Anti-B7-H3 Antibodies

The chimeric antibodies disclosed herein may be used in the production of humanized anti-B7-H3 antibodies. For example, following the generation and characterization of chimeric anti-B7-H3 antibodies chAbl-chAbl8, antibodies chAb3, chAbl3, and chAbl8 were selected for humanization. Specifically, six different humanized antibodies were created based on chAb3 (referred to herein as huAb3v1, huAb3v2, huAb3v3, huAb3v4, huAb3v5, and huAb3v6 (see Examples 12 and 13), nine different humanized antibodies were created based on chAbl3 (referred to herein as huAbl3v1, huAbl3v2, huAbl3v3, huAbl3v4, huAbl3v5, huAbl3v6, huAbl3v7, huAbl3v8, huAbl3v9), and ten different humanized antibodies were created based on chAbl8 (referred to herein as huAbl8v1, huAbl8v2, huAbl8v3, huAbl8v4, huAbl8v5, huAbl8v6, huAbl8v7, huAbl8v8, huAbl8v9, and huAbl8v10 (see Examples 9 and 10)). Tables 8, 12, 16, 18, and 19 provide the amino acid sequences of CDR, VH and VL regions of humanized chAb3, chAbl3, and chAbl8, respectively.

Generally, humanized antibodies are antibody molecules from non-human species antibody that binds the desired antigen having one or more complementarity determining regions (CDRs) from the non-human species and framework regions from a human immunoglobulin molecule. Known human Ig sequences are disclosed, *e.g.*, [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez-query.fcgi](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi); www.atcc.org/phage/hdb.html; www.sciquest.com/; www.abcam.com/; www.antibodyresource.com/onlinecomp.html; www.public.iastate.edu/about.pedro/research_tools.html; www.mgen.uni-heidelberg.de/SD/IT/IT.html; www.whfreeman.com/immunology/CH-05/kuby05.htm; www.library.thinkquest.org/12429/Irmune/Antibody.html;

www.hhmi.org/grants/lectures/1996/vlab/; www.path.cam.ac.uk/.about.mrc7/m-ikeimages.html;
 www.antibodyresource.com/; mcb.harvard.edu/BioLinks/Immuno-
 logy.html.www.immunologylink.com/; pathbox.wustl.edu/.about.hcenter/index.-html;
 www.biotech.ufl.edu/.about.hcl/; www.pebio.com/pa/340913/340913.html-;
 5 www.nal.usda.gov/awic/pubs/antibody/; www.m.ehime-u.ac.jp/.about.yasuhito-/Elisa.html;
 www.biodesign.com/table.asp; www.icnet.uk/axp/facs/davies/links.html;
 www.biotech.ufl.edu/.about.fccl/protocol.html; www.isac-net.org/sites_geo.html; aximtl.imt.uni-
 marburg.de/.about.rek/AEP-Start.html; baserv.uci.kun.nl/.about.jraats/linksl.html; www.recab.uni-
 hd.de/immuno.bme.nwu.edu/; www.mrc-cpe.cam.ac.uk/imt-doc/public/INTRO.html;
 10 www.ibt.unam.mx/vir/V_rnice.html; imgt.cnusc.fr:8104/;
 www.biochem.ucl.ac.uk/.about.martin/abs/index.html; antibody.bath.ac.uk/;
 abgen.cvm.tamu.edu/lab/wwwabgen.html; www.unizh.ch/.about.honegger/AHOseminar/SlideOl.html;
 www.cryst.bbk.ac.uk/.about.ubcg07s/;
 www.nimr.mrc.ac.uk/CC/ccaewg/ccaewg.htm; www.path.cam.ac.uk/.about.mrc7/h-
 15 umanisation/T AHHP.html; www.ibt.unam.mx/vir/structure/stat_aim.html;
 www.biosci.missouri.edu/smithgp/index.html; www.cryst.bioc.cam.ac.uk/.about.fmolina/Web-
 pages/Pept/spottech.html; www.jerini.de/frproducts.htm; www.patents.ibm.com/ibm.html.Kabat et al.,
 Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, U.S. Dept. Health (1983), each entirely incorporated
 herein by reference. Such imported sequences can be used to reduce immunogenicity or reduce,
 20 enhance or modify binding, affinity, on-rate, off-rate, avidity, specificity, half-life, or any other
 suitable characteristic, as known in the art.

Framework residues in the human framework regions may be substituted with the
 corresponding residue from the CDR donor antibody to alter, preferably improve, antigen binding.
 These framework substitutions are identified by methods well known in the art, *e.g.*, by modeling of
 25 the interactions of the CDR and framework residues to identify framework residues important for
 antigen binding and sequence comparison to identify unusual framework residues at particular
 positions. (See, *e.g.*, Queen *et al.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,585,089; Riechmann *et al.*, Nature 332:323 (1988),
 which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.) Three-dimensional immunoglobulin
 models are commonly available and are familiar to those skilled in the art. Computer programs are
 30 available which illustrate and display probable three-dimensional conformational structures of
 selected candidate immunoglobulin sequences. Inspection of these displays permits analysis of the
 likely role of the residues in the functioning of the candidate immunoglobulin sequence, *i.e.*, the
 analysis of residues that influence the ability of the candidate immunoglobulin to bind its antigen. In
 this way, FR residues can be selected and combined from the consensus and import sequences so that
 35 the desired antibody characteristic, such as increased affinity for the target antigen(s), is achieved. In
 general, the CDR residues are directly and most substantially involved in influencing antigen binding.
 Antibodies can be humanized using a variety of techniques known in the art, such as but not limited to

those described in Jones *et al.*, Nature 321:522 (1986); Verhoeyen *et al.*, Science 239:1534 (1988), Sims *et al.*, J. Immunol. 151: 2296 (1993); Chothia and Lesk, J. Mol. Biol. 196:901 (1987), Carter *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89:4285 (1992); Presta *et al.*, J. Immunol. 151:2623 (1993), Padlan, Molecular Immunology 28(4/5):489-498 (1991); Studnicka *et al.*, Protein Engineering 7(6):805-814 (1994); Roguska. *et al.*, PNAS 91:969-973 (1994); PCT publication WO 91/09967, PCT/US98/16280, US96/18978, US91/09630, US91/05939, US94/01234, GB89/01334, GB91/01134, GB92/01755; WO90/14443, WO90/14424, WO90/14430, EP 229246, EP 592,106; EP 519,596, EP 239,400, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,565,332, 5,723,323, 5,976,862, 5,824,514, 5,817,483, 5,814,476, 5,763,192, 5,723,323, 5,766,886, 5,714,352, 6,204,023, 6,180,370, 5,693,762, 5,530,101, 5,585,089, 5,225,539; 4,816,567, each entirely incorporated herein by reference, included references cited therein.

Humanized anti-B7-H3 antibodies derived from chAb3

Six humanized antibodies based on chAb3 were created. The sequences of each are as follows:

A) huAb3v1 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 125 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 128 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 14, 7, and 15, respectively);

B) huAb3v2 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 127 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 128 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 14, 7, and 15, respectively);

C) huAb3v3 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 126 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 129 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 14, 7, and 15, respectively);

D) huAb3v4 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 125 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 130 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 14, 7, and 15, respectively);

E) huAb3v5 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 127 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 130 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 14, 7, and 15, respectively); and

F) huAb3v6 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 126 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 130 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid

sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 14, 7, and 15, respectively).

Of the six humanized versions of chAb3, huAb3v2 was selected for further modified in order to remove potential deamidation or isomerization sites in the light chain CDR1 or in the heavy chain CDR2. Nine variants of the humanized antibody huAb3v2 were generated, and are referred to herein
5 as huAb3v2.1, huAb3v2.2, huAb3v2.3, huAb3v2.4, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, huAb3v2.7, huAb3v2.8, and huAb3v2.9 (CDR and variable domain sequences are provided in Table 16). The nine variants of the huAb3v2 antibody include the following:

A) huAb3v2.1 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 131 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 132, and 12, respectively; and VL
10 amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 133 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 134, 7, and 15, respectively);

B) huAb3v2.2 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 131 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 132, and 12, respectively; and VL
15 amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 136, 7, and 15, respectively);

C) huAb3v2.3 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 131 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 132, and 12, respectively; and VL
20 amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 137 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 138, 7, and 15, respectively);

D) huAb3v2.4 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 140, and 12, respectively; and VL
amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 133 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 134, 7, and 15, respectively);

E) huAb3v2.5 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139 and VH CDR1, CDR2,
25 and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 140, and 12, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 136, 7, and 15, respectively);

F) huAb3v2.6 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 140, and 12, respectively; and VL
30 amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 137 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 138, 7, and 15, respectively);

G) huAb3v2.7 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 141 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 142, and 12, respectively; and VL
amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 133 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid
35 sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 134, 7, and 15, respectively);

H) huAb3v2.8 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 141 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 142, and 12, respectively; and VL

amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 136, 7, and 15, respectively); and

5 I) huAb3v2.9 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 141 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 142, and 12, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 137 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 138, 7, and 15, respectively).

10 Thus, in one aspect, the present invention provides antibodies comprising variable and/or CDR sequences from a humanized antibody derived from chAb3. In one embodiment, the invention features anti-B7-H3 antibodies which are derived from Ab3 have improved characteristics, *e.g.*, improved binding affinity to isolated B7-H3 protein and improved binding to B7-H3 expressing cells, as described in the Examples below. Collectively these novel antibodies are referred to herein as "Ab3 variant antibodies." Generally, the Ab3 variant antibodies retain the same epitope specificity as Ab3. In various embodiments, anti-B7-H3 antibodies, or antigen binding fragments thereof, of the invention are capable of modulating a biological function of B7-H3.

15 In one aspect, the present invention provides a humanized antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 125, 126, 127, 131, 139, or 141; and/or a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 128, 129, 130, 133, 135, or 137.

20 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of the invention comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 11, 132, 140, or 142; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25 14, 134, 136, or 138; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

30 In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 125, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 128.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 127, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 128.

35 In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 126, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ

ID NO: 129.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 125, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ
5 ID NO: 130.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 127, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ
10 ID NO: 130.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 126, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ
15 ID NO: 130.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or
15 antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 11; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid
20 sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 131, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ
25 ID NO: 133.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or
25 antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 132; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid
30 sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 134; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 131, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ
35 ID NO: 135.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1

having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 132; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 131, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 137.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 132; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 138; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 133.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 134; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in

SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 170 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 171.

5 In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 137.

10 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 138; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in
15 SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 172 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 173.

20 In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 141, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 133

25 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 142; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 134; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in
30 SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 141, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135.

35 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 142; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth

in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 141, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 137.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 142; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 138; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

Humanized anti-B7-H3 antibodies derived from chAb13

The nine different humanized antibodies created based on chAb13 include the following:

A) huAbl3v1 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39, respectively);

B) huAbl3v2 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 146 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 143 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39, respectively);

C) huAbl3v3 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 146 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39, respectively);

D) huAbl3v4 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 146 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 145 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39, respectively);

E) huAbl3v5 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 143 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39, respectively);

F) huAbl3v6 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 145 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39, respectively);

5 G) huAbl3v7 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 148 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 143 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39, respectively);

10 H) huAbl3v8 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 148 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39, respectively);

15 I) huAbl3v9 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 148 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 145 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39, respectively).

Thus, in one aspect the present invention provides antibodies comprising variable and/or CDR sequences from a humanized antibody derived from chAbl3. In one embodiment, the invention features anti-B7-H3 antibodies which are derived from chAbl3 have improved characteristics, *e.g.*,
20 improved binding affinity to isolated B7-H3 protein and improved binding to B7-H3 expressing cells, as described in the Examples below. Collectively these novel antibodies are referred to herein as "Abl3 variant antibodies." Generally, the Abl3 variant antibodies retain the same epitope specificity as Abl3. In various embodiments, anti-B7-H3 antibodies, or antigen binding fragments thereof, of the invention are capable of modulating a biological function of B7-H3.

25 In one aspect, the present invention provides a humanized antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 146, 147, or 148; and/or a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 143, 144, or 145.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen
30 binding portion thereof, of the invention comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35; and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37; a CDR2 domain
35 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144. In one embodiment, the invention provides an anti-B7H3 antibody comprising the CDR sequences set forth in the variable regions of huAbl3v1 (SEQ ID NOs. 144 and 147).

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 168 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 146, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 143.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 146, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 146, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 145.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 143.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 145.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 148, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 143.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 148, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 148, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 145.

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Humanized anti-B7-H3 antibodies derived from chAb!8

The ten different humanized antibodies created based on chAb!8 include the following:

A) huAbl8v1 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 116 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 25, 26, and 27, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 120 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31, respectively);

B) huAbl8v2 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 118 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 25, 119, and 27, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 120 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31, respectively);

C) huAbl8v3 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 117 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 25, 26, and 27, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 121 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31, respectively);

D) huAbl8v4 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 118 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 25, 119, and 27, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 121 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31, respectively);

E) huAbl8v5 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 116 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 25, 26, and 27, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 123 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31, respectively);

F) huAbl8v6 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 118 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 25, 119, and 27, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 123 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31, respectively);

G) huAbl8v7 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 118 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 25, 119, and 27, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 124 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31, respectively);

H) huAbl8v8 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 117 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 25, 26, and 27, respectively; and VL

amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 122 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31, respectively);

I) huAbl8v9 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 117 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 25, 26, and 27, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 124 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31, respectively); and

J) huAbl8v10 (VH amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 118 and VH CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 25, 119, and 27, respectively; and VL amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 122 and VL CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31, respectively).

Thus, in one aspect the present invention provides antibodies comprising variable and/or CDR sequences from a humanized antibody derived from chAbl8. In one embodiment, the invention features anti-B7-H3 antibodies which are derived from Abl8 have improved characteristics, *e.g.*, improved binding affinity to isolated B7-H3 protein and improved binding to B7-H3 expressing cells, as described in the Examples below. Collectively these novel antibodies are referred to herein as "Abl8 variant antibodies." Generally, the Abl8 variant antibodies retain the same epitope specificity as Abl8. In various embodiments, anti-B7-H3 antibodies, or antigen binding fragments thereof, of the invention are capable of modulating a biological function of B7-H3.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a humanized antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 116, 117, or 118; and/or a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 120, 121, 122, 123 or 124.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of the invention comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 26 or 119; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27; and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 30; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 116, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 120.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid

sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 26; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 30; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

5 In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 120.

10 In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 119; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 30; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 117, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 121.

20 In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 121.

25 In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 116, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 123.

30 In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 123.

35 In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 124.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in

SEQ ID NO: 117, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 122.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 117, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 124.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 122.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a humanized antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, having a heavy chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 116, 117, 118, 146, 147, 148, 125, 126, 127, 131, 139, or 141; and/or a light chain variable region including an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 143, 144, 145, 128, 129, 130, 133, 135, or 137.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of the invention comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 25, or 33; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 11, 26, 34, 119, 132, 140, or 142; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12, 27, or 35; and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 29, 37, 134, 136, or 138; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, 30, or 38; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, 31 or 39.

In another aspect, the invention provides an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen binding fragment thereof, that specifically competes with an anti-B7-H3 antibody, or fragment thereof, as described herein, wherein said competition can be detected in a competitive binding assay using said antibody, the human B7-H3 polypeptide, and the anti-B7-H3 antibody or fragment thereof.

In particular embodiments, the competing antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, that competes with huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or huAb13v1.

In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, of the invention bind to the extracellular domain of human B7-H3 (SEQ ID NO: 152) with a dissociation constant (K_D) of about 1×10^{-6} M or less, as determined by surface plasmon resonance. Alternatively, the antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, bind to human B7-H3 with a K_D of between about 1×10^{-6} M and about 1×10^{-11} M, as determined by surface plasmon resonance. In a further alternative, antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, bind to human B7-H3 with a K_D of

between about 1×10^{-6} M and about 1×10^{-7} M, as determined by surface plasmon resonance.

Alternatively, antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, of the invention binds to human B7-H3 with a K_D of between about 1×10^{-6} M and about 5×10^{-11} M, about 1×10^{-6} M and about 5×10^{-10} M; a K_D of between about 1×10^{-6} M and about 1×10^{-9} M; a K_D of between about 1×10^{-6} M and about 5×10^{-9} M; a K_D of between about 1×10^{-6} M and about 1×10^{-8} M; a K_D of between about 1×10^{-6} M and about 5×10^{-8} M; a K_D of between about 8.4×10^{-7} M and about 3.4×10^{-11} M; a K_D of between about 5.9×10^{-7} M; and about 2.2×10^{-7} M, as determined by surface plasmon resonance.

In one embodiment, the antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, of the invention bind to human B7-H3 (SEQ ID NO: 149) with a K_D of about 1×10^{-6} M or less, as determined by surface plasmon resonance. Alternatively, the antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, of the invention bind to human B7-H3 (SEQ ID NO: 149) with a K_D of between about 8.2×10^{-9} M and about 6.3×10^{-10} M; a K_D of between about 8.2×10^{-9} M and about 2.0×10^{-9} M; a K_D of between about 2.3×10^{-9} M and about 1.5×10^{-10} M, as determined by surface plasmon resonance.

The foregoing establish a novel family of B7-H3 binding proteins, isolated in accordance with this invention, and including antigen binding polypeptides that comprise the CDR sequences listed in the Sequence Table provided herein.

To generate and to select CDRs having preferred B7-H3 binding and/or neutralizing activity with respect to hB7-H3, standard methods known in the art for generating antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, and assessing the B7-H3 binding and/or neutralizing characteristics of those antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, may be used, including but not limited to those specifically described herein.

In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain constant region, such as an IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA, IgE, IgM, or IgD constant region. In certain embodiments, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain immunoglobulin constant domain selected from the group consisting of a human IgG constant domain, a human IgM constant domain, a human IgE constant domain, and a human IgA constant domain. In further embodiments, the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, has an IgG1 heavy chain constant region, an IgG2 heavy chain constant region, an IgG3 constant region, or an IgG4 heavy chain constant region. Preferably, the heavy chain constant region is an IgG1 heavy chain constant region or an IgG4 heavy chain constant region. Furthermore, the antibody can comprise a light chain constant region, either a kappa light chain constant region or a lambda light chain constant region. Preferably, the antibody comprises a kappa light chain constant region. Alternatively, the antibody portion can be, for example, a Fab fragment or a single chain Fv fragment.

In certain embodiments, the anti-B7-H3 antibody binding portion is a Fab, a Fab', a F(ab')₂, a Fv, a disulfide linked Fv, an scFv, a single domain antibody, or a diabody.

In certain embodiments, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is a multispecific antibody, *e.g.* a bispecific antibody.

Replacements of amino acid residues in the Fc portion to alter antibody effector function have been described (Winter, *et al.* US Patent Nos. 5,648,260 and 5,624,821, incorporated by reference herein). The Fc portion of an antibody mediates several important effector functions *e.g.* cytokine induction, ADCC, phagocytosis, complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) and half-life/ clearance rate of antibody and antigen-antibody complexes. In some cases these effector functions are desirable for therapeutic antibody but in other cases might be unnecessary or even deleterious, depending on the therapeutic objectives. Certain human IgG isotypes, particularly IgG1 and IgG3, mediate ADCC and CDC via binding to FcγRs and complement C1q, respectively. Neonatal Fc receptors (FcRn) are the critical components determining the circulating half-life of antibodies. In still another embodiment at least one amino acid residue is replaced in the constant region of the antibody, for example the Fc region of the antibody, such that effector functions of the antibody are altered.

One embodiment of the invention includes a recombinant chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) comprising the binding regions of the antibodies described herein, *e.g.*, the heavy and/or light chain CDRs of huAbl3v1. A recombinant CAR, as described herein, may be used to redirect T cell specificity to an antigen in a human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-independent fashion. Thus, CARs of the invention may be used in immunotherapy to help engineer a human subject's own immune cells to recognize and attack the subject's tumor (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,410,319; 8,389,282; 8,822,647; 8,906,682; 8,911,993; 8,916,381; 8,975,071; and U.S. Patent Appln. Publ. No. US20140322275, each of which is incorporated by reference herein with respect to CAR technology). This type of immunotherapy is called adoptive cell transfer (ACT), and may be used to treat cancer in a subject in need thereof.

An anti-B7-H3 CAR of the invention preferably contains a extracellular antigen-binding domain specific for B7-H3, a transmembrane domain which is used to anchor the CAR into a T cell, and one or more intracellular signaling domains. In one embodiment of the invention, the CAR includes a transmembrane domain that comprises a transmembrane domain of a protein selected from the group consisting of the alpha, beta or zeta chain of the T-cell receptor, CD28, CD3 epsilon, CD45, CD4, CD5, CD8, CD9, CD16, CD22, CD33, CD37, CD64, CD80, CD86, CD134, CD137 and CD154. In one embodiment of the invention, the CAR comprises a costimulatory domain, *e.g.*, a costimulatory domain comprising a functional signaling domain of a protein selected from the group consisting of OX40, CD2, CD27, CD28, CD5, ICAM-1, LFA-1 (CD11a/CD18), ICOS (CD278), and 4-1BB (CD137). In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises an scFv comprising the CDR or variable regions described herein *e.g.*, CDRs or variable regions from the huAbl3v1 antibody, a transmembrane domain, a co-stimulatory domain *{e.g.*, a functional signaling domain from CD28 or 4-1BB), and a signaling domain comprising a functional signaling domain from CD3 *{e.g.*, CD3-zeta).

In certain embodiments, the invention includes a T cell comprising a CAR (also referred to as a CAR T cell) comprising antigen binding regions, *e.g.* CDRs, of the antibodies described herein or an scFv described herein.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 25, or 33; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 11, 26, 34, 119, 132, 140, or 142; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12, 27, or 35; and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 29, 37, 134, 136, or 138; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, 30, or 38; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, 31 or 39.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 11; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 132; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 134; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 132; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 132; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 138; (b) a CDR2 having an amino

acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 134; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 138; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 142; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 134; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 142; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 142; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 138; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35; and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 26 or 119; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27; and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; a CDR2 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 30; and a CDR3 domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 26; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 30; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the CAR comprises a heavy chain variable domain region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 119; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27; and a light chain variable region including (a) a CDR1 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; (b) a CDR2 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 30; and (c) a CDR3 having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

One embodiment of the invention includes a labeled anti-B7-H3 antibody, or antibody portion thereof, where the antibody is derivatized or linked to one or more functional molecule(s) (*e.g.*, another peptide or protein). For example, a labeled antibody can be derived by functionally linking an

antibody or antibody portion of the invention (by chemical coupling, genetic fusion, noncovalent association or otherwise) to one or more other molecular entities, such as another antibody (*e.g.*, a bispecific antibody or a diabody), a detectable agent, a pharmaceutical agent, a protein or peptide that can mediate the association of the antibody or antibody portion with another molecule (such as a streptavidin core region or a polyhistidine tag), and/or a cytotoxic or therapeutic agent selected from the group consisting of a mitotic inhibitor, an antitumor antibiotic, an immunomodulating agent, a vector for gene therapy, an alkylating agent, an antiangiogenic agent, an antimetabolite, a boron-containing agent, a chemoprotective agent, a hormone, an antihormone agent, a corticosteroid, a photoactive therapeutic agent, an oligonucleotide, a radionuclide agent, a topoisomerase inhibitor, a kinase inhibitor, a radiosensitizer, and a combination thereof.

Useful detectable agents with which an antibody or antibody portion thereof, may be derivatized include fluorescent compounds. Exemplary fluorescent detectable agents include fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, 5-dimethylamine-1-naphthalenesulfonyl chloride, phycoerythrin and the like. An antibody may also be derivatized with detectable enzymes, such as alkaline phosphatase, horseradish peroxidase, glucose oxidase and the like. When an antibody is derivatized with a detectable enzyme, it is detected by adding additional reagents that the enzyme uses to produce a detectable reaction product. For example, when the detectable agent horseradish peroxidase is present the addition of hydrogen peroxide and diaminobenzidine leads to a colored reaction product, which is detectable. An antibody may also be derivatized with biotin, and detected through indirect measurement of avidin or streptavidin binding.

In one embodiment, the antibody of the invention is conjugated to an imaging agent. Examples of imaging agents that may be used in the compositions and methods described herein include, but are not limited to, a radiolabel (*e.g.*, indium), an enzyme, a fluorescent label, a luminescent label, a bioluminescent label, a magnetic label, and biotin.

In one embodiment, the antibodies or ADCs are linked to a radiolabel, such as, but not limited to, indium (^{111}In). ^{111}In may be used to label the antibodies and ADCs described herein for use in identifying B7-H3 positive tumors. In a certain embodiment, anti-B7-H3 antibodies (or ADCs) described herein are labeled with ^{111}I via a bifunctional chelator which is a bifunctional cyclohexyl diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) chelate (see US Patent Nos. 5,124,471; 5,434,287; and 5,286,850, each of which is incorporated herein by reference).

Another embodiment of the invention provides a glycosylated binding protein wherein the anti-B7-H3 antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises one or more carbohydrate residues. Nascent *in vivo* protein production may undergo further processing, known as post-translational modification. In particular, sugar (glycosyl) residues may be added enzymatically, a process known as glycosylation. The resulting proteins bearing covalently linked oligosaccharide side chains are known as glycosylated proteins or glycoproteins. Antibodies are glycoproteins with one or more carbohydrate residues in the Fc domain, as well as the variable domain. Carbohydrate residues in the

Fc domain have important effect on the effector function of the Fc domain, with minimal effect on antigen binding or half-life of the antibody (R. Jefferis, *Biotechnol. Prog.* 21 (2005), pp. 11-16). In contrast, glycosylation of the variable domain may have an effect on the antigen binding activity of the antibody. Glycosylation in the variable domain may have a negative effect on antibody binding
5 affinity, likely due to steric hindrance (Co, M.S., *et al*, *Mol. Immunol.* (1993) 30:1361- 1367), or result in increased affinity for the antigen (Wallick, S.C., *et al*, *Exp. Med.* (1988) 168:1099-1109; Wright, A., *et al*, *EMBO J.* (1991) 10:2717-2723).

One aspect of the invention is directed to generating glycosylation site mutants in which the O- or N-linked glycosylation site of the binding protein has been mutated. One skilled in the art can
10 generate such mutants using standard well-known technologies. Glycosylation site mutants that retain the biological activity, but have increased or decreased binding activity, are another object of the invention.

In still another embodiment, the glycosylation of the anti-B7-H3 antibody or antigen binding portion of the invention is modified. For example, an aglycosylated antibody can be made (*i.e.*, the
15 antibody lacks glycosylation). Glycosylation can be altered to, for example, increase the affinity of the antibody for antigen. Such carbohydrate modifications can be accomplished by, for example, altering one or more sites of glycosylation within the antibody sequence. For example, one or more amino acid substitutions can be made that result in elimination of one or more variable region glycosylation sites to thereby eliminate glycosylation at that site. Such aglycosylation may increase
20 the affinity of the antibody for antigen. Such an approach is described in further detail in PCT Publication WO2003016466A2, and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,714,350 and 6,350,861, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Additionally or alternatively, a modified anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention can be made that has an altered type of glycosylation, such as a hypofucosylated antibody having reduced amounts
25 of fucosyl residues or an antibody having increased bisecting GlcNAc structures. Such altered glycosylation patterns have been demonstrated to increase the ADCC ability of antibodies. Such carbohydrate modifications can be accomplished by, for example, expressing the antibody in a host cell with altered glycosylation machinery. Cells with altered glycosylation machinery have been described in the art and can be used as host cells in which to express recombinant antibodies of the
30 invention to thereby produce an antibody with altered glycosylation. See, for example, Shields, R. L. *et al.* (2002) / *Biol. Chem.* 277:26733-26740; Umana *et al.* (1999) *Nat. Biotech.* 17:176-1, as well as, European Patent No: EP 1,176,195; PCT Publications WO 03/035835; WO 99/54342 80, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Protein glycosylation depends on the amino acid sequence of the protein of interest, as well as
35 the host cell in which the protein is expressed. Different organisms may produce different glycosylation enzymes (*e.g.*, glycosyltransferases and glycosidases), and have different substrates (nucleotide sugars) available. Due to such factors, protein glycosylation pattern, and composition of

glycosyl residues, may differ depending on the host system in which the particular protein is expressed. Glycosyl residues useful in the invention may include, but are not limited to, glucose, galactose, mannose, fucose, n-acetylglucosamine and sialic acid. Preferably the glycosylated binding protein comprises glycosyl residues such that the glycosylation pattern is human.

5 Differing protein glycosylation may result in differing protein characteristics. For instance, the efficacy of a therapeutic protein produced in a microorganism host, such as yeast, and glycosylated utilizing the yeast endogenous pathway may be reduced compared to that of the same protein expressed in a mammalian cell, such as a CHO cell line. Such glycoproteins may also be immunogenic in humans and show reduced half-life *in vivo* after administration. Specific receptors in
10 humans and other animals may recognize specific glycosyl residues and promote the rapid clearance of the protein from the bloodstream. Other adverse effects may include changes in protein folding, solubility, susceptibility to proteases, trafficking, transport, compartmentalization, secretion, recognition by other proteins or factors, antigenicity, or allergenicity. Accordingly, a practitioner may prefer a therapeutic protein with a specific composition and pattern of glycosylation, for example
15 glycosylation composition and pattern identical, or at least similar, to that produced in human cells or in the species-specific cells of the intended subject animal.

Expressing glycosylated proteins different from that of a host cell may be achieved by genetically modifying the host cell to express heterologous glycosylation enzymes. Using recombinant techniques, a practitioner may generate antibodies or antigen binding portions thereof
20 exhibiting human protein glycosylation. For example, yeast strains have been genetically modified to express non-naturally occurring glycosylation enzymes such that glycosylated proteins (glycoproteins) produced in these yeast strains exhibit protein glycosylation identical to that of animal cells, especially human cells (U.S. patent Publication Nos. 20040018590 and 20020137134 and PCT publication WO2005 100584 A2).

25 Antibodies may be produced by any of a number of techniques. For example, expression from host cells, wherein expression vector(s) encoding the heavy and light chains is (are) transfected into a host cell by standard techniques. The various forms of the term "transfection" are intended to encompass a wide variety of techniques commonly used for the introduction of exogenous DNA into a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell, *e.g.*, electroporation, calcium-phosphate precipitation, DEAE-
30 dextran transfection and the like. Although it is possible to express antibodies in either prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cells, expression of antibodies in eukaryotic cells is preferable, and most preferable in mammalian host cells, because such eukaryotic cells (and in particular mammalian cells) are more likely than prokaryotic cells to assemble and secrete a properly folded and immunologically active antibody.

35

Preferred mammalian host cells for expressing the recombinant antibodies of the invention include Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO cells) (including dhfr- CHO cells, described in Urlaub and Chasin, (1980) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:4216-4220, used with a DHFR selectable marker, e.g., as described in R.J. Kaufman and P.A. Sharp (1982) *Mol. Biol.* 159:601-621), NSO myeloma cells, 5 COS cells and SP2 cells. When recombinant expression vectors encoding antibody genes are introduced into mammalian host cells, the antibodies are produced by culturing the host cells for a period of time sufficient to allow for expression of the antibody in the host cells or, more preferably, secretion of the antibody into the culture medium in which the host cells are grown. Antibodies can be recovered from the culture medium using standard protein purification methods.

10 Host cells can also be used to produce functional antibody fragments, such as Fab fragments or scFv molecules. It will be understood that variations on the above procedure are within the scope of the invention. For example, it may be desirable to transfect a host cell with DNA encoding functional fragments of either the light chain and/or the heavy chain of an antibody of this invention. Recombinant DNA technology may also be used to remove some, or all, of the DNA encoding either 15 or both of the light and heavy chains that is not necessary for binding to the antigens of interest. The molecules expressed from such truncated DNA molecules are also encompassed by the antibodies of the invention. In addition, bifunctional antibodies may be produced in which one heavy and one light chain are an antibody of the invention and the other heavy and light chain are specific for an antigen other than the antigens of interest by crosslinking an antibody of the invention to a second antibody by 20 standard chemical crosslinking methods.

In a preferred system for recombinant expression of an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, a recombinant expression vector encoding both the antibody heavy chain and the antibody light chain is introduced into dhfr- CHO cells by calcium phosphate-mediated transfection. Within the recombinant expression vector, the antibody heavy and light chain genes are each operatively 25 linked to CMV enhancer/AdMLP promoter regulatory elements to drive high levels of transcription of the genes. The recombinant expression vector also carries a DHFR gene, which allows for selection of CHO cells that have been transfected with the vector using methotrexate selection/amplification. The selected transformant host cells are cultured to allow for expression of the antibody heavy and light chains and intact antibody is recovered from the culture medium. Standard molecular biology 30 techniques are used to prepare the recombinant expression vector, transfect the host cells, select for transformants, culture the host cells and recover the antibody from the culture medium. Still further the invention provides a method of synthesizing a recombinant antibody of the invention by culturing a host cell in a suitable culture medium until a recombinant antibody is synthesized. Recombinant antibodies of the invention may be produced using nucleic acid molecules corresponding to the amino 35 acid sequences disclosed herein. The method can further comprise isolating the recombinant antibody from the culture medium.

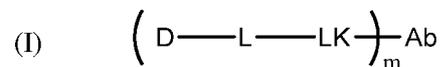
III. Anti-B7-H3 Antibody Drug Conjugates (ADCs)

Anti-B7-H3 antibodies described herein may be conjugated to a drug moiety to form an anti-B7-H3 Antibody Drug Conjugate (ADC). Antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) may increase the therapeutic efficacy of antibodies in treating disease, *e.g.*, cancer, due to the ability of the ADC to selectively deliver one or more drug moiety(s) to target tissues, such as a tumor-associated antigen, *e.g.*, B7-H3 expressing tumors. Thus, in certain embodiments, the invention provides anti-B7-H3 ADCs for therapeutic use, *e.g.*, treatment of cancer.

Anti-B7-H3 ADCs of the invention comprise an anti-B7-H3 antibody, *i.e.*, an antibody that specifically binds to human B7-H3, linked to one or more drug moieties. The specificity of the ADC is defined by the specificity of the antibody, *i.e.*, anti-B7-H3. In one embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 antibody is linked to one or more cytotoxic drug(s) which is delivered internally to a transformed cancer cell expressing B7-H3.

Examples of drugs that may be used in the anti-B7-H3 ADC of the invention are provided below, as are linkers that may be used to conjugate the antibody and the one or more drug(s). The terms "drug," "agent," and "drug moiety" are used interchangeably herein. The terms "linked" and "conjugated" are also used interchangeably herein and indicate that the antibody and moiety are covalently linked.

In some embodiments, the ADC has the following formula (formula I):



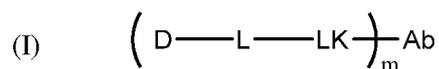
wherein Ab is the antibody, *e.g.*, anti-B7-H3 antibody huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, or huAb3v2.6, and (D-L-LK) is a Drug-Linker-Covalent Linkage. The Drug-Linker moiety is made of L- which is a Linker, and -D, which is a drug moiety having, for example, cytostatic, cytotoxic, or otherwise therapeutic activity against a target cell, *e.g.*, a cell expressing B7-H3; and m is an integer from 1 to 20. In some embodiments, m ranges from 1 to 8, 1 to 7, 1 to 6, 2 to 6, 1 to 5, 1 to 4, 1 to 3, 1 to 2, 1.5 to 8, 1.5 to 7, 1.5 to 6, 1.5 to 5, 1.5 to 4, 2 to 6, 1 to 5, 1 to 4, 1 to 3, 1 to 2, or 2 to 4. The DAR of an ADC is equivalent to the "m" referred to in Formula I. In one embodiment, the ADC has a formula of Ab-(LK-L-D)_m, wherein Ab is an anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.* huAbl02, huAbl04, huAbl08, or huAbl10, LK is a covalent linker, *e.g.*, -S-, L is a linker, D is a drug, *e.g.*, an a Bcl-xL inhibitor, and m is 1 to 8 (or a DAR of 2-4). Additional details regarding drugs (D of Formula I) and linkers (L of Formula I) that may be used in the ADCs of the invention, as well as alternative ADC structures, are described below.

III. A. Anti-B7-H3 ADCs: Bcl-xL Inhibitors, Linkers, Synthons, and Methods of Making Same

Dysregulated apoptotic pathways have also been implicated in the pathology of cancer. The implication that down-regulated apoptosis (and more particularly the Bcl-2 family of proteins) is

involved in the onset of cancerous malignancy has revealed a novel way of targeting this still elusive disease. Research has shown, for example, the anti-apoptotic proteins, Bel 2 and Bcl-xL, are over-expressed in many cancer cell types. See, Zhang, 2002, Nature Reviews/Drug Discovery 1:101; Kirkin et al., 2004, Biochimica Biophysica Acta 1644:229-249; and Amundson et al., 2000, Cancer Research 60:6101-6110. The effect of this deregulation is the survival of altered cells which would otherwise have undergone apoptosis in normal conditions. The repetition of these defects associated with unregulated proliferation is thought to be the starting point of cancerous evolution.

Aspects of the disclosure concern anti-hB7-H3 ADCs comprising an anti-hB7-H3 antibody conjugated to a drug via a linker, wherein the drug is a Bcl-xL inhibitor. In specific embodiments, the ADCs are compounds according to structural formula (I) below, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Ab represents the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, D represents a Bcl-xL inhibitor drug (i.e., a compound of formula IIa or IIb as shown below), L represents a linker, LK represents a covalent linkage linking the linker (L) to the anti-hB7-H3 antibody (Ab) and m represents the number of D-L-LK units linked to the antibody, which is an integer ranging from 1 to 20. In certain embodiments, m is 2, 3 or 4. In some embodiments, m ranges from 1 to 8, 1 to 7, 1 to 6, 2 to 6, 1 to 5, 1 to 4, or 2 to 4.

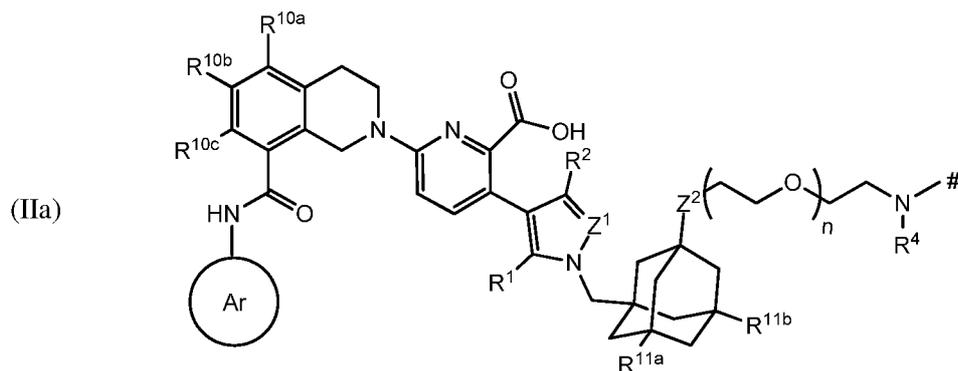


Specific embodiments of various Bcl-xL inhibitors per se, and various Bcl-xL inhibitors (D), linkers (L) and anti-B7-H3 antibodies (Ab) that can comprise the ADCs described herein, as well as the number of Bcl-xL inhibitors linked to the ADCs, are described in more detail below.

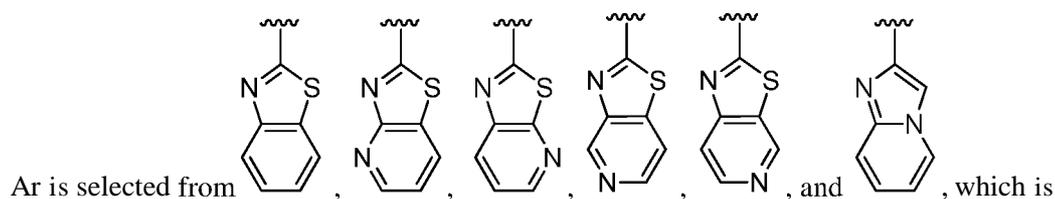
Examples of Bcl-xL inhibitors that may be used in the anti-B7-H3 ADC of the invention are provided below, as are linkers that may be used to conjugate the antibody and the one or more Bcl-xL inhibitor(s). The terms "linked" and "conjugated" are also used interchangeably herein and indicate that the antibody and moiety are covalently linked.

III.A.1. Bcl-xL Inhibitors

The ADCs comprise one or more Bcl-xL inhibitors, which may be the same or different, but are typically the same. In some embodiments, the Bcl-xL inhibitors comprising the ADCs, and in certain specific embodiments D of structural formula (I), above, are compounds according to structural formula (IIa). In the present invention, when the Bcl-xL inhibitors are included as part of an ADC, # shown in structural formula (IIa) below represents a point of attachment to a linker, which indicates that they are represented in a monoradical form.



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:



optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halo, cyano, methyl, and halomethyl;

5 Z^1 is selected from N, CH and C-CN;

Z^2 is selected from NH, CH_2 , O, S, S(O), and S(O)₂;

R^1 is selected from methyl, chloro, and cyano;

R^2 is selected from hydrogen, methyl, chloro, and cyano;

R^4 is hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkanyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₂₋₄ alkynyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl or C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl,

10 wherein the R^4 C₁₋₄ alkanyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₂₋₄ alkynyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl and C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl are optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from OCH₃, OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, and OCH₂CH₂NHCH₃;

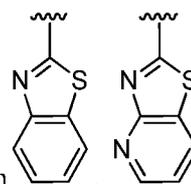
R^{10a} , R^{10b} , and R^{10c} are each, independently of one another, selected from hydrogen, halo, C₁₋₆ alkanyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl;

15 R^{11a} and R^{11b} are each, independently of one another, selected from hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, halomethyl, hydroxyl, methoxy, halo, CN and SCH₃;

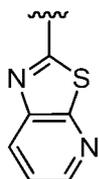
n is 0, 1, 2 or 3; and

represents the point of attachment to linker L.

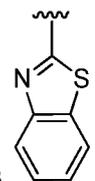
In certain embodiments, Ar of formula (IIa) is unsubstituted.



In certain embodiments, Ar of formula (IIa) is selected from



and is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halo,



cyano, methyl, and halomethyl. In particular embodiments, Ar is

In certain embodiments, Z^1 of formula (IIa) is N.

5 In certain embodiments, Z^1 of formula (IIa) is CH.

In certain embodiments, Z^2 of formula (IIa) is CH_2 or O.

In certain embodiments, Z^2 of formula (IIa) is O.

In certain embodiments, R^1 of formula (IIa) is selected from methyl and chloro.

In certain embodiments, R^2 of formula (IIa) is selected from hydrogen and methyl. In

10 particular embodiments, R^2 is hydrogen.

In certain embodiments, R^1 in formula (IIa) is methyl, R^2 is hydrogen and Z^1 is N.

In certain embodiments, R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkanyl, wherein the C_{1-4} alkanyl is optionally substituted with OCH_3 .

15 In certain embodiments, R^{10a} in formula (IIa) is halo and R^{10b} and R^{10c} are each hydrogen. In particular embodiments, R^{10a} is fluoro.

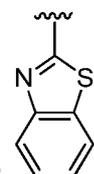
In certain embodiments, R^{10b} in formula (IIa) is halo and R^{10a} and R^{10c} are each hydrogen. In particular embodiments, R^{10b} is fluoro.

In certain embodiments, R^{10c} in formula (IIa) is halo and R^{10a} and R^{10b} are each hydrogen. In particular embodiments, R^{10c} is fluoro.

20 In certain embodiments, R^{10a} , R^{10b} and R^{10c} in formula (IIa) are each hydrogen.

In certain embodiments, R^{11a} and R^{11b} in formula (IIa) are the same. In particular embodiments, R^{11a} and R^{11b} are each methyl.

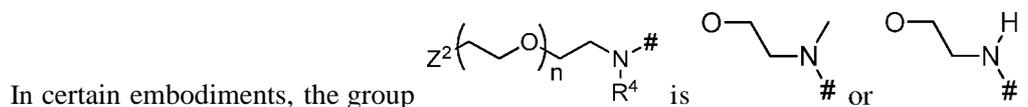
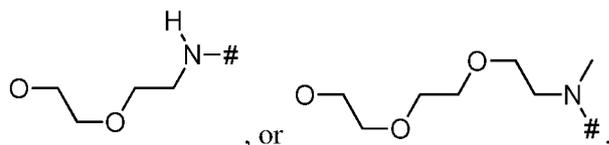
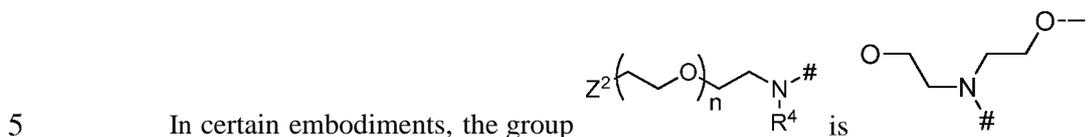
In certain embodiments, Z^1 is N; R^1 is methyl; R^2 is hydrogen; R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkanyl, wherein the C_{1-4} alkanyl is optionally substituted with OCH_3 ; one of R^{10a} , R^{10b} and R^{10c} is hydrogen or



25 halo, and the others are hydrogen; R^{11a} and R^{11b} are each methyl, and Ar is

In certain embodiments, Z^2 oxygen, R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkanyl optionally substituted with OCH_3 , and n is 0, 1 or 2.

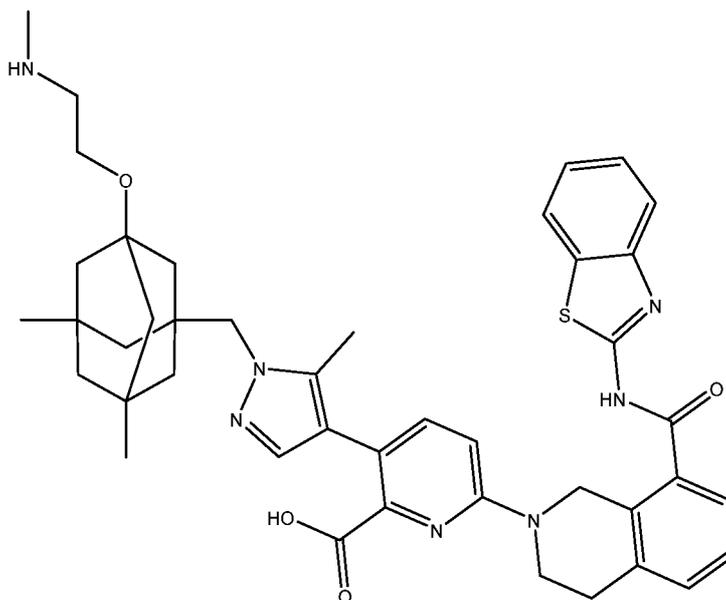
In certain embodiments, n of formula (IIa) is 0, 1 or 2. In particular embodiments, n of formula (IIa) is 0 or 1.



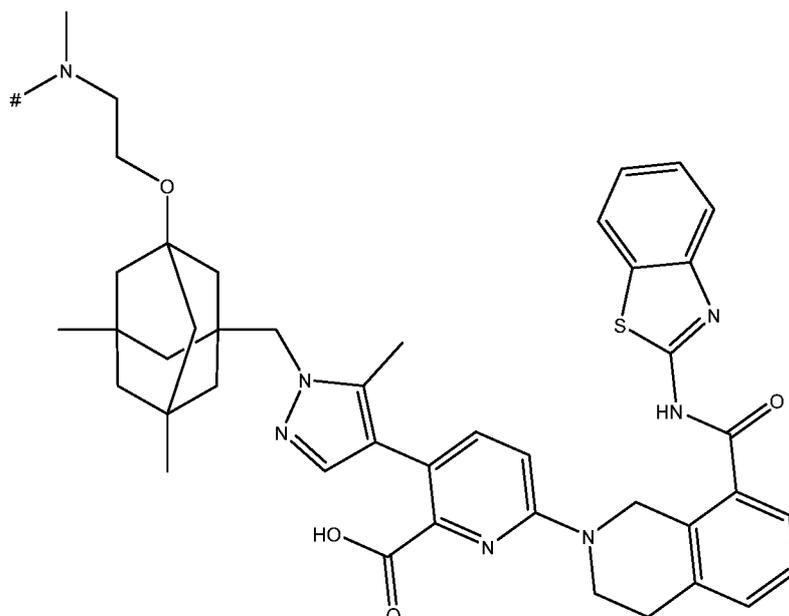
Exemplary Bcl-xL inhibitors and/or salts thereof that may be used in the methods described herein in unconjugated form and/or included in the ADCs described herein include compounds
10 W1.01-W1.08, described in Examples 1.1-1.8, respectively.

Notably, when the Bcl-xL inhibitor of the present application is in conjugated form, the hydrogen corresponding to the # position of structural formula (IIa) is not present, forming a monoradical. For example, compound W1.01 (Example 1.1) is 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-(3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-
15 (methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

When it is in unconjugated form, it has the following structure:



When the same compound is included in the ADCs as shown in structural formula (IIa) or
20 (IIb), the hydrogen corresponding to the # position is not present, forming a monoradical.



In certain embodiments, the Bcl-xL inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of the following compounds modified in that the hydrogen corresponding to the # position of structural formula (IIa) is not present forming a monoradical:

- 5 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-({3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl}methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-(1-[[1r,3R,5S Js)-3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-{2-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethoxy)tricyclo[3.3.1.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl]methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 10 3-(1-{[3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl]methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 3-[1-({3-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl}methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 15 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{2-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]ethoxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl}methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid};
- 20 3-(1-{[3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl]methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 3-(1-{[3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl]methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 25

3-(1-([3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-7-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3,5-dimethyl-7-{2-[(2-sulfoethyl)amino]ethoxy}tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The Bcl-xL inhibitors comprising the ADCs, when not included in an ADC, bind to and inhibit anti-apoptotic Bcl-xL proteins, inducing apoptosis. The ability of a specific Bcl-xL inhibitor according to structural formula (IIa) to bind and inhibit Bcl-xL activity when not included in an ADC (*i.e.*, a compound or salt according to structural formula (IIa) in which # represents a hydrogen atom), may be confirmed in standard binding and activity assays, including, for example, the TR-FRET Bcl-xL binding assays described in Tao *et al.*, 2014, ACS Med. Chem. Lett., 5:1088-1093. A specific TR-FRET Bcl-xL binding assay that can be used to confirm Bcl-xL binding is provided in Example 4, below. Typically, Bcl-xL inhibitors useful in the ADCs described herein will exhibit a K_i in the binding assay of Example 4 of less than about 10 nM, but may exhibit a significantly lower K_i , for example a K_i of less than about 1, 0.1, or even 0.01 nM.

Bcl-xL inhibitory activity may also be confirmed in standard cell-based cytotoxicity assays, such as the FL5.12 cellular and Molt-4 cytotoxicity assays described in Tao *et al.*, 2014, ACS Med. Chem. Lett., 5:1088-1093. A specific Molt-4 cellular cytotoxicity assay that may be used to confirm Bcl-xL inhibitory activity of specific Bcl-xL inhibitors is provided in Example 5, below. Typically, Bcl-xL inhibitors useful in the ADCs described herein will exhibit an EC_{50} of less than about 500 nM in the Molt-4 cytotoxicity assay of Example 5, but may exhibit a significantly lower EC_{50} , for example an EC_{50} of less than about 250, 100, 50, 20, 10 or even 5 nM.

Although the Bcl-xL inhibitors defined by structural formula (IIa) are expected to be cell permeable and penetrate cells when not included in an ADC, the Bcl-xL inhibitory activity of compounds that do not freely traverse cell membranes may be confirmed in cellular assays with permeabilized cells. As discussed in the Background section, the process of mitochondrial outer-membrane permeabilization (MOMP) is controlled by the Bcl-2 family proteins. Specifically, MOMP is promoted by the pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family proteins Bax and Bak which, upon activation oligomerize on the outer mitochondrial membrane and form pores, leading to release of cytochrome c (cyt c). The release of cyt c triggers formation of the apoptosome which, in turn, results in caspase activation and other events that commit the cell to undergo programmed cell death (*see*, Goldstein *et al.*, 2005, *Cell Death and Differentiation* 12:453-462). The oligomerization action of Bax and Bak is antagonized by the anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members, including Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL. Bcl-xL inhibitors, in cells that depend upon Bcl-xL for survival, can cause activation of Bax and/or Bak, MOMP, release of cyt c and downstream events leading to apoptosis. The process of

cyt c release can be assessed via western blot of both mitochondrial and cytosolic fractions of cytochrome c in cells and used as a proxy measurement of apoptosis in cells.

As a means of detecting Bcl-xL inhibitory activity and consequent release of cyt c for molecules with low cell permeability, the cells can be treated with an agent that causes selective pore formation in the plasma, but not mitochondrial, membrane. Specifically, the cholesterol/phospholipid ratio is much higher in the plasma membrane than the mitochondrial membrane. As a result, short incubation with low concentrations of the cholesterol-directed detergent digitonin selectively permeabilizes the plasma membrane without significantly affecting the mitochondrial membrane. This agent forms insoluble complexes with cholesterol leading to the segregation of cholesterol from its normal phospholipid binding sites. This action, in turn, leads to the formation of holes about 40-50 Å wide in the lipid bilayer. Once the plasma membrane is permeabilized, cytosolic components able to pass over digitonin-formed holes can be washed out, including the cytochrome C that was released from mitochondria to cytosol in the apoptotic cells (Campos, 2006, *Cytometry A* 69(6):515-523).

Typically, Bcl-xL inhibitors will yield an EC_{50} of less than about 10 nM in the Molt-4 cell permeabilized cyt c assay of Example 5, although the compounds may exhibit significantly lower EC_{50} s, for example, less than about 5, 1, or even 0.5 nM.

Although many of the Bcl-xL inhibitors of structural formula (IIa) selectively or specifically inhibit Bcl-xL over other anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family proteins, selective and/or specific inhibition of Bcl-xL is not necessary. The Bcl-xL inhibitors comprising the ADCs may also, in addition to inhibiting Bcl-xL, inhibit one or more other anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family proteins, such as, for example, Bcl-2. In some embodiments, the Bcl-xL inhibitors comprising the ADC are selective and/or specific for Bcl-xL. By specific or selective is meant that the particular Bcl-xL inhibitor binds or inhibits Bcl-xL to a greater extent than Bcl-2 under equivalent assay conditions. In specific embodiments, the Bcl-xL inhibitors comprising the ADCs exhibit in the range of 10-fold, 100-fold, or even greater specificity for Bcl-xL than Bcl-2 in a Bcl-xL binding assay.

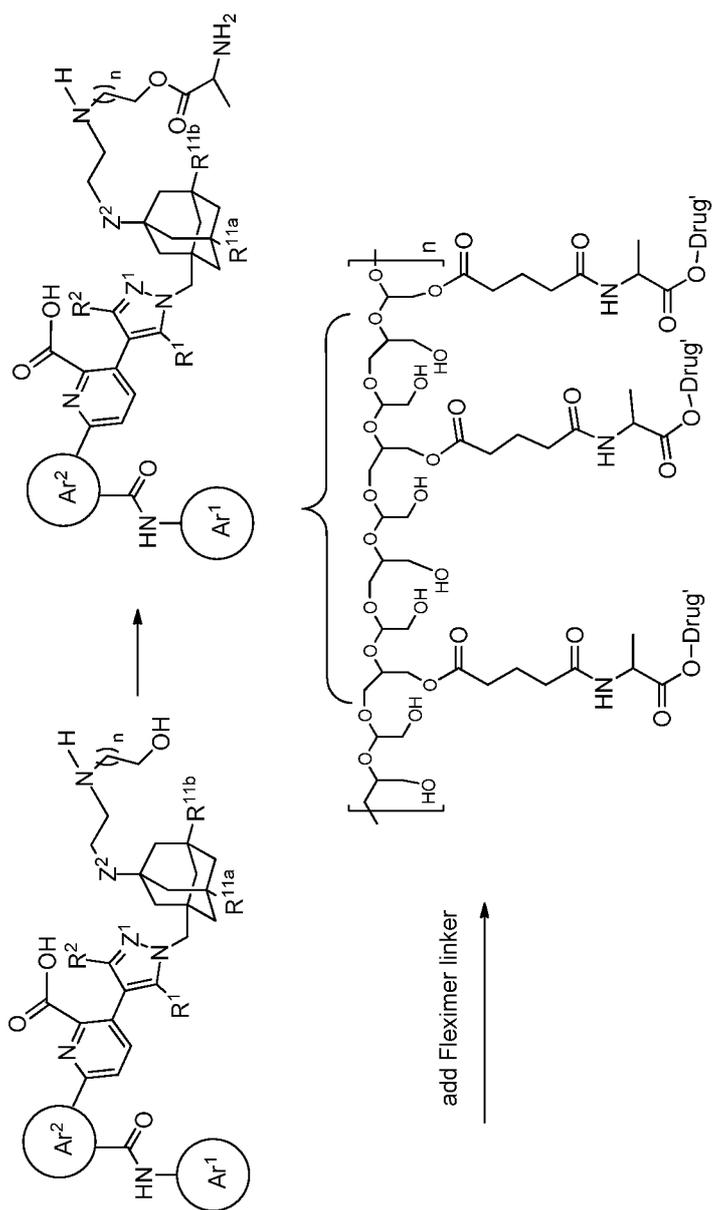
III.A.2. Bcl-xL Linkers

In the ADCs described herein, the Bcl-xL inhibitors are linked to the anti-B7-H3 antibody by way of linkers. The linker linking a Bcl-xL inhibitor to the anti-B7-H3 antibody of an ADC may be short, long, hydrophobic, hydrophilic, flexible or rigid, or may be composed of segments that each independently has one or more of the above-mentioned properties such that the linker may include segments having different properties. The linkers may be polyvalent such that they covalently link more than one Bcl-xL inhibitor to a single site on the antibody, or monovalent such that covalently they link a single Bcl-xL inhibitor to a single site on the antibody.

As will be appreciated by skilled artisans, the linkers link the Bcl-xL inhibitors to the antibody by forming a covalent linkage to the Bcl-xL inhibitor at one location and a covalent linkage to antibody at another. The covalent linkages are formed by reaction between functional groups on

the linker and functional groups on the inhibitors and antibody. As used herein, the expression "linker" is intended to include (i) unconjugated forms of the linker that include a functional group capable of covalently linking the linker to a Bcl-xL inhibitor and a functional group capable of covalently linking the linker to an antibody; (ii) partially conjugated forms of the linker that include a functional group capable of covalently linking the linker to an antibody and that is covalently linked to a Bcl-xL inhibitor, or *vice versa*; and (iii) fully conjugated forms of the linker that are covalently linked to both a Bcl-xL inhibitor and an antibody. In some specific embodiments of intermediate synthons and ADCs described herein, moieties comprising the functional groups on the linker and covalent linkages formed between the linker and antibody are specifically illustrated as R^x and LK, respectively. One embodiment pertains to an ADC formed by contacting an antibody that binds a cell surface receptor or tumor associated antigen expressed on a tumor cell with a synthon described herein under conditions in which the synthon covalently links to the antibody. One embodiment pertains to a method of making an ADC formed by contacting a synthon described herein under conditions in which the synthon covalently links to the antibody. One embodiment pertains to a method of inhibiting Bcl-xL activity in a cell that expresses Bcl-xL, comprising contacting the cell with an ADC described herein that is capable of binding the cell, under conditions in which the ADC binds the cell.

The linkers are preferably, but need not be, chemically stable to conditions outside the cell, and may be designed to cleave, immolate and/or otherwise specifically degrade inside the cell. Alternatively, linkers that are not designed to specifically cleave or degrade inside the cell may be used. A wide variety of linkers useful for linking drugs to antibodies in the context of ADCs are known in the art. Any of these linkers, as well as other linkers, may be used to link the Bcl-xL inhibitors to the antibody of the ADCs described herein. Exemplary polyvalent linkers that may be used to link many Bcl-xL inhibitors to an antibody are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 8,399,512; U.S. Published Application No. 2010/0152725; U.S. Patent No. 8,524,214; U.S. Patent No. 8,349,308; U.S. Published Application No. 2013/189218; U.S. Published Application No. 2014/017265; WO 2014/093379; WO 2014/093394; WO 2014/093640, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. For example, the Fleximer® linker technology developed by Mersana *et al.* has the potential to enable high-DAR ADCs with good physicochemical properties. As shown below, the Fleximer® linker technology is based on incorporating drug molecules into a solubilizing poly-acetal backbone via a sequence of ester bonds. The methodology renders highly-loaded ADCs (DAR up to 20) whilst maintaining good physicochemical properties. This methodology could be utilized with Bcl-xL inhibitors as shown in the Scheme below.



To utilize the Fleximer® linker technology depicted in the scheme above, an aliphatic alcohol must be present or introduced into the Bcl-xL inhibitor. The alcohol moiety is then conjugated to an alanine moiety, which is then synthetically incorporated into the Fleximer® linker. Liposomal processing of the ADC *in vitro* releases the parent alcohol-containing drug.

5 Additional examples of dendritic type linkers can be found in US 2006/1 16422; US 2005/271615; de Groot *et al.*, (2003) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 42:4490-4494; Amir *et al.*, (2003) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 42:4494-4499; Shamis *et al.*, (2004) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 126:1726-1731 ; Sun *et al.*, (2002) *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters* 12:2213-2215; Sun *et al.*, (2003) *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* 11:1761-1768; and King *et al.*, (2002) *Tetrahedron Letters* 43:1987-1990.

10 Exemplary monovalent linkers that may be used are described, for example, in Nolting, 2013, *Antibody-Drug Conjugates, Methods in Molecular Biology* 1045:71-100; Kitson *et al.*, 2013, *CROs/CMOs - Chemica Oggi —Chemistry Today* 31(4): 30-36; Ducry *et al.*, 2010, *Bioconjugate Chem.* 21:5-13; Zhao *et al.*, 2011, *J. Med. Chem.* 54:3606-3623; U.S. Patent No. 7,223,837; U.S. Patent No. 8,568,728; U.S. Patent No. 8,535,678; and WO2004010957, the content of each of which
15 is incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

By way of example and not limitation, some cleavable and noncleavable linkers that may be included in the ADCs described herein are described below.

Cleavable Linkers

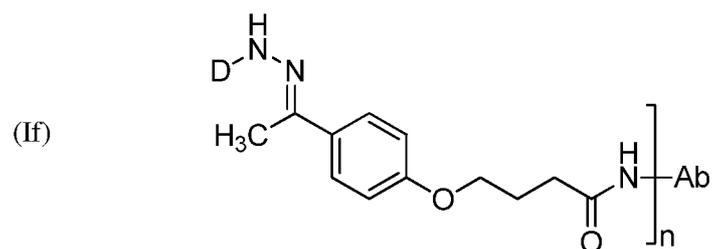
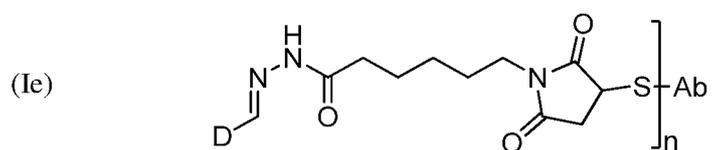
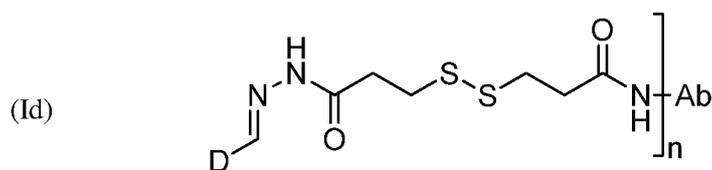
20 In certain embodiments, the linker selected is cleavable *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Cleavable linkers may include chemically or enzymatically unstable or degradable linkages. Cleavable linkers generally rely on processes inside the cell to liberate the drug, such as reduction in the cytoplasm, exposure to acidic conditions in the lysosome, or cleavage by specific proteases or other enzymes within the cell. Cleavable linkers generally incorporate one or more chemical bonds that are either chemically or enzymatically cleavable while the remainder of the linker is noncleavable.

25 In certain embodiments, a linker comprises a chemically labile group such as hydrazone and/or disulfide groups. Linkers comprising chemically labile groups exploit differential properties between the plasma and some cytoplasmic compartments. The intracellular conditions to facilitate drug release for hydrazone containing linkers are the acidic environment of endosomes and lysosomes, while the disulfide containing linkers are reduced in the cytosol, which contains high thiol
30 concentrations, *e.g.*, glutathione. In certain embodiments, the plasma stability of a linker comprising a chemically labile group may be increased by introducing steric hindrance using substituents near the chemically labile group.

35 Acid-labile groups, such as hydrazone, remain intact during systemic circulation in the blood's neutral pH environment (pH 7.3-7.5) and undergo hydrolysis and release the drug once the ADC is internalized into mildly acidic endosomal (pH 5.0-6.5) and lysosomal (pH 4.5-5.0) compartments of the cell. This pH dependent release mechanism has been associated with

nonspecific release of the drug. To increase the stability of the hydrazone group of the linker, the linker may be varied by chemical modification, *e.g.*, substitution, allowing tuning to achieve more efficient release in the lysosome with a minimized loss in circulation.

Hydrazone-containing linkers may contain additional cleavage sites, such as additional acid-labile cleavage sites and/or enzymatically labile cleavage sites. ADCs including exemplary hydrazone-containing linkers include the following structures:



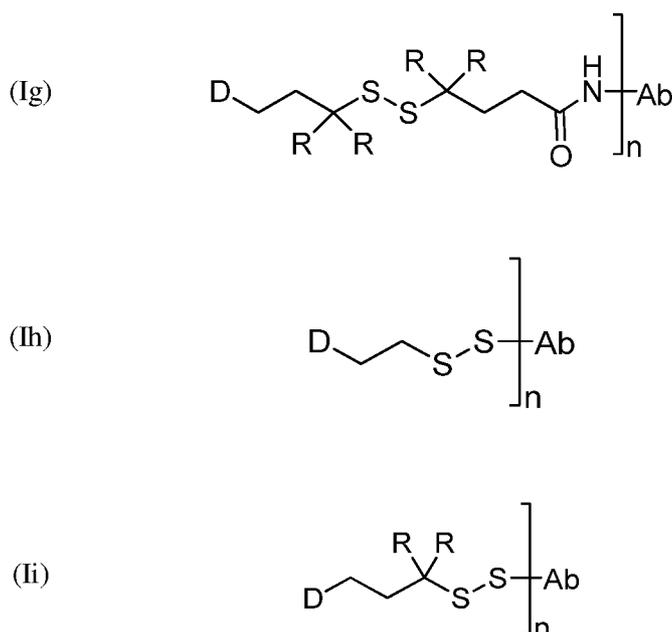
wherein D and Ab represent the drug and Ab, respectively, and n represents the number of drug-linkers linked to the antibody. In certain linkers such as linker (Id), the linker comprises two cleavable groups - a disulfide and a hydrazone moiety. For such linkers, effective release of the unmodified free drug requires acidic pH or disulfide reduction and acidic pH. Linkers such as (Ie) and (If) have been shown to be effective with a single hydrazone cleavage site.

Other acid-labile groups that may be included in linkers include *cw*-aconityl-containing linkers. *cw*-Aconityl chemistry uses a carboxylic acid juxtaposed to an amide bond to accelerate amide hydrolysis under acidic conditions.

Cleavable linkers may also include a disulfide group. Disulfides are thermodynamically stable at physiological pH and are designed to release the drug upon internalization inside cells, wherein the cytosol provides a significantly more reducing environment compared to the extracellular environment. Scission of disulfide bonds generally requires the presence of a cytoplasmic thiol cofactor, such as (reduced) glutathione (GSH), such that disulfide-containing linkers are reasonable stable in circulation, selectively releasing the drug in the cytosol. The intracellular enzyme protein

disulfide isomerase, or similar enzymes capable of cleaving disulfide bonds, may also contribute to the preferential cleavage of disulfide bonds inside cells. GSH is reported to be present in cells in the concentration range of 0.5-10 mM compared with a significantly lower concentration of GSH or cysteine, the most abundant low-molecular weight thiol, in circulation at approximately 5 μ M. Tumor cells, where irregular blood flow leads to a hypoxic state, result in enhanced activity of reductive enzymes and therefore even higher glutathione concentrations. In certain embodiments, the *in vivo* stability of a disulfide-containing linker may be enhanced by chemical modification of the linker, *e.g.*, use of steric hindrance adjacent to the disulfide bond.

ADCs including exemplary disulfide-containing linkers include the following structures:



10 wherein D and Ab represent the drug and antibody, respectively, n represents the number of drug-linkers linked to the antibody and R is independently selected at each occurrence from hydrogen or alkyl, for example. In certain embodiments, increasing steric hindrance adjacent to the disulfide bond increases the stability of the linker. Structures such as (Ig) and (Ii) show increased *in vivo* stability when one or more R groups are selected from a lower alkyl such as methyl.

15 Another type of linker that may be used is a linker that is specifically cleaved by an enzyme. In one embodiment, the linker is cleavable by a lysosomal enzyme. Such linkers are typically peptide-based or include peptidic regions that act as substrates for enzymes. Peptide based linkers tend to be more stable in plasma and extracellular milieu than chemically labile linkers. Peptide bonds generally have good serum stability, as lysosomal proteolytic enzymes have very low activity in blood due to
20 endogenous inhibitors and the unfavorably high pH value of blood compared to lysosomes. Release of a drug from an antibody occurs specifically due to the action of lysosomal proteases, *e.g.*, cathepsin and plasmin. These proteases may be present at elevated levels in certain tumor tissues. In one

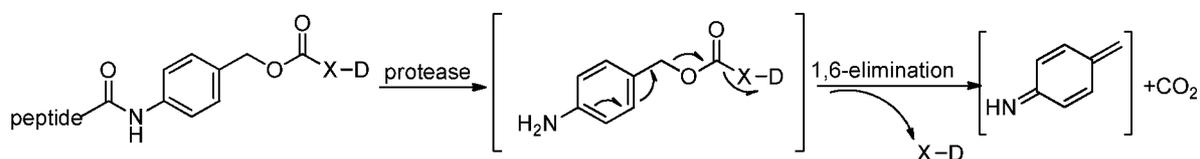
embodiment, the linker is cleavable by the lysosomal enzyme is Cathepsin B. In certain
embodiments, the linker is cleavable by a lysosomal enzyme, and the lysosomal enzyme is
 β -glucuronidase or β -galactosidase. In certain embodiments, the linker is cleavable by a lysosomal
enzyme, and the lysosomal enzyme is β -glucuronidase. In certain embodiments, the linker is
5 cleavable by a lysosomal enzyme, and the lysosomal enzyme is β -galactosidase.

In exemplary embodiments, the cleavable peptide is selected from tetrapeptides such as Gly-
Phe-Leu-Gly, Ala-Leu-Ala-Leu or dipeptides such as Val-Cit, Val-Ala, and Phe-Lys. In certain
embodiments, dipeptides are preferred over longer polypeptides due to hydrophobicity of the longer
peptides.

10 A variety of dipeptide-based cleavable linkers useful for linking drugs such as doxorubicin,
mitomycin, camptothecin, tallysomycin and auristatin/auristatin family members to antibodies have
been described (*see*, Dubowchik *et al*, 1998, / . *Org. Chem.* 67:1866-1872; Dubowchik *et al*, 1998,
Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 8:3341-3346; Walker *et al*, 2002, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 12:217-219;
Walker *et al*, 2004, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 14:4323-4327; and Francisco *et al*, 2003, *Blood*
15 102:1458-1465, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference). All of these
dipeptide linkers, or modified versions of these dipeptide linkers, may be used in the ADCs described
herein. Other dipeptide linkers that may be used include those found in ADCs such as Seattle
Genetics' Brentuximab Vendotin SGN-35 (Adcetris™), Seattle Genetics SGN-75 (anti-CD-70, MC-
monomethyl auristatin F(MMAF), Celldex Therapeutics glembatumumab (CDX-011) (anti-NMB,
20 Val-Cit- monomethyl auristatin E(MMAE), and Cytogen PSMA-ADC (PSMA-ADC-1301) (anti-
PSMA, Val-Cit-MMAE).

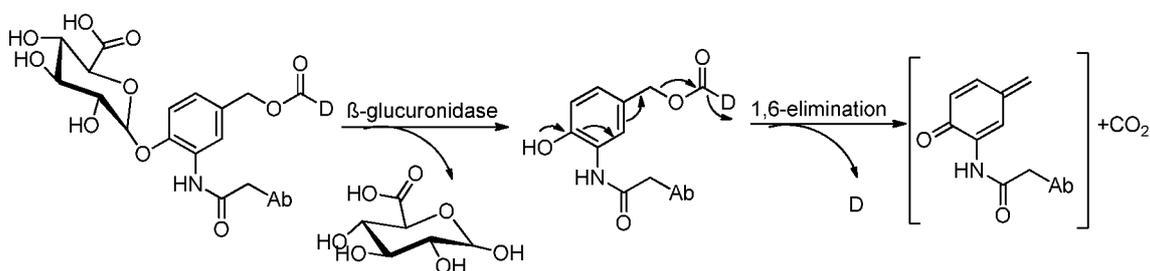
Enzymatically cleavable linkers may include a self-immolative spacer to spatially separate the
drug from the site of enzymatic cleavage. The direct attachment of a drug to a peptide linker can
result in proteolytic release of an amino acid adduct of the drug, thereby impairing its activity. The
25 use of a self-immolative spacer allows for the elimination of the fully active, chemically unmodified
drug upon amide bond hydrolysis.

One self-immolative spacer is the bifunctional *p*-ara-aminobenzyl alcohol group, which is
linked to the peptide through the amino group, forming an amide bond, while amine containing drugs
may be attached through carbamate functionalities to the benzylic hydroxyl group of the linker (to
30 give *p*-amidobenzylcarbamate, PABC). The resulting prodrugs are activated upon protease-
mediated cleavage, leading to a 1,6-elimination reaction releasing the unmodified drug, carbon
dioxide, and remnants of the linker group. The following scheme depicts the fragmentation of *p*-
amidobenzyl carbamate and release of the drug:



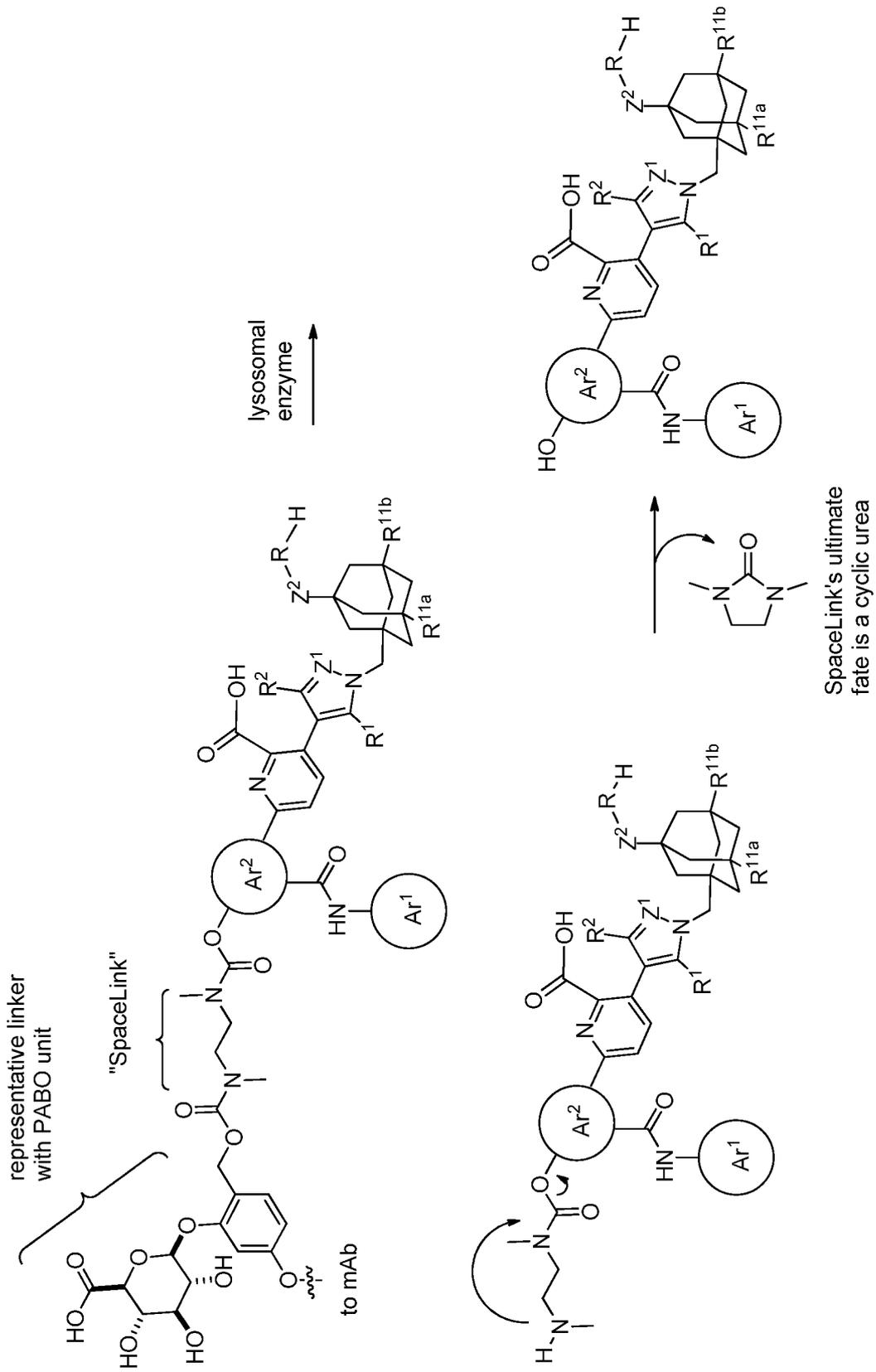
wherein X-D represents the unmodified drug. Heterocyclic variants of this self-immolative group have also been described. *See* U.S. Patent No. 7,989,434.

In certain embodiments, the enzymatically cleavable linker is a β -glucuronic acid-based linker. Facile release of the drug may be realized through cleavage of the β -glucuronide glycosidic bond by the lysosomal enzyme β -glucuronidase. This enzyme is present abundantly within lysosomes and is overexpressed in some tumor types, while the enzyme activity outside cells is low. β -Glucuronic acid-based linkers may be used to circumvent the tendency of an ADC to undergo aggregation due to the hydrophilic nature of β -glucuronides. In certain embodiments, β -glucuronic acid-based linkers are preferred as linkers for ADCs linked to hydrophobic drugs. The following scheme depicts the release of the drug from an ADC containing a β -glucuronic acid-based linker:



A variety of cleavable β -glucuronic acid-based linkers useful for linking drugs such as auristatins, camptothecin and doxorubicin analogues, CBI minor-groove binders, and psymberin to antibodies have been described (*see*, Jeffrey *et al.*, 2006, *Bioconjug. Chem.* 17:831-840; Jeffrey *et al.*, 2007, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 17:2278-2280; and Jiang *et al.*, 2005, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 127: 11254-11255, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference). All of these β -glucuronic acid-based linkers may be used in the ADCs described herein. In certain embodiments, the enzymatically cleavable linker is a β -galactoside-based linker. β -galactoside is present abundantly within lysosomes, while the enzyme activity outside cells is low.

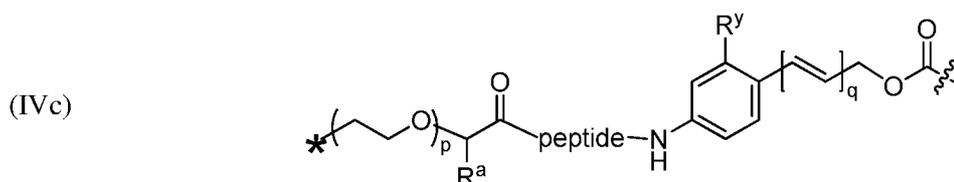
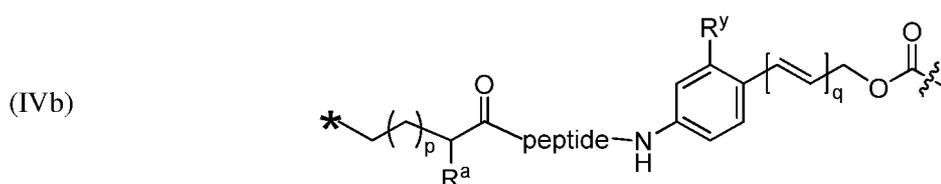
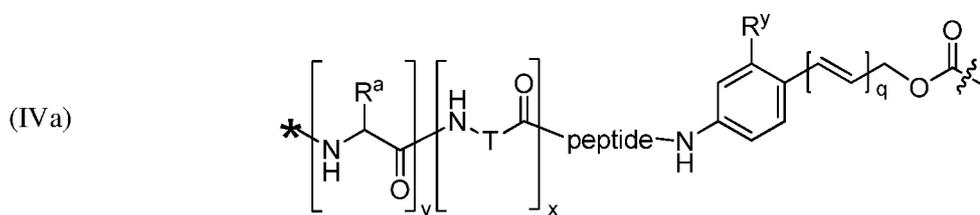
Additionally, Bcl-xL inhibitors containing a phenol group can be covalently bonded to a linker through the phenolic oxygen. One such linker, described in U.S. Published App. No. 2009/0318668, relies on a methodology in which a diamino-ethane "SpaceLink" is used in conjunction with traditional "PABO"-based self-immolative groups to deliver phenols. The cleavage of the linker is depicted schematically below using a Bcl-xL inhibitor of the disclosure.

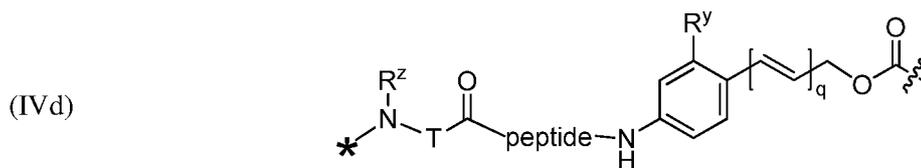


Cleavable linkers may include noncleavable portions or segments, and/or cleavable segments or portions may be included in an otherwise non-cleavable linker to render it cleavable. By way of example only, polyethylene glycol (PEG) and related polymers may include cleavable groups in the polymer backbone. For example, a polyethylene glycol or polymer linker may include one or more cleavable groups such as a disulfide, a hydrazone or a dipeptide.

Other degradable linkages that may be included in linkers include ester linkages formed by the reaction of PEG carboxylic acids or activated PEG carboxylic acids with alcohol groups on a biologically active agent, wherein such ester groups generally hydrolyze under physiological conditions to release the biologically active agent. Hydrolytically degradable linkages include, but are not limited to, carbonate linkages; imine linkages resulting from reaction of an amine and an aldehyde; phosphate ester linkages formed by reacting an alcohol with a phosphate group; acetal linkages that are the reaction product of an aldehyde and an alcohol; orthoester linkages that are the reaction product of a formate and an alcohol; and oligonucleotide linkages formed by a phosphoramidite group, including but not limited to, at the end of a polymer, and a 5' hydroxyl group of an oligonucleotide.

In certain embodiments, the linker comprises an enzymatically cleavable peptide moiety, for example, a linker comprising structural formula (IVa), (IVb), (IVc) or (IVd):





or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

peptide represents a peptide (illustrated N→C, wherein peptide includes the amino and carboxy "termini") cleavable by a lysosomal enzyme;

T represents a polymer comprising one or more ethylene glycol units or an alkylene chain, or combinations thereof;

R^a is selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, SO_3H and CH_2SO_3H ;

R^y is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl-(O)_r-(C_{1-4} alkylene)_s- G^1 or C_{1-4} alkyl-(N)-[(C_{1-4} alkylene)^{G¹}]₂;

R^z is C_{1-4} alkyl-(O)_r-(C_{1-4} alkylene)_s- G^2 ;

G^1 is SO_3H , CO_2H , PEG 4-32, or sugar moiety;

G^2 is SO_3H , CO_2H , or PEG 4-32 moiety;

r is 0 or 1;

s is 0 or 1;

p is an integer ranging from 0 to 5;

q is 0 or 1;

x is 0 or 1;

y is 0 or 1;

wavy line represents the point of attachment of the linker to the Bcl-xL inhibitor; and

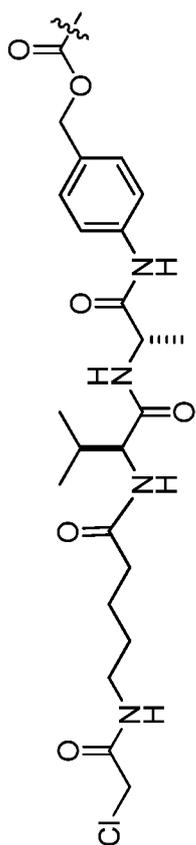
* represents the point of attachment to the remainder of the linker.

In certain embodiments, the linker comprises an enzymatically cleavable peptide moiety, for example, a linker comprising structural formula (IVa), (IVb), (IVc), or (IVd), or salts thereof.

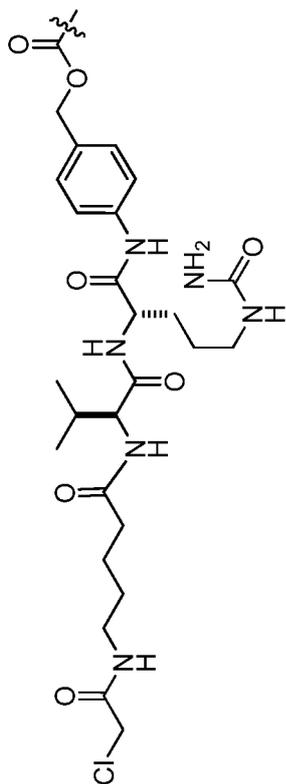
In certain embodiments, linker L comprises a segment according to structural formula IVa or IVb or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In certain embodiments, the peptide is selected from a tripeptide or a dipeptide. In particular embodiments, the dipeptide is selected from: Val-Cit; Cit-Val; Ala-Ala; Ala-Cit; Cit-Ala; Asn-Cit; Cit-Asn; Cit-Cit; Val-Glu; Glu-Val; Ser-Cit; Cit-Ser; Lys-Cit; Cit-Lys; Asp-Cit; Cit-Asp; Ala-Val; Val-Ala; Phe-Lys; Lys-Phe; Val-Lys; Lys-Val; Ala-Lys; Lys-Ala; Phe-Cit; Cit-Phe; Leu-Cit; Cit-Leu; Ile-Cit; Cit-Ile; Phe-Arg; Arg-Phe; Cit-Trp; and Trp-Cit; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

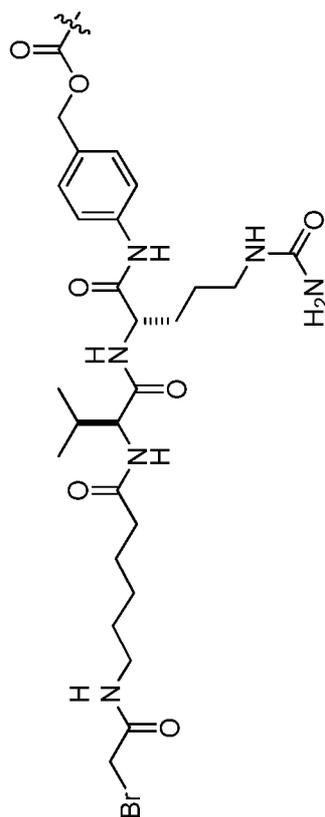
Exemplary embodiments of linkers according to structural formula (IVa) that may be included in the ADCs described herein include the linkers illustrated below (as illustrated, the linkers include a group suitable for covalently linking the linker to an antibody):



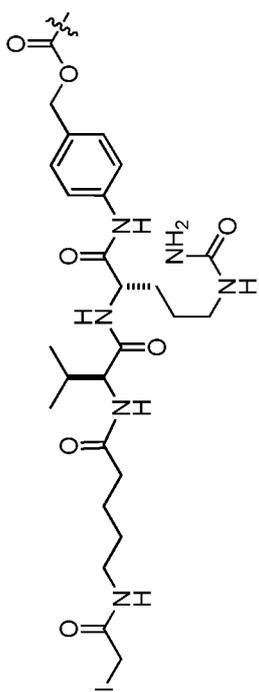
(IVa.4)



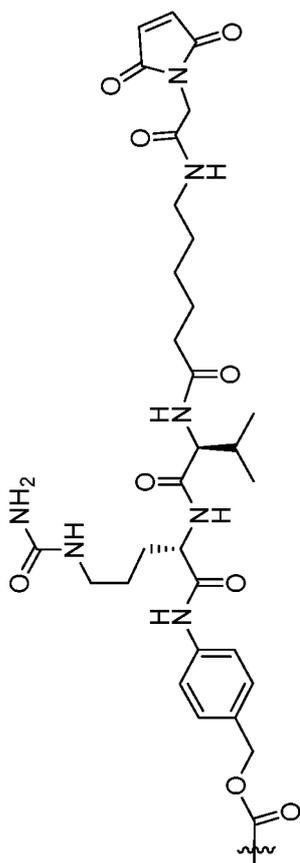
(IVa.5)



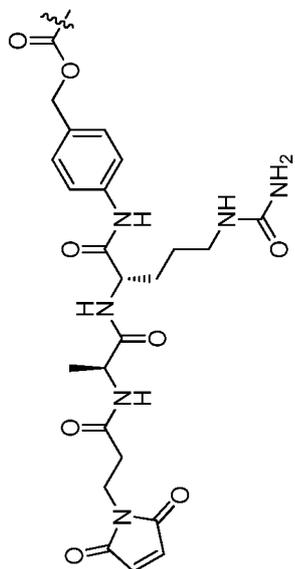
(IVa.6)



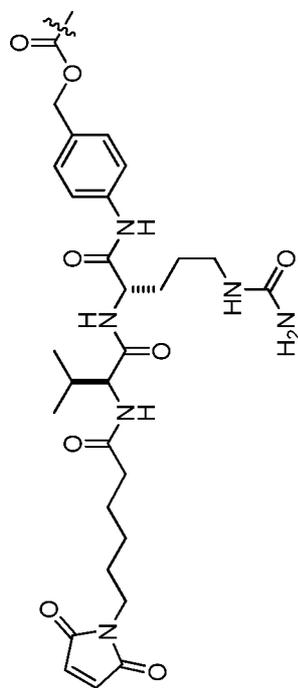
(IVa.7)



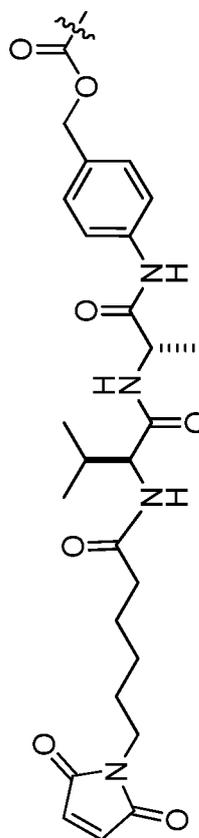
(IVa.8)



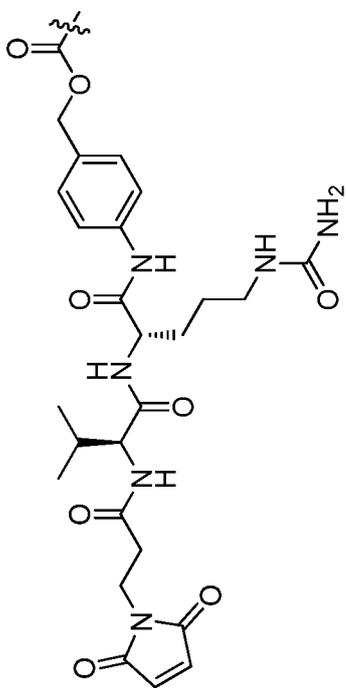
(IVb.1)



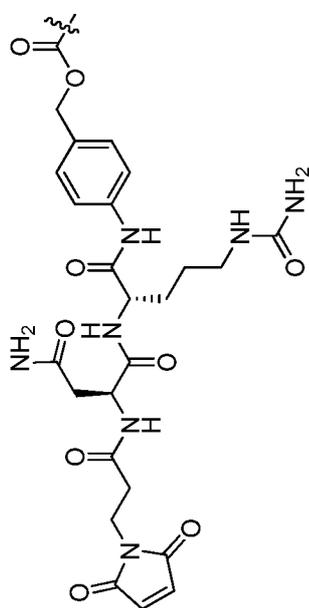
(IVb.2)



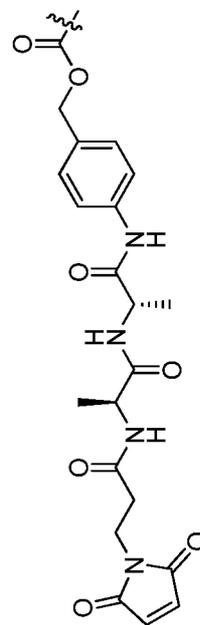
(IVb.3)



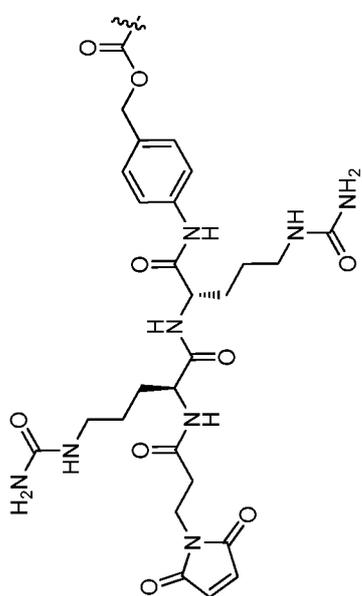
(IVb.4)



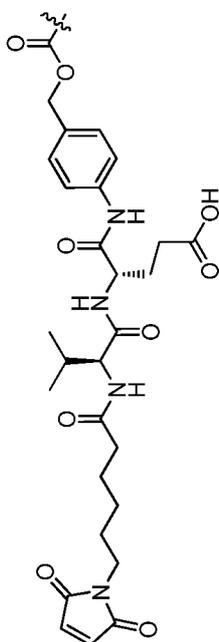
(IVb.5)



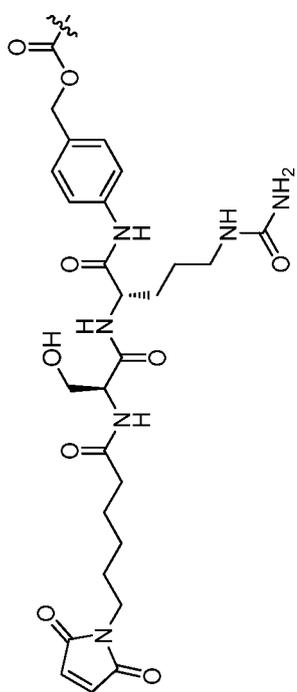
(IVb.6)



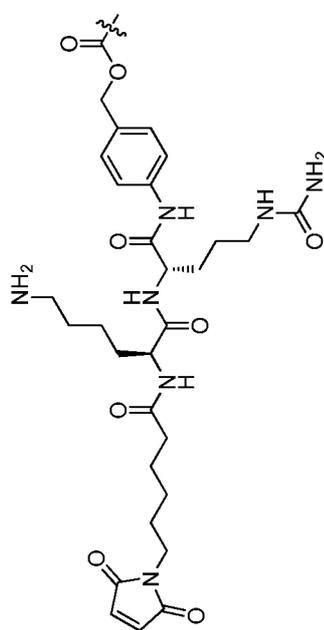
(IVb.7)



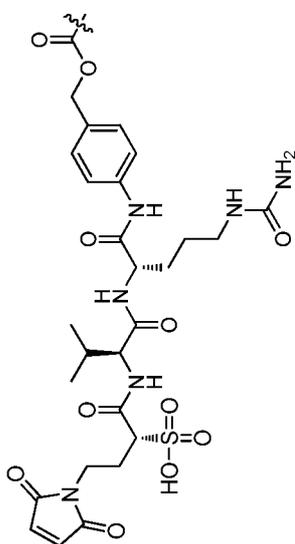
(IVb.8)



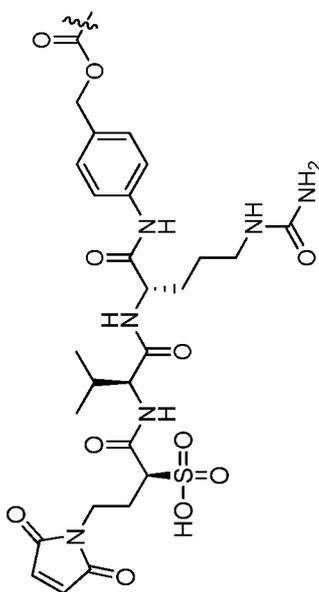
(IVb.9)



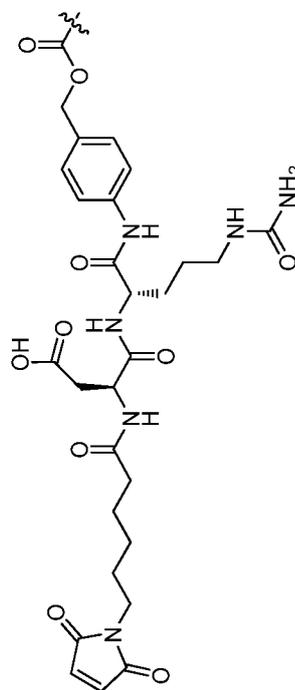
(IVb.10)



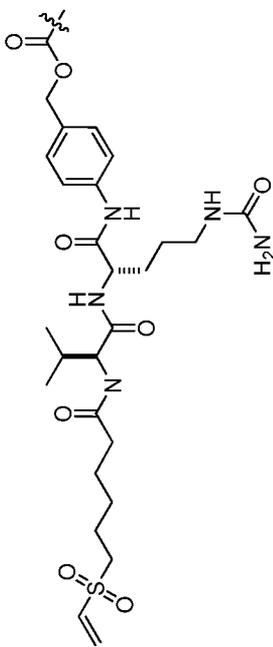
(IVb.11)



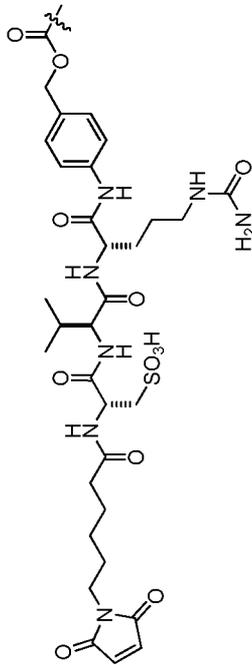
(IVb.12)



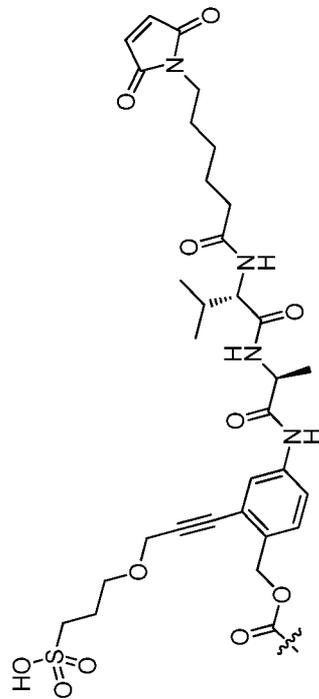
(IVb.13)



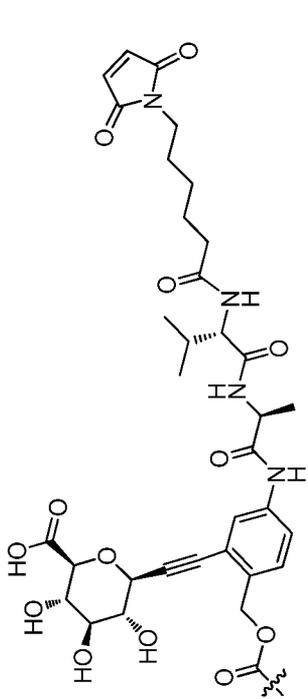
(IVb.14)



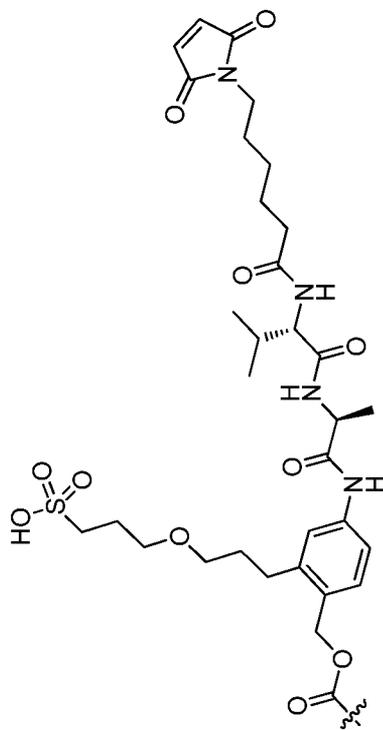
(IVb.15)



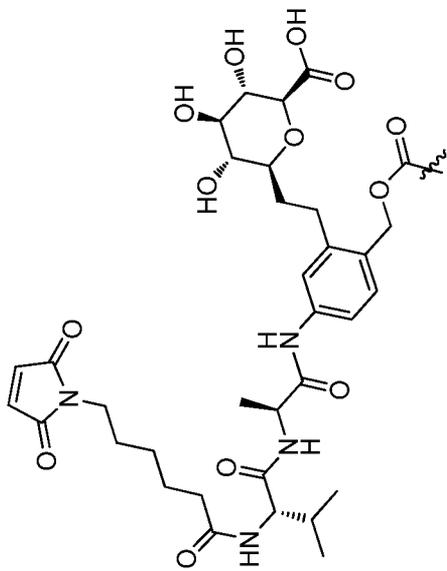
(IVb.16)



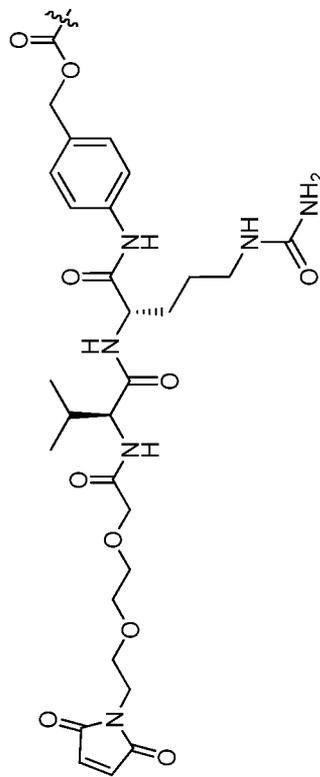
(IVb.17)



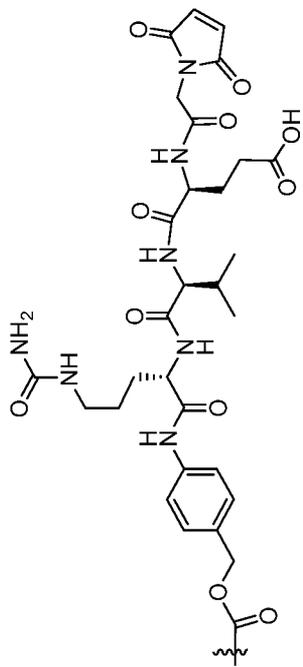
(IVb.18)



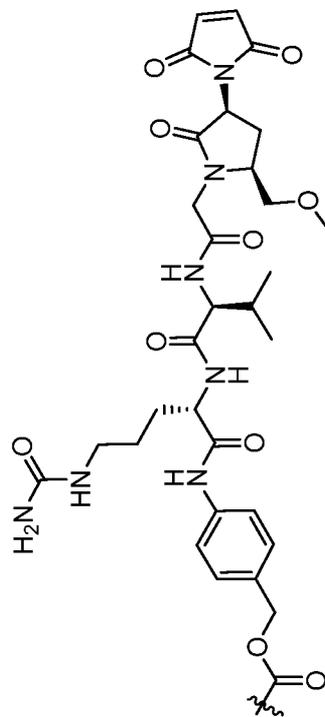
(IVb.19)



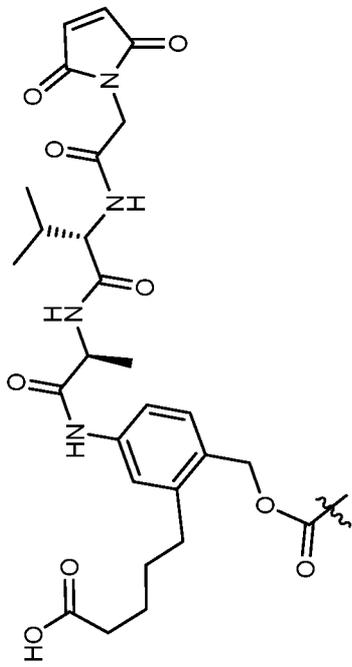
(IVc.1)



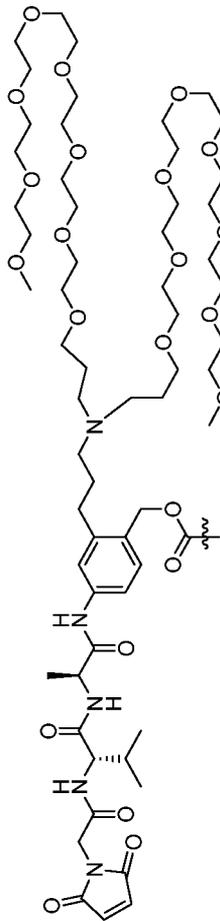
(IVc.2)



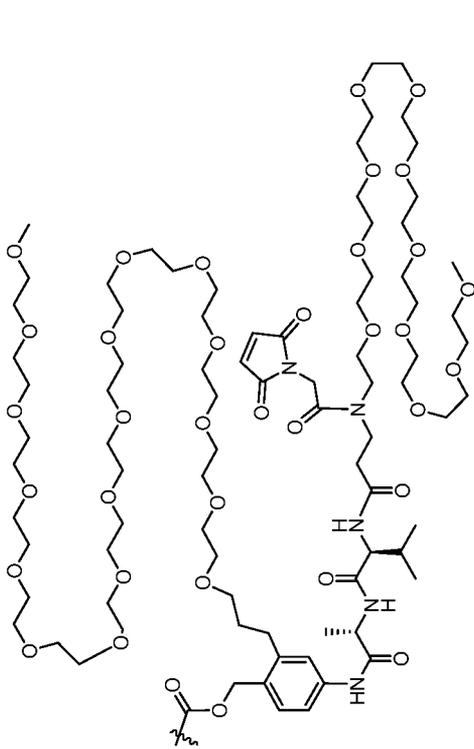
(IVc.3)



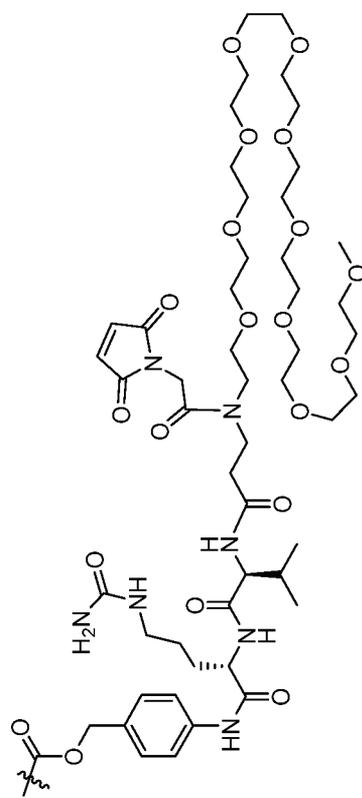
(IVc.4)



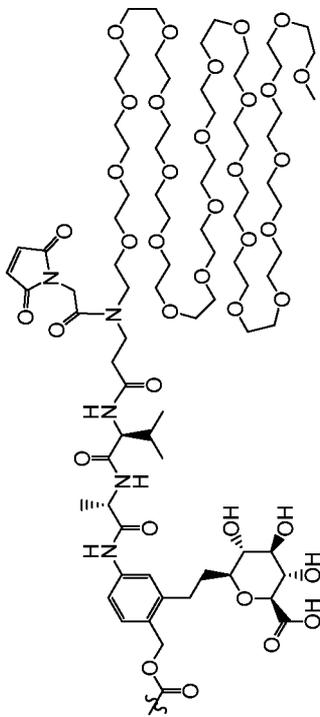
(IVc.5)



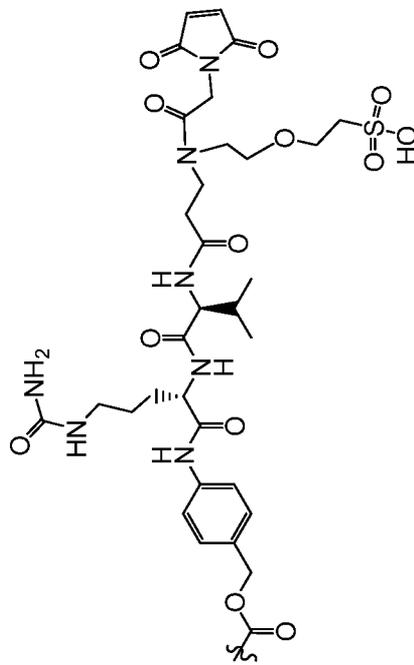
(IVd.1)



(IVd.2)



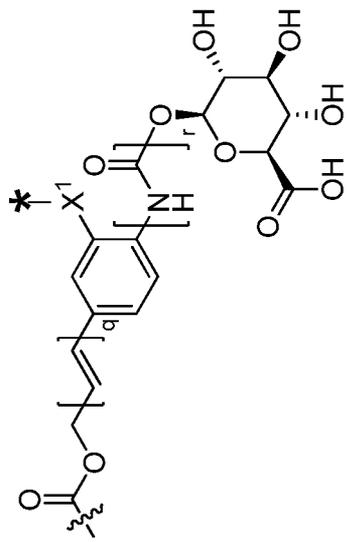
(IVd.3)



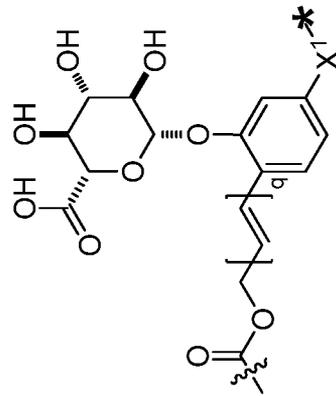
(IVd.4)

Exemplary embodiments of linkers according to structural formula (IVb), (IVc), or (IVd) that may be included in the ADCs described herein include the linkers illustrated below (as illustrated, the linkers include a group suitable for covalently linking the linker to an antibody):

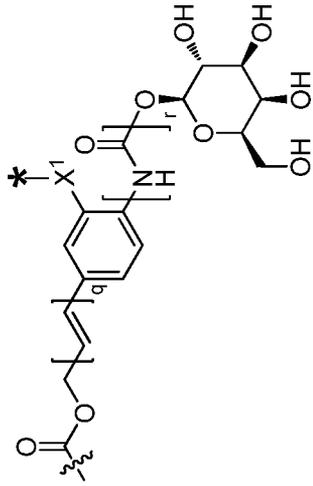
5 In certain embodiments, the linker comprises an enzymatically cleavable sugar moiety, for example, a linker comprising structural formula (Va), (Vb), (Vc), (Vd), or (Ve):



(Va)



(Vb)



(Ve)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

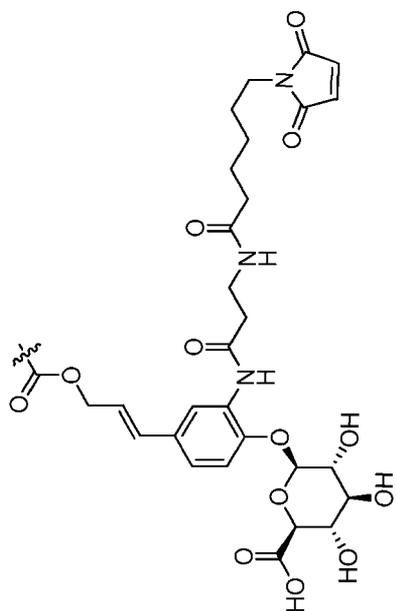
q is 0 or 1;

r is 0 or 1;

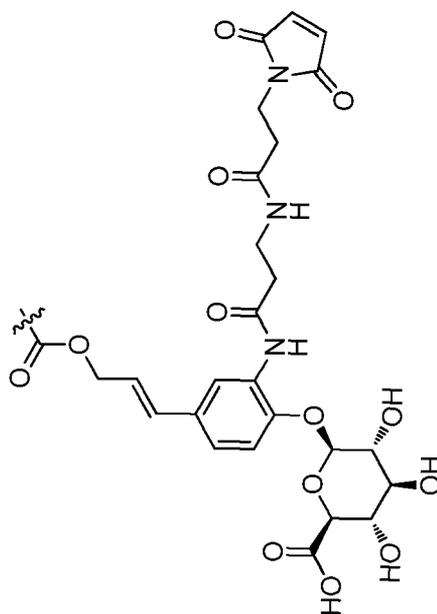
X¹ is CH₂, O or NH;

- 5  represents the point of attachment of the linker to the drug; and
* represents the point of attachment to the remainder of the linker.

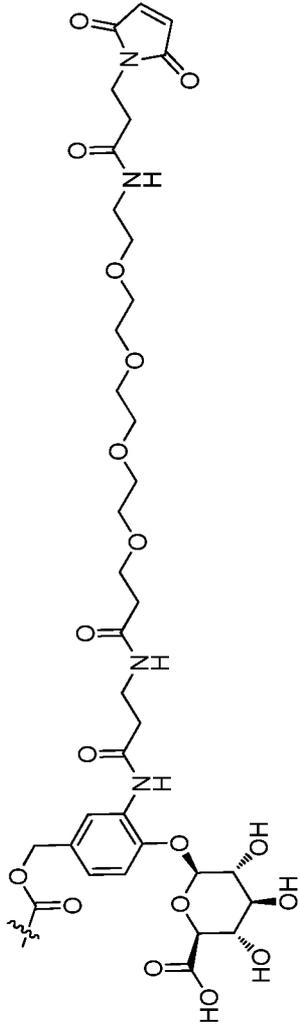
Exemplary embodiments of linkers according to structural formula (Va) that may be included in the ADCs described herein include the linkers illustrated below (as illustrated, the linkers include a group suitable for covalently linking the linker to an antibody).



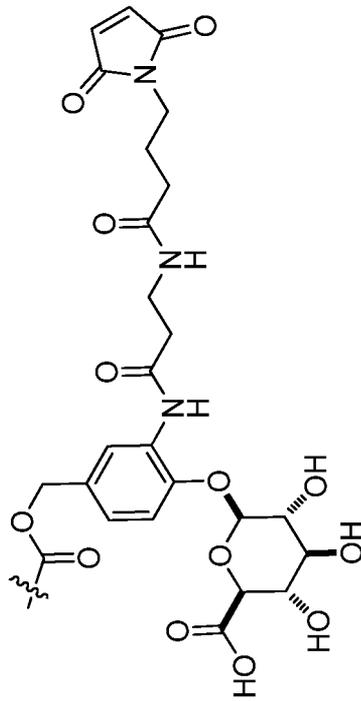
(Va.1)



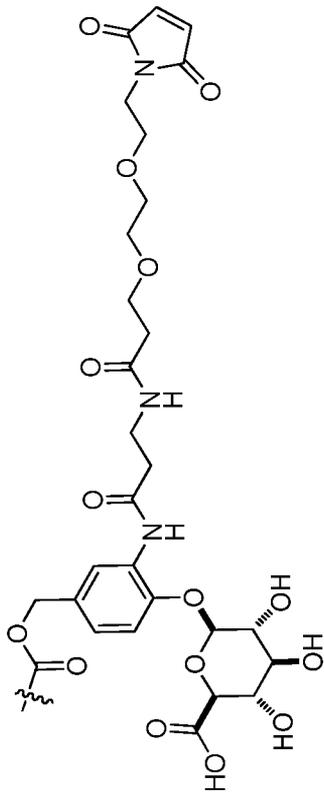
(Va.2)



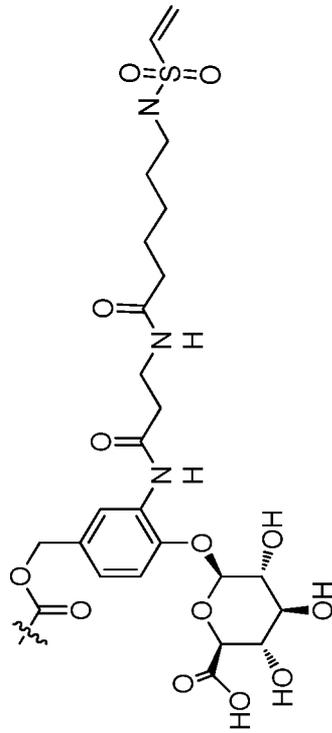
(Va.5)



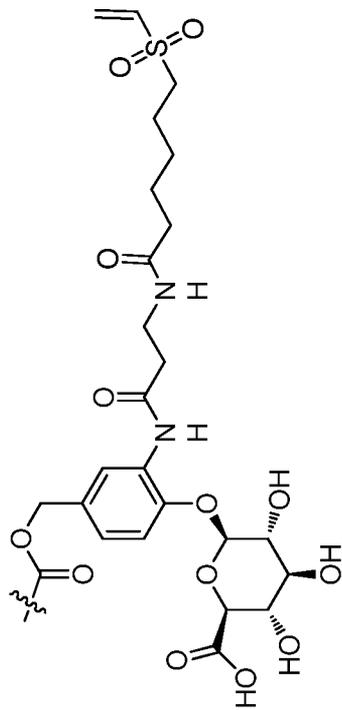
(Va.6)



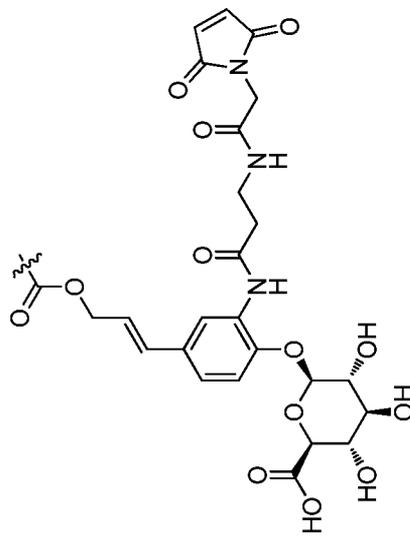
(Va.7)



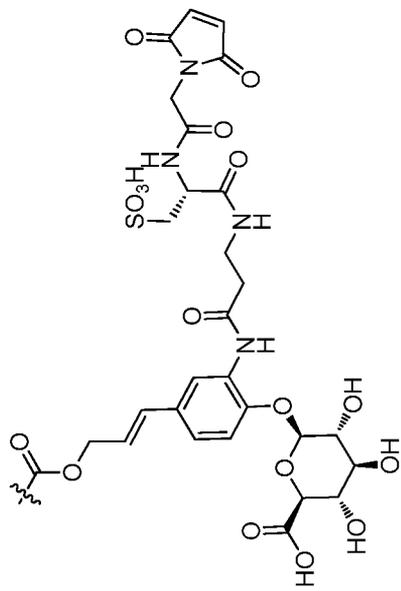
(Va.8)



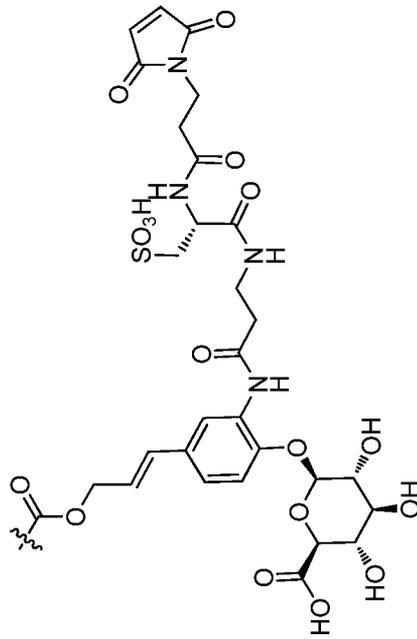
(Va.9)



(Va.10)



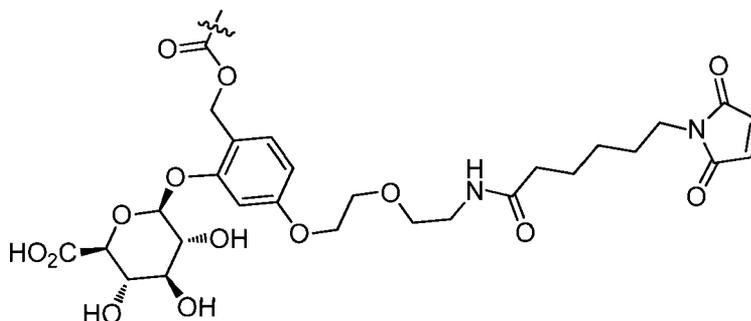
(Va.11)



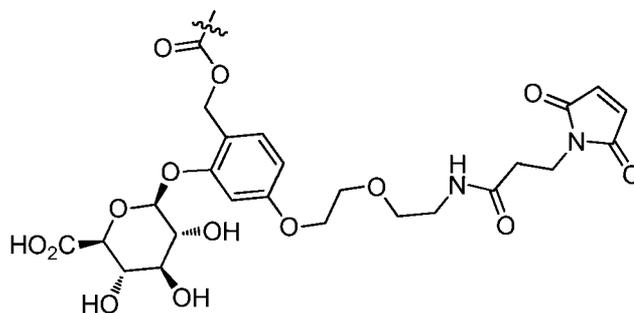
(Va.12)

Exemplary embodiments of linkers according to structural formula (Vb) that may be included in the ADCs described herein include the linkers illustrated below (as illustrated, the linkers include a group suitable for covalently linking the linker to an antibody):

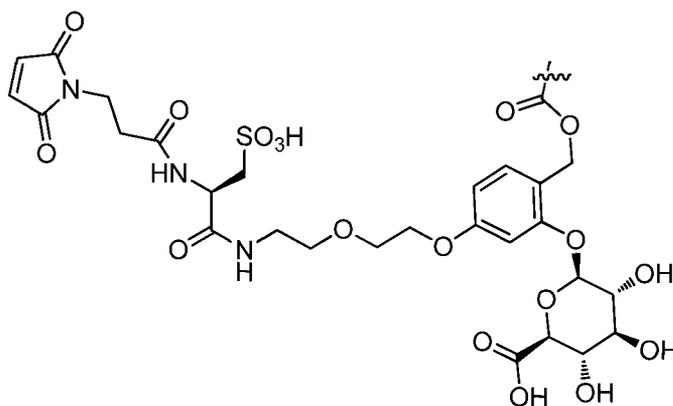
(Vb.1)



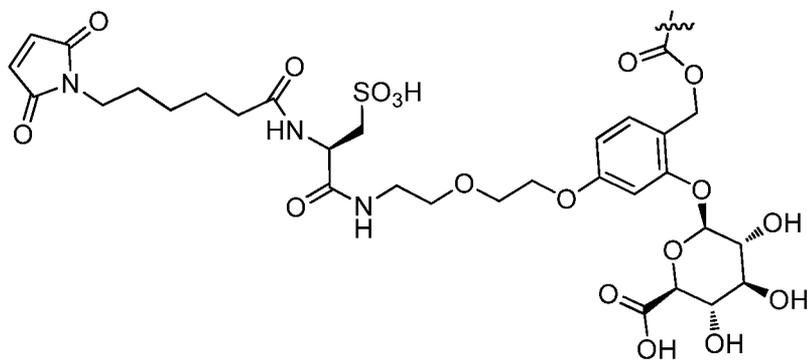
(Vb.2)



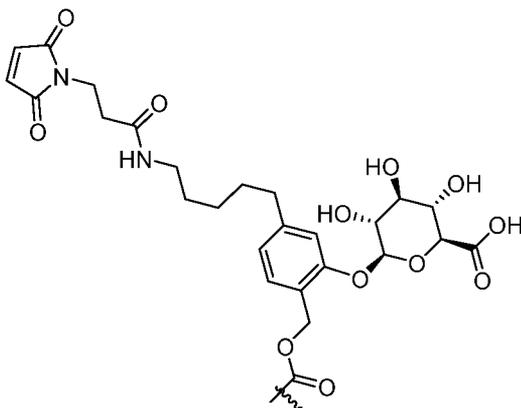
(Vb.3)



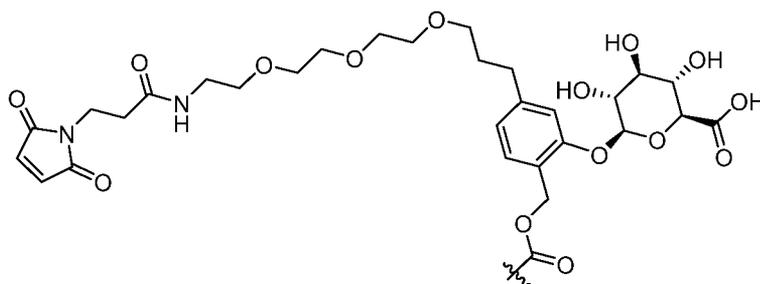
(Vb.4)



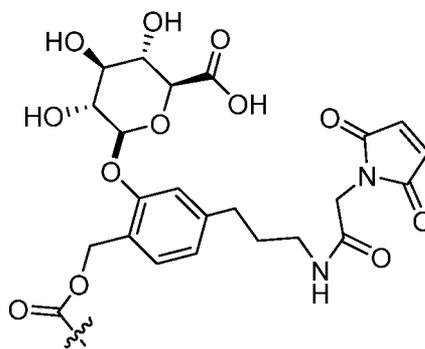
(Vb.5)



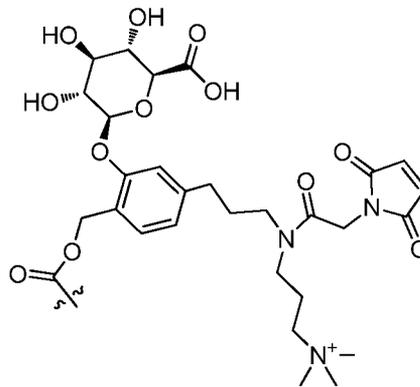
(Vb.6)



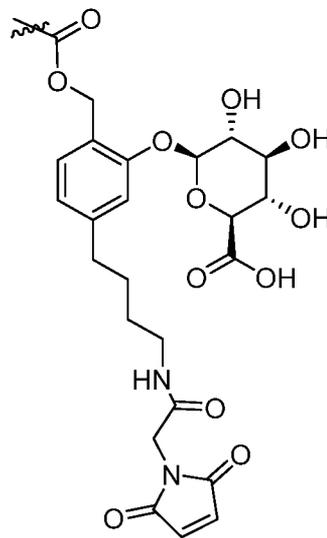
(Vb.7)



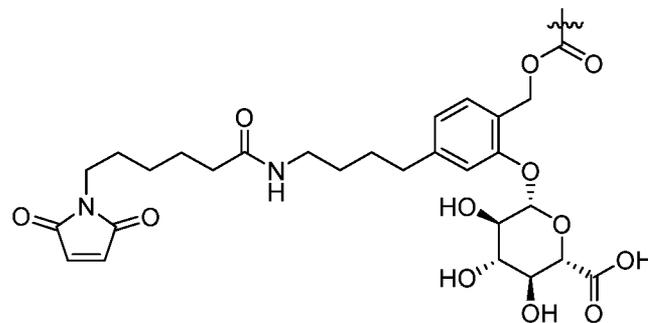
(Vb.8)



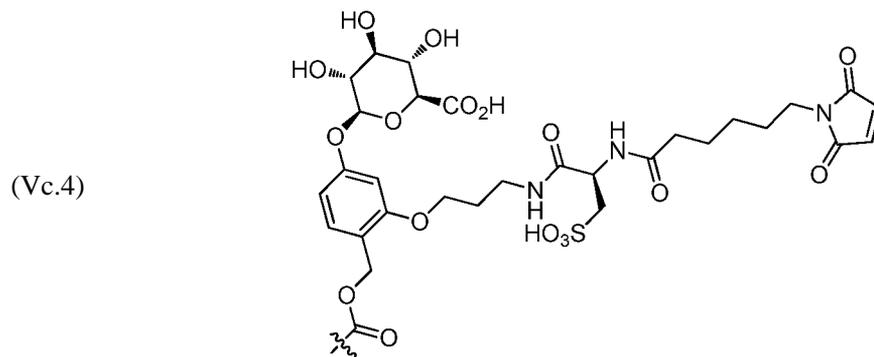
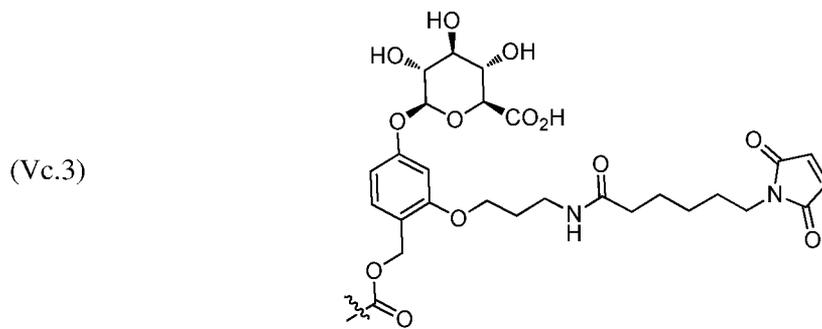
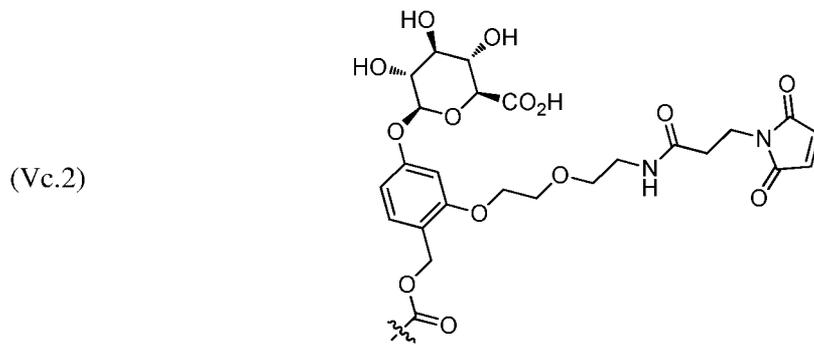
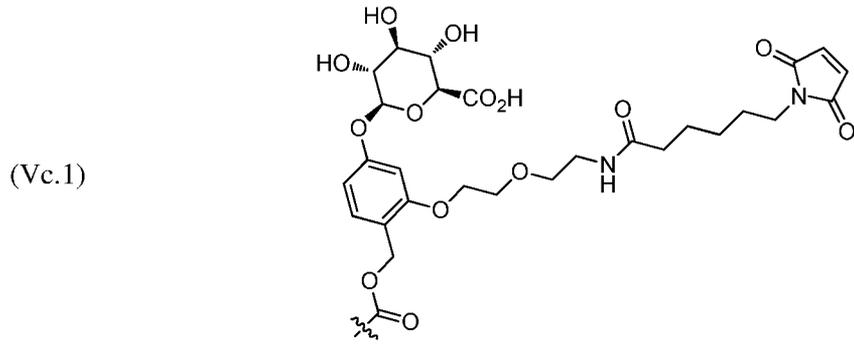
(Vb.9)



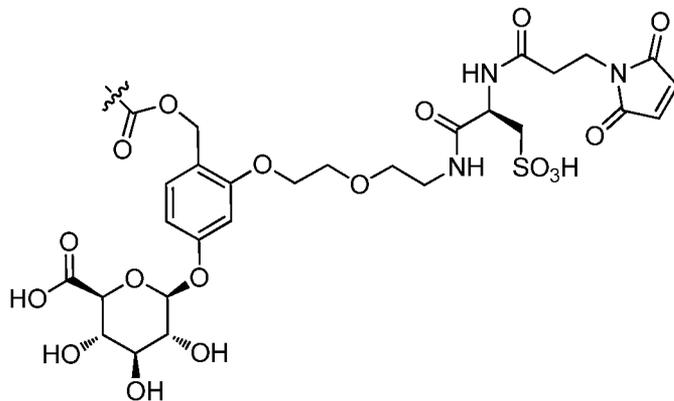
(Vb.10)



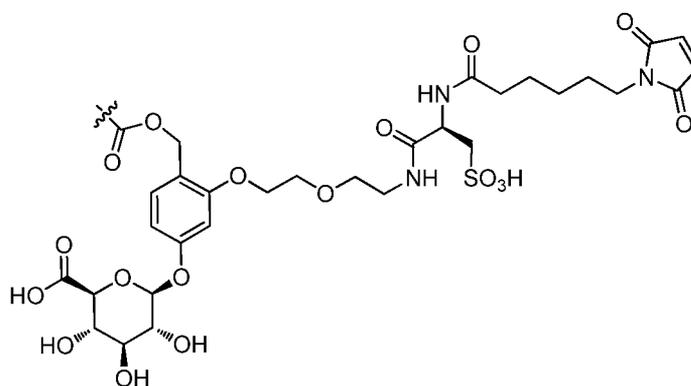
Exemplary embodiments of linkers according to structural formula (Vc) that may be included in the ADCs described herein include the linkers illustrated below (as illustrated, the linkers include a group suitable for covalently linking the linker to an antibody):



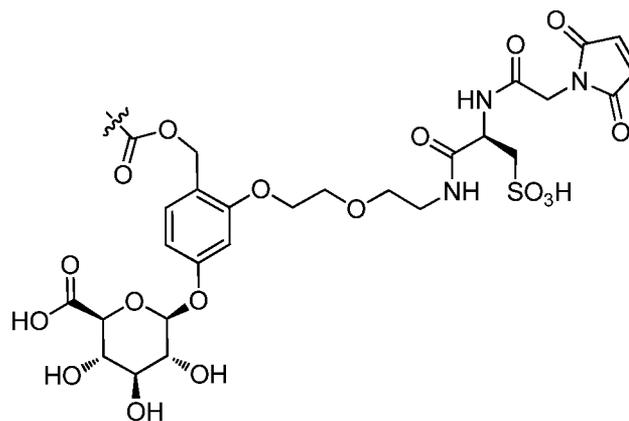
(Vc.5)



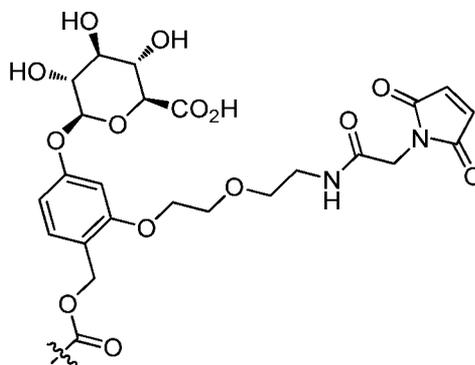
(Vc.6)



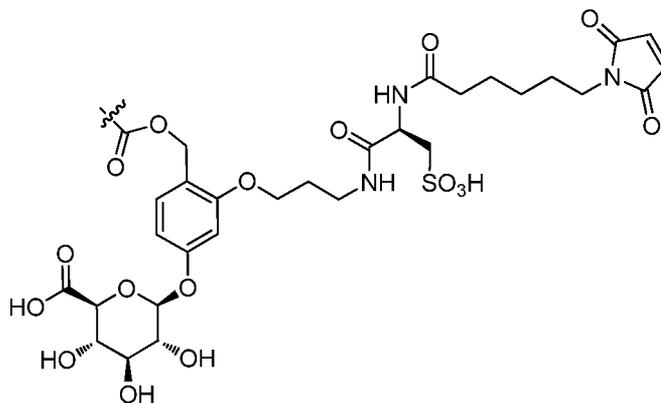
(Vc.7)



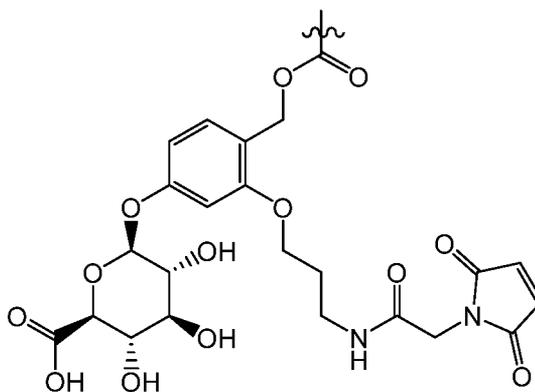
(Vc.8)

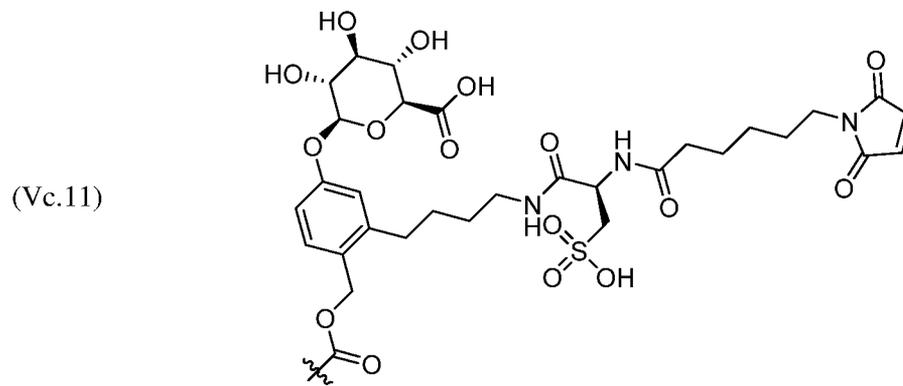


(Vc.9)



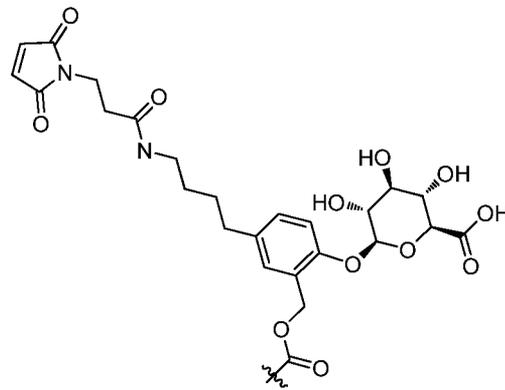
(Vc.10)



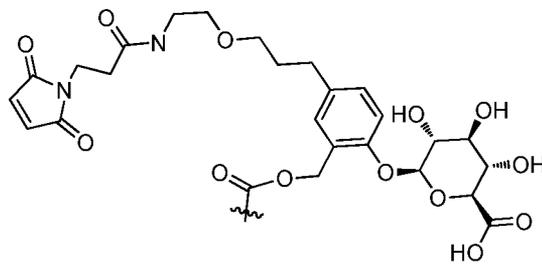


Exemplary embodiments of linkers according to structural formula (Vd) that may be included in the ADCs described herein include the linkers illustrated below (as illustrated, the linkers include a group suitable for covalently linking the linker to an antibody):

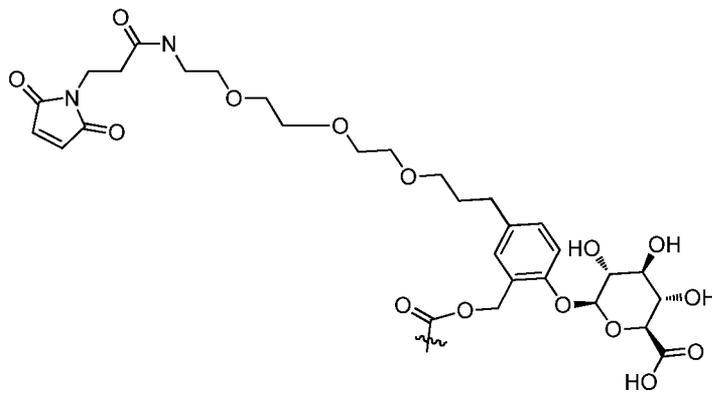
(Vd.1)



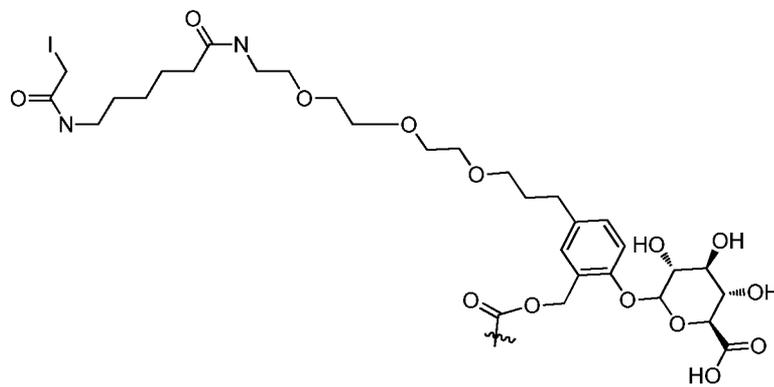
(Vd.2)



(Vd.3)



(Vd.4)

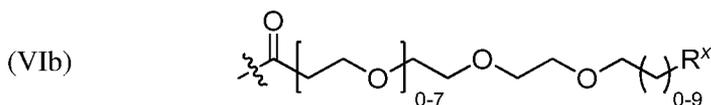
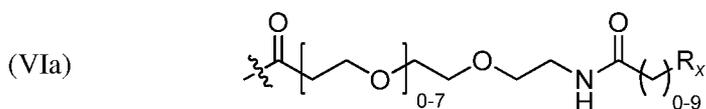


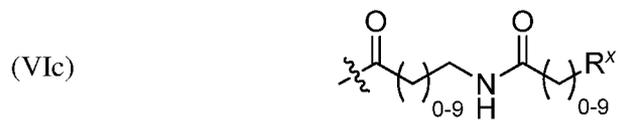
Non-Cleavable Linkers

Although cleavable linkers may provide certain advantages, the linkers comprising the ADC described herein need not be cleavable. For noncleavable linkers, the drug release does not depend on the differential properties between the plasma and some cytoplasmic compartments. The release of the drug is postulated to occur after internalization of the ADC via antigen-mediated endocytosis and delivery to lysosomal compartment, where the antibody is degraded to the level of amino acids through intracellular proteolytic degradation. This process releases a drug derivative, which is formed by the drug, the linker, and the amino acid residue to which the linker was covalently attached. The amino-acid drug metabolites from conjugates with noncleavable linkers are more hydrophilic and generally less membrane permeable, which leads to less bystander effects and less nonspecific toxicities compared to conjugates with a cleavable linker. In general, ADCs with noncleavable linkers have greater stability in circulation than ADCs with cleavable linkers. Non-cleavable linkers may be alkylene chains, or maybe polymeric in natures, such as, for example, based upon polyalkylene glycol polymers, amide polymers, or may include segments of alkylene chains, polyalkylene glycols and/or amide polymers. In certain embodiments, the linker comprises a polyethylene glycol segment having from 1 to 6 ethylene glycol units.

A variety of non-cleavable linkers used to link drugs to antibodies have been described. (See, Jeffrey *et al.*, 2006, *Bioconjug. Chem.* 17:831-840; Jeffrey *et al.*, 2007, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 17:2278-2280; and Jiang *et al.*, 2005, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 127:11254-11255, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference). All of these linkers may be included in the ADCs described herein.

In certain embodiments, the linker is non-cleavable *in vivo*, for example a linker according to structural formula (Via), (VIb), (Vic) or (VId) (as illustrated, the linkers include a group suitable for covalently linking the linker to an antibody:





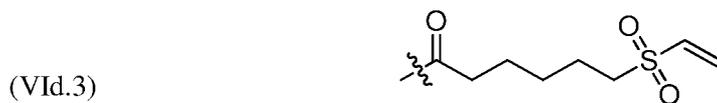
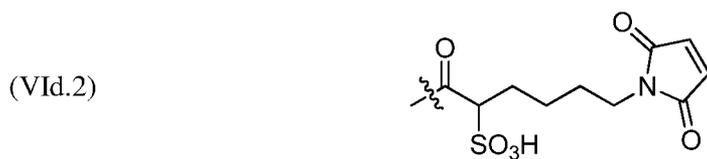
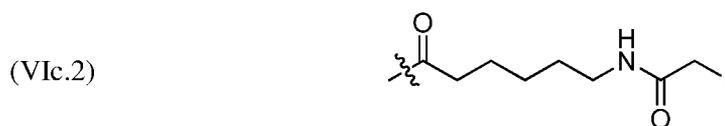
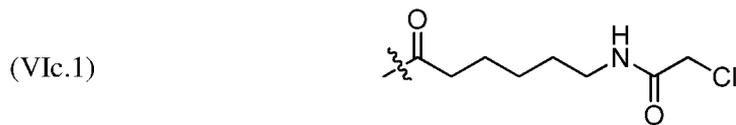
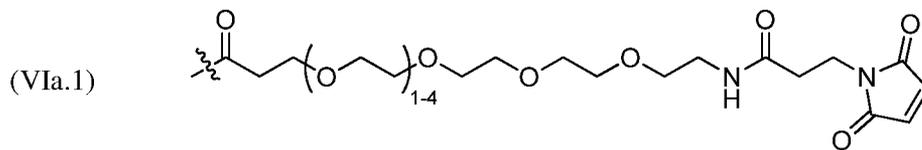
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R^a is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, sulfonate and methyl sulfonate;

R^x is a moiety including a functional group capable of covalently linking the linker to an antibody; and

5  represents the point of attachment of the linker to the Bcl-xL inhibitor.

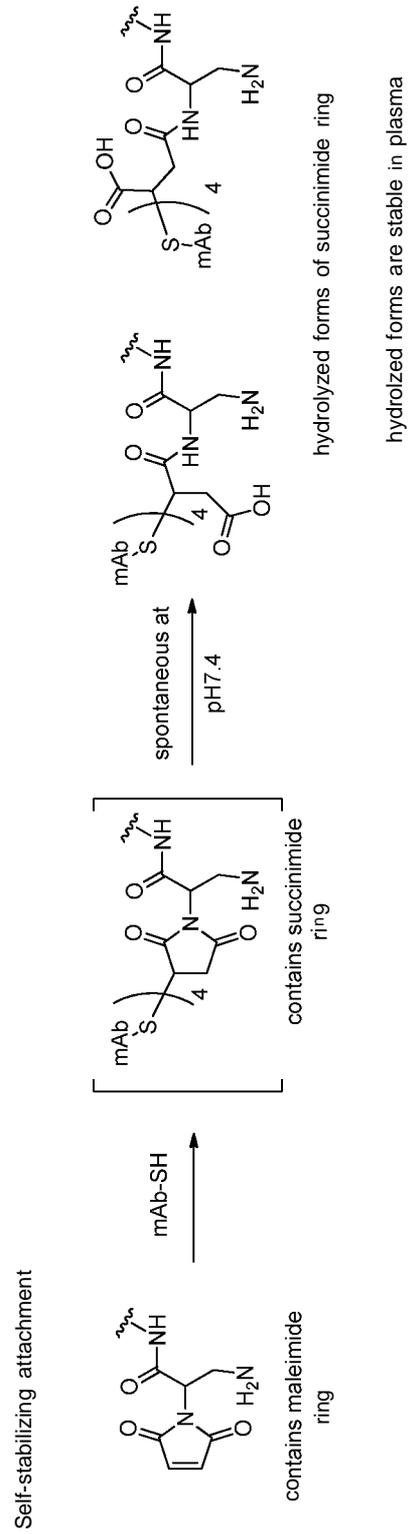
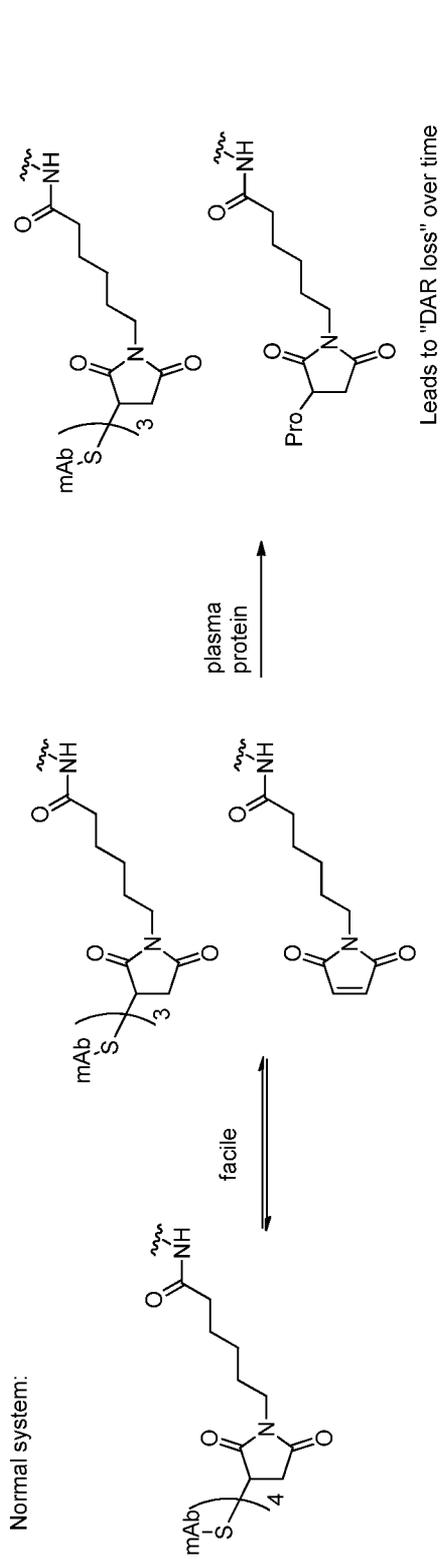
Exemplary embodiments of linkers according to structural formula (Via)-(VIId) that may be included in the ADCs described herein include the linkers illustrated below (as illustrated, the linkers include a group suitable for covalently linking the linker to an antibody, and "" represents the point of attachment to a Bcl-xL inhibitor):



Groups Used to Attach Linkers to Anti-B7-H3 Antibodies

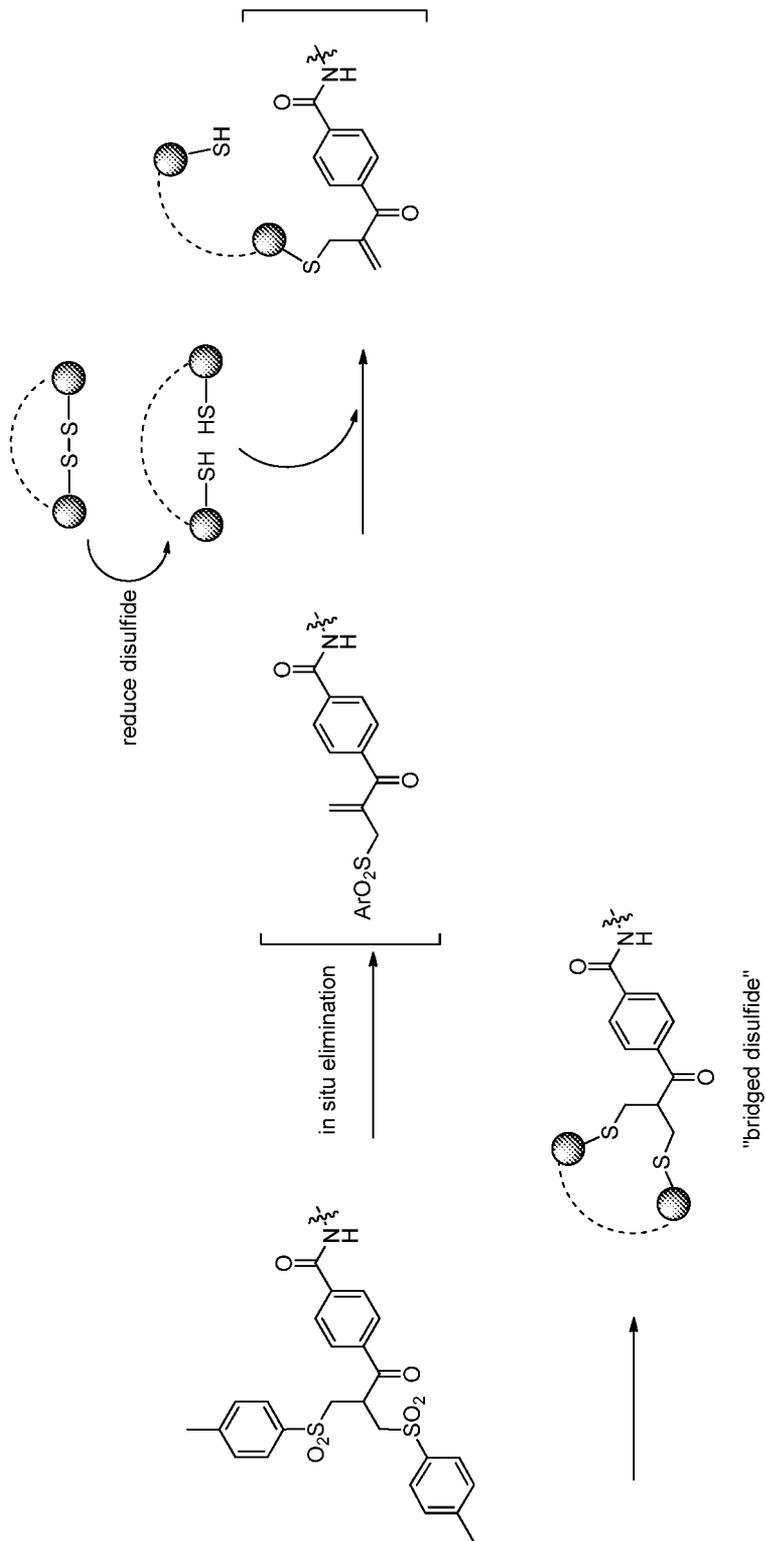
Attachment groups can be electrophilic in nature and include: maleimide groups, activated disulfides, active esters such as NHS esters and HOBt esters, haloformates, acid halides, alkyl and benzyl halides such as haloacetamides. As discussed below, there are also emerging technologies related to "self-stabilizing" maleimides and "bridging disulfides" that can be used in accordance with the disclosure.

Loss of the drug-linker from the ADC has been observed as a result of a maleimide exchange process with albumin, cysteine or glutathione (Alley *et al.*, 2008, *Bioconjugate Chem.* 19: 759-769). This is particularly prevalent from highly solvent-accessible sites of conjugation while sites that are partially accessible and have a positively charged environment promote maleimide ring hydrolysis (Junutula *et al.*, 2008, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 26: 925-932). A recognized solution is to hydrolyze the succinimide formed from conjugation as this is resistant to deconjugation from the antibody, thereby making the ADC stable in serum. It has been reported previously that the succinimide ring will undergo hydrolysis under alkaline conditions (Kalia *et al.*, 2007, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 17: 6286-6289). One example of a "self-stabilizing" maleimide group that hydrolyzes spontaneously under antibody conjugation conditions to give an ADC species with improved stability is depicted in the schematic below. See U.S. Published Application No. 2013/0309256, International Application Publication No. WO 2013/173337, Tumey *et al.*, 2014, *Bioconjugate Chem.* 25: 1871-1880, and Lyon *et al.*, 2014, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 32: 1059-1062. Thus, the maleimide attachment group is reacted with a sulfhydryl of an antibody to give an intermediate succinimide ring. The hydrolyzed form of the attachment group is resistant to deconjugation in the presence of plasma proteins.

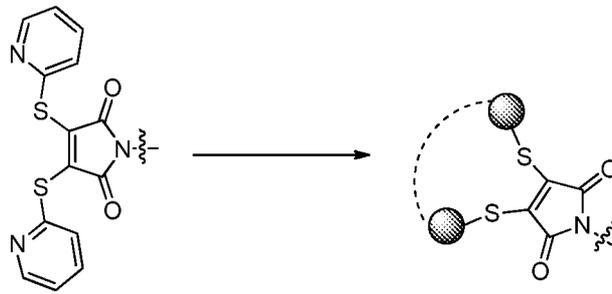


As shown above, the maleimide ring of a linker may react with an antibody Ab, forming a covalent attachment as either a succinimide (closed form) or succinamide (open form). Similarly, all the linkers (with or without a maleimide ring) used in the present invention can be either in closed or open form.

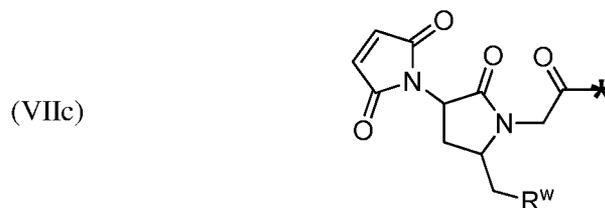
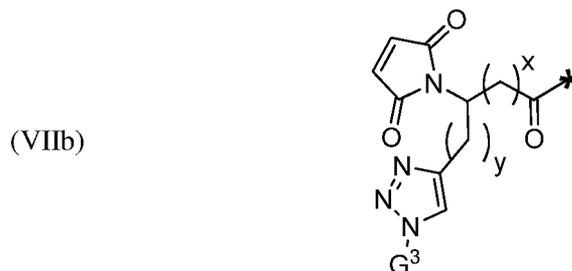
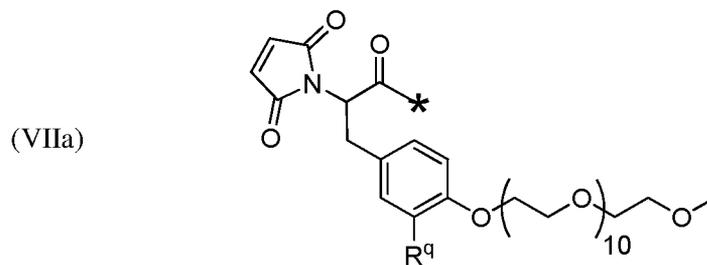
5 Polytherics has disclosed a method for bridging a pair of sulfhydryl groups derived from reduction of a native hinge disulfide bond. *See, Badescu et al., 2014, Bioconjugate Chem. 25: 1124-1136.* The reaction is depicted in the schematic below. An advantage of this methodology is the ability to synthesize homogenous DAR4 ADCs by full reduction of IgGs (to give 4 pairs of sulfhydryls) followed by reaction with 4 equivalents of the alkylating agent. ADCs containing
10 "bridged disulfides" are also claimed to have increased stability.



Similarly, as depicted below, a maleimide derivative that is capable of bridging a pair of sulfhydryl groups has been developed. See U.S. Published Application No. 2013/0224228.



In certain embodiments the attachment moiety comprises the structural formulae (VIIa),
 5 (VIIb), or (VIIc):



or salts thereof, wherein:

R^q is H or $-O-(CH_2CH_2)_n-CH_3$;

x is 0 or 1;

y is 0 or 1;

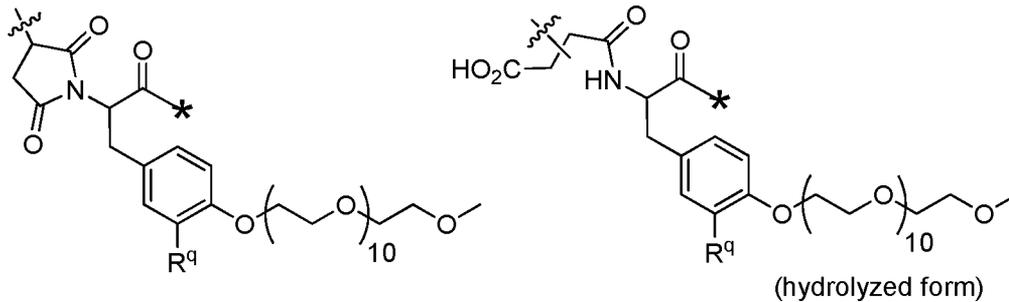
10 G^3 is $-CH_2CH_2CH_2SO_3H$ or $-CH_2CH_2O-(CH_2CH_2)_{11}-CH_3$;

R^w is $-O-CH_2CH_2SO_3H$ or $-NH(CO)-CH_2CH_2O-(CH_2CH_2)_{12}-CH_3$; and

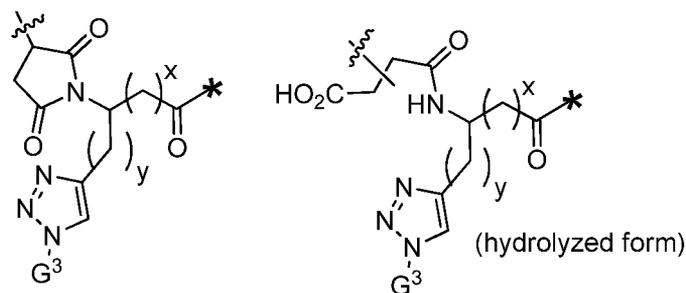
* represents the point of attachment to the remainder of the linker.

In certain embodiments, the linker comprises a segment according to structural formulae (Vila), (VHib), or (VIIIc):

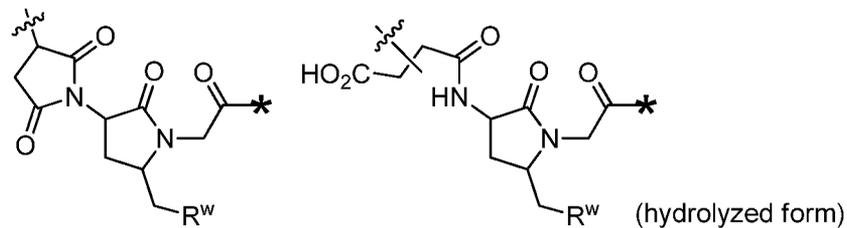
(Vila)



(VIIIb)



(VIIIc)



or a hydrolyzed derivative or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R^q is H or $-(CH_2CH_2)_n-CH_3$;

10 x is 0 or 1;

y is 0 or 1;

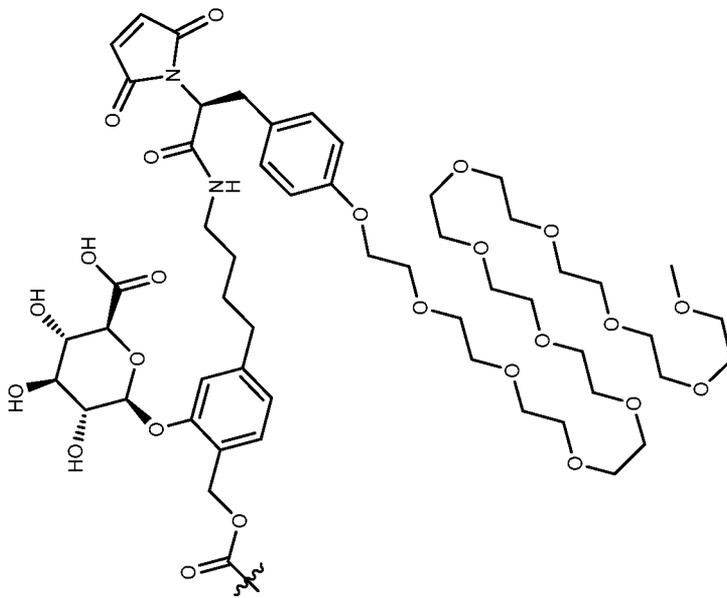
G^3 is $-CH_2CH_2CH_2SO_3H$ or $-CH_2CH_2-(CH_2CH_2)_n-CH_3$;

R^w is $-CH_2CH_2SO_3H$ or $-NH(CO)-CH_2CH_2-(CH_2CH_2)_n-CH_3$;

* represents the point of attachment to the remainder of the linker; and

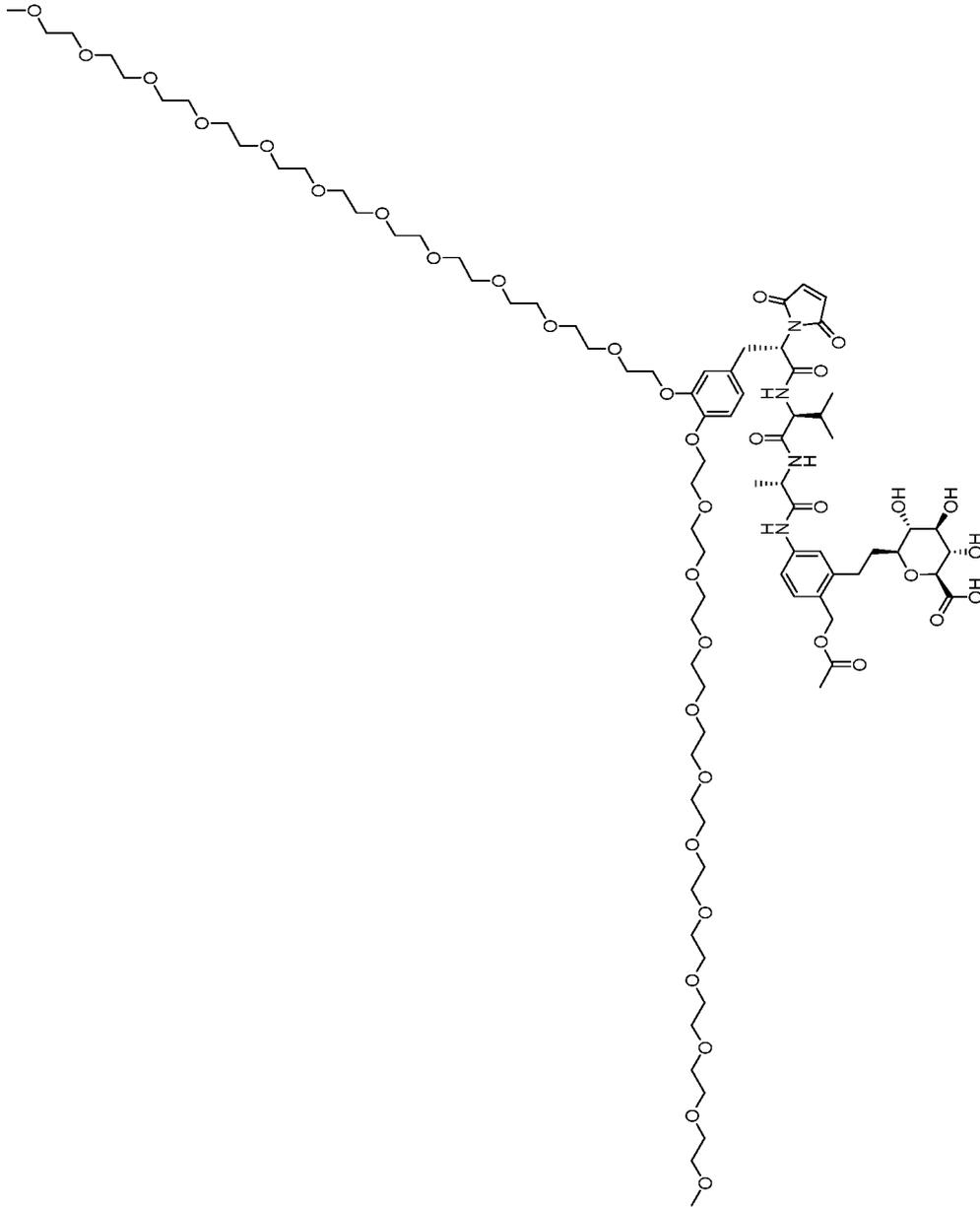
15 ζ represents the point of attachment of the linker to the antibody.

Exemplary embodiments of linkers according to structural formula (Vila) and (VIIIb) that may be included in the ADCs described herein include the linkers illustrated below (as illustrated, the linkers include a group suitable for covalently linking the linker to an antibody):

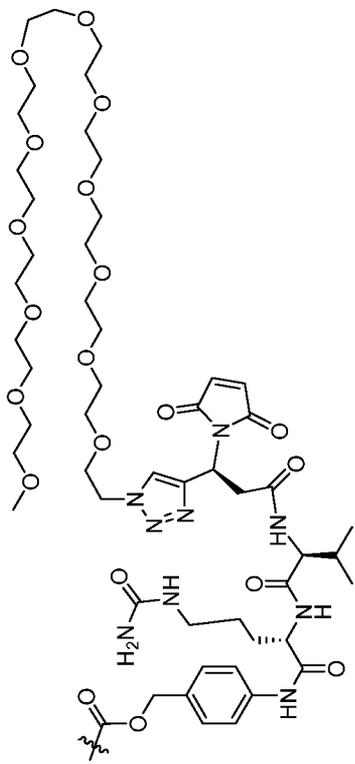


(VIIa.2)

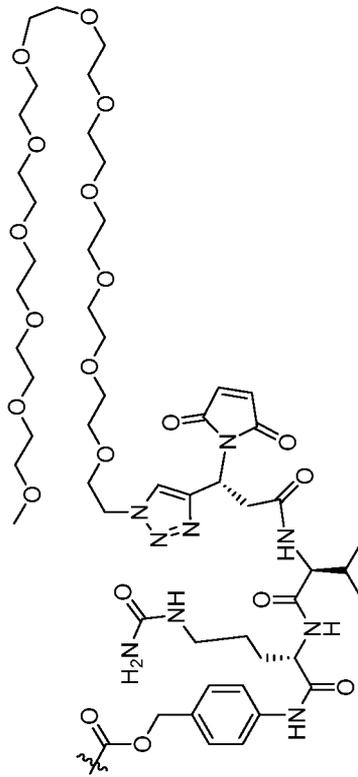
Chiral



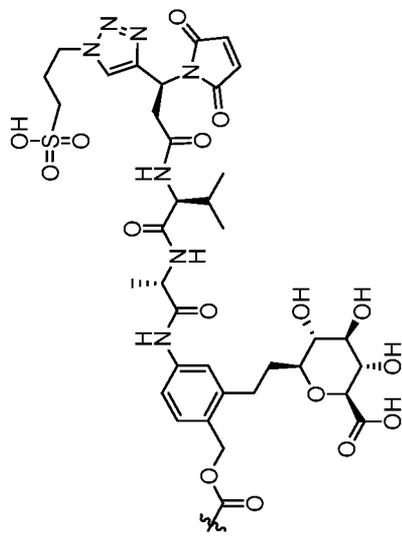
(VIIa.4)



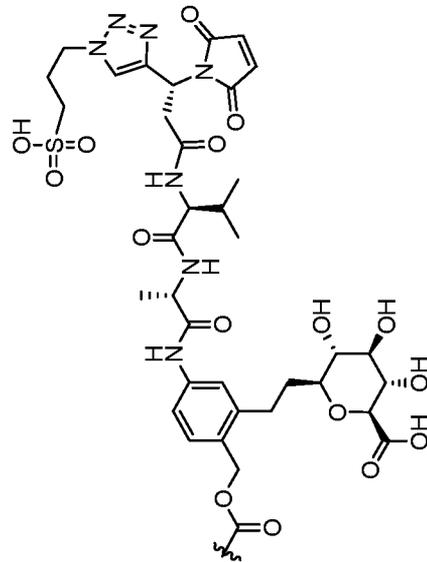
(VIIb.1)



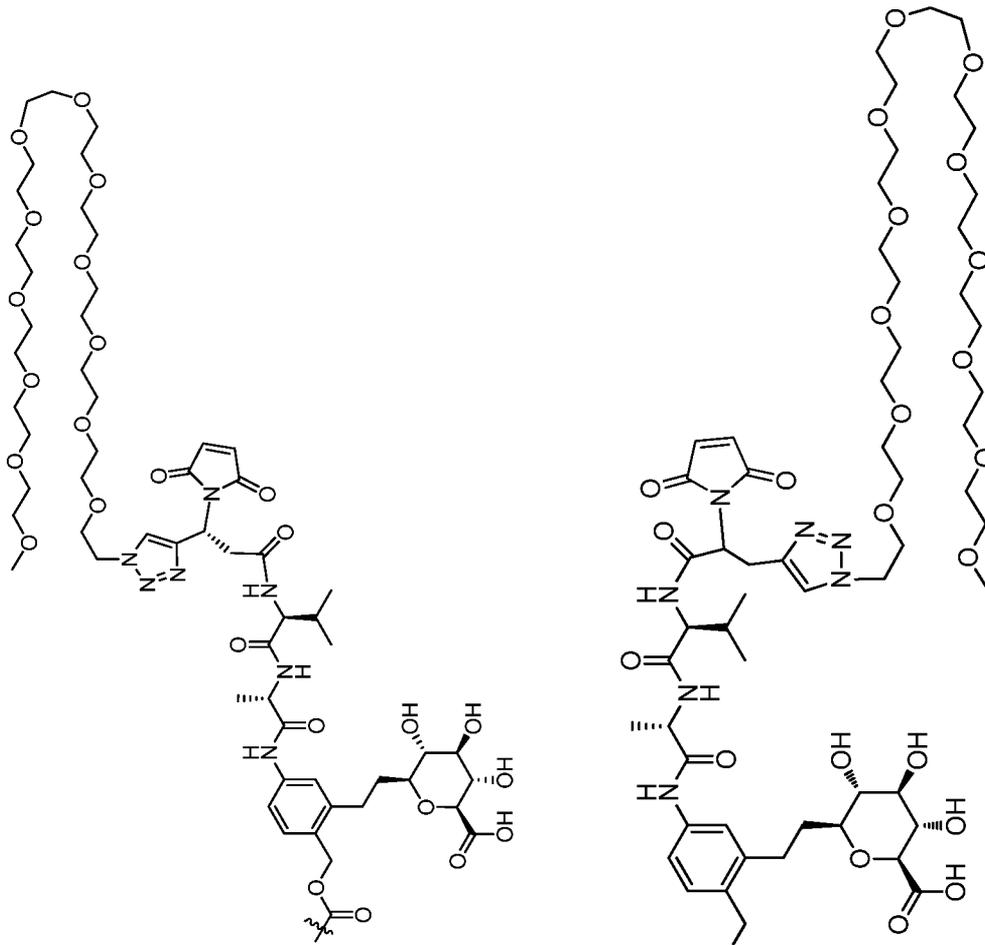
(VIIb.2)



(VIIb.3)



(VIIb.4)

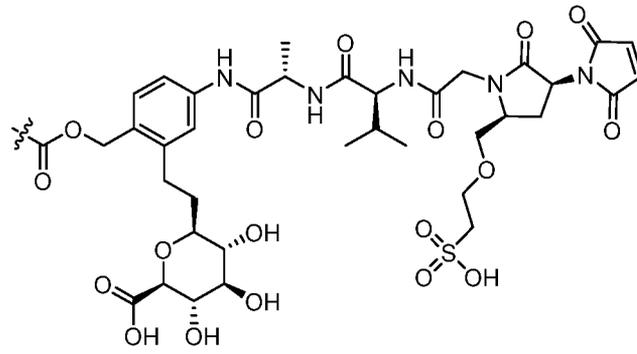


(VIIb.7)

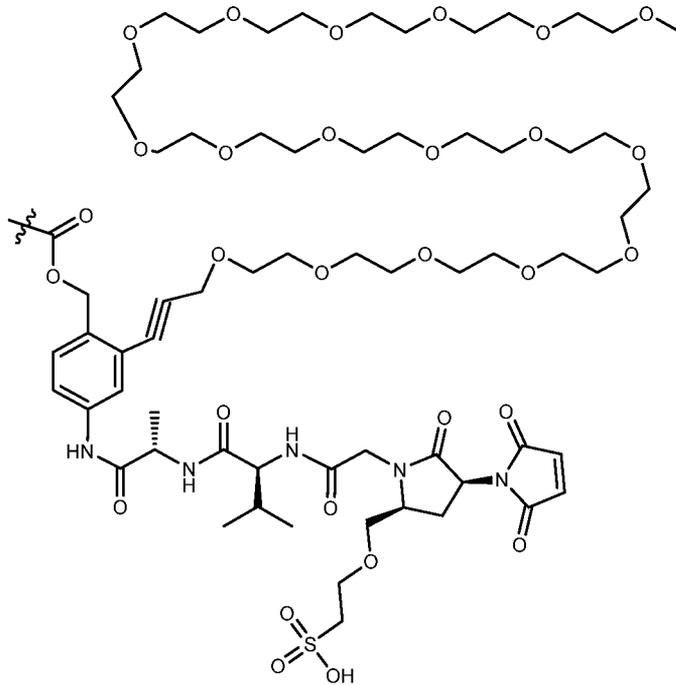
(VIIb.8)

Exemplary embodiments of linkers according to structural formula (VIIc) that may be included in the ADCs described herein include the linkers illustrated below (as illustrated, the linkers include a group suitable for covalently linking the linker to an antibody):

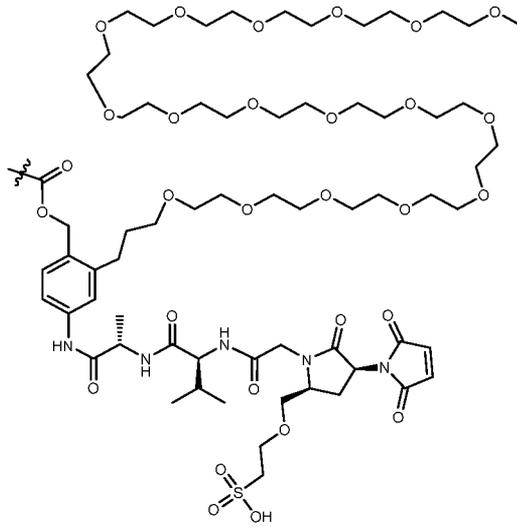
(VIIc.1)



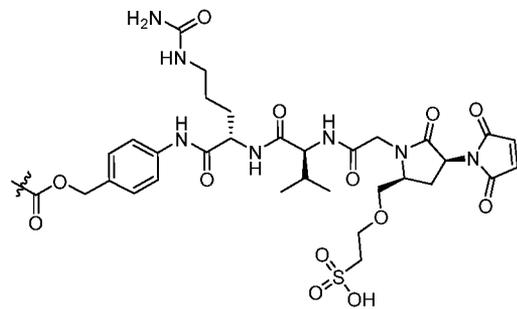
(VIIc.2)



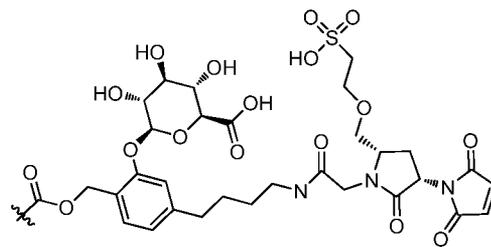
(VIIc.3)

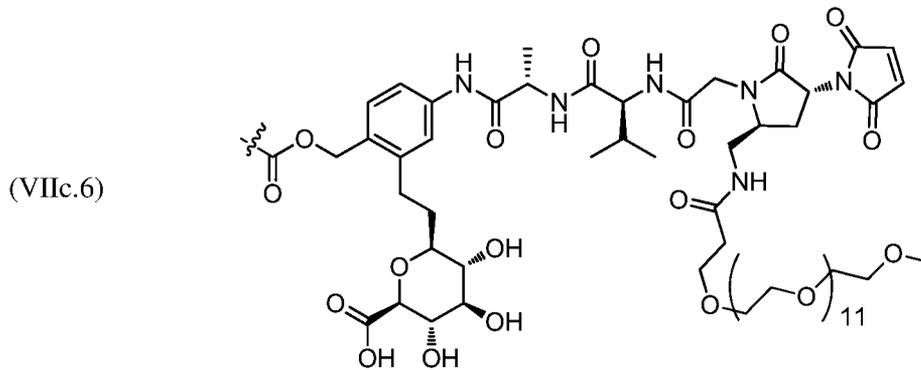


(VIIc.4)



(VIIc.5)

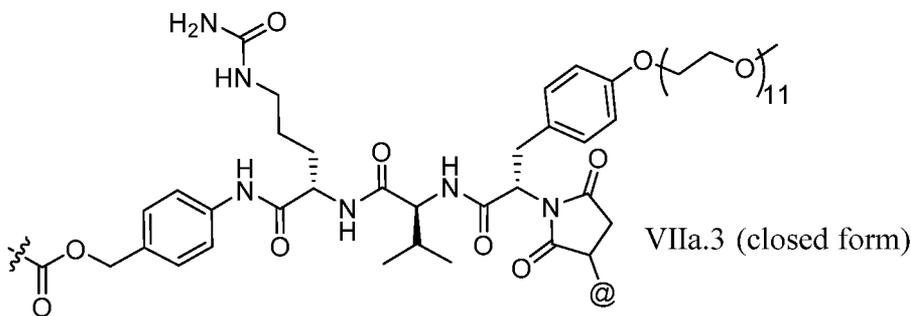


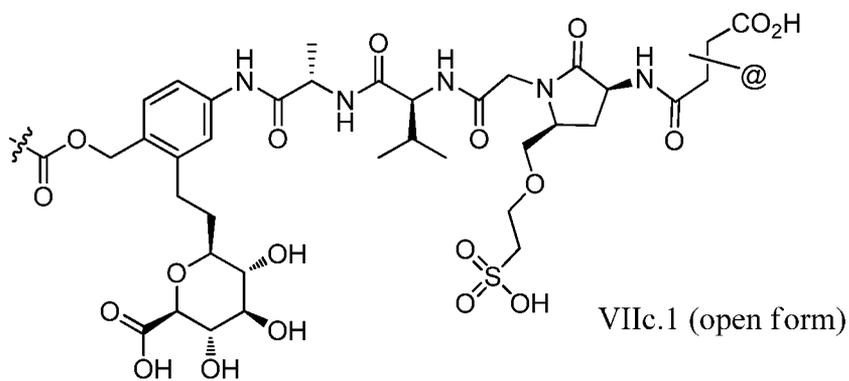
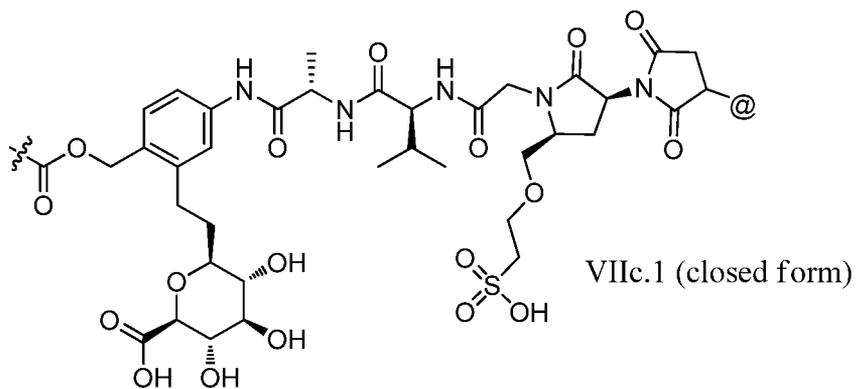
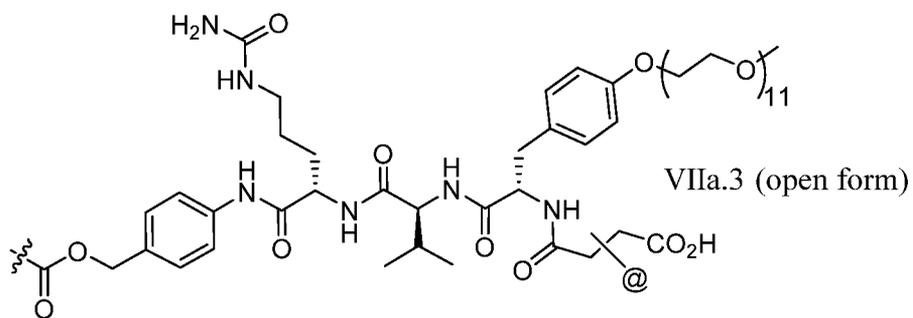


In certain embodiments, L is selected from the group consisting of IVa.1-IVa.8, IVb.1-IVb.19, IVc.1-IVc.7, IVd.1-IVd.4, Va.1-Va.12, Vb.1-Vb.10, Vc.1-Vc.11, Vd.1-Vd.6, Ve.1-Ve.2, Vla.1, Vlc.1-Vlc.2, Vid.1-Vid.4, VIIa.1-VIIa.4, VIIb.1-VIIb.8, VIIc.1-VIIc.6 in the closed or open form, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In certain embodiments, L is selected from the group consisting of IVb.2, IVc.5, IVc.6, IVc.7, IVd.4, Vb.9, Vla.1, VIIa.3, VIIc.1, VIIc.3, VIIc.4, and VIIc.5, wherein the maleimide of each linker has reacted with the antibody, Ab, forming a covalent attachment as either a succinimide (closed form) or succinamide (open form).

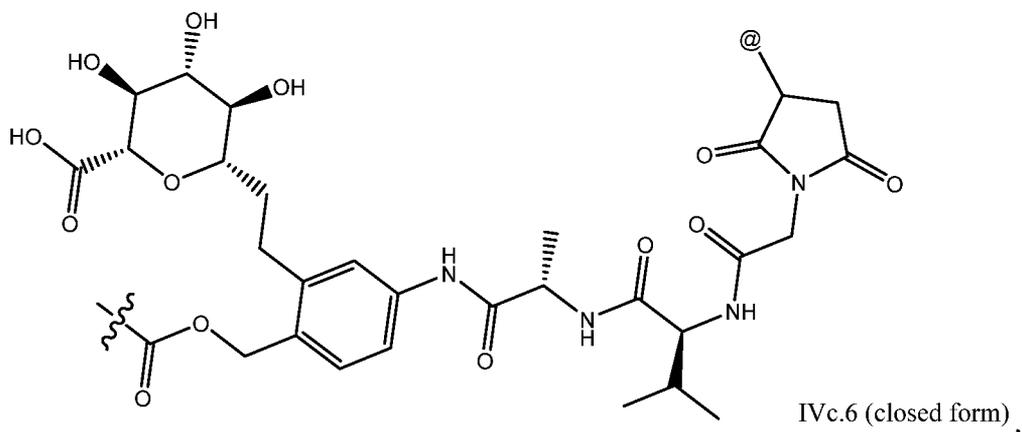
In certain embodiments, L is selected from the group consisting of IVc.5, IVc.6, IVd.4, VIIa.1, VIIa.3, VIIc.1, VIIc.3, VIIc.4, and VIIc.5, wherein the maleimide of each linker has reacted with the antibody, Ab, forming a covalent attachment as either a succinimide (closed form) or succinamide (open form).

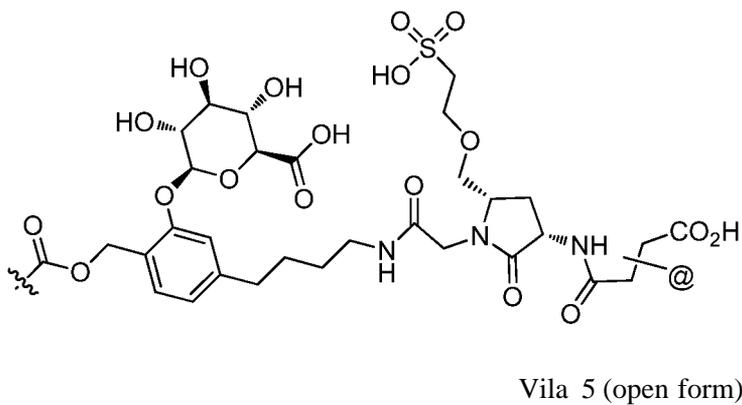
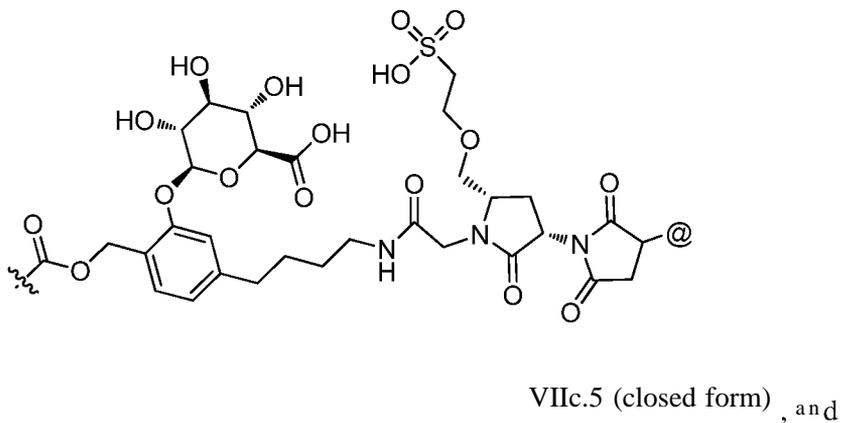
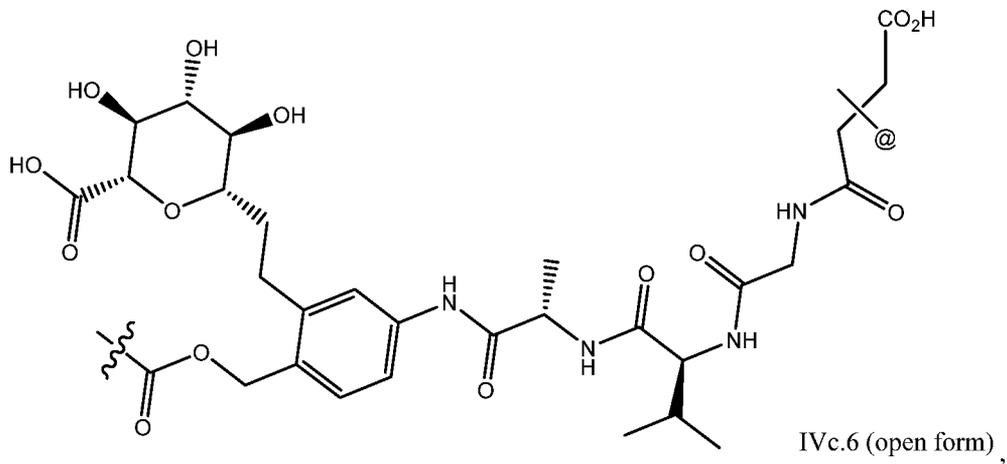
In certain embodiments, L is selected from the group consisting of VIIa.3, IVc.6, VIIc.1, and VIIc.5, wherein \sim is the attachment point to drug D and @ is the attachment point to the LK, wherein when the linker is in the open form as shown below, @ can be either at the α -position or β -position of the carboxylic acid next to it:





5





5 Linker Selection Considerations

As is known by skilled artisans, the linker selected for a particular ADC may be influenced by a variety of factors, including but not limited to, the site of attachment to the antibody (*e.g.*, lys, cys or other amino acid residues), structural constraints of the drug pharmacophore and the lipophilicity of the drug. The specific linker selected for an ADC should seek to balance these different factors for the specific antibody/drug combination. For a review of the factors that are influenced by choice of linkers in ADCs, *see* Nolting, Chapter 5 "Linker Technology in Antibody-Drug Conjugates," *In: Antibody-Drug Conjugates: Methods in Molecular Biology*, vol. 1045, pp. 71-100, Laurent Ducry (Ed.), Springer Science & Business Media, LLC, 2013.

For example, ADCs have been observed to effect killing of bystander antigen-negative cells present in the vicinity of the antigen-positive tumor cells. The mechanism of bystander cell killing by ADCs has indicated that metabolic products formed during intracellular processing of the ADCs may play a role. Neutral cytotoxic metabolites generated by metabolism of the ADCs in antigen-positive cells appear to play a role in bystander cell killing while charged metabolites may be prevented from diffusing across the membrane into the medium and therefore cannot affect bystander killing. In certain embodiments, the linker is selected to attenuate the bystander killing effect caused by cellular metabolites of the ADC. In certain embodiments, the linker is selected to increase the bystander killing effect.

The properties of the linker may also impact aggregation of the ADC under conditions of use and/or storage. Typically, ADCs reported in the literature contain no more than 3-4 drug molecules per antibody molecule (*see, e.g.,* Chari, 2008, *Acc Chem Res* 41:98-107). Attempts to obtain higher drug-to-antibody ratios ("DAR") often failed, particularly if both the drug and the linker were hydrophobic, due to aggregation of the ADC (King *et al.*, 2002, *J Med Chem* 45:4336-4343; Hollander *et al.*, 2008, *Bioconjugate Chem* 19:358-361; Burke *et al.*, 2009 *Bioconjugate Chem* 20:1242-1250). In many instances, DARs higher than 3-4 could be beneficial as a means of increasing potency. In instances where the Bcl-xL inhibitor is hydrophobic in nature, it may be desirable to select linkers that are relatively hydrophilic as a means of reducing ADC aggregation, especially in instances where DARS greater than 3-4 are desired. Thus, in certain embodiments, the linker incorporates chemical moieties that reduce aggregation of the ADCs during storage and/or use. A linker may incorporate polar or hydrophilic groups such as charged groups or groups that become charged under physiological pH to reduce the aggregation of the ADCs. For example, a linker may incorporate charged groups such as salts or groups that deprotonate, *e.g.*, carboxylates, or protonate, *e.g.*, amines, at physiological pH.

Exemplary polyvalent linkers that have been reported to yield DARs as high as 20 that may be used to link numerous Bcl-xL inhibitors to an antibody are described in in U.S. Patent No 8,399,512; U.S. Published Application No. 2010/0152725; U.S. Patent No. 8,524,214; U.S. Patent No. 8,349,308; U.S. Published Application No. 2013/189218; U.S. Published Application No. 2014/017265; WO 2014/093379; WO 2014/093394; WO 2014/093640, the content of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

In particular embodiments, the aggregation of the ADCs during storage or use is less than about 40% as determined by size-exclusion chromatography (SEC). In particular embodiments, the aggregation of the ADCs during storage or use is less than 35%, such as less than about 30%, such as less than about 25%, such as less than about 20%, such as less than about 15%, such as less than about 10%, such as less than about 5%, such as less than about 4%, or even less, as determined by size-exclusion chromatography (SEC).

One embodiment pertains to ADCs or synthons in which linker **L** is selected from the group consisting of linkers IVa.1-IVa.8, IVb.1-IVb.19, IVc.1-IVc.7, IVd.1-IVd.4, Va.1-Va.12, Vb.1-Vb.10, Vc.1-Vc.11, Vd.1-Vd.6, Vla.1, Ve.1-Ve.2, Vla.1, Vlc.1-Vlc.2, Vld.1-Vld.4, VIIa.1-VIIa.4, VIIb.1-VIIb.8, VIIc.1-VIIc.6 and salts thereof.

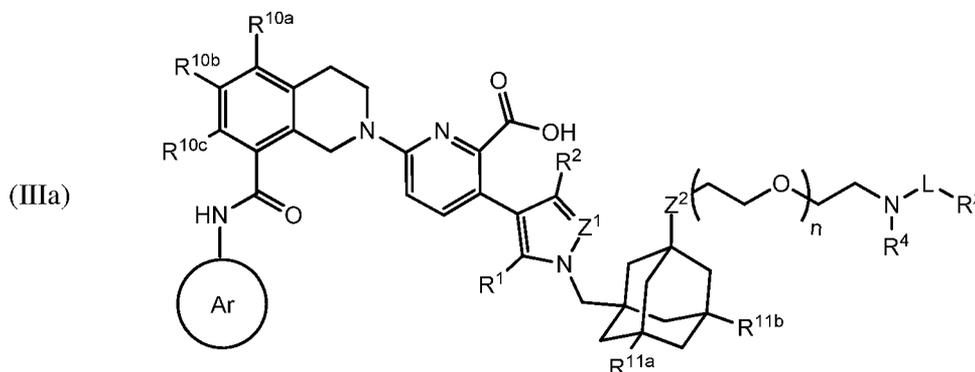
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III.A.3. Bcl-xL ADC Synthons

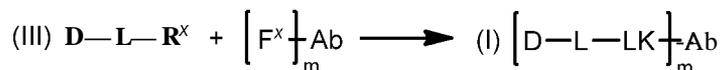
Antibody-Drug Conjugate synthons are synthetic intermediates used to form ADCs. The synthons are generally compounds according to structural formula (III):



10 or salts thereof, wherein D is a Bcl-xL inhibitor as previously described, L is a linker as previously described, and R^x is a moiety that comprises a functional group suitable for covalently linking the synthon to an antibody. In specific embodiments, the synthons are compounds according to structural formula (IIia) or salts thereof, where Ar, R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , R^{10a} , R^{10b} , R^{10c} , R^{11a} , R^{11b} , Z^1 , Z^2 , and n are as previously defined for structural formula (IIa), and L and R^x are as defined for structural formula (III):



15 To synthesize an ADC, an intermediate synthon according to structural formula (III), or a salt thereof, is contacted with an antibody of interest under conditions in which functional group R^x reacts with a "complementary" functional group on the antibody, F^x , to form a covalent linkage.



20 The identities of groups R^x and F^x will depend upon the chemistry used to link the synthon to the antibody. Generally, the chemistry used should not alter the integrity of the antibody, for example its ability to bind its target. Preferably, the binding properties of the conjugated antibody will closely resemble those of the unconjugated antibody. A variety of chemistries and techniques for conjugating molecules to biological molecules such as antibodies are known in the art and in particular to antibodies, are well-known. See, e.g., Amon *et al.*, "Monoclonal Antibodies For
25 Immunotargeting Of Drugs In Cancer Therapy," in *Monoclonal Antibodies And Cancer Therapy*, Reisfeld *et al.* eds., Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1985; Hellstrom *et al.*, "Antibodies For Drug Delivery," in *Controlled Drug Delivery* (Robinson *et al.* eds., Marcel Dekker, Inc., 2nd ed. 1987; Thorpe,

"Antibody Carriers Of Cytotoxic Agents In Cancer Therapy: A Review," in *Monoclonal Antibodies '84: Biological And Clinical Applications*, Pinchera *et al.*, eds., 1985; "Analysis, Results, and Future Prospective of the Therapeutic Use of Radiolabeled Antibody In Cancer Therapy," in *Monoclonal Antibodies For Cancer Detection And Therapy*, Baldwin *et al.*, eds., *Academic Press*, 1985; and Thorpe *et al.*, 1982, *Immunol. Rev.* 62:119-58; and WO 89/12624. Any of these chemistries may be used to link the synthons to an antibody.

In one embodiment, R^x comprises a functional group capable of linking the synthon to an amino group on an antibody. In another embodiment, R^x comprises an NHS-ester or an isothiocyanate. In another embodiment, R^x comprises a functional group capable of linking the synthon to a sulfhydryl group on an antibody. In another embodiment, R^x comprises a haloacetyl or a maleimide.

Typically the synthons are linked to the side chains of amino acid residues of the antibody, including, for example, the primary amino group of accessible lysine residues or the sulfhydryl group of accessible cysteine residues. Free sulfhydryl groups may be obtained by reducing interchain disulfide bonds.

In one embodiment, LK is a linkage formed with an amino group on the anti-hB7-H3 antibody Ab. In another embodiment, LK is an amide or a thiourea. In another embodiment, LK is a linkage formed with a sulfhydryl group on the anti-hB7-H3 antibody Ab. In another embodiment, LK is a thioether.

In one embodiment, D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor selected from the group consisting of the following compounds modified in that the hydrogen corresponding to the # position of structural formula (IIa) is not present forming a monoradical:

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-[1-((3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-[1-(((1r,3R,5S,7s)-3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)ethoxy)tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

3-(1-[[3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

3-[1-((3-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-[1-((3-((2-methoxyethyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

5 3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-7-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

10 and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

L is selected from the group consisting of linkers IVa.1-IVa.8, IVb.1-IVb.19, IVc.1-IVc.7, IVd.1-IVd.4, Va.1-Va.12, Vb.1-Vb.10, Vc.1-Vc.11, Vd.1-Vd.6, Va.1, Ve.1-Ve.2, V1a.1, V1c.1-V1c.2, V1d.1-V1d.4, VIIa.1-VIIa.4, VIIb.1-VIIb.8, VIIc.1-VIIc.6, wherein each linker has reacted with the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, Ab, forming a covalent attachment; LK is thioether; and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 8.

In one embodiment, D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor selected from the group consisting of the following compounds modified in that the hydrogen corresponding to the # position of structural formula (IIa) is not present, forming a monoradical:

20 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-((3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

25 and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

L is selected from the group consisting of linkers Vc.5, IVc.6, IVd.4, VIIa.1, VIIc.1, VIIc.3, VIIc.4, and VIIc.5 in either closed or open forms and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

LK is thioether; and

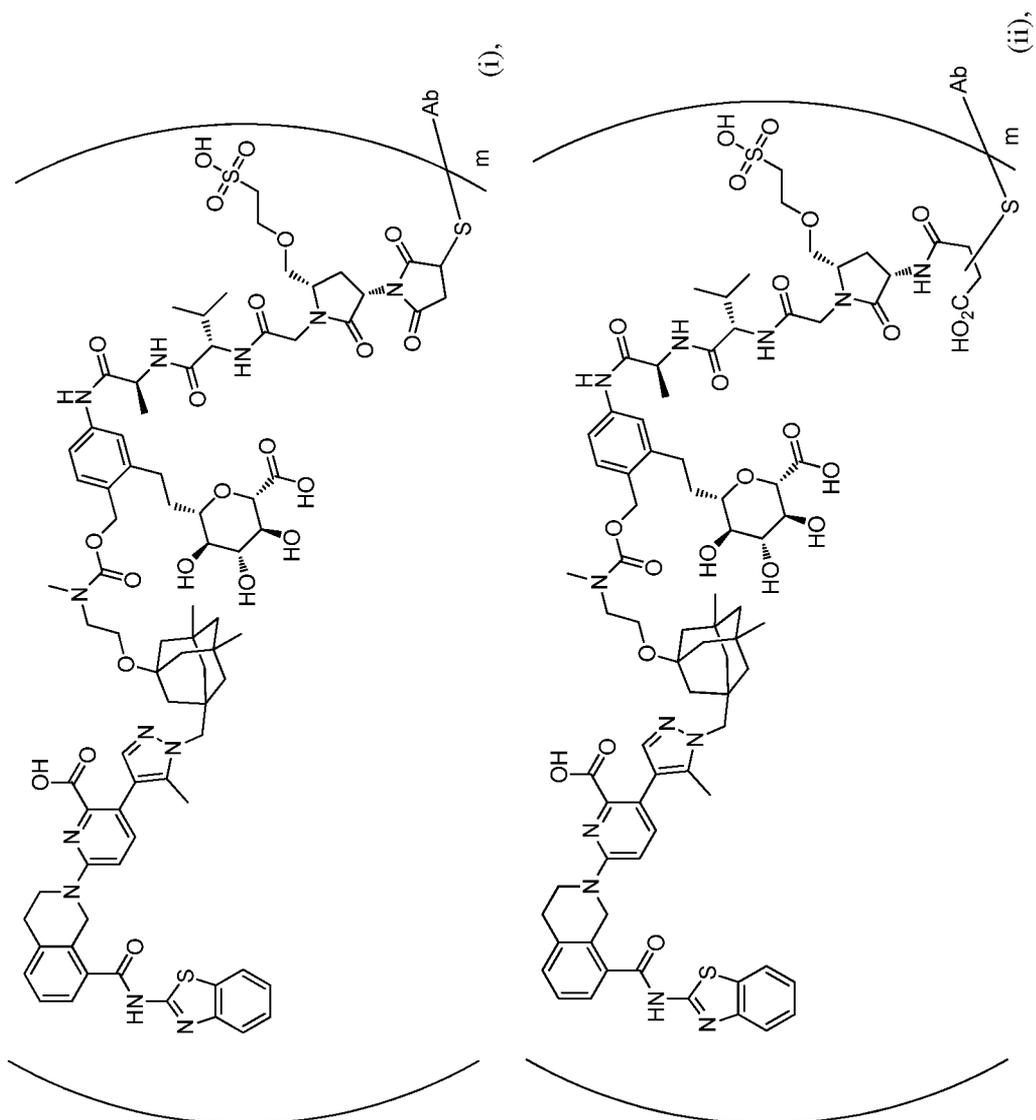
m is an integer ranging from 2 to 4.

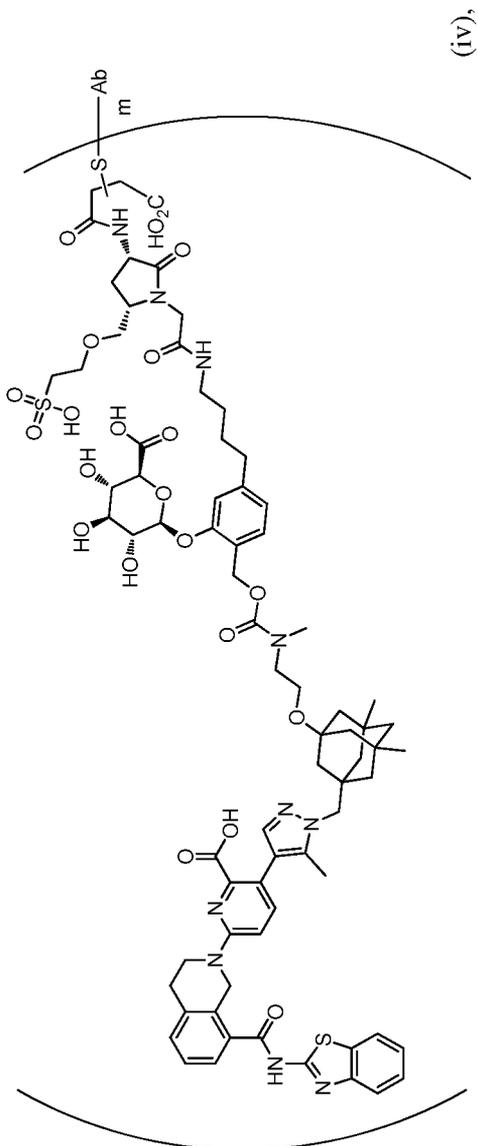
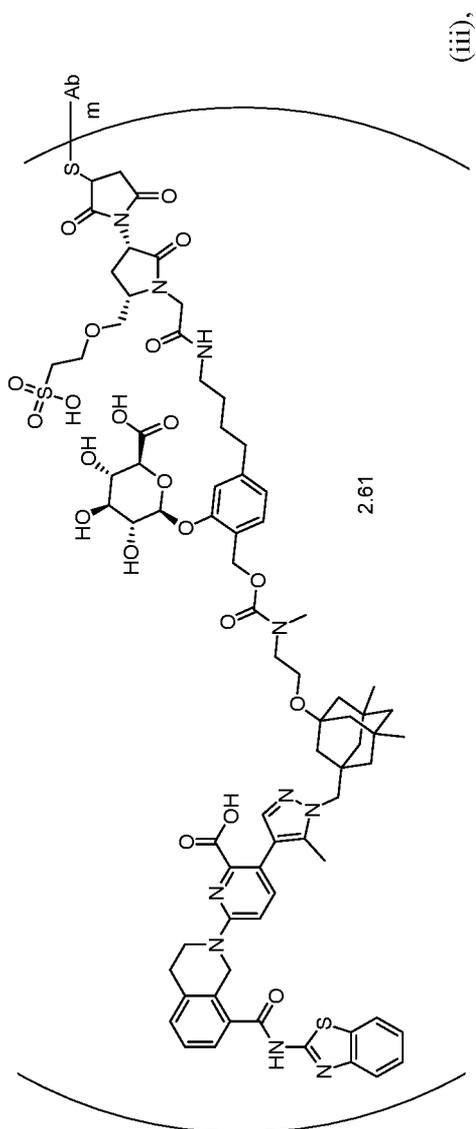
30 To form an ADC, the maleimide ring of a synthon (for example, the synthons listed in Table B) may react with an antibody Ab, forming a covalent attachment as either a succinimide (closed form) or succinamide (open form). Similarly, other functional groups, e.g. acetyl halide or vinyl sulfone may react with an antibody, Ab, forming a covalent attachment.

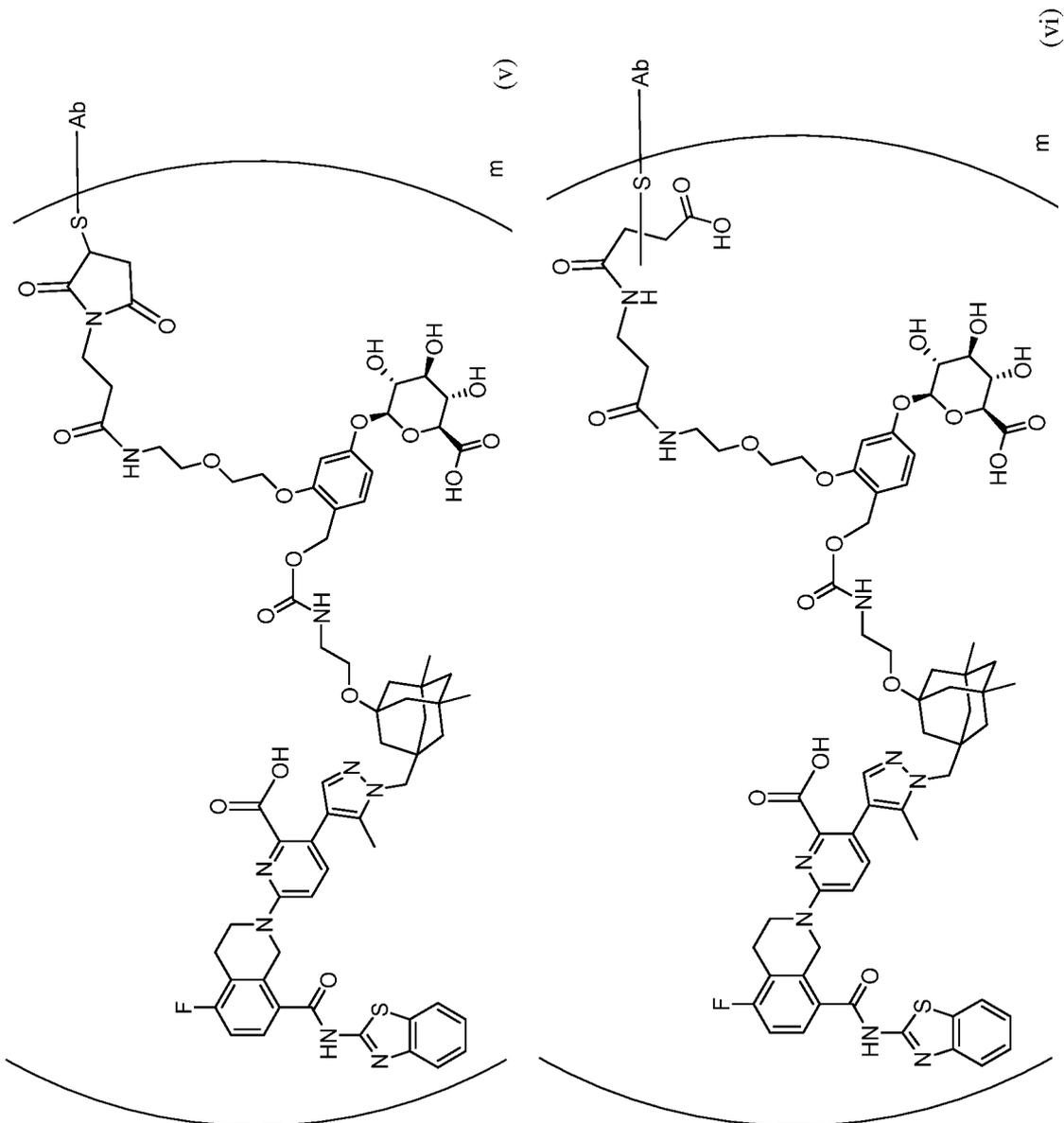
35 In certain embodiments, the ADC, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is selected from the group consisting of huAbl3v1-WD, huAbl3v1-LB, huAbl3v1-VD, huAb3v2.5-WD, huAb3v2.5-LB, h«Ab3v2.5-VD, huAb3v2.6-WD, huAb3v2.6-LB, and huAb3v2.6-VD, wherein WD,

LB, and VD are synthons disclosed in Table B, and wherein the conjugated synthons are either in open or closed form.

In certain embodiments, the ADC, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is selected from the group consisting of formulas i-vi:







wherein m is an integer from 1 to 6. In a specific embodiment, m is an integer from 2 to 6 (e.g., 1 to 4).

A number of functional groups R^x and chemistries useful for linking synthons to accessible lysine residues are known, and include by way of example and not limitation NHS-esters and isothiocyanates.

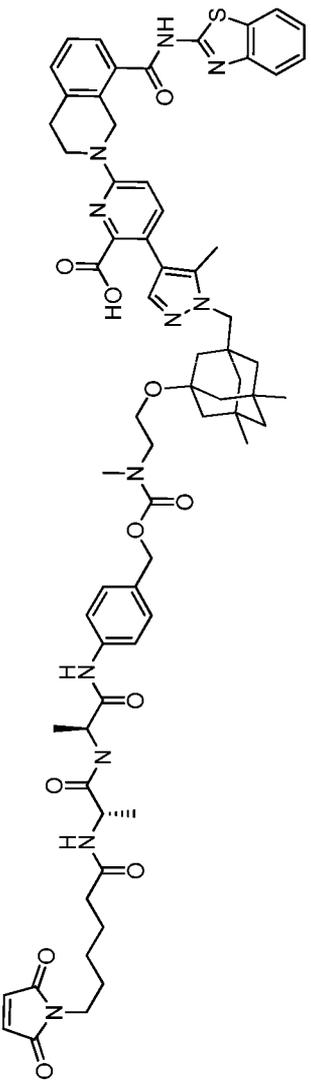
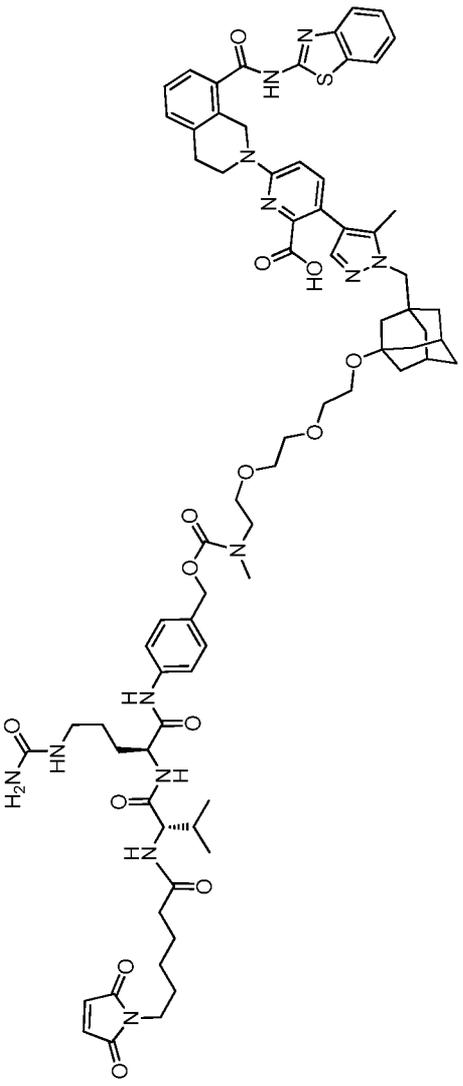
A number of functional groups R^x and chemistries useful for linking synthons to accessible free sulfhydryl groups of cysteine residues are known, and include by way of example and not limitation haloacetyls and maleimides.

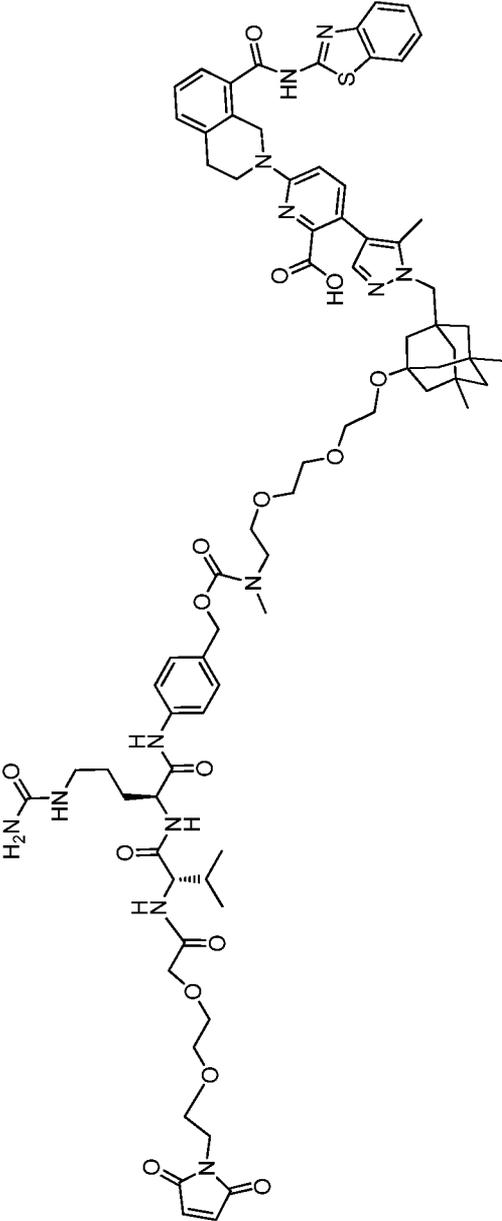
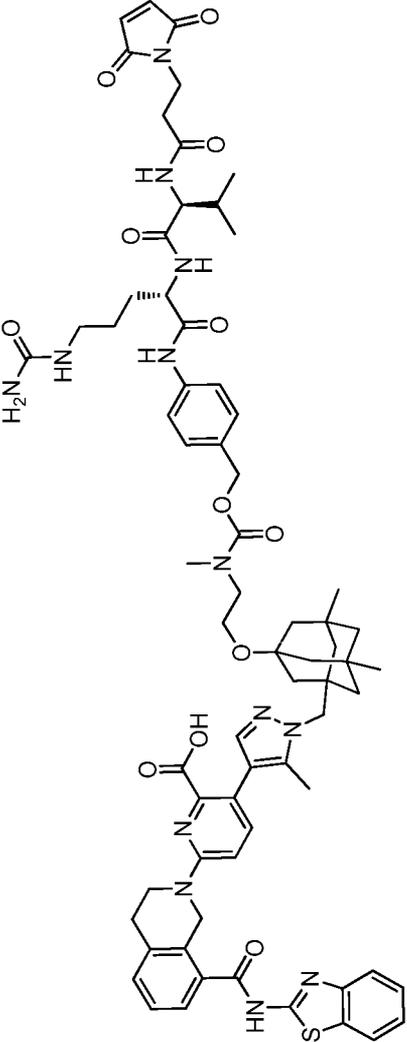
In one embodiment, D is selected from the group consisting of W1.01, W1.02, W1.03, W1.04, W1.05, W1.06, W1.07, and W1.08 and salts thereof; L is selected from the group consisting of linkers IVa.1-IVa.8, IVb.1-IVb.19, IVc.1-IVc.7, IVd.1-IVd.4, Va.1-Va.12, Vb.1-Vb.10, Vc.1-Vc.11, Vd.1-Vd.6, Vla.1, Ve.1-Ve.2, Vlc.1-Vlc.2, Vld.1-Vld.4, VIIa.1-VIIa.4, VIIb.1-VIIb.8, VIIc.1-VIIc.6, and salts thereof; R^x comprises a functional group selected from the group consisting of NHS-ester, isothiocyanate, haloacetyl and maleimide.

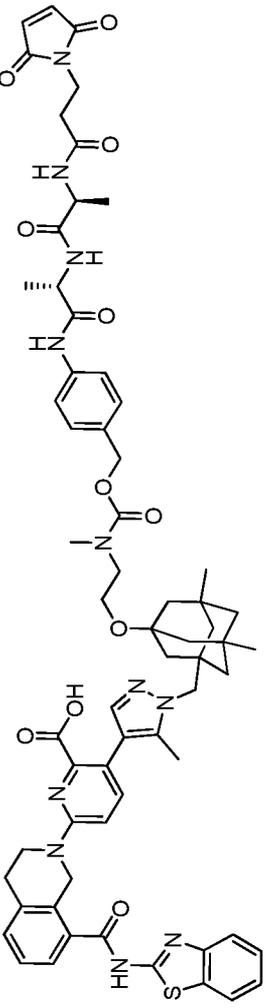
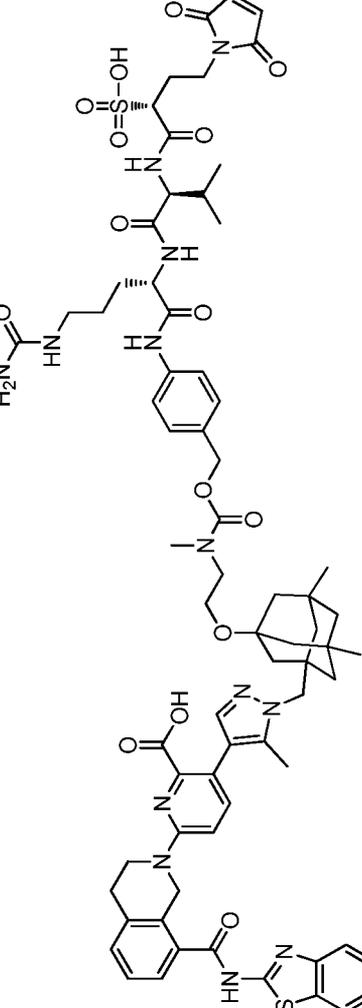
However, conjugation chemistries are not limited to available side chain groups. Side chains such as amines may be converted to other useful groups, such as hydroxyls, by linking an appropriate small molecule to the amine. This strategy can be used to increase the number of available linking sites in the antibody by conjugating multifunctional small molecules to side chains of accessible amino acid residues of the antibody.

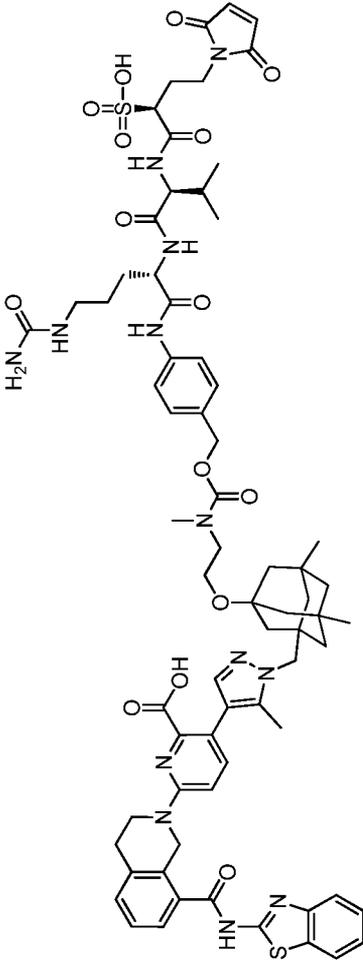
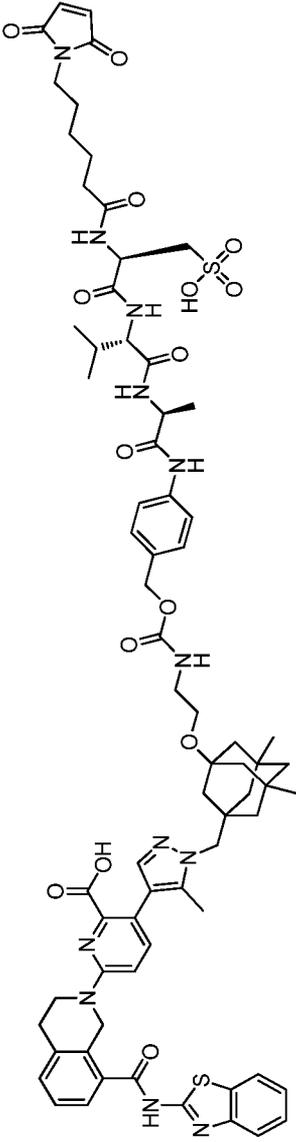
The antibody may also be engineered to include amino acid residues for conjugation. An approach for engineering antibodies to include non-genetically encoded amino acid residues useful for conjugating drugs in the context of ADCs is described in Axup *et al.*, 2003, *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 109:16101-16106 and Tian *et al.*, 2014, *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 111:1776-1771.

Exemplary synthons useful for making ADCs described herein include, but are not limited to, the following synthons listed below in Table B.

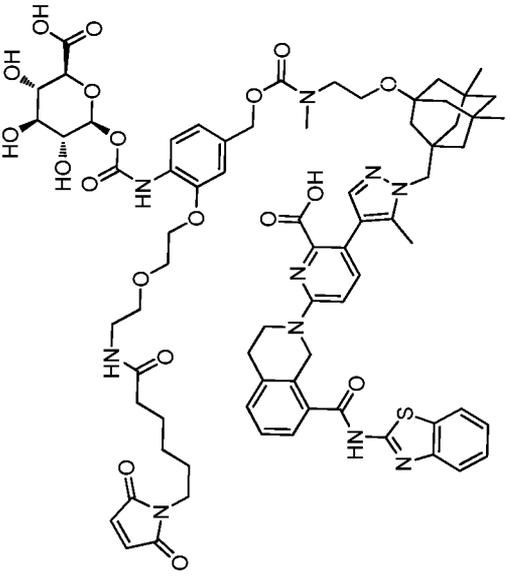
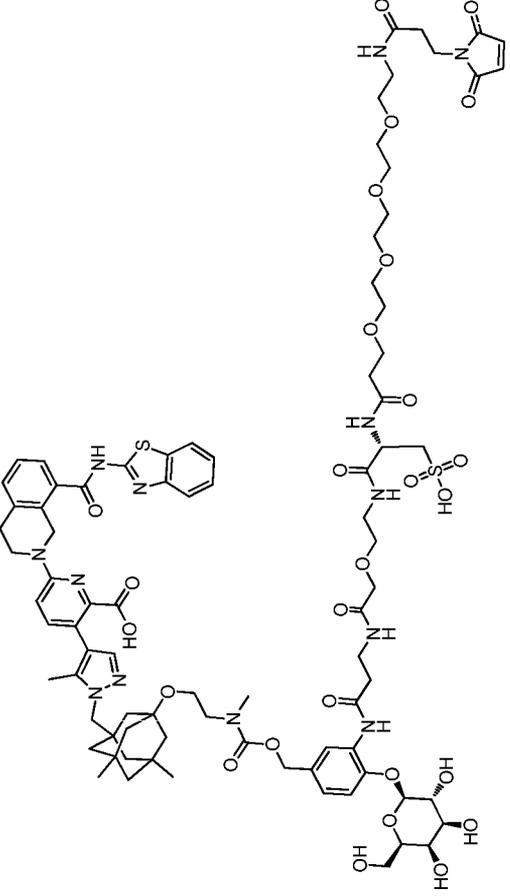
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.4	K	 <p>Chemical structure of synthon K: A complex molecule featuring a central core with a piperazine ring, a pyridine ring, and a benzothiazole ring. The structure is highly substituted with various functional groups, including amide, ester, and hydroxyl groups, and a long aliphatic chain.</p>
2.5	L	 <p>Chemical structure of synthon L: A complex molecule similar to synthon K, but with a different substitution pattern. It features a central core with a piperazine ring, a pyridine ring, and a benzothiazole ring. The structure is highly substituted with various functional groups, including amide, ester, and hydroxyl groups, and a long aliphatic chain.</p>

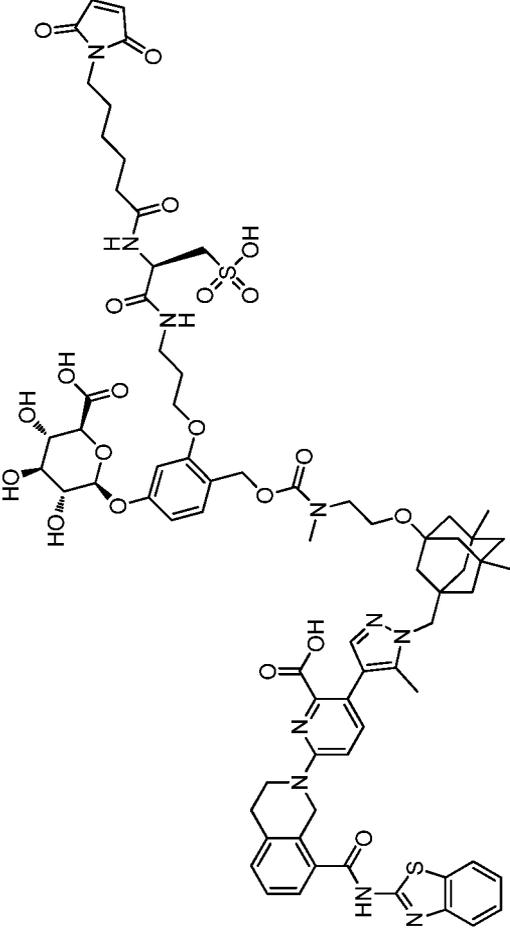
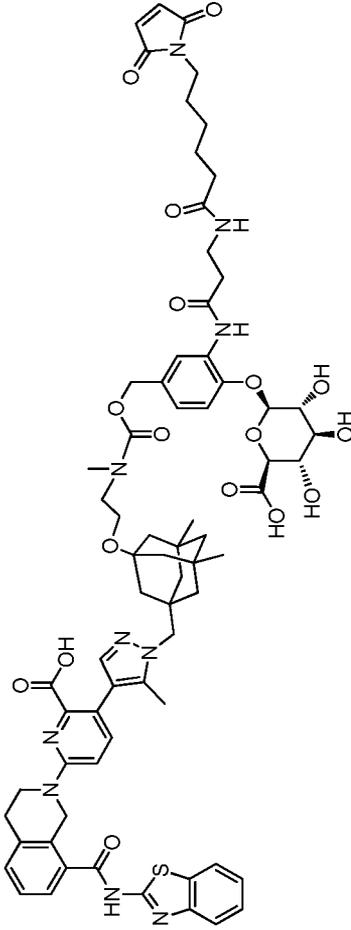
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.8	DS	 <p>The structure of synthon DS is a complex molecule. It features a central chain of amide bonds: <chem>NC(=O)NCCNC(=O)C[C@H](N)C(=O)NCCOC(=O)N</chem>. This chain is substituted with several groups: a 2,5-dimethylimidazole ring at the 2-position, a 4-(2,5-dimethylimidazol-2-yl)phenyl group at the 3-position, a 4-(2,5-dimethylimidazol-2-yl)phenyl group at the 4-position, and a 2,5-dimethylimidazole ring at the 5-position. The 2,5-dimethylimidazole rings are further substituted with a 2,5-dimethylimidazol-2-yl group and a 2,5-dimethylimidazol-5-yl group, respectively.</p>
2.10	BG	 <p>The structure of synthon BG is a complex molecule. It features a central chain of amide bonds: <chem>NC(=O)NCCNC(=O)C[C@H](N)C(=O)NCCOC(=O)N</chem>. This chain is substituted with several groups: a 2,5-dimethylimidazole ring at the 2-position, a 4-(2,5-dimethylimidazol-2-yl)phenyl group at the 3-position, a 4-(2,5-dimethylimidazol-2-yl)phenyl group at the 4-position, and a 2,5-dimethylimidazole ring at the 5-position. The 2,5-dimethylimidazole rings are further substituted with a 2,5-dimethylimidazol-2-yl group and a 2,5-dimethylimidazol-5-yl group, respectively.</p>

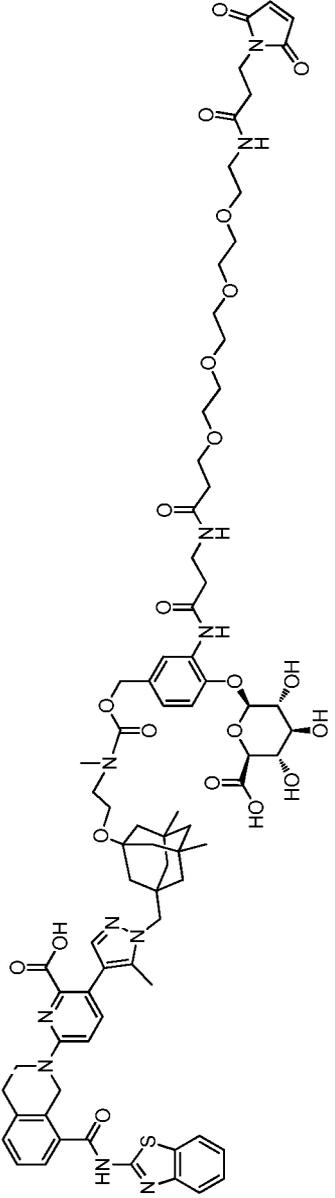
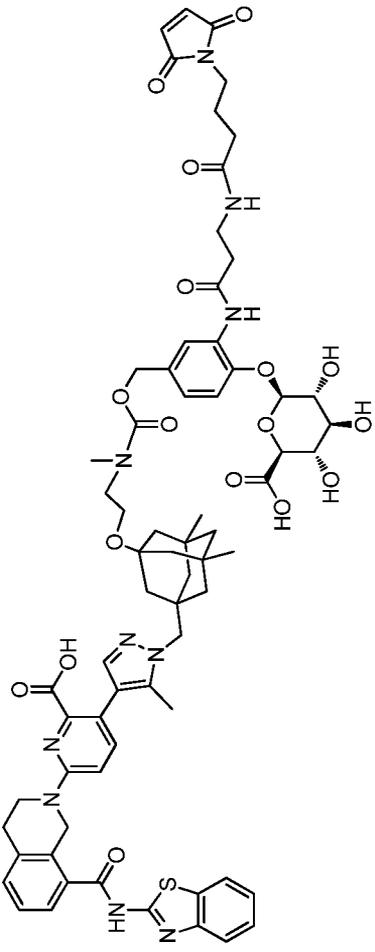
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.12	BI	 <p>Chemical structure of synthon BI, featuring a complex polycyclic core with a piperazine ring, a benzothiazole group, a pyridine ring, and a bicyclic amine system. It is substituted with a hydroxyl group, a methyl group, and a long chain containing a secondary amide, a tertiary amine, and a succinimide ring.</p>
2.17	BO	 <p>Chemical structure of synthon BO, which is identical to BI but includes an additional primary amide group and a sulfonic acid group on the long chain.</p>

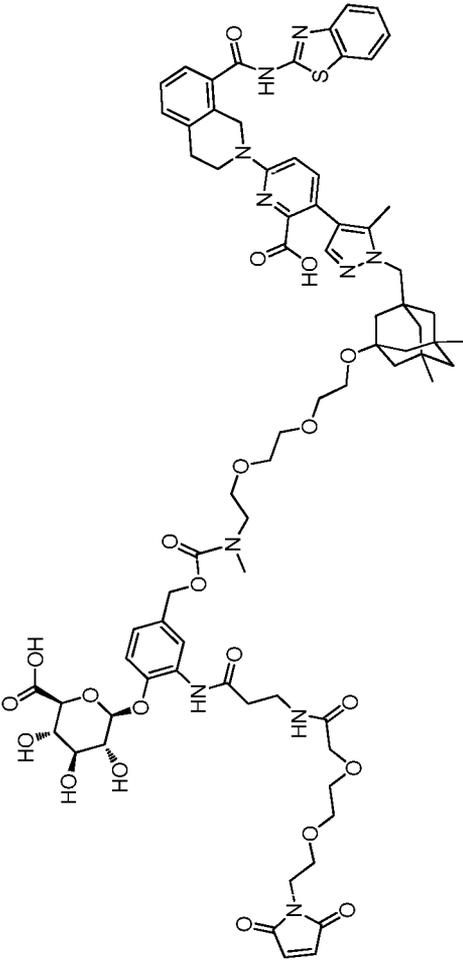
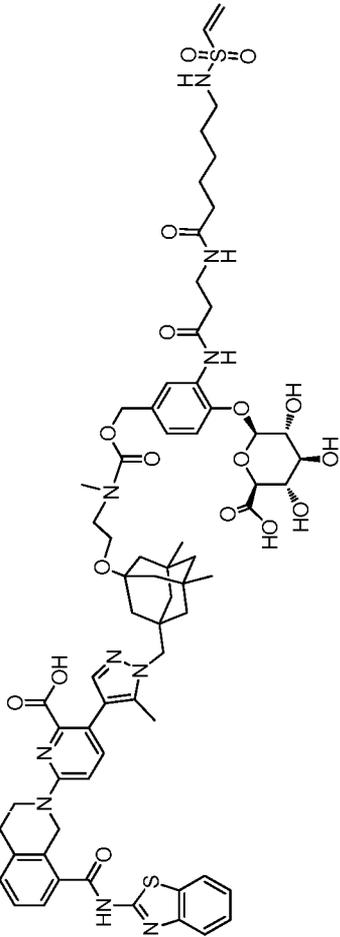
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.18	BP	 <p>The structure of synthon BP is a complex molecule. It features a central benzimidazole ring system. Attached to this system are a piperidine ring, a carboxylic acid group, and a thiazole ring. A long chain extends from the benzimidazole, passing through a morpholine ring, a methylene group, a benzene ring, and another methylene group, leading to a chiral center with a methyl group and a sulfonamide group. This chain continues through another chiral center with a methyl group and a sulfonamide group, and finally ends in a pyridone ring.</p>
2.21	IQ	 <p>The structure of synthon IQ is similar to BP but with a different side chain. It features the same central benzimidazole ring system with a piperidine ring, a carboxylic acid group, and a thiazole ring. The side chain starts with a morpholine ring, followed by a methylene group, a benzene ring, and another methylene group, leading to a chiral center with a methyl group and a sulfonamide group. This chain continues through another chiral center with a methyl group and a sulfonamide group, and finally ends in a pyridone ring.</p>

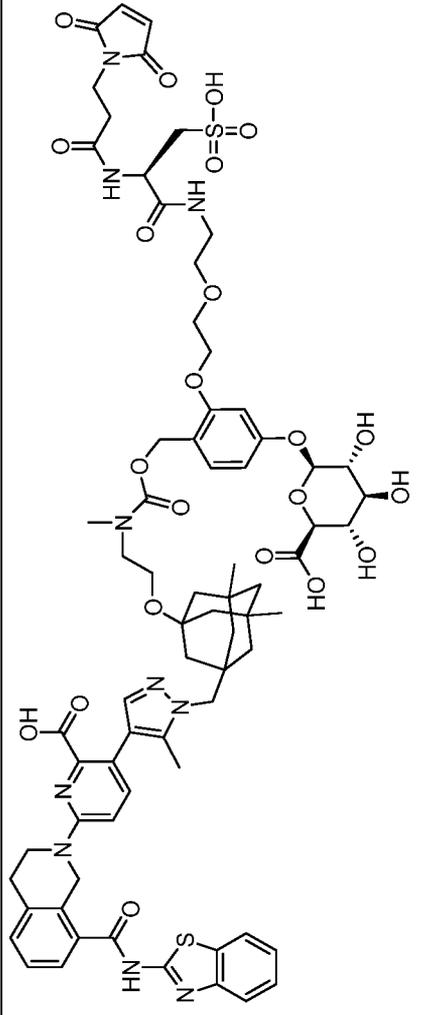
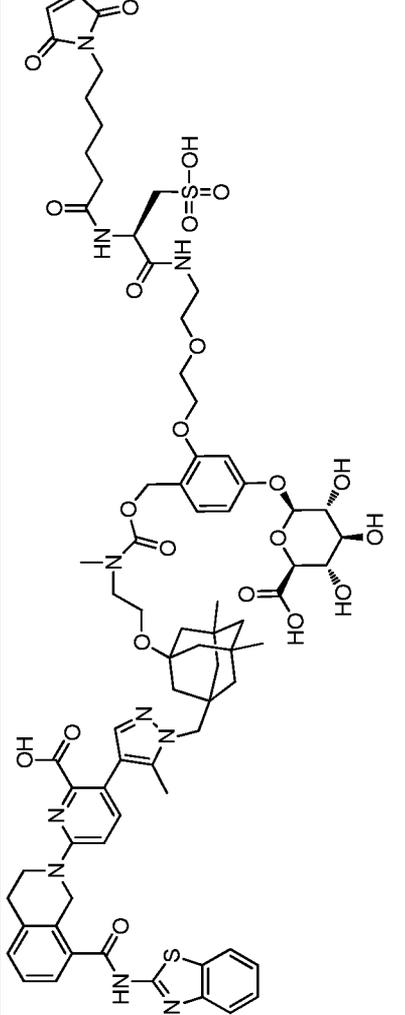
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.26	DZ	
2.27	EA	

Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.32	FU	 <p>The structure of synthon FU is a complex molecule. It features a central pyridine ring substituted with a methyl group and a hydroxyl group. This pyridine ring is connected via a nitrogen atom to a bicyclic system (a decalin derivative). Another nitrogen atom on the bicyclic system is linked to a chain containing a carbonyl group, a methylene group, and an oxygen atom. This oxygen atom is further connected to a phenyl ring, which is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a methylene group. This methylene group is attached to a sugar moiety (a pyranose ring) with multiple hydroxyl groups. Additionally, there is a separate fragment consisting of a benzothiazole ring system connected to a carbonyl group, which is further linked to a chain of carbonyl and methylene groups.</p>
2.33	GH	 <p>The structure of synthon GH is a complex molecule. It features a central pyridine ring substituted with a methyl group and a hydroxyl group. This pyridine ring is connected via a nitrogen atom to a bicyclic system (a decalin derivative). Another nitrogen atom on the bicyclic system is linked to a chain containing a carbonyl group, a methylene group, and an oxygen atom. This oxygen atom is further connected to a phenyl ring, which is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a methylene group. This methylene group is attached to a sugar moiety (a pyranose ring) with multiple hydroxyl groups. Additionally, there is a separate fragment consisting of a benzothiazole ring system connected to a carbonyl group, which is further linked to a chain of carbonyl and methylene groups.</p>

Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.34	FX	 <p>The structure of synthon FX is a complex molecule. It features a central bicyclic core (a decalin derivative) connected via an ether linkage to a chain containing a piperazine ring, a pyridine ring, and a thiazole ring. This chain is further linked to a sugar moiety (a pyranose ring with multiple hydroxyl groups) and a sulfonamide group. A long alkyl chain is attached to the sulfonamide group, terminating in a succinimide ring.</p>
2.35	H	 <p>The structure of synthon H is similar to synthon FX, but it lacks the long alkyl chain and the terminal succinimide ring. It consists of the bicyclic core, piperazine, pyridine, thiazole, ether, sugar, and sulfonamide components.</p>

Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.36	I	 <p>The structure of synthon I is a complex molecule. It features a central bicyclic core (bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane) with a methyl group and a nitrogen atom. This core is linked via a methylene group to a pyridine ring. The pyridine ring is substituted with a carboxylic acid group and a benzothiazole ring. The benzothiazole ring is further substituted with a methyl group and a nitrogen atom. The nitrogen atom is linked to a chain of three amide groups, which is connected to a polyether chain (a chain of four oxygen atoms). The polyether chain is linked to a sugar moiety (a pyranose ring with three hydroxyl groups) and a terminal amide group connected to a benzothiazole ring.</p>
2.37	KQ	 <p>The structure of synthon KQ is a complex molecule. It features a central bicyclic core (bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane) with a methyl group and a nitrogen atom. This core is linked via a methylene group to a pyridine ring. The pyridine ring is substituted with a carboxylic acid group and a benzothiazole ring. The benzothiazole ring is further substituted with a methyl group and a nitrogen atom. The nitrogen atom is linked to a chain of three amide groups, which is connected to a polyether chain (a chain of four oxygen atoms). The polyether chain is linked to a sugar moiety (a pyranose ring with three hydroxyl groups) and a terminal amide group connected to a benzothiazole ring.</p>

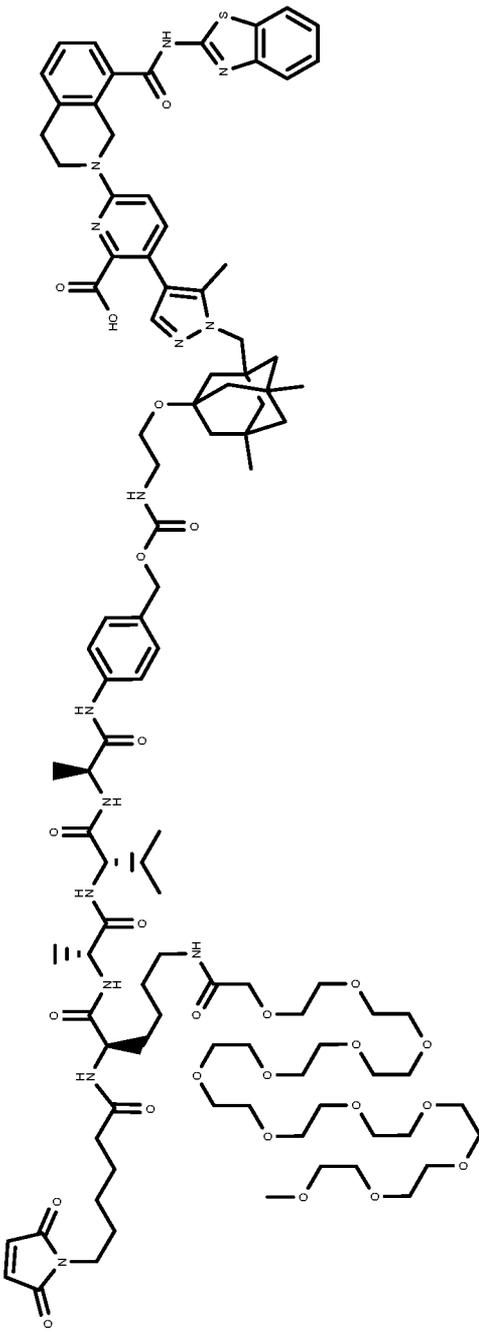
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.38	KP	 <p>The structure of synthon KP is a complex molecule. It features a central pyridine ring substituted with a benzimidazole group at the 2-position, a methyl group at the 3-position, and a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline group at the 4-position. This pyridine ring is linked via a methylene group to a nitrogen atom that is part of a chain containing a carbamate group, a secondary amine, and a polyether chain. The polyether chain is further connected to a bicyclic system (bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane derivative) which is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a methyl group. Another branch from the nitrogen chain leads to a pyridine ring substituted with a hydroxyl group and a methyl group, which is also linked to a bicyclic system. The entire structure is highly branched and contains multiple functional groups including amides, carbamates, and hydroxyl groups.</p>
2.39	HA	 <p>The structure of synthon HA is a complex molecule. It features a central pyridine ring substituted with a benzimidazole group at the 2-position, a methyl group at the 3-position, and a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline group at the 4-position. This pyridine ring is linked via a methylene group to a nitrogen atom that is part of a chain containing a carbamate group, a secondary amine, and a polyether chain. The polyether chain is further connected to a bicyclic system (bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane derivative) which is substituted with a hydroxyl group and a methyl group. Another branch from the nitrogen chain leads to a pyridine ring substituted with a hydroxyl group and a methyl group, which is also linked to a bicyclic system. The entire structure is highly branched and contains multiple functional groups including amides, carbamates, and hydroxyl groups.</p>

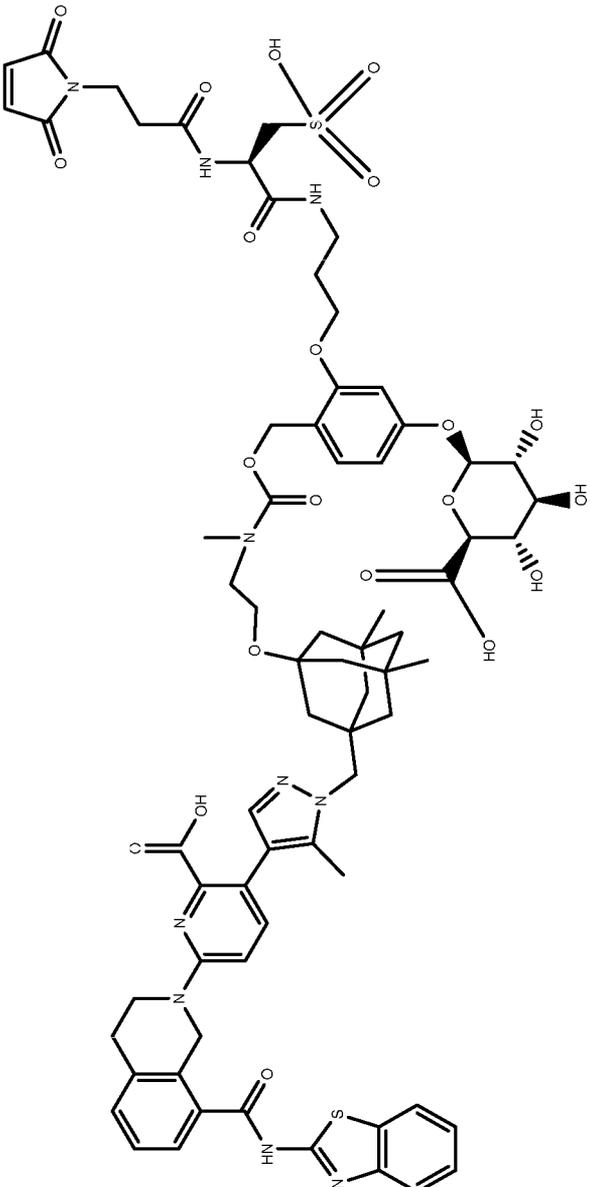
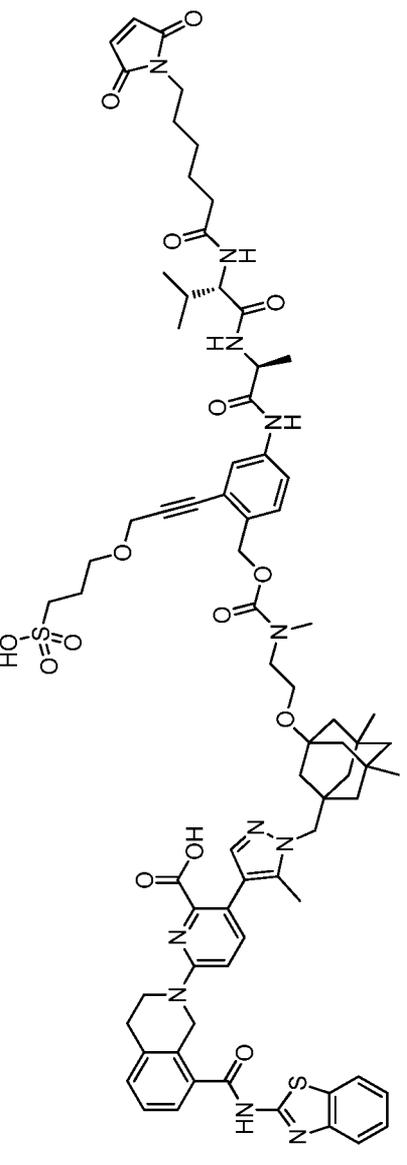
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.42	NF	 <p>The structure of synthon NF is a complex molecule. It features a central bicyclic core (bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane) with a methyl group and a nitrogen atom. This core is linked via an oxygen atom to a chain containing a pyridine ring substituted with a methyl group and a hydroxyl group, and a pyrazole ring substituted with a methyl group. The pyrazole ring is further connected to a benzothiazole ring system. A side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. Another side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A third side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A fourth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A fifth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A sixth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A seventh side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. An eighth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A ninth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A tenth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group.</p>
2.43	NG	 <p>The structure of synthon NG is a complex molecule, very similar to synthon NF. It features a central bicyclic core (bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane) with a methyl group and a nitrogen atom. This core is linked via an oxygen atom to a chain containing a pyridine ring substituted with a methyl group and a hydroxyl group, and a pyrazole ring substituted with a methyl group. The pyrazole ring is further connected to a benzothiazole ring system. A side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. Another side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A third side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A fourth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A fifth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A sixth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A seventh side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. An eighth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A ninth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group. A tenth side chain from the bicyclic core includes a methylene group, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group, and a hydroxyl group.</p>

Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.44	AS	
2.45	AT	
2.46	AU	

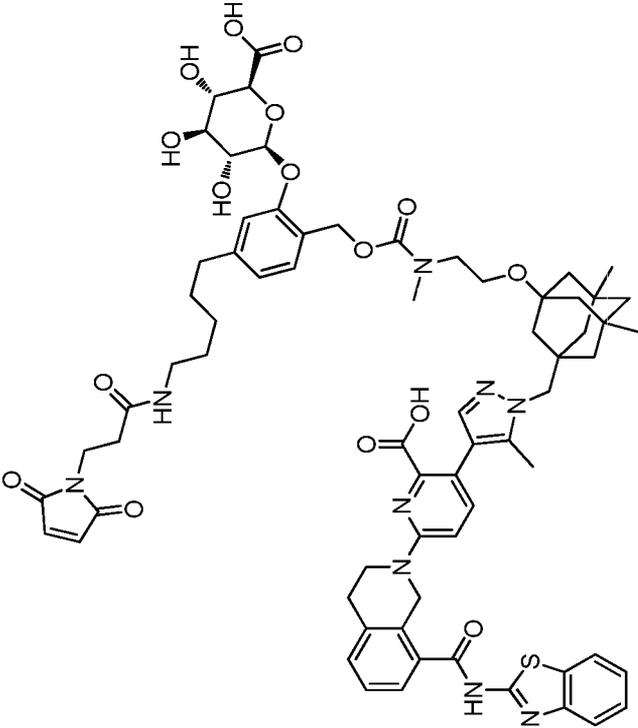
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.47	BK	
2.48	BQ	
2.49	BR	

<p style="text-align: center;">Synthon structure</p>	
<p>Synthon</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OI</p>
<p>Example No.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2.50</p>

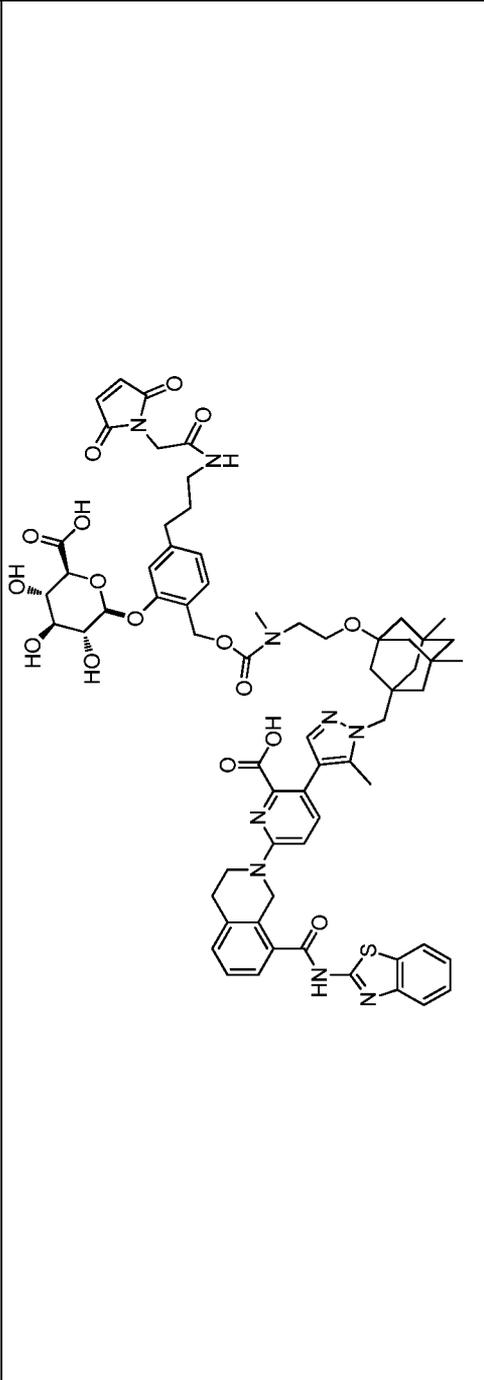
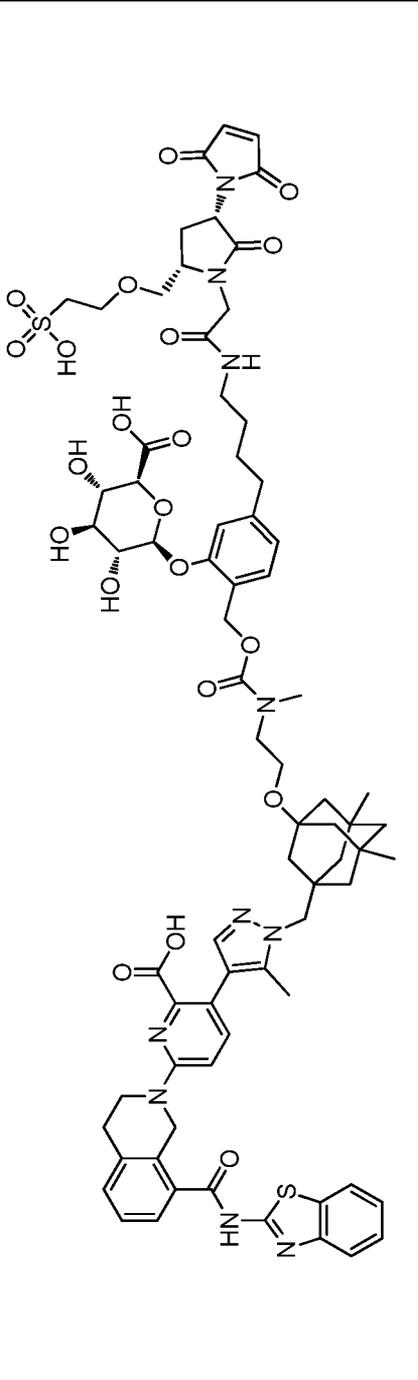
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.51	NX	

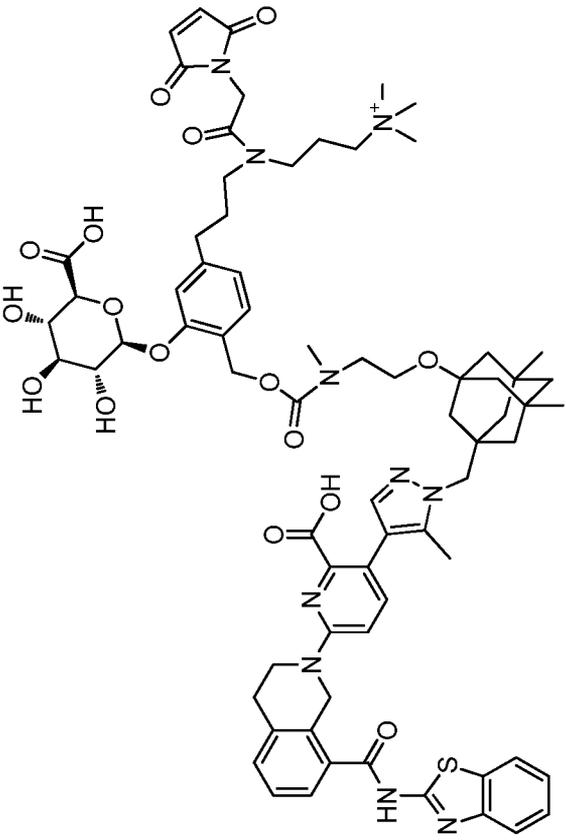
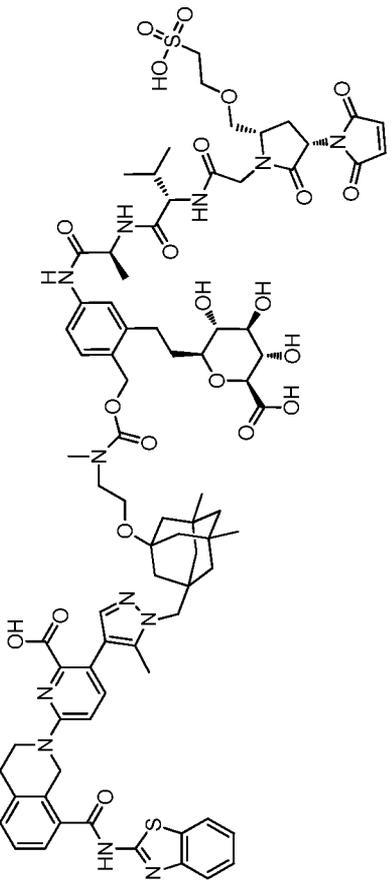
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.53	XY	 <p>The structure of synthon XY is a complex molecule. It features a central bicyclic bridgehead system (bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane derivative) with a methyl group and a nitrogen atom. This bridgehead system is connected via an ether linkage to a chain containing a piperazine ring, a pyridine ring with a carboxylic acid group, and a benzothiazole ring. Another branch from the bridgehead system goes through a nitrogen atom to a chain containing a pyrazole ring, a pyridine ring with a carboxylic acid group, and a benzothiazole ring. A third branch from the bridgehead system goes through an oxygen atom to a chain containing a pyridine ring with a carboxylic acid group, a pyrazole ring, and a benzothiazole ring. A fourth branch from the bridgehead system goes through a nitrogen atom to a chain containing a pyridine ring with a carboxylic acid group, a pyrazole ring, and a benzothiazole ring. Additionally, there is a side chain containing a pyridine ring with a carboxylic acid group, a pyrazole ring, and a benzothiazole ring. The structure also includes a hydroxyl group and a sulfonamide group.</p>
2.54	LX	 <p>The structure of synthon LX is a complex molecule. It features a central bicyclic bridgehead system (bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane derivative) with a methyl group and a nitrogen atom. This bridgehead system is connected via an ether linkage to a chain containing a piperazine ring, a pyridine ring with a carboxylic acid group, and a benzothiazole ring. Another branch from the bridgehead system goes through a nitrogen atom to a chain containing a pyridine ring with a carboxylic acid group, a pyrazole ring, and a benzothiazole ring. A third branch from the bridgehead system goes through an oxygen atom to a chain containing a pyridine ring with a carboxylic acid group, a pyrazole ring, and a benzothiazole ring. A fourth branch from the bridgehead system goes through a nitrogen atom to a chain containing a pyridine ring with a carboxylic acid group, a pyrazole ring, and a benzothiazole ring. Additionally, there is a side chain containing a pyridine ring with a carboxylic acid group, a pyrazole ring, and a benzothiazole ring. The structure also includes a hydroxyl group and a sulfonamide group.</p>

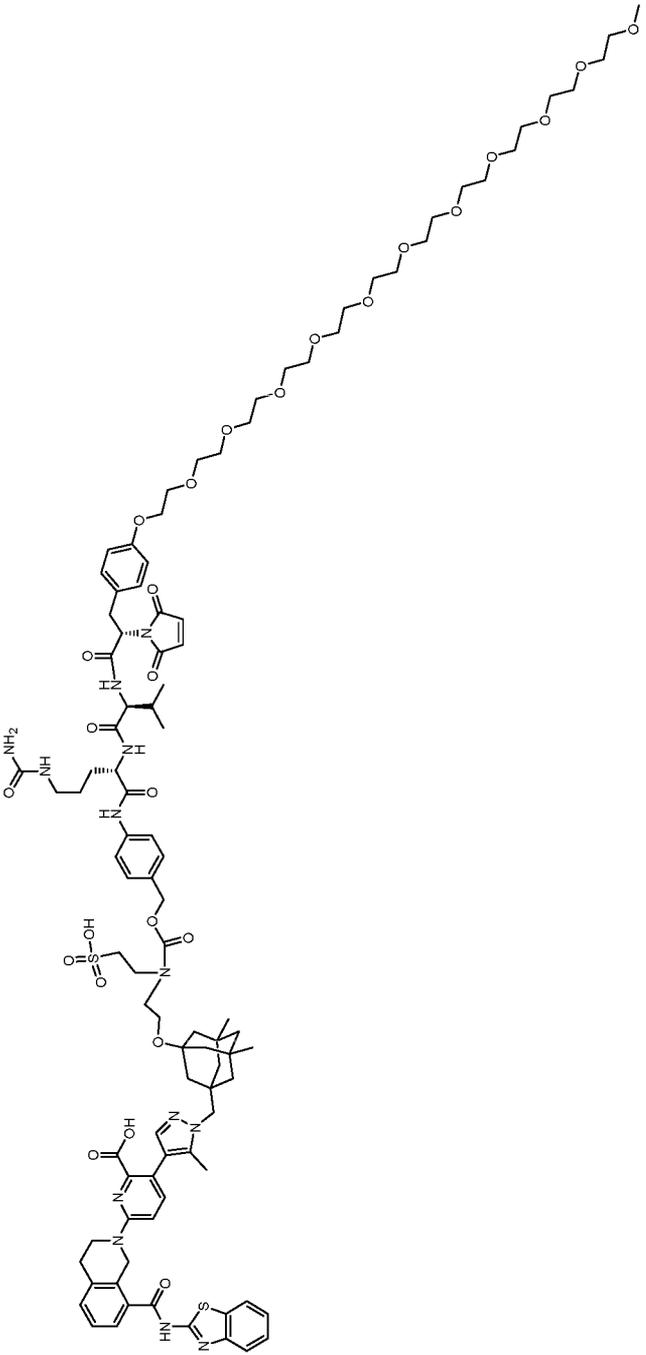
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.55	MJ	
2.56	NH	

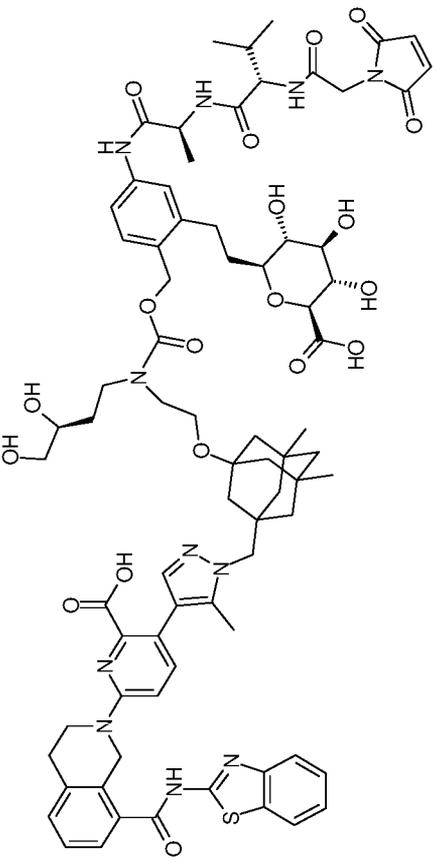
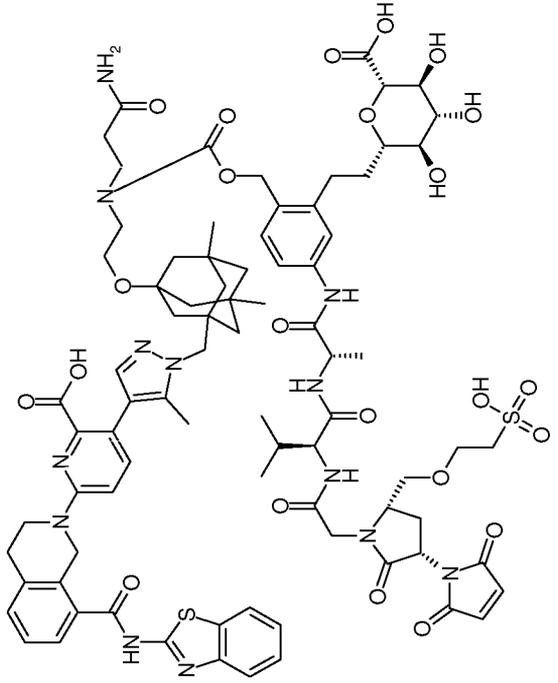
<p style="text-align: center;">Synthon structure</p>	
<p>Synthon</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OV</p>
<p>Example No.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2.57</p>

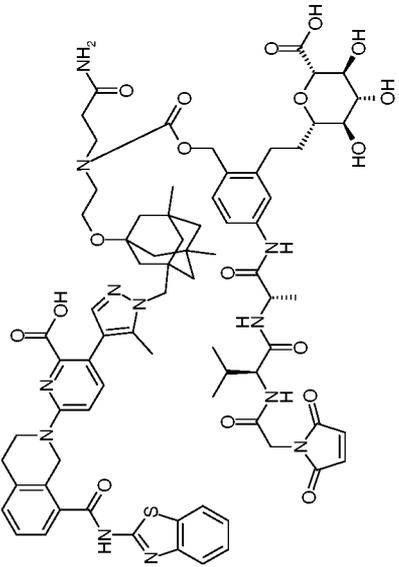
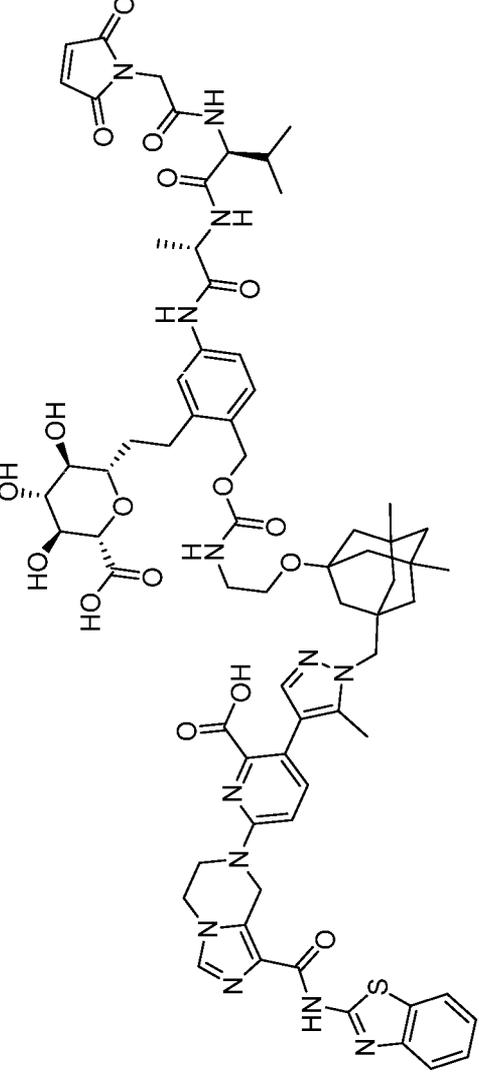
<p style="text-align: center;">Synthon structure</p>	
<p>Synthon</p>	<p>QS</p>
<p>Example No.</p>	<p>2.58</p>

Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.60	UF	 <p>The structure of synthon UF is a complex molecule. It features a central pyridine ring substituted with a piperidine ring, a benzothiazole ring, and a carboxylic acid group. This central core is linked via a methylene group to a nitrogen atom that is part of a larger chain. This chain includes a carbamate group, a cyclohexane ring with two methyl groups, and a sugar moiety (a pyranose ring with multiple hydroxyl groups). The sugar is further connected to a succinimide ring.</p>
2.61	VD	 <p>The structure of synthon VD is similar to UF but with a different sugar moiety. It features the same central pyridine core with piperidine, benzothiazole, and carboxylic acid substituents. The chain connecting the core to the sugar moiety is shorter, and the sugar moiety is a different pyranose derivative. The chain continues through a carbamate group, a cyclohexane ring with two methyl groups, and a nitrogen atom that is part of a succinimide ring.</p>

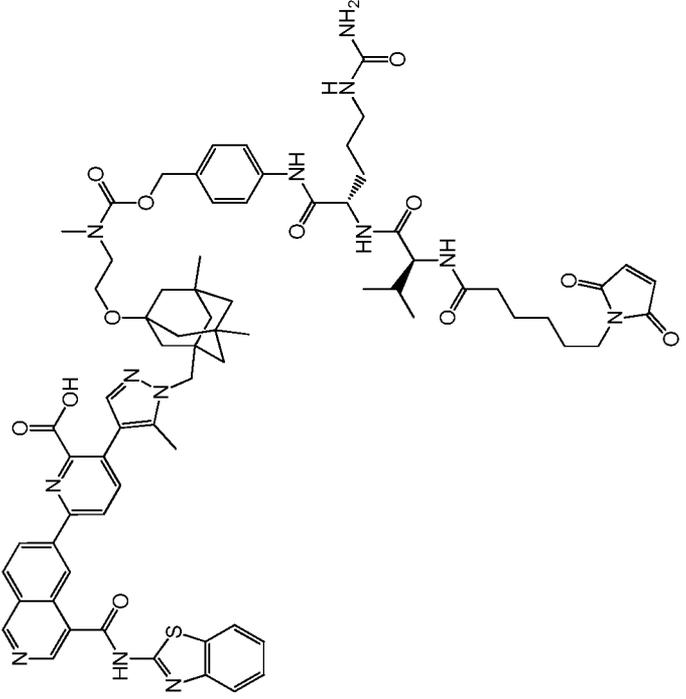
Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.62	VX	 <p>The structure of synthon VX is a complex molecule. It features a central pyridine ring substituted with a piperidine ring, a thiazole ring, and a hydroxyl group. This central core is linked via a methylene group to a carbonyl group, which is further connected to a chain containing a tropane bicyclic system, a secondary amine, and a hydroxyl group. Another branch from the tropane system leads to a quaternary ammonium salt (N,N,N-trimethylbutylammonium). A third branch from the tropane system leads to a pyranose ring substituted with two hydroxyl groups and a carboxylic acid group. A fourth branch from the tropane system leads to a pyridone ring.</p>
2.63	WD	 <p>The structure of synthon WD is similar to VX but includes a sulfonamide group. It features the same central pyridine core with piperidine, thiazole, and hydroxyl substituents. The tropane bicyclic system is linked to a chain containing a secondary amine, a hydroxyl group, and a sulfonamide group (HO-SO₂-). Another branch from the tropane system leads to a quaternary ammonium salt (N,N,N-trimethylbutylammonium). A third branch from the tropane system leads to a pyranose ring substituted with two hydroxyl groups and a carboxylic acid group. A fourth branch from the tropane system leads to a pyridone ring.</p>

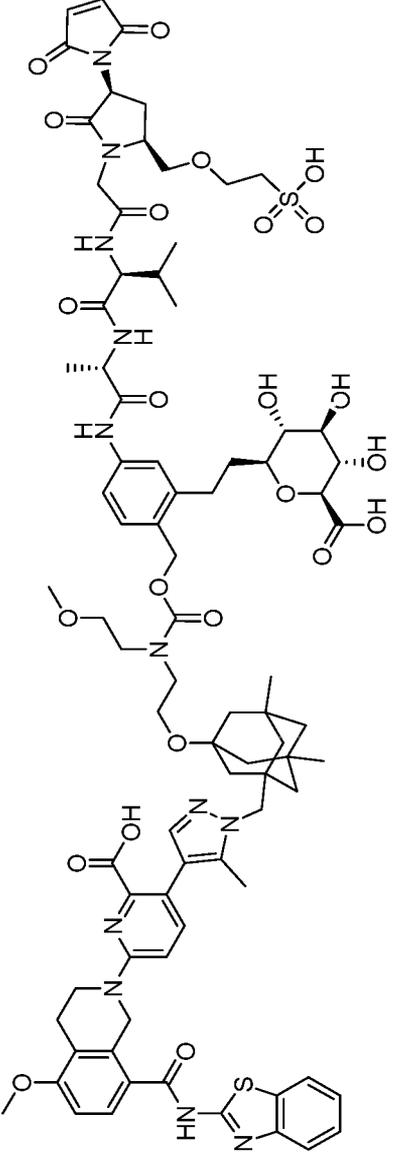
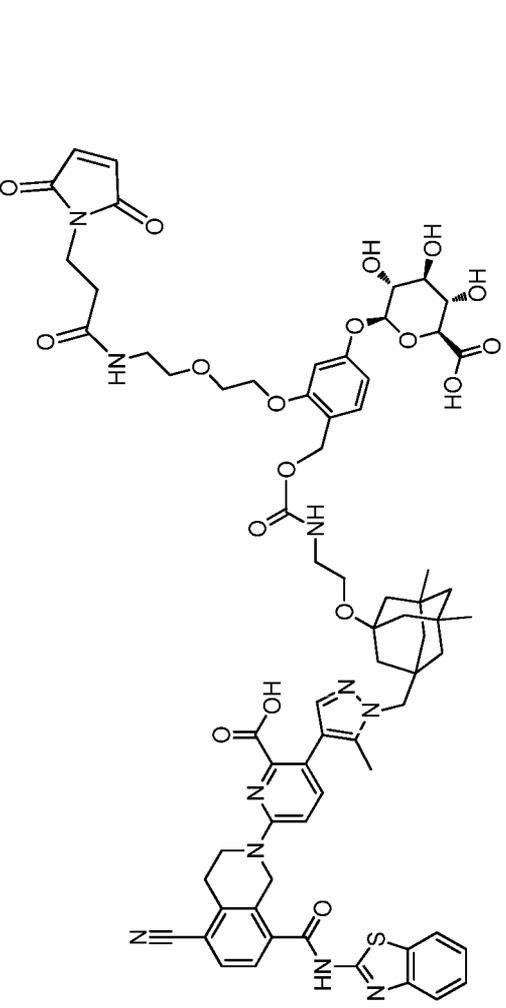
<p style="text-align: center;">Synthon structure</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Synthon</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TV</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Example No.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2.66 (control)</p>

Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.69 (control)	AAD	
2.70 (control)	ZZ	

Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.71 (control)	ZT	 <p>The structure of synthon ZT is a complex molecule featuring a central benzimidazole ring system. It is substituted with a piperazine ring, a pyridine ring, and a pyrazole ring. A carboxylic acid group is attached to the pyridine ring. The pyrazole ring is linked to a bicyclic decalin system via a methylene bridge. Additionally, there is a side chain containing a secondary amine and a methyl group.</p>
2.72 (control)	XW	 <p>The structure of synthon XW is a complex molecule featuring a central benzimidazole ring system. It is substituted with a piperazine ring, a pyridine ring, and a pyrazole ring. A carboxylic acid group is attached to the pyridine ring. The pyrazole ring is linked to a bicyclic decalin system via a methylene bridge. Additionally, there is a side chain containing a secondary amine and a methyl group. The structure also includes a sugar moiety (a pyranose ring) and a succinimide ring.</p>

Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.73 (control)	SE	

<p style="text-align: center;">Synthon structure</p>	
<p>Synthon</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SR</p>
<p>Example No.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2.74 (control)</p>

Example No.	Synthon	Synthon structure
2.75 (control)	YG	
2.76 (control)	KZ	

In certain embodiments, the synthon is selected from the group consisting of synthon examples 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.10, 2.12, 2.17, 2.18, 2.21, 2.22, 2.23, 2.24, 2.25, 2.26, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 2.30, 2.31, 2.32, 2.33, 2.34, 2.35, 2.36, 2.37, 2.38, 2.39, 2.40, 2.41, 2.42, 2.43, 2.44, 2.45, 2.46, 2.47, 2.48, 2.49, 2.50, 2.51, 2.52, 2.53, 2.54, 2.55, 2.56, 2.57, 2.58, 2.59, 2.60, 2.61, 2.62, and 2.63, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The compound names of these synthon are

5 provided below: N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-yl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

10 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

15 N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-yl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[(2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

20 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[(2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

25 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-((1s,3s)-3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)tricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

30 N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-yl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)tricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

35 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

N-((2-[2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl)-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-
 ((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-
 3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy]-4-methyl-3-
 oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

5 N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-
 (1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-
 methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-
 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

10 N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-
 (1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-
 methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-
 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

15 N-[(2R)-4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-((3-
 [(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-
 yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-
 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

20 N-[(2S)-4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-((3-
 [(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-
 yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-
 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-
 ((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-
 3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-
 yl)oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

25 4-[(1E)-3-[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-
 2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-
 dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy]prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-((N-[6-
 (2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl)amino)phenyl beta-D-
 glucopyranosiduronic acid;

30 4-[(1E)-3-[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-
 2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-
 dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy]ethyl]carbamoyl)oxy]prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-((N-[3-(2,5-
 dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-beta-alanyl)amino)phenyl beta-D-
 glucopyranosiduronic acid;

35 4-[(1E)-3-[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-
 2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-
 dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy]ethyl]carbamoyl)oxy]prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-((N-[6-(2,5-

dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl]amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[(1E)-14-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)-6-methyl-5-oxo-4,9,12-trioxa-6-azatetradec-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl]amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-({6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino)ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-({3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino)ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{2-[(3-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl]amino)-4-(beta-D-galactopyranosyloxy)benzyl]oxy}carbonyl(methyl)amino)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

2-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-({6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino)ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

2-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-({3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino)ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-(3-({6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino)propoxy)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

1-0-({4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-2-[2-(2-({6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino)ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl]carbamoyl)-beta-D-glucopyranuronic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-(1-({3-(2-({3-[(N-[2-({N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azonadecan-1-oyl]-3-sulfo-D-alanyl]amino)ethoxy]acetyl]-beta-alanyl]amino)-4-(beta-D-

galactopyranosyloxy)benzyl }oxy)carbonyl] (methyl)amino }ethoxy)-5,7-

dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

5 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-3-[3-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl }amino)propoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

10 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

15 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-({N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-

glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-({N-[4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)butanoyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

20 4-[12-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]-2-[N-({2-[2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy]ethoxy }acetyl)-beta-alanyl }amino]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

25 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-[(N-{6-[(ethenylsulfonyl)amino]hexanoyl}-beta-alanyl)amino]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

30 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-({N-[6-(ethenylsulfonyl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-

35 dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-{[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl] amino }ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

- yl }oxy)ethyl] (methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -3-{2-[2-({N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl }amino)ethoxy] ethoxy }phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;
- 4-[({2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl] (methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -3-{2-[2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl }amino)ethoxy]ethoxy }phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;
- 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-{ 1-[(3-{[22-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,20-dioxo-7, 10,13,16-tetraoxa-3,19-diazadocos-1-yl]oxy }-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{[28-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-9-methyl-10,26-dioxo-3,6, 13,16,19,22-hexaoxa-9,25-diazaoctacos-1-yl]oxy }-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl] -5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-{ 1-[(3-{2-[2-(2-{[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl] (methyl)amino }ethoxy)ethoxy] ethoxy }-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-(1-{[3-(2-{[4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl] (methyl)amino }ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]methyl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-{ 1-[(3-{[34-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,32-dioxo-7, 10,13,16,19,22,25,28-octaoxa-3,31-diazatetracont-1-yl]oxy }-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl] -5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{[28-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,26-dioxo-7, 10,13,16,19,22-hexaoxa-3,25-diazaoctacos-1-yl]oxy }-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl] -5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 2-[({2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl] (methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -5-{2-[2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl }amino)ethoxy]ethoxy }phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;
- N²-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-N⁶-(37-oxo-2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23,26,29,32,35-dodecaoxaheptatriacontan-37-yl)-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-N-{4-[[{2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]phenyl }-L-alaninamide;

2-[(2-((3-((4-((6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-((3-((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)phenyl]beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

5 4-[(2-((3-((4-((6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-[3-((N-[[3-((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl)amino]propoxy)phenyl]beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

10 N-[[6-((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-[[4-[(2-((3-((4-((6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-((3-sulfopropoxy)prop-1-yn-1-yl)]phenyl]-L-alaninamide;

15 (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-((2-[(2-((3-((4-((6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-((N-[[6-((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-L-alanyl)amino]phenyl)ethynyl)-L-gulonic acid;

20 N-[[6-((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-[[4-[(2-((3-((4-((6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-((3-sulfopropoxy)propyl)]phenyl]-L-alaninamide;

25 2-[(2-((3-((4-((6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-(5-((3-((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl)amino)pentyl)phenyl]beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

2-[(2-((3-((4-((6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-[16-((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-14-oxo-4,7,10-trioxa-13-azahexadec-1-yl)]phenyl]beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

30 (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-(2-((2-[(2-((3-((4-((6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-((N-[[6-((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-L-alanyl)amino]phenyl)ethyl)-L-gulonic acid;

35 2-[(2-((3-((4-((6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1,3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-(3-((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)acetyl)amino)propyl)phenyl]D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

2-[(2-((3-((4-((6-((8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-5-{4-(((3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-[(2-sulfoethoxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetyl)amino}butyl}phenyl beta-D-

5 glucopyranosiduronic acid;

3-((3-((4-(((2-((3-((4-((6-((8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-

10 dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl)-3-(beta-D-glucopyranuronosyloxy)phenyl}propyl)((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)acetyl)amino}-

(6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-[2-(2-(((2-((3-((4-((6-((8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl)-5-[[N-((3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-[(2-sulfoethoxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetyl)-L-valyl-L-alanyl]amino}phenyl)ethyl]-L-gulonic acid.

15

In one embodiment, the present invention is directed to a synthon according to structural formula D-L²-R^x, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

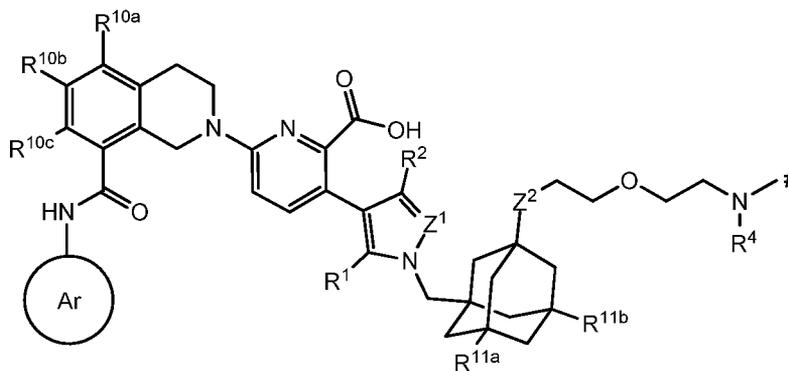
D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor drug according to structural formula (IIa);

L² is the linker selected from the group consisting of IVa.8, IVb.16-IVb.19, IVc.3-IVc.6,

20 IVd.1-IVd.4, Vb.5-Vb.10, Veil, Vd.3-Vd.6, VIId.4, VIIa.1-VIIa.4, VIIb.1-VIIb.8 and VIIc.1-VIIc.6;

and

R^x is a moiety comprising a functional group capable of covalently linking the synthon to an antibody,



25

(IIa)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Ar, R¹, R², R⁴, R^{10a}, R^{10b}, R^{10c}, R^{11a}, R^{11b}, Z¹, Z², and n are as previously defined for structural formula (IIa).

In certain embodiments, R^x comprises a maleimide, an acetyl halide, or a vinyl sulfone.

In certain embodiments, D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor is according to structural formula (IIa),

30 wherein the # is replaced with a hydrogen to form a compound selected from the group consisting of

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-({3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

5 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-{{[(1r3R,5SJs)-3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-{2-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethoxy)tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

10 3-[1-{{3-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

15 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{2-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]ethoxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

20 3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

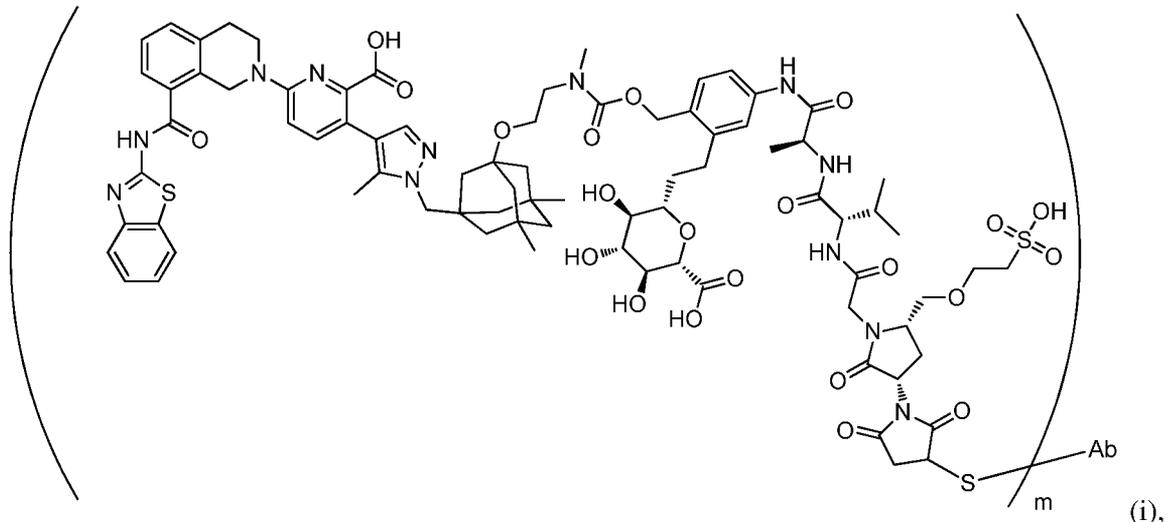
3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-7-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

25 and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In certain embodiments, the linker L² comprises a segment according to structural formula IVc.5, IVc.6, IVd.3, IVd.4, Vb.9, VIIa.1, VIIa.2, VIIc.1, VIIc.4, VIIc.5, as described above, wherein, / represents the point of attachment of the linker to the Bcl-xL inhibitor,

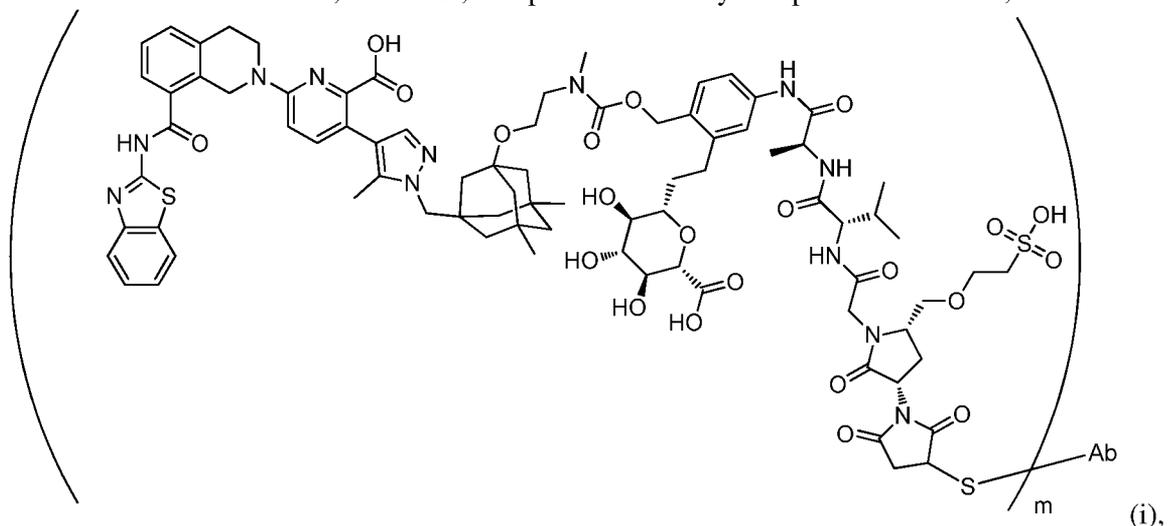
30 In certain embodiments, the synthons of the present invention is selected from the group consisting of synthon examples 2.54 (LX), 2.55 (MJ), 2.56 (NH), 2.57 (OV), 2.58 (QS), 2.59 (SG), 2.60 (UF), 2.61 (VD), 2.62 (VX), 2.63 (WD), and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In a more specific embodiment, the synthons of the present invention is selected from the group consisting of synthon examples 2.61 (VD) and 2.63 (WD) and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In one embodiment, the ADC, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is:



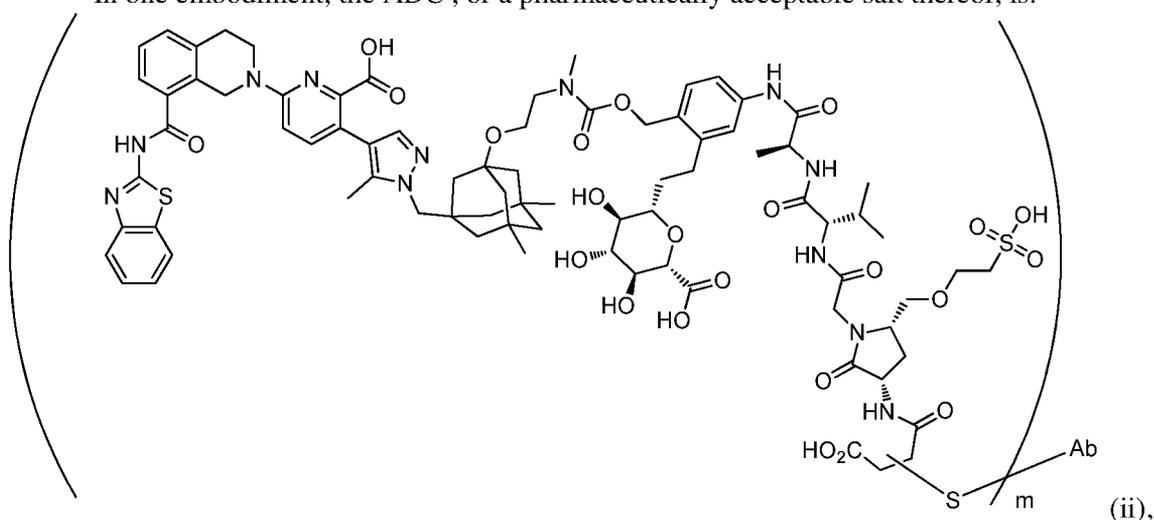
wherein m is 2, Ab is either an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12, a heavy chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140, and a heavy chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; and a light chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, a light chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, and a light chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136; or an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135; or an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 170, and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 171. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises the heavy and light chain CDRs of huAb3v2.5.

In one embodiment, the ADC, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is:



wherein m is 2, Ab is either an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35, a heavy chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34, and a heavy chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33; and a light chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39, a light chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38, and a light chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37; or an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144; or an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 168, and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 169. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises the heavy and light chain CDRs of huAbl3v1.

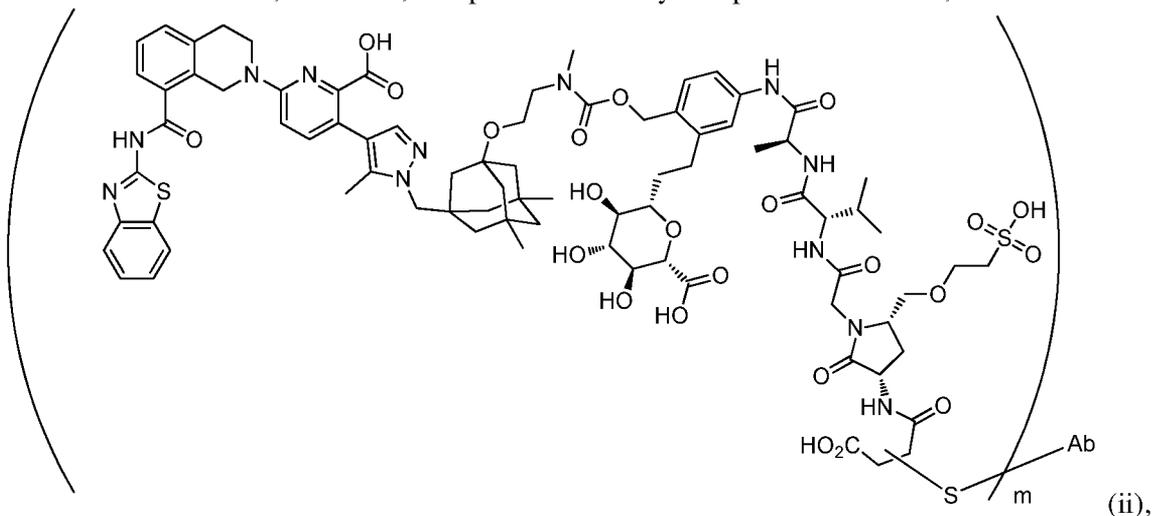
15 In one embodiment, the ADC, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is:



wherein m is 2, Ab is either an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12, a heavy chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140, and a heavy chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; and a light chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, a light chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, and a light chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136; or an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135; or an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:

170, and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 171. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises the heavy and light chain CDRs of huAb3v2.5.

In one embodiment, the ADC, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, is:



wherein m is 2, Ab is either an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35, a heavy chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34, and a heavy chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33; and a light chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39, a light chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38, and a light chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37; or an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144; or an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 168, and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 169. In one embodiment, Ab is an anti-hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises the heavy and light chain CDRs of huAb13v1.

20 Bcl-xL inhibitors, including warheads and synthons, and methods of making the same are described in WO 2016/094505 (AbbVie Inc.), which is incorporated by reference herein.

III.A.4. Methods of Synthesis of Bcl-xL ADCs

25 The Bcl-xL inhibitors and synthons described herein may be synthesized using standard, known techniques of organic chemistry. General schemes for synthesizing Bcl-xL inhibitors and synthons that may be used as-is or modified to synthesize the full scope of Bcl-xL inhibitors and

synthons described herein are provided below. Specific methods for synthesizing exemplary Bcl-xL inhibitors and synthons that may be useful for guidance are provided in the Examples section.

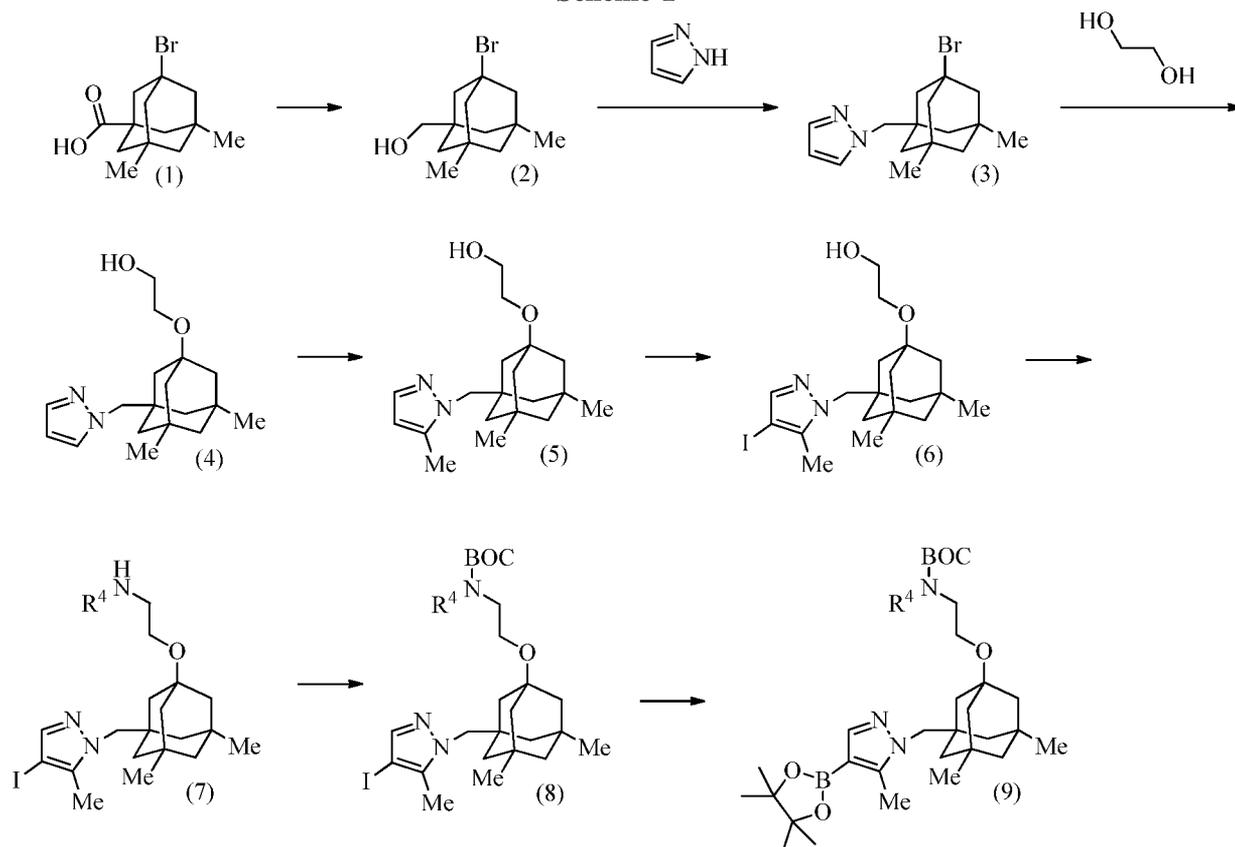
ADCs may likewise be prepared by standard methods, such as methods analogous to those described in Hamblett *et al.*, 2004, "Effects of Drug Loading on the Antitumor Activity of a
5 Monoclonal Antibody Drug Conjugate," *Clin. Cancer Res.* 10:7063-7070; Doronina *et al.*, 2003, "Development of potent and highly efficacious monoclonal antibody auristatin conjugates for cancer therapy," *Nat. Biotechnol.* 21(7):778-784; and Francisco *et al.*, 2003, "cAC10-vcMMAE, an anti-CD30-monomethylauristatin E conjugate with potent and selective antitumor activity," *Blood* 102:1458-1465. For example, ADCs with four drugs per antibody may be prepared by partial
10 reduction of the antibody with an excess of a reducing reagent such as DTT or TCEP at 37 °C for 30 minutes, then the buffer exchanged by elution through SEPHADEX® G-25 resin with 1 mM DTPA in DPBS. The eluent is diluted with further DPBS, and the thiol concentration of the antibody may be measured using 5,5'-dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid) [Ellman's reagent]. An excess, for example 5-fold, of a linker-drug synthon is added at 4 °C for 1 hour, and the conjugation reaction may be
15 quenched by addition of a substantial excess, for example 20-fold, of cysteine. The resulting ADC mixture may be purified on SEPHADEX G-25 equilibrated in PBS to remove unreacted synthons, desalted if desired, and purified by size-exclusion chromatography. The resulting ADC may then be then sterile filtered, for example, through a 0.2 µm filter, and lyophilized if desired for storage. In certain embodiments, all of the interchain cysteine disulfide bonds are replaced by linker-drug
20 conjugates.

Specific methods for synthesizing exemplary ADCs that may be used to synthesize the full range of ADCs described herein are provided in the Examples section.

III.A.5. General Methods for Synthesizing Bcl-xL Inhibitors

5.1.1 Synthesis of Compound (9)

Scheme 1



5

The synthesis of pyrazole intermediate, formula (9), is described in Scheme 1. 3-Bromo-5,7-dimethyladamantanecarboxylic acid (1) can be treated with $\text{BH}_3 \cdot \text{THF}$ to provide 3-bromo-5,7-dimethyladamantanemethanol (2). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent, such as, but not limited to, tetrahydrofuran. 1-((3-Bromo-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl)-1H-pyrazole (3) can be prepared by treating 3-bromo-5,7-dimethyladamantanemethanol (2) with 1H-pyrazole in the presence of cyanomethylenetriethylphosphorane. The reaction is typically performed at an elevated temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, toluene. 1-((3-Bromo-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl)-1H-pyrazole (3) can be treated with ethane-1,2-diol in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, triethylamine, to provide 2-([3,5-dimethyl-7-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)tricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethanol (4). The reaction is typically performed at an elevated temperature, and the reaction may be performed under microwave conditions. 2-([3,5-Dimethyl-7-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)tricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethanol (4) can be treated with a strong base, such as, but not limited to, n-butyllithium, followed by the addition of iodomethane, to provide 2-([3,5-dimethyl-7-[(5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethanol (5). The addition and reaction is typically performed in a solvent such as, but not limited to, tetrahydrofuran, at a reduced temperature before

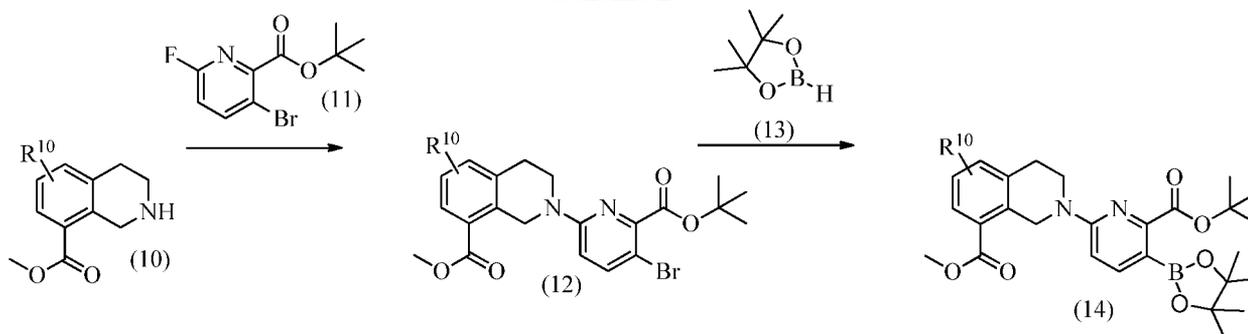
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warming up to ambient temperature for work up. 2-({ 3,5-Dimethyl-7-[(5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethanol (5) can be treated with N-iodosuccinimide to provide 1-({ 3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(hydroxy)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl}methyl)-4-iodo-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole (6). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, N,N-dimethylformamide. Compounds of formula (7) can be prepared by reacting 1-({ 3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(hydroxy)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl}methyl)-4-iodo-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole (6) with methanesulfonyl chloride, in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, triethylamine, followed by the addition of amine, H₂NR⁴. The reaction with methanesulfonyl chloride is typically performed at low temperature, before increasing the temperature for the reaction with the amine, and the reaction is typically performed in a solvent such as, but not limited to tetrahydrofuran. Compounds of formula (7) can be reacted with di-tert-butyl dicarbonate in the presence of 4-dimethylaminopyridine to provide compounds of formula (8). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to tetrahydrofuran. The borylation of compounds of formula (8) to provide compounds of formula (9) can be performed under conditions described herein and readily available in the literature.

5.1.2 Synthesis of Compound (14)

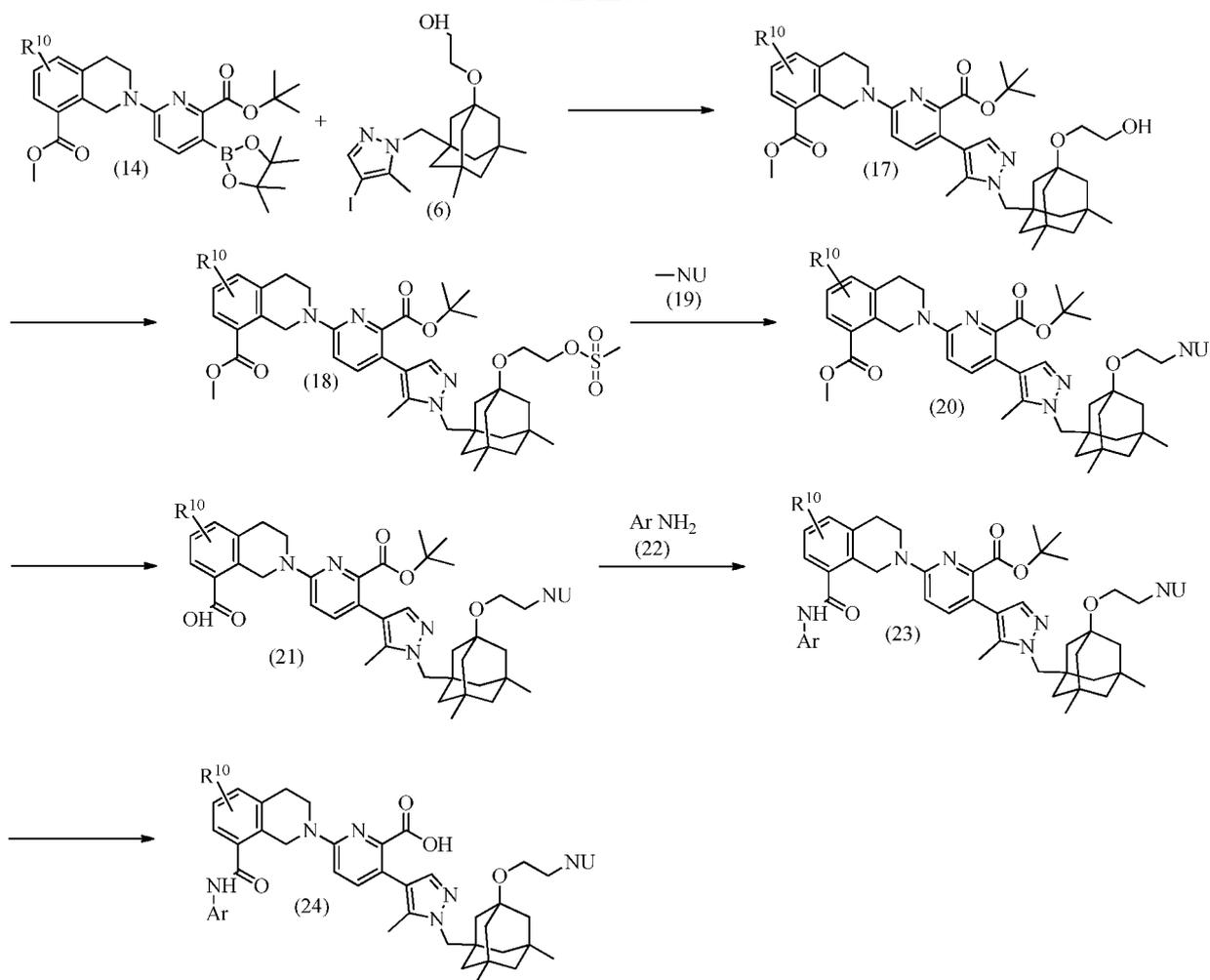
Scheme 2



The synthesis of intermediate, formula (14), is described in Scheme 2. Compounds of formula (12) can be prepared by reacting compounds of formula (10), with tert-butyl 3-bromo-6-fluoropyridinate (11) in the presence of a base, such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, or trimethylamine. The reaction is typically performed under an inert atmosphere at an elevated temperature in a solvent, such as, but not limited to, dimethyl sulfoxide. Compounds of formula (12) can be reacted with 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (13), under borylation conditions described herein or in the literature to provide compounds of formula (14).

5.1.3 Synthesis of Compound (24)

Scheme 3



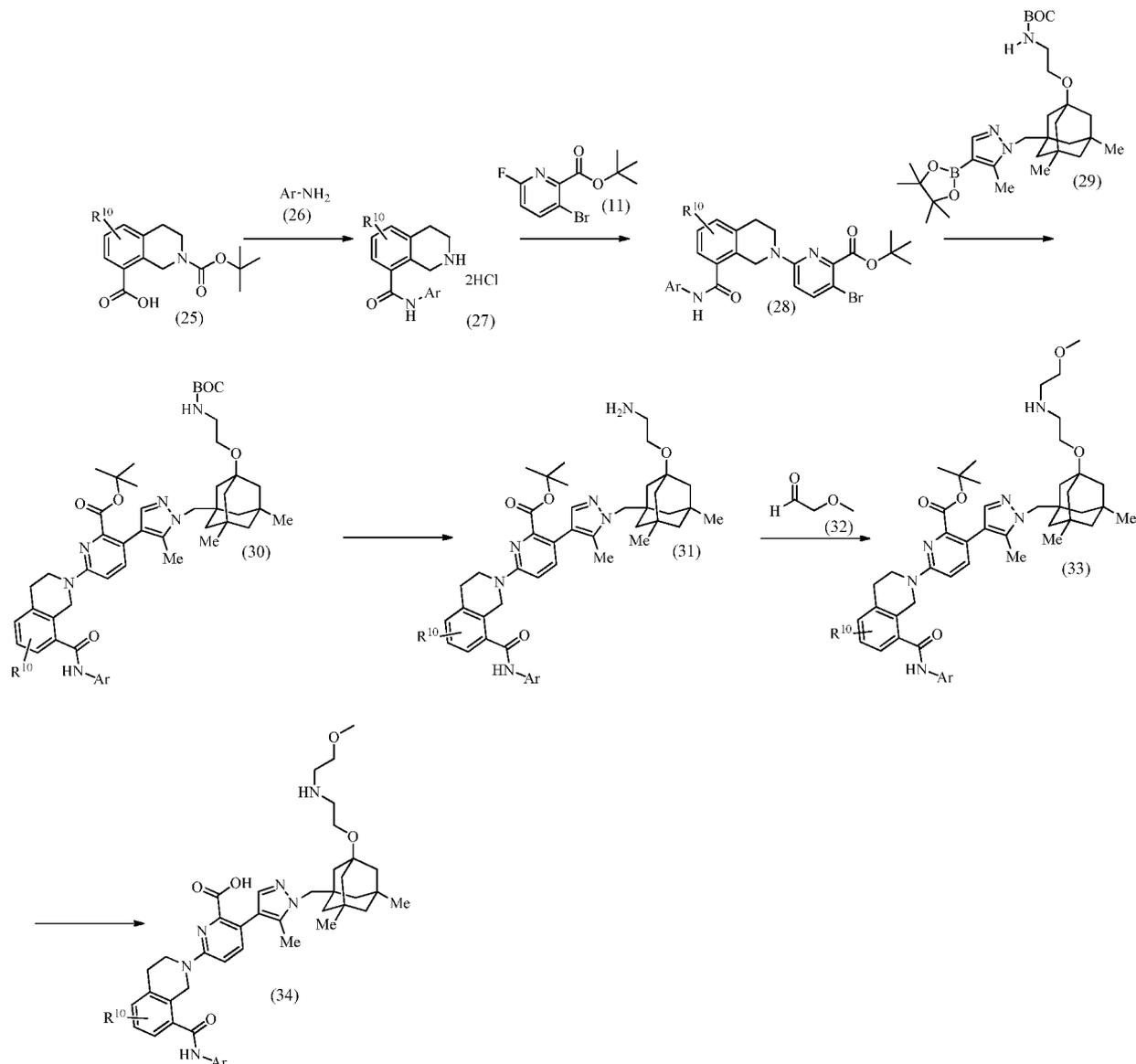
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Scheme 3 describes a method to make intermediates that contain -Nu (nucleophile) tethered to an adamantane and a picolinate protected as a t-butyl ester. Methyl 2-(6-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate (14) can be reacted with 1-((3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(hydroxy)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazole (6) under Suzuki Coupling conditions described herein or in the literature to provide methyl 2-(6-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate (17). Methyl 2-(6-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate (17) can be treated with a base such as but not limited to triethylamine, followed by methanesulfonyl chloride to provide methyl 2-(6-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-((methylsulfonyl)oxy)ethoxy)adamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate (18). The addition is typically performed at low temperature before warming up to ambient temperature in a solvent, such as, but not

limited to, dichloromethane. Methyl 2-(6-(terti-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-
((methylsulfonyl)oxy)ethoxy)adamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-yl)-
1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate (18) can be reacted with a nucleophile (Nu) of formula
5 (19) to provide compounds of formula (20). Examples of nucleophiles include, but are not limited to,
sodium azide, methylamine, ammonia and di-tert-butyl iminodicarbonate. Compounds of formula
(20) can be reacted with lithium hydroxide to provide compounds of formula (21). The reaction is
typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to tetrahydrofuran,
methanol, water, or mixtures thereof. Compounds of formula (21) can be reacted with compounds of
formula (22), wherein Ar is as described herein, under amidation conditions described herein or
10 readily available in the literature to provide compounds of formula (23). Compounds of the formula
(23) can be treated with acids, such as trifluoroacetic acid or HCl, in solvents, such as but not limited
to dichloromethane or dioxane, to provide compounds of the formula (24).

5.1.4 Synthesis of Compound (34)

Scheme 4

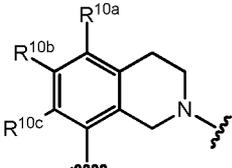


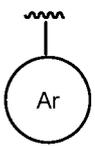
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The synthesis of compound (34) is described in Scheme 4. Compounds of formula (25) can be reacted with compounds of formula (26), wherein Ar is as described herein, under amidation conditions described herein or readily available in the literature to provide compounds of formula (27). Compounds of formula (27) can be reacted with *tert*-butyl 3-bromo-6-fluoropyridin-2-ylcarboxylate (11) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, cesium carbonate, to provide compounds of formula (28). The reaction is typically performed at elevated temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, *N,N*-dimethylacetamide. Compounds of formula (30) can be prepared by reacting compounds of formula (28) with a boronate ester (or the equivalent boronic acid) of formula (29) under Suzuki Coupling conditions described herein or in the literature. Compounds of formula (31) can be prepared by treating compounds of formula (30) with trifluoroacetic acid. The reaction is typically performed

at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to dichloromethane. Compounds of formula (31) can be reacted with 2-methoxyacetaldehyde (32) followed by a reducing agent such as, but not limited to, sodium borohydride, to provide compounds of formula (33). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, dichloromethane, methanol, or mixtures thereof. Compounds of the formula (33) can be treated with acids, such as trifluoroacetic acid or HCl, in solvents, such as but not limited to dichloromethane or dioxane, to provide compounds of the formula (34).

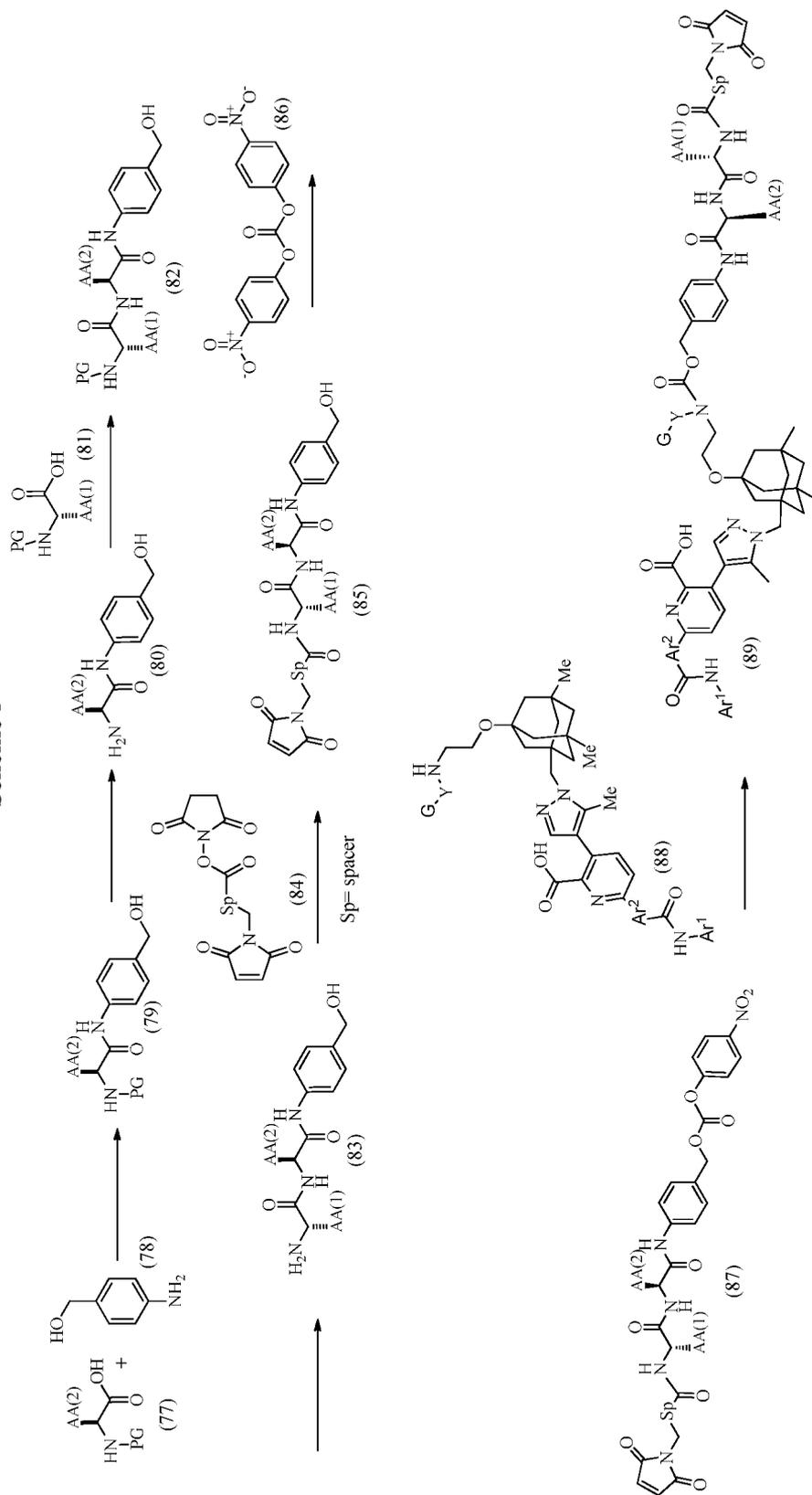
III.A.6. General Methods for Synthesizing Synthons

In the following schemes, the variable Ar^2 represents  in the compound of

10 formula (Ila) and the variable Ar^1 represents  in the compound of formula (ia).

5.2.1 Synthesis of Compound (89)

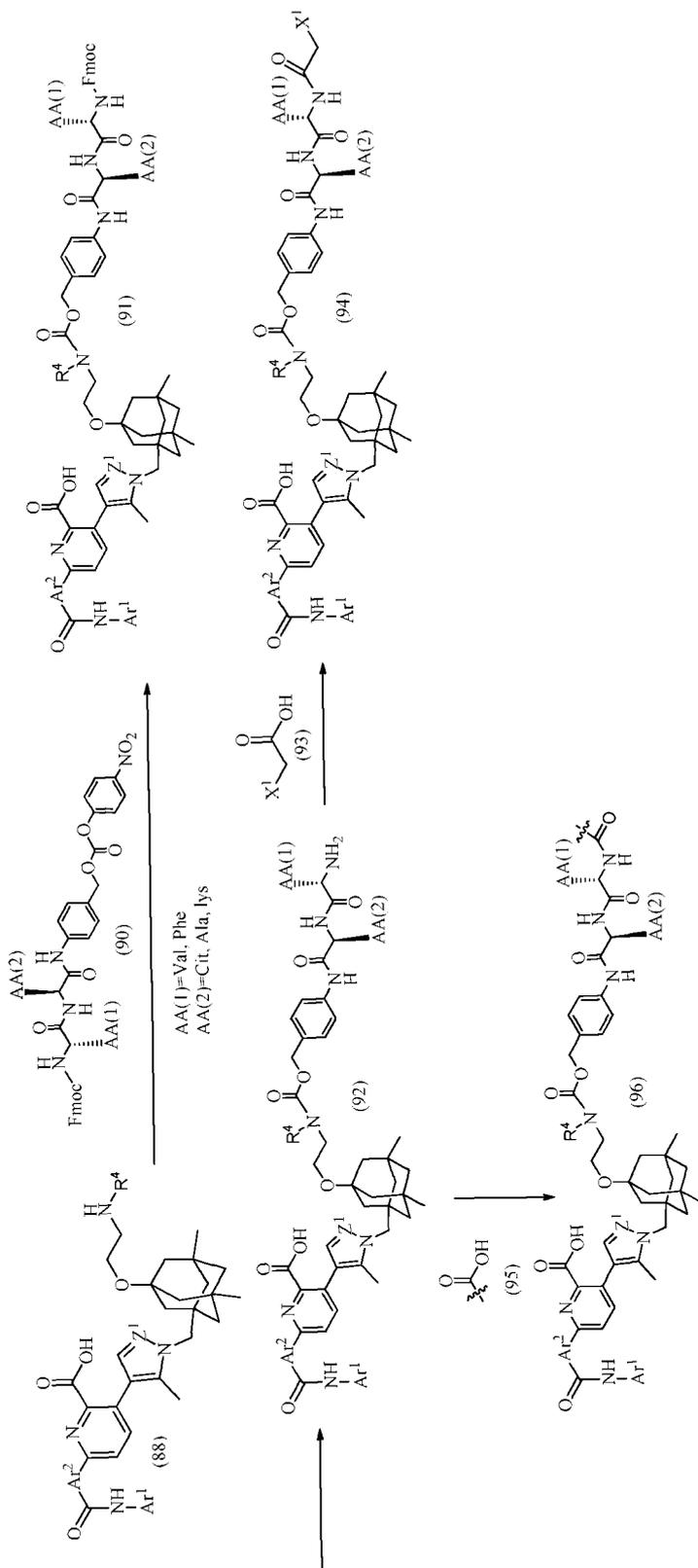
Scheme 5



As shown in scheme 5, compounds of formula (77), wherein PG is an appropriate base labile protecting group and AA(2) is Cit, Ala, or Lys, can be reacted with 4-(aminophenyl)methanol (78), under amidation conditions described herein or readily available in the literature to provide compound (79). Compound (80) can be prepared by reacting compound (79) with a base such as, but not limited to, diethylamine. The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide. Compound (81), wherein PG is an appropriate base or acid labile protecting group and AA(1) is Val or Phe, can be reacted with compound (80), under amidation conditions described herein or readily available in the literature to provide compound (82). Compound (83) can be prepared by treating compound (82) with diethylamine or trifluoroacetic acid, as appropriate. The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to dichloromethane. Compound (84), wherein Sp is a spacer, can be reacted with compound (83) to provide compound (85). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide. Compound (85) can be reacted with bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (86) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to N,N-diisopropylethylamine, to provide compounds (87). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide. Compounds (87) can be reacted with compound (88) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, to provide compound (89). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, N,N-dimethylformamide.

5.2.2 Synthesis of Compounds (94) and (96)

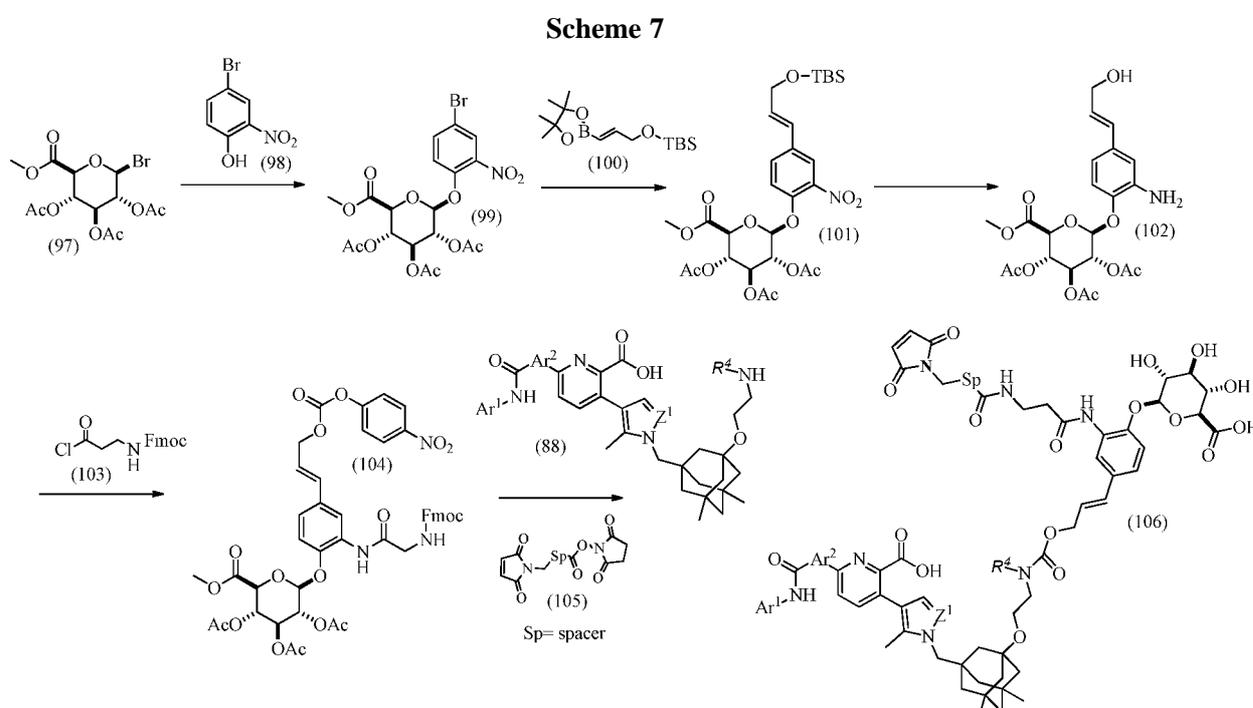
Scheme 6



Scheme 6 describes the installment of alternative mAb-linker attachments to dipeptide synthons. Compound (88) can be reacted with compound (90) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, to provide compound (91). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide.

- 5 Compound (92) can be prepared by reacting compound (91) with diethylamine. The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide. Compound (93), wherein X¹ is Cl, Br, or I, can be reacted with compound (92), under amidation conditions described herein or readily available in the literature to provide compound (94). Compound (92) can be reacted with compounds of formula (95) under amidation conditions
- 10 described herein or readily available in the literature to provide compound (96).

5.2.3 Synthesis of Compound (106)



- 15 Scheme 7 describes the synthesis of vinyl glucuronide linker intermediates and synthons. (2R,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-Bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (97) can be treated with silver oxide, followed by 4-bromo-2-nitrophenol (98) to provide (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-bromo-2-nitrophenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (99). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent, such as, but not limited to,
- 20 acetonitrile. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-Bromo-2-nitrophenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (99) can be reacted with (E)-tert-butyl dimethyl((3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)allyl)oxy)silane (100) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, sodium carbonate, and a catalyst such as but not limited to tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (Pd₂(dba)₃), to provide (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-(tert-butyl dimethyl((3-(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)prop-1-en-1-yl)-2-
- 25 nitrophenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (101). The reaction is

typically performed at an elevated temperature in a solvent, such as, but not limited to, tetrahydrofuran. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-amino-4-((E)-3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (102) can be prepared by reacting (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-((E)-3-((tert-butyl)dimethylsilyloxy)prop-1-en-1-yl)-2-nitrophenoxy)-6-

5 (methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (101) with zinc in the presence of an acid such as, but not limited to, hydrochloric acid. The addition is typically performed at low temperature before warming to ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, tetrahydrofuran, water, or mixtures thereof. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-amino-4-((E)-3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)phenoxy)-6-

10 (methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (102) can be reacted with (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl (3-chloro-3-oxopropyl)carbamate (103), in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, to provide (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-((E)-3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)phenoxy)-6-

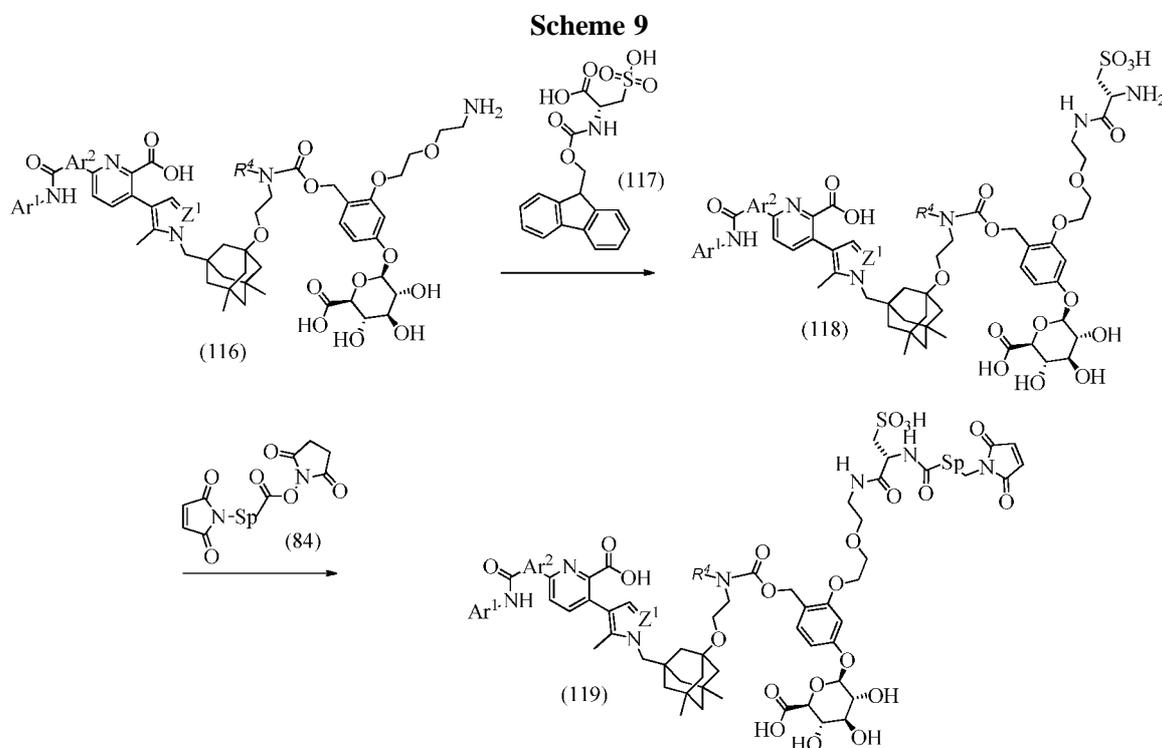
15 (methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (104). The addition is typically performed at low temperature before warming to ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, dichloromethane. Compound (88) can be reacted with (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-((E)-3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)phenoxy)-6-

20 (methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (104) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, followed by work up and reaction with compound of formula (105) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine to provide compound (106). The reactions are typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to N,N- dimethylformamide.

Scheme 8 describes the synthesis of a representative 2-ether glucuronide linker intermediate and synthon. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-Bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (97) can be reacted with 2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (107) in the presence of silver carbonate to provide (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-formyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (108). The reaction is typically performed at an elevated temperature in a solvent, such as, but not limited to, acetonitrile. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-Formyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (108) can be treated with sodium borohydride to provide (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-hydroxy-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (109). The addition is typically performed at low temperature before warming to ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to tetrahydrofuran, methanol, or mixtures thereof. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-(((teri-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)-3-hydroxyphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (110) can be prepared by reacting (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-hydroxy-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (109) with teri-butyl dimethylsilyl chloride in the presence of imidazole. The reaction is typically performed at low temperature in a solvent, such as, but not limited to, dichloromethane. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((teri-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (111) can be prepared by reacting (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-(((teri-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)-3-hydroxyphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (110) with (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl (2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl)carbamate in the presence of triphenylphosphine and a azodicarboxylate such as, but not limited to, di-teri-butyl diazene-1,2-dicarboxylate. The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to toluene. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((teri-butyl dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (111) can be treated with acetic acid to provide (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (112). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to water, tetrahydrofuran, or mixtures thereof. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (113) can be prepared by reacting (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (112) with bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate in the presence of a base such as but not limited to N,N-

diisopropylethylamine. The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (113) can be treated with compound (88) in the presence of a base such as but not limited to N,N-diisopropylethylamine, followed by treatment with lithium hydroxide to provide a compound (114). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, methanol, or mixtures thereof. Compound (115) can be prepared by reacting compound (114) with compound (84) in the presence of a base such as but not limited to N,N-diisopropylethylamine. The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide.

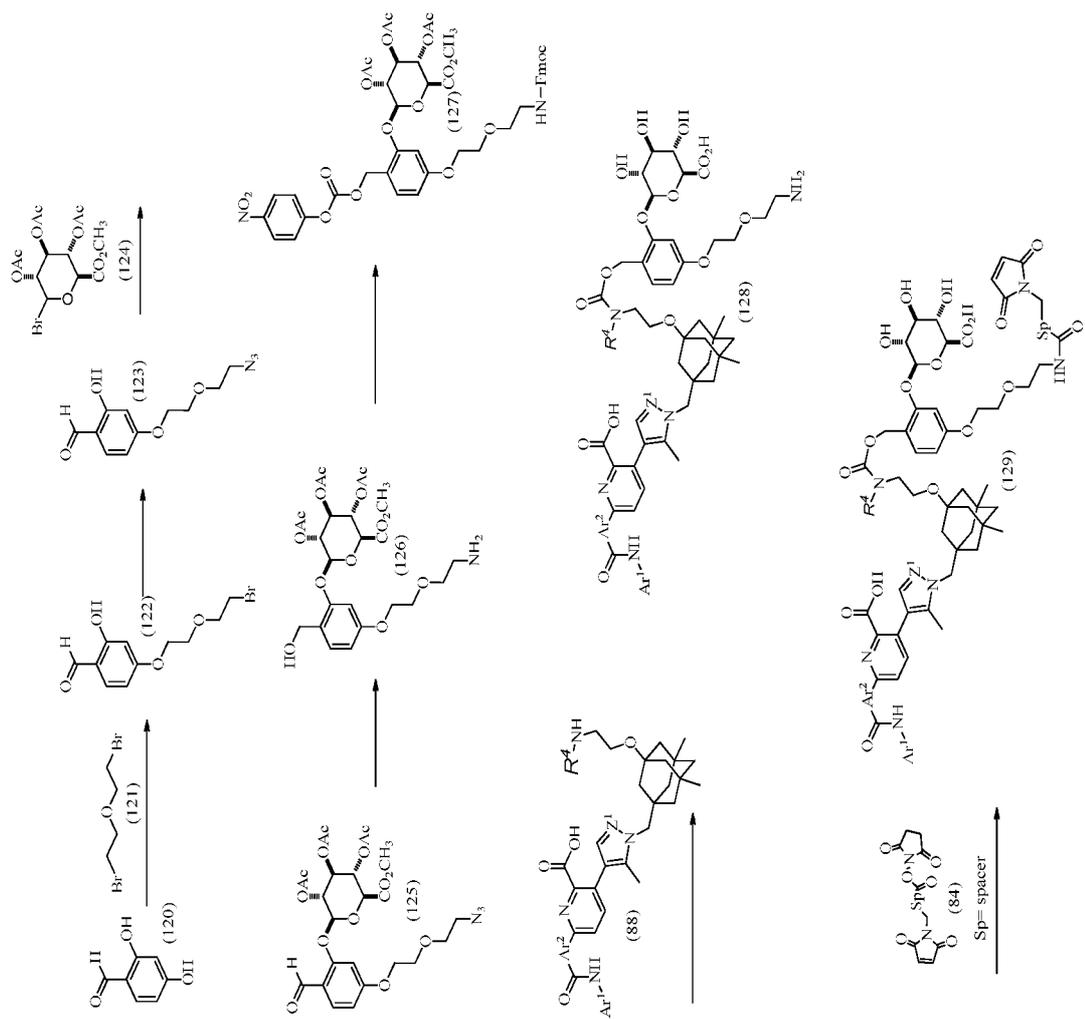
5.2.5 Synthesis of Compound (119)



Scheme 9 describes the introduction of a second solubilizing group to a sugar linker. Compound (116) can be reacted with (R)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-sulfopropanoic acid (117), under amidation conditions described herein or readily available in the literature, followed by treatment with a base such as but not limited to diethylamine, to provide compound (118). Compound (118) can be reacted with compound (84), wherein Sp is a spacer, under amidation conditions described herein or readily available in the literature, to provide compound (119).

5.2.6 Synthesis of Compound (129)

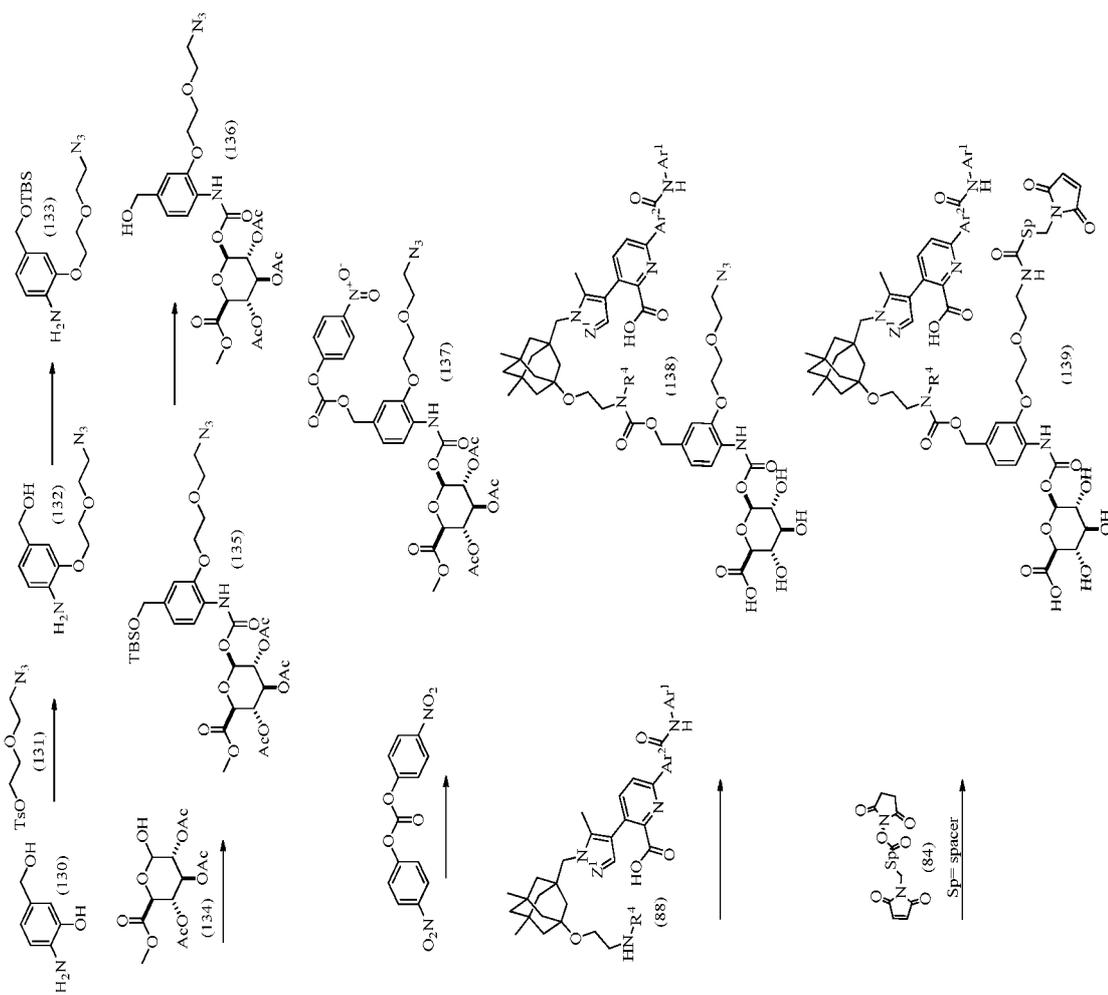
Scheme 10



Scheme 10 describes the synthesis of 4-ether glucuronide linker intermediates and synthons. 4-(2-(2-Bromoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (122) can be prepared by reacting 2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (120) with 1-bromo-2-(2-bromoethoxy)ethane (121) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, potassium carbonate. The reaction is typically performed at an elevated temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to acetonitrile. 4-(2-(2-Bromoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (122) can be treated with sodium azide to provide 4-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (123). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(2-(2-Azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-formylphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (125) can be prepared by reacting 4-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (123) with (3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (124) in the presence of silver oxide. The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, acetonitrile. Hydrogenation of (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-formylphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (125) in the presence of Pd/C will provide (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (126). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, tetrahydrofuran. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(2-(2-(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (127) can be prepared by treating (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (126) with (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl carbonochloridate in the presence of a base, such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine. The reaction is typically performed at low temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, dichloromethane. Compound (88) can be reacted with (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(2-(2-(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (127) in the presence of a base, such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, followed by treatment with lithium hydroxide to provide compound (128). The reaction is typically performed at low temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, N,N-dimethylformamide. Compound (129) can be prepared by reacting compound (128) with compound (84) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine. The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide.

5.2.7 Synthesis of Compound (139)

Scheme 11

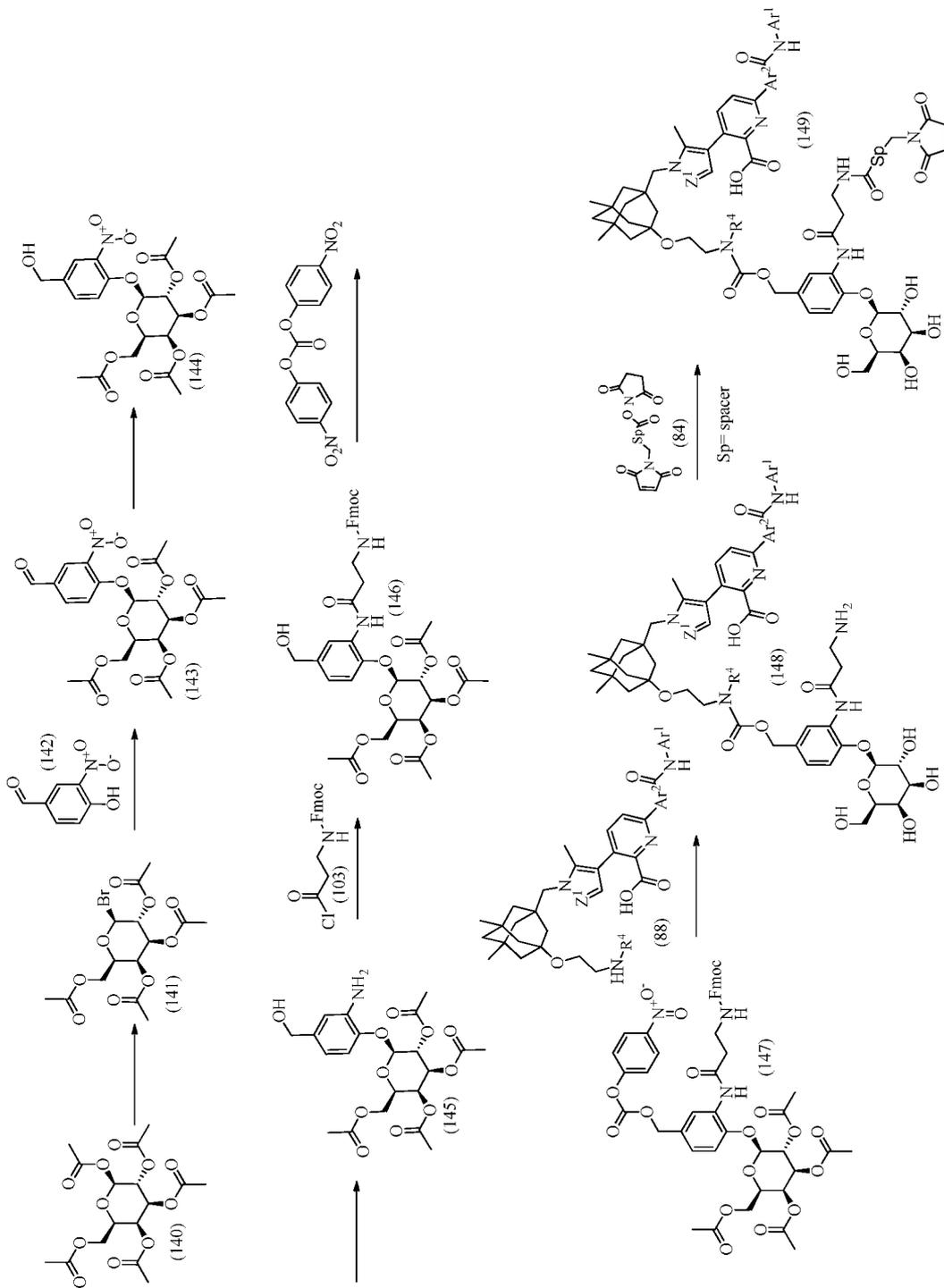


Scheme 11 describes the synthesis of carbamate glucuronide intermediates and synthons. 2-Amino-5-(hydroxymethyl)phenol (130) can be treated with sodium hydride and then reacted with 2-(2-Azidoethoxy)ethyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (131) to provide (4-amino-3-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)phenyl)methanol (132). The reaction is typically performed at an elevated temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide. 2-(2-(2-Azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)aniline (133) can be prepared by reacting (4-amino-3-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)phenyl)methanol (132) with tert-butyldimethylchlorosilane in the presence of imidazole. The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to tetrahydrofuran. 2-(2-(2-Azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)aniline (133) can be treated with phosgene, in the presence of a base such as but not limited to trimethylamine, followed by reaction with (3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-hydroxy-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (134) in the presence of a base such as but not limited to trimethylamine, to provide (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(((2-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)carbamoyl)oxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (135). The reaction is typically performed in a solvent such as, but not limited to, toluene, and the additions are typically performed at low temperature, before warming up to ambient temperature after the phosgene addition and heating at an elevated temperature after the (3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-hydroxy-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (134) addition. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(((2-(2-(2-Azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)carbamoyl)oxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (136) can be prepared by reacting (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(((2-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)carbamoyl)oxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (135) with p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate. The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to methanol. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(((2-(2-(2-Azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)carbamoyl)oxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (136) can be reacted with bis(4-nitrophenyl)carbonate in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, to provide (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(((2-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)carbamoyl)oxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (137). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, N,N-dimethylformamide. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(((2-(2-(2-Azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)carbamoyl)oxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (137) can be reacted with compound in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, followed by treatment with aqueous lithium hydroxide, to provide compound (138). The first step is typically conducted at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to N,N-dimethylformamide, and the second

step is typically conducted at low temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to methanol. Compound (138) can be treated with tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride, followed by reaction with compound (84) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, to provide compound (139). The reaction with tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, 5 tetrahydrofuran, water, or mixtures thereof, and the reaction with N-succinimidyl 6-maleimidohexanoate is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, N,N-dimethylformamide.

5.2.8 Synthesis of Compound (149)

Scheme 12



Scheme 12 describes the synthesis of galactoside linker intermediates and synthons.

(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-6-(Acetoxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2,3,4,5-tetrayl triacetate (140) can be treated with HBr in acetic acid to provide (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (141). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature

5 under a nitrogen atmosphere. (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-formyl-2-nitrophenoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (143) can be prepared by treating (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (141) with silver(I) oxide in the presence of 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzaldehyde (142). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature in a solvent such as, but not limited to, acetonitrile.

10 (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-formyl-2-nitrophenoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (143) can be treated with sodium borohydride to provide (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-nitrophenoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (144). The reaction is typically performed at low temperature in a solvent such as but not limited to tetrahydrofuran, methanol, or mixtures thereof. (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(Acetoxymethyl)-6-(2-amino-4-

15 (hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (145) can be prepared by treating (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-nitrophenoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (144) with zinc in the presence of hydrochloric acid. The reaction is typically performed at low temperature, under a nitrogen atmosphere, in a solvent such as, but not limited to, tetrahydrofuran. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-(2-(3-(((9H-Fluoren-9-

20 yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(acetoxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (146) can be prepared by reacting (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(2-amino-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (145) with (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl (3-chloro-3-oxopropyl)carbamate (103) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine. The reaction is

25 typically performed at low temperature, in a solvent such as, but not limited to, dichloromethane. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-(2-(3-(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(acetoxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (146) can be reacted with bis(4-nitrophenyl)carbonate in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, to provide (2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-(2-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-

30 yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(acetoxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (147). The reaction is typically performed at low temperature, in a solvent such as, but not limited to, N,N-dimethylformamide. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-(2-(3^(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-(((4-

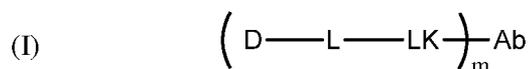
35 nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(acetoxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (147) can be reacted with compound (88) in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to N,N-diisopropylethylamine, followed by treatment with lithium hydroxide, to provide compound

(148). The first step is typically performed at low temperature, in a solvent such as, but not limited to, N,N-dimethylformamide, and the second step is typically performed at ambient temperature, in a solvent such as, but not limited to, methanol. Compound (148) can be treated with compound (84), wherein Sp is a spacer, in the presence of a base, such as, but not limited to N,N-

5 diisopropylethylamine, to provide compound (149). The reaction is typically performed at ambient temperature, in a solvent such as, but not limited to, N,N-dimethylformamide.

III.A.7. General Methods for Synthesizing Anti-B7-H3 ADCs

The present invention also discloses a process to prepare an anti-B7-H3 ADC according to
10 structural formula (I):



wherein D, L, LK, Ab and m are as defined in the Detailed Description section. The process comprises:

treating an antibody in an aqueous solution with an effective amount of a disulfide reducing agent at 30-40 °C for at least 15 minutes, and then cooling the antibody solution to 20-27 °C;

15 adding to the reduced antibody solution a solution of water/dimethyl sulfoxide comprising a synthon selected from the group of 2.1 to 2.63 (Table B);

adjusting the pH of the solution to a pH of 7.5 to 8.5; and

allowing the reaction to run for 48 to 80 hours to form the ADC;

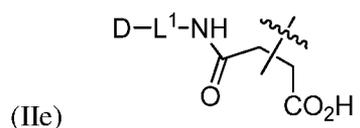
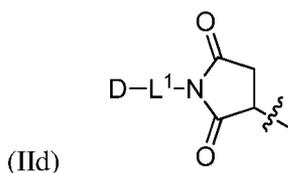
20 wherein the mass is shifted by 18 ± 2 amu for each hydrolysis of a succinimide to a succinamide as measured by electron spray mass spectrometry; and

wherein the ADC is optionally purified by hydrophobic interaction chromatography.

In certain embodiments, the antibody is an hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the hB7-H3 antibody comprises the heavy and light chain CDRs of huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or huAb13v1.

25 The present invention is also directed to an anti-B7-H3 ADC prepared by the above-described process.

In certain embodiments, the anti-B7-H3 ADC disclosed in the present application is formed by contacting an antibody that binds an hB7-H3 cell surface receptor or tumor associated antigen expressed on a tumor cell with a drug-linker synthon under conditions in which the drug-linker synthon covalently links to the antibody through a maleimide moiety as shown in formula (IId) or
30 (IIe),



wherein D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor drug according to structural formula (IIa) as described above and L¹ is the portion of the linker not formed from the maleimide upon attachment of the synthon to the antibody; and wherein the drug-linker synthon is selected from the group consisting of synthon examples 2.1 to 2.63 (Table B), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5 In certain embodiments, the contacting step is carried out under conditions such that the anti-B7-H3ADC has a DAR of 2, 3 or 4.

III.B. Anti-B7-H3 ADCs: Other Exemplary Drugs for Conjugation

10 Anti-B7-H3 antibodies may be used in ADCs to target one or more drug(s) to a cell of interest, *e.g.*, a cancer cell expressing B7-H3. The anti-B7-H3 ADCs of the invention provide a targeted therapy that may, for example, reduce the side effects often seen with anti-cancer therapies, as the one or more drug(s) is delivered to a specific cell.

Auristatins

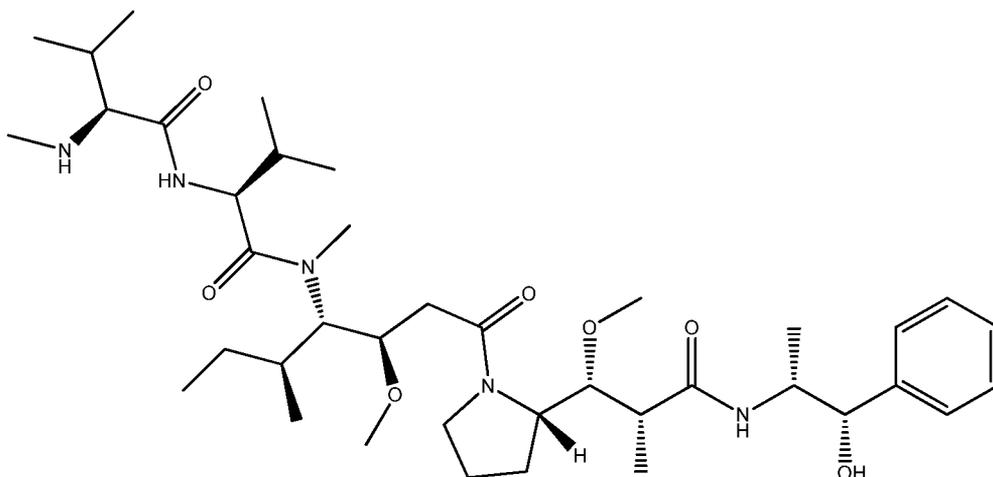
15 Anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention, *e.g.*, the huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, or huAb3v2.6 antibody, may be conjugated to at least one auristatin. Auristatins represent a group of dolastatin analogs that have generally been shown to possess anticancer activity by interfering with microtubule dynamics and GTP hydrolysis, thereby inhibiting cellular division. For example, auristatin E (U.S. Patent No. 5,635,483) is a synthetic analogue of the marine natural product dolastatin 10, a compound
20 that inhibits tubulin polymerization by binding to the same site on tubulin as the anticancer drug vincristine (G. R. Pettit, *Prog. Chem. Org. Nat. Prod.*, 70: 1-79 (1997)). Dolastatin 10, auristatin PE, and auristatin E are linear peptides having four amino acids, three of which are unique to the dolastatin class of compounds. Exemplary embodiments of the auristatin subclass of mitotic inhibitors include, but are not limited to, monomethyl auristatin D (MMAD or auristatin D
25 derivative), monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE or auristatin E derivative), monomethyl auristatin F (MMAF or auristatin F derivative), auristatin F phenylenediamine (AFP), auristatin EB (AEB), auristatin EFP (AEFP), and 5-benzoylvaleric acid-AE ester (AEVB). The synthesis and structure of auristatin derivatives are described in U.S. Patent Application Publication Nos. 2003-0083263, 2005-0238649 and 2005-0009751; International Patent Publication No. WO 04/010957, International Patent
30 Publication No. WO 02/088172, and U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,323,315; 6,239,104; 6,034,065; 5,780,588; 5,665,860; 5,663,149; 5,635,483; 5,599,902; 5,554,725; 5,530,097; 5,521,284; 5,504,191; 5,410,024; 5,138,036; 5,076,973; 4,986,988; 4,978,744; 4,879,278; 4,816,444; and 4,486,414, each of which is incorporated by reference herein.

35 In one embodiment, anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, or huAb3v2.6, are conjugated to at least one MMAE (mono-methyl auristatin E). Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE, vedotin) inhibits cell division by blocking the polymerization of tubulin. However, due to its super toxicity, auristatin E cannot be used as a drug itself. Auristatin E can be linked to a

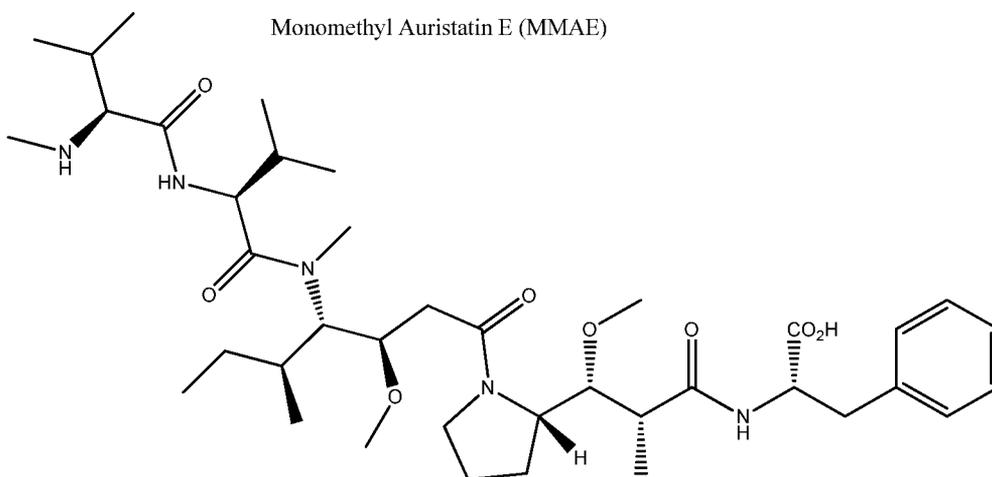
monoclonal antibody (mAb) that recognizes a specific marker expression in cancer cells and directs MMAE to the cancer cells. In one embodiment, the linker linking MMAE to the anti-B7-H3 antibody is stable in extracellular fluid (*i.e.*, the medium or environment that is external to cells), but is cleaved by cathepsin once the ADC has bound to the specific cancer cell antigen and entered the cancer cell, thus releasing the toxic MMAE and activating the potent anti-mitotic mechanism.

In one embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 antibody described herein, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, or huAb3v2.6, is conjugated to at least one MMAF (monomethylauristatin F). Monomethyl auristatin F (MMAF) inhibits cell division by blocking the polymerization of tubulin. It has a charged C-terminal phenylalanine residue that attenuates its cytotoxic activity compared to its uncharged counterpart MMAE. However, due to its super toxicity, auristatin F cannot be used as a drug itself, but can be linked to a monoclonal antibody (mAb) that directs it to the cancer cells. In one embodiment, the linker to the anti-B7-H3 antibody is stable in extracellular fluid, but is cleaved by cathepsin once the conjugate has entered a tumor cell, thus activating the anti-mitotic mechanism.

The structures of MMAF and MMAE are provided below.



Monomethyl Auristatin E (MMAE)



Monomethyl Auristatin F (MMAF)

5

An example of huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, or huAb3v2.6-vcMMAE is also provided in Figure 3. Notably, Figure 3 describes a situation where the antibody (*e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, or huAb3v2.6) is coupled to a single drug and, therefore, has a DAR of 1. In certain embodiments, the ADC will have a DAR of 2 to 8, or, alternatively, 2 to 4.

10

Other Drugs for Conjugation

Examples of drugs that may be used in ADCs, *i.e.*, drugs that may be conjugated to the anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention, are provided below, and include mitotic inhibitors, antitumor antibiotics, immunomodulating agents, gene therapy vectors, alkylating agents, antiangiogenic agents, antimetabolites, boron-containing agents, chemoprotective agents, hormone agents, glucocorticoids,

15

photoactive therapeutic agents, oligonucleotides, radioactive isotopes, radiosensitizers, topoisomerase inhibitors, kinase inhibitors, and combinations thereof.

1. *Mitotic Inhibitors*

5 In one aspect, anti-B7-H3 antibodies may be conjugated to one or more mitotic inhibitor(s) to form an ADC for the treatment of cancer. The term "mitotic inhibitor", as used herein, refers to a cytotoxic and/or therapeutic agent that blocks mitosis or cell division, a biological process particularly important to cancer cells. A mitotic inhibitor disrupts microtubules such that cell division is prevented, often by effecting microtubule polymerization (e.g., inhibiting microtubule
10 polymerization) or microtubule depolymerization (e.g., stabilizing the microtubule cytoskeleton against depolymerization). Thus, in one embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention is conjugated to one or more mitotic inhibitor(s) that disrupts microtubule formation by inhibiting tubulin polymerization. In another embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention is conjugated to one or more mitotic inhibitor(s) that stabilizes the microtubule cytoskeleton from
15 depolymerization. In one embodiment, the mitotic inhibitor used in the ADCs of the invention is Ixempra (ixabepilone). Examples of mitotic inhibitors that may be used in the anti-B7-H3 ADCs of the invention are provided below. Included in the genus of mitotic inhibitors are auristatins, described above.

20 *a. Dolastatins*

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one dolastatin to form an ADC. Dolastatins are short peptidic compounds isolated from the Indian Ocean sea hare *Dolabella auricularia* (see Pettit *et al.*, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1976, 98, 4677). Examples of dolastatins include dolastatin 10 and dolastatin 15. Dolastatin 15, a seven-subunit depsipeptide derived from
25 *Dolabella auricularia*, and is a potent antimitotic agent structurally related to the antitubulin agent dolastatin 10, a five-subunit peptide obtained from the same organism. Thus, in one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 ADC of the invention comprises an anti-B7-H3 antibody, as described herein, and at least one dolastatin. Auristatins, described above, are synthetic derivatives of dolastatin 10.

30

b. Maytansinoids

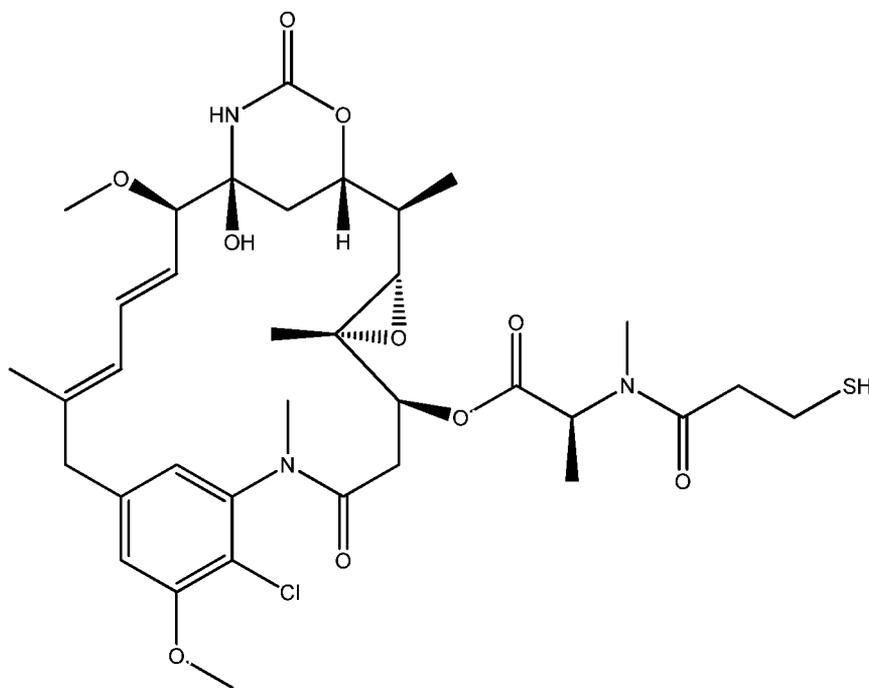
The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one maytansinoid to form an ADC. Maytansinoids are potent antitumor agents that were originally isolated from members of the higher plant families *Celastraceae*, *Rhamnaceae*, and *Euphorbiaceae*, as well as some species
35 of mosses (Kupchan *et al.*, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 94: 1354-1356 [1972]; Wani *et al.*, J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun. 390: [1973]; Powell *et al.*, J. Nat. Prod. 46:660-666 [1983]; Sakai *et al.*, J. Nat. Prod. 51 :845-850 [1988]; and Suwanborirux *et al.*, *Experientia* 46:117-120 [1990]). Evidence suggests that

maytansinoids inhibit mitosis by inhibiting polymerization of the microtubule protein tubulin, thereby preventing formation of microtubules (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 6,441,163 and Remillard *et al.*, Science, 189, 1002-1005 (1975)). Maytansinoids have been shown to inhibit tumor cell growth *in vitro* using cell culture models, and *in vivo* using laboratory animal systems. Moreover, the cytotoxicity of
5 maytansinoids is 1,000-fold greater than conventional chemotherapeutic agents, such as, for example, methotrexate, daunorubicin, and vincristine (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,208,020).

Maytansinoids to include maytansine, maytansinol, C-3 esters of maytansinol, and other maytansinol analogues and derivatives (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,208,020 and 6,441,163, each of which is incorporated by reference herein). C-3 esters of maytansinol can be naturally occurring or
10 synthetically derived. Moreover, both naturally occurring and synthetic C-3 maytansinol esters can be classified as a C-3 ester with simple carboxylic acids, or a C-3 ester with derivatives of N-methyl-L-alanine, the latter being more cytotoxic than the former. Synthetic maytansinoid analogues are described in, for example, Kupchan *et al.*, J. Med. Chem., 21, 31-37 (1978).

Suitable maytansinoids for use in ADCs of the invention can be isolated from natural sources,
15 synthetically produced, or semi-synthetically produced. Moreover, the maytansinoid can be modified in any suitable manner, so long as sufficient cytotoxicity is preserved in the ultimate conjugate molecule. In this regard, maytansinoids lack suitable functional groups to which antibodies can be linked. A linking moiety desirably is utilized to link the maytansinoid to the antibody to form the conjugate, and is described in more detail in the linker section below. The structure of an exemplary
20 maytansinoid, mertansine (DM1), is provided below.

25



Mertansine (DM1)

Representative examples of maytansinoids include, but are not limited, to DM1 (N^{2'}-deacetyl-N^{2'}-(3-mercapto-1-oxopropyl)-maytansine; also referred to as mertansine, drug maytansinoid 1;

5 ImmunoGen, Inc.; see also Chari *et al.* (1992) *Cancer Res* 52: 127), DM2, DM3 (N^{2'}-deacetyl-N^{2'}-(4-mercapto-1-oxopentyl)-maytansine), DM4 (4-methyl-4-mercapto-1-oxopentyl)-maytansine), and maytansinol (a synthetic maytansinoid analog). Other examples of maytansinoids are described in US Patent No. 8,142,784, incorporated by reference herein.

10 Ansamitocins are a group of maytansinoid antibiotics that have been isolated from various bacterial sources. These compounds have potent antitumor activities. Representative examples include, but are not limited to ansamitocin PI, ansamitocin P2, ansamitocin P3, and ansamitocin P4.

In one embodiment of the invention, an anti-B7-H3 antibody is conjugated to at least one DM1. In one embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 antibody is conjugated to at least one DM2. In one
 15 embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 antibody is conjugated to at least one DM3. In one embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 antibody is conjugated to at least one DM4.

d. Plant Alkaloids

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one plant alkaloid, *e.g.*, a taxane or vinca alkaloid. Plant alkaloids are chemotherapy treatments derived made from
 20 certain types of plants. The vinca alkaloids are made from the periwinkle plant (*catharanthus rosea*), whereas the taxanes are made from the bark of the Pacific Yew tree (*taxus*). Both the vinca alkaloids and taxanes are also known as antimicrotubule agents, and are described in more detail below.

Taxanes

Anti-B7-H3 antibodies described herein may be conjugated to at least one taxane. The term "taxane" as used herein refers to the class of antineoplastic agents having a mechanism of microtubule action and having a structure that includes the taxane ring structure and a stereospecific side chain that is required for cytostatic activity. Also included within the term "taxane" are a variety of known derivatives, including both hydrophilic derivatives, and hydrophobic derivatives. Taxane derivatives include, but not limited to, galactose and mannose derivatives described in International Patent Application No. WO 99/181 13; piperazino and other derivatives described in WO 99/14209; taxane derivatives described in WO 99/09021, WO 98/22451, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,869,680; 6-thio derivatives described in WO 98/28288; sulfenamide derivatives described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,821,263; and taxol derivative described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,415,869, each of which is incorporated by reference herein. Taxane compounds have also previously been described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,641,803, 5,665,671, 5,380,751, 5,728,687, 5,415,869, 5,407,683, 5,399,363, 5,424,073, 5,157,049, 5,773,464, 5,821,263, 5,840,929, 4,814,470, 5,438,072, 5,403,858, 4,960,790, 5,433,364, 4,942,184, 5,362,831, 5,705,503, and 5,278,324, all of which are expressly incorporated by reference. Further examples of taxanes include, but are not limited to, docetaxel (Taxotere; Sanofi Aventis), paclitaxel (Abraxane or Taxol; Abraxis Oncology), carbazitaxel, tesetaxel, opaxio, larotaxel, taxoprexin, BMS-1 84476, hongdoushan A, hongdoushan B, and hongdoushan C, and nanoparticle paclitaxel (ABI-007 / Abraxene; Abraxis Bioscience).

In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention is conjugated to at least one docetaxel molecule. In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention is conjugated to at least one paclitaxel molecule.

Vinca alkaloids

In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody is conjugated to at least one vinca alkaloid. Vinca alkaloids are a class of cell-cycle-specific drugs that work by inhibiting the ability of cancer cells to divide by acting upon tubulin and preventing the formation of microtubules. Examples of vinca alkaloids that may be used in the ADCs of the invention include, but are not limited to, vindesine sulfate, vincristine, vinblastine, and vinorelbine.

2. Antitumor Antibiotics

Anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to one or more antitumor antibiotic(s) for the treatment of cancer. As used herein, the term "antitumor antibiotic" means an antineoplastic drug that blocks cell growth by interfering with DNA and is made from a microorganism. Often, antitumor antibiotics either break up DNA strands or slow down or stop DNA synthesis. Examples of antitumor antibiotics that may be included in the anti-B7-H3 ADCs of the invention include, but are not limited to, actinomycines (*e.g.*, pyrrolo[2,1-c][1,4]benzodiazepines),

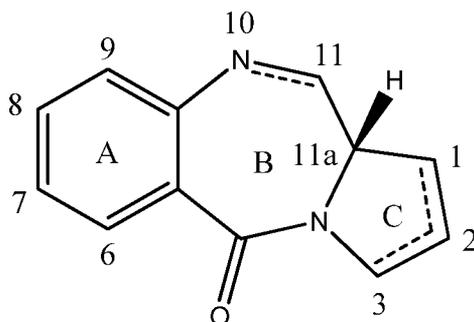
anthracyclines, calicheamicins, and duocarmycins, described in more detail below.

a. Actinomycins

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one actinomycin.

5 Actinomycins are a subclass of antitumor antibiotics isolated from bacteria of the genus *Streptomyces*. Representative examples actinomycins include, but are not limited to, actinomycin D (Cosmegen [also known as actinomycin, dactinomycin, actinomycin IV, actinomycin CI], Lundbeck, Inc.), anthramycin, chicamycin A, DC-81, mazethramycin, neothramycin A, neothramycin B, prothramycin, prothracarcin B, SG2285, sibanomicin, sibiromycin, and tomaymycin. In one
10 embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention is conjugated to at least one pyrrolobenzodiazepine (PBD). Examples of PBDs include, but are not limited to, anthramycin, chicamycin A, DC-81, mazethramycin, neothramycin A, neothramycin B, prothramycin, prothracarcin B, SG2000 (SJG-136), SG2202 (ZC-207), SG2285 (ZC-423), sibanomicin, sibiromycin and tomaymycin. Thus, in one embodiment, anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention are conjugated to
15 at least one actinomycin, *e.g.*, actinomycin D, or at least one PBD, *e.g.*, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine (PBD) dimer.

The structures of PBDs can be found, for example, in U.S. Patent Application Pub. Nos. 2013/0028917 and 2013/0028919, and in WO 201 1/130598 A1, each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. The generic structure of a PBD is provided below.

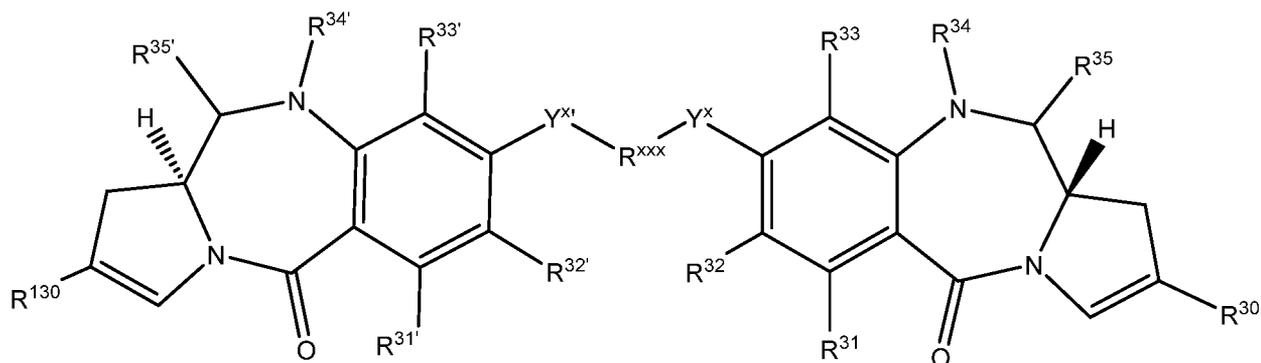


20 PBDs differ in the number, type and position of substituents, in both their aromatic A rings and pyrrolo C rings, and in the degree of saturation of the C ring. In the B-ring, there is generally an
25 imine (N=C), a carbinolamine (NH-CH(OH)), or a carbinolamine methyl ether (NH-CH(OMe)) at the N10-C11 position which is the electrophilic center responsible for alkylating DNA. All of the known natural products have an (5)-configuration at the chiral C11a position which provides them with a right-handed twist when viewed from the C ring towards the A ring. The PBD examples provided
30 herein may be conjugated to the anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention. Further examples of PBDs which may be conjugated to the anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention can be found, for example, in U.S. Patent Application Publication Nos. 2013/0028917 A1 and 2013/0028919 A1, in U.S. Patent

Nos. 7,741,319 B2 , and in WO 2011/130598 A1 and WO 2006/111759 A1, each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

A representative PBD dimer having the following formula XXX may be conjugated to the anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention:

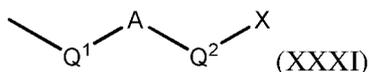
5



(XXX)

10 wherein:

R³⁰ is of formula XXXI:



15 where A is a C₅₋₇aryl group, X is a group conjugated to the Linker unit selected from the group consisting of—O—, —S—, —C(=O)O—, —C(O)—, —NH(C=O)—, and —N(R^N)—, wherein R^N is selected from the group consisting of H, C₁₋₄alkyl and (C₂H₄O)_mCH₃, where s is 1 to 3, and either:

(i) Q¹ is a single bond, and Q² is selected from the group consisting of a single bond and —Z—(CH₂)_n—, where Z is selected from the group consisting of a single bond, O, S and NH and n is from 1 to 3; or

(ii) Q¹ is —CH=CH—, and Q² is a single bond;

20 R³⁰ is a C₅₋₁₀aryl group, optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halo, nitro, cyano, C₁₋₁₂alkoxy, C₃₋₂₀heterocycloalkoxy, C₅₋₂₀aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, alkylalkoxy, arylalkoxy, alkylaryloxy, heteroarylalkoxy, alkylheteroaryloxy, Q¹alkyl, C₃₋₇heterocyclyl and bis-oxy-Ci₋₃alkylene;

25 R³¹ and R³² are independently selected from the group consisting of H, R^x, OH, OR^x, SH, SR^x, XH₂, NHR^x, NR^xR^{xx}, nitro, Me₃Sn and halo;

where R and R' are independently selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted C₁₋₁₂alkyl, C₃₋₂₀heterocyclyl and C₅₋₂₀aryl groups;

R³² is selected from the group consisting of H, R^x, OH, OR^x, SH, SR^x, NH₂, NHR^x, NHR^xR^{xx}, nitro, Me₃Sn and halo;

30 either:

(a) R^{34} is H, and R^{11} is OH, OR^{xA}, where R^{xA} is C₁₋₄ alkyl;

(h) R^{34} and R^{35} form a nitrogen-carbon double bond between the nitrogen and carbon atoms to which they are bound; or

(c) R^{34} is H and R^{35} is SO_zM, where z is 2 or 3;

5 R^{xx} is a C₃₋₁₂ alkylene group, which chain may be interrupted by one or more heteroatoms, selected from the group consisting of O, S, NIL and an aromatic ring;

Y^x and Y^{x'} are selected from the group consisting of O, S, and NH;

R^{31} , R^{32} , R^{33} are selected from the same groups as R^{31} , R^{32} and R^{33} respectively and R^{34} and R^{35} are the same as R^{34} and R^{35} , and each M is a monovalent pharmaceutically acceptable cation or both M groups together are a divalent pharmaceutically acceptable cation.

15 C₁₋₁₂ alkyl: The term "C₁₋₁₂ alkyl" as used herein, pertains to a monovalent moiety obtained by removing a hydrogen atom from a carbon atom of a hydrocarbon compound having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, which may be aliphatic or alicyclic, and which may be saturated or unsaturated (e.g. partially unsaturated, fully unsaturated). Thus, the term "alkyl" includes the sub-classes alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, etc., discussed below.

Examples of saturated alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl (C₁), ethyl (C₂), propyl (C₃), butyl (C₄), pentyl (C₅), hexyl (C₆) and heptyl (C₇).

Examples of saturated linear alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl (C₁), ethyl (C₂), n-propyl (C₃), n-butyl (C₄), n-pentyl (amyl) (C₅), n-hexyl (C₆) and n-heptyl (C₇).

20 Examples of saturated branched alkyl groups include iso-propyl (C₃), iso-butyl (C₄), sec-butyl (C₄), tert-butyl (C₄), iso-pentyl (C₅), and neo-pentyl (C₅).

25 C₃₋₂₀ heterocyclyl: The term "C₃₋₂₀ heterocyclyl" as used herein, pertains to a monovalent moiety obtained by removing a hydrogen atom from a ring atom of a heterocyclic compound, which moiety has from 3 to 20 ring atoms, of which from 1 to 10 are ring heteroatoms. Preferably, each ring has from 3 to 7 ring atoms, of which from 1 to 4 are ring heteroatoms.

In this context, the prefixes (e.g. C₃₋₂₀, C₃₋₇, C₅₋₆, etc.) denote the number of ring atoms, or range of number of ring atoms, whether carbon atoms or heteroatoms. For example, the term "C₅₋₆ heterocyclyl", as used herein, pertains to a heterocyclyl group having 5 or 6 ring atoms.

30 Examples of monocyclic heterocyclyl groups include, but are not limited to, those derived from:

N₁: aziridine (C₃), azetidine (C₄), pyrrolidine (tetrahydropyrrole) (C₅), pyrroline (e.g., 3-pyrroline, 2,5-dihydropyrrole) (C₅), 2H-pyrrole or 3H-pyrrole (isopyrrole, isoazole) (C₅), piperidine (C₆), dihydropyridine (C₆), tetrahydropyridine (C₆), azepine (C₇); O₁: oxirane (C₃), oxetane (C₄), oxolane (tetrahydrofuran) (C₅), oxole (dihydrofuran) (C₅), oxane (tetrahydropyran) (C₆), dihydropyran (C₆), pyran (C₆), oxepin (C₇); S₁: thiirane (C₃), thietane (C₄), thiolane (tetrahydrothiophene) (C₅), thiane (tetrahydrothiopyran) (C₆), thiepane (C₇); O₂: dioxolane (C₅), dioxane (C₆), and dioxepane (C₇); O₃: trioxane (C₆); N₂: imidazolidine (C₅), pyrazolidine (diazolidine) (C₅), imidazoline (C₅), pyrazoline

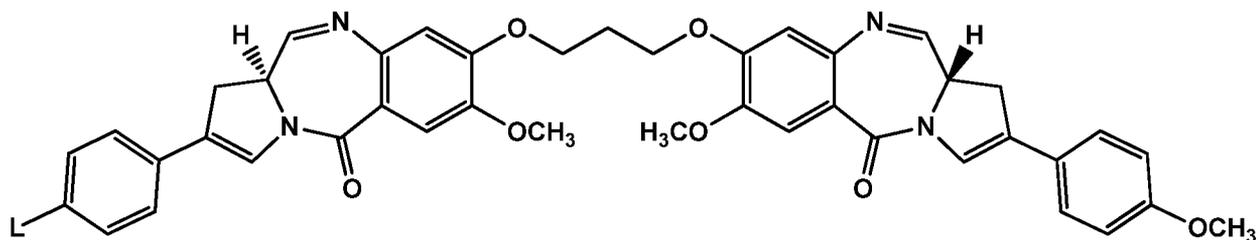
(dihydropyrazole) (C₅), piperazine (C₆); N₁O₁: tetrahydrooxazole (C₅), dihydrooxazole (C₅), tetrahydroisoxazole (C₅), dihydroisoxazole (C₅), morpholine (C₆), tetrahydrooxazine (C₆), dihydrooxazine (C₆), oxazine (C₆); N₁S₁: thiazoline (C₅), thiazolidine (C₅), thiomorpholine (C₆); N₂O₁: oxadiazine (C₆); O₁S₁: oxathiole (C₅) and oxathiane (thioxane) (C₆); and, N₁O₁S₁: oxathiazine (C₆).

5 Examples of substituted monocyclic heterocyclyl groups include those derived from saccharides, in cyclic form, for example, furanoses (C₅), such as arabinofuranose, lyxofuranose, ribofuranose, and xylofuranose, and pyranoses (C₆), such as allopyranose, altropyranose, glucopyranose, mannopyranose, gulopyranose, idopyranose, galactopyranose, and talopyranose.

C₅₋₂₀ aryl: The term "C₅₋₂₀ aryl", as used herein, pertains to a monovalent moiety obtained by removing a hydrogen atom from an aromatic ring atom of an aromatic compound, which moiety has from 3 to 20 ring atoms. Preferably, each ring has from 5 to 7 ring atoms.

In this context, the prefixes (e.g. C₃₋₂₀, C₅₋₇, C₅₋₆, etc.) denote the number of ring atoms, or range of number of ring atoms, whether carbon atoms or heteroatoms. For example, the term "C₅₋₆ aryl" as used herein, pertains to an aryl group having 5 or 6 ring atoms.

15 In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to a PBD dimer having the following formula XXXIa:



20

(XXXIa)

wherein the above structure describes the PBD dimer SG2202 (ZC-207) and is conjugated to the anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention via a linker L. SG2202 (ZC-207) is disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2007/0173497, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

In another embodiment, a PBD dimer, SGD-1 882, is conjugated to anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention via a drug linker, as depicted in Figure 4. SGD-1 882 is disclosed in Sutherland *et al.* (2013) *Blood* 122(8): 1455 and in U.S Patent App. Pub. No. 2013/0028919, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. As described in Figure 4, the PBD dimer SGD-1 882 may be conjugated to an antibody via an mc-val-ala-dipeptide linker (collectively referred to as SGD-1910 in Figure 4). In a certain embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 antibody, as disclosed herein, is conjugated to the PBD dimer described in Figure 4. Thus, in a further embodiment, the invention includes an anti-B7-H3 antibody, as disclosed herein, conjugated to a PBD dimer via a mc-val-ala-dipeptide linker, as described in Figure 4. In certain embodiments, the invention includes an anti-B7-H3 antibody

30

comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35, a CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34, and a CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 33, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39, a
5 CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38, and a CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 37, conjugated to a PBD, including, but not limited to, the PBD dimer described in Figure 4. In certain embodiments, the invention includes an anti-B7-H3 antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, a CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid
10 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 140, and a CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 15, a CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7, and a CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 136, conjugated to a PBD, including, but not limited to, the PBD dimer described in Figure 4. In certain embodiments, the
15 invention includes an anti-B7-H3 antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12, a CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 140, and a CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 15, a CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid
20 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7, and a CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 138, conjugated to a PBD, including, but not limited to, the PBD dimer described in Figure 4. In certain embodiments, the invention includes an anti-B7-H3 antibody comprising the heavy chain variable region of huAbl3vl as defined by the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147, or huAb3v2.5 or huAb3v2.6 as defined by the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139,
25 and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 144, 135, or 137 corresponding to huAbl3vl, huAb3v2.5, or huAb3v2.6, respectively, wherein the antibody is conjugated to a PBD, such as, but not limited to, the exemplary PBD dimer of Figure 4.

b. Anthracyclines

30 Anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one anthracycline. Anthracyclines are a subclass of antitumor antibiotics isolated from bacteria of the genus *Streptomyces*. Representative examples include, but are not limited to daunorubicin (Cerubidine, Bedford Laboratories), doxorubicin (Adriamycin, Bedford Laboratories; also referred to as doxorubicin hydrochloride, hydroxydaunorubicin, and Rubex), epirubicin (Ellence, Pfizer), and
35 idarubicin (Idamycin; Pfizer Inc.). Thus, in one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention is conjugated to at least one anthracycline, *e.g.*, doxorubicin.

c. *Calicheamicins*

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one calicheamicin. Calicheamicins are a family of enediyne antibiotics derived from the soil organism *Micromonospora echinospora*. Calicheamicins bind the minor groove of DNA and induce double-stranded DNA breaks, resulting in cell death with a 100 fold increase over other chemotherapeutics (Damle *et al.* (2003) *Curr Opin Pharmacol* 3:386). Preparation of calicheamicins that may be used as drug conjugates in the invention have been described, see U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,712,374; 5,714,586; 5,739,116; 5,767,285; 5,770,701; 5,770,710; 5,773,001; and 5,877,296. Structural analogues of calicheamicin which may be used include, but are not limited to, γ_1^I , α_2^I , α_3^I , N-acetyl-y/, PSAG and Θ_I (Hinman *et al.*, *Cancer Research* 53:3336-3342 (1993), Lode *et al.*, *Cancer Research* 58:2925-2928 (1998) and the aforementioned U.S. Patent Nos. 5,712,374; 5,714,586; 5,739,116; 5,767,285; 5,770,701; 5,770,710; 5,773,001; and 5,877,296). Thus, in one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention is conjugated to at least one calicheamicin.

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d. *Duocarmycins*

Anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one duocarmycin. Duocarmycins are a subclass of antitumor antibiotics isolated from bacteria of the genus *Streptomyces*. (see Nagamura and Saito (1998) *Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds*, Vol. 34, No. 12). Duocarmycins bind to the minor groove of DNA and alkylate the nucleobase adenine at the N3 position (Boger (1993) *Pure and Appl Chem* 65(6): 1123; and Boger and Johnson (1995) *PNAS USA* 92:3642). Synthetic analogs of duocarmycins include, but are not limited to, adozelesin, bizelesin, and carzelesin. Thus, in one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention is conjugated to at least one duocarmycin.

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e. *Other antitumor antibiotics*

In addition to the foregoing, additional antitumor antibiotics that may be used in the anti-B7-H3 ADCs of the invention include bleomycin (Blenoxane, Bristol-Myers Squibb), mitomycin, and plicamycin (also known as mithramycin).

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3. *Immunomodulating Agents*

In one aspect, anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one immunomodulating agent. As used herein, the term "immunomodulating agent" refers to an agent that can stimulate or modify an immune response. In one embodiment, an immunomodulating agent is an immunostimulator that enhances a subject's immune response. In another embodiment, an immunomodulating agent is an immunosuppressant that prevents or decreases a subject's immune response. An immunomodulating agent may modulate myeloid cells (monocytes, macrophages,

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dendritic cells, megakaryocytes and granulocytes) or lymphoid cells (T cells, B cells and natural killer (NK) cells) and any further differentiated cell thereof. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, bacillus calmette-guerin (BCG) and levamisole (Ergamisol). Other examples of immunomodulating agents that may be used in the ADCs of the invention include, but are not limited to, cancer vaccines, cytokines, and immunomodulating gene therapy.

a. Cancer vaccines

Anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to a cancer vaccine. As used herein, the term "cancer vaccine" refers to a composition (*e.g.*, a tumor antigen and a cytokine) that elicits a tumor-specific immune response. The response is elicited from the subject's own immune system by administering the cancer vaccine, or, in the case of the instant invention, administering an ADC comprising an anti-B7-H3 antibody and a cancer vaccine. In preferred embodiments, the immune response results in the eradication of tumor cells in the body (*e.g.*, primary or metastatic tumor cells). The use of cancer vaccines generally involves the administration of a particular antigen or group of antigens that are, for example, present on the surface a particular cancer cell, or present on the surface of a particular infectious agent shown to facilitate cancer formation. In some embodiments, the use of cancer vaccines is for prophylactic purposes, while in other embodiments, the use is for therapeutic purposes. Non-limiting examples of cancer vaccines that may be used in the anti-B7-H3 ADCs of the invention include, recombinant bivalent human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine types 16 and 18 vaccine (Cervarix, GlaxoSmithKline), recombinant quadrivalent human papillomavirus (HPV) types 6, 11, 16, and 18 vaccine (Gardasil, Merck & Company), and sipuleucel-T (Provenge, Dendreon). Thus, in one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention is conjugated to at least one cancer vaccine that is either an immunostimulator or is an immunosuppressant.

b. Cytokines

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one cytokine. The term "cytokine" generally refers to proteins released by one cell population which act on another cell as intercellular mediators. Cytokines directly stimulate immune effector cells and stromal cells at the tumor site and enhance tumor cell recognition by cytotoxic effector cells (Lee and Margolin (2011) *Cancers* 3:3856). Numerous animal tumor model studies have demonstrated that cytokines have broad anti-tumor activity and this has been translated into a number of cytokine-based approaches for cancer therapy (Lee and Margoli, *supra*). Recent years have seen a number of cytokines, including GM-CSF, IL-7, IL-12, IL-15, IL-18 and IL-21, enter clinical trials for patients with advanced cancer (Lee and Margoli, *supra*).

Examples of cytokines that may be used in the ADCs of the invention include, but are not limited to, parathyroid hormone; thyroxine; insulin; proinsulin; relaxin; prorelaxin; glycoprotein hormones such as follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), and luteinizing hormone (LH); hepatic growth factor; fibroblast growth factor; prolactin; placental lactogen; tumor necrosis factor; mullerian-inhibiting substance; mouse gonadotropin-associated peptide; inhibin; activin; vascular endothelial growth factor; integrin; thrombopoietin (TPO); nerve growth factors such as NGF; platelet-growth factor; transforming growth factors (TGFs); insulin-like growth factor-I and -II; erythropoietin (EPO); osteoinductive factors; interferons such as interferon α , β , and γ , colony stimulating factors (CSFs); granulocyte-macrophage-C-SF (GM-CSF); and granulocyte-CSF (G-CSF); interleukins (ILs) such as IL-1, IL-1 α , IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-11, IL-12; tumor necrosis factor; and other polypeptide factors including LIF and kit ligand (KL). As used herein, the term cytokine includes proteins from natural sources or from recombinant cell culture and biologically active equivalents of the native sequence cytokines. Thus, in one embodiment, the invention provides an ADC comprising an anti-B7-H3 antibody described herein and a cytokine.

c. Colony-stimulating factors (CSFs)

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one colony stimulating factor (CSF). Colony stimulating factors (CSFs) are growth factors that assist the bone marrow in making white blood cells. Some cancer treatments (*e.g.*, chemotherapy) can affect white blood cells (which help fight infection); therefore, colony-stimulating factors may be introduced to help support white blood cell levels and strengthen the immune system. Colony-stimulating factors may also be used following a bone marrow transplant to help the new marrow start producing white blood cells. Representative examples of CSFs that may be used in the anti-B7-H3 ADCs of the invention include, but are not limited to erythropoietin (Epoetin), filgrastim (Neopogen (also known as granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF); Amgen, Inc.), sargramostim (leukine (granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor and GM-CSF); Genzyme Corporation), promegapoeitin, and Oprelvekin (recombinant IL-11; Pfizer, Inc.). Thus, in one embodiment, the invention provides an ADC comprising an anti-B7-H3 antibody described herein and a CSF.

4. Gene Therapy

The anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention may be conjugated to at least one nucleic acid (directly or indirectly via a carrier) for gene therapy. Gene therapy generally refers to the introduction of genetic material into a cell whereby the genetic material is designed to treat a disease. As it pertains to immunomodulatory agents, gene therapy is used to stimulate a subject's natural ability to inhibit cancer cell proliferation or kill cancer cells. In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 ADC of the

invention comprises a nucleic acid encoding a functional, therapeutic gene that is used to replace a mutated or otherwise dysfunctional (*e.g.* truncated) gene associated with cancer. In other embodiments, the anti-B7-H3 ADC of the invention comprises a nucleic acid that encodes for or otherwise provides for the production of a therapeutic protein to treat cancer. The nucleic acid that encodes the therapeutic gene may be directly conjugated to the anti-B7-H3 antibody, or alternatively, may be conjugated to the anti-B7-H3 antibody through a carrier. Examples of carriers that may be used to deliver a nucleic acid for gene therapy include, but are not limited to, viral vectors or liposomes.

10 5. *Alkylating Agents*

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to one or more alkylating agent(s). Alkylating agents are a class of antineoplastic compounds that attaches an alkyl group to DNA. Examples of alkylating agents that may be used in the ADCs of the invention include, but are not limited to, alkyl sulfonates, ethylenimines, methylamine derivatives, epoxides, nitrogen mustards, nitrosoureas, triazines, and hydrazines.

a. Alkyl Sulfonates

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one alkyl sulfonate. Alkyl sulfonates are a subclass of alkylating agents with a general formula: R-SCvO-R¹, wherein R and R¹ are typically alkyl or aryl groups. A representative example of an alkyl sulfonate includes, but is not limited to, busulfan (Myleran, GlaxoSmithKline; Busulfex IV, PDL BioPharma, Inc.).

b. Nitrogen Mustards

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one nitrogen mustard. Representative examples of this subclass of anti-cancer compounds include, but are not limited to chlorambucil (Leukeran, GlaxoSmithKline), cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan, Bristol-Myers Squibb; Neosar, Pfizer, Inc.), estramustine (estramustine phosphate sodium or Estracyt), Pfizer, Inc.), ifosfamide (Ifex, Bristol-Myers Squibb), mechlorethamine (Mustargen, Lundbeck Inc.), and melphalan (Alkeran or L-Pam or phenylalanine mustard; GlaxoSmithKline).

c. Nitrosoureas

The anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention may be conjugated to at least one nitrosourea. Nitrosoureas are a subclass of alkylating agents that are lipid soluble. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, carmustine (BCNU [also known as BiCNU, *N,N*-Bis(2-chloroethyl)-*N*-nitrosourea, or 1, 3-bis (2-chloroethyl)-*Z*-nitrosourea], Bristol-Myers Squibb), fotemustine (also known as Muphoran), lomustine (CCNU or 1-(2-chloro-ethyl)-3-cyclohexyl-1-nitrosourea, Bristol-Myers Squibb), nimustine (also known as ACNU), and streptozocin (Zanosar, Teva Pharmaceuticals).

d. Triazines and Hydrazines

The anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention may be conjugated to at least one triazine or hydrazine. Triazines and hydrazines are a subclass of nitrogen-containing alkylating agents. In some
5 embodiments, these compounds spontaneously decompose or can be metabolized to produce alkyl diazonium intermediates that facilitate the transfer of an alkyl group to nucleic acids, peptides, and/or polypeptides, thereby causing mutagenic, carcinogenic, or cytotoxic effects. Representative examples include, but are not limited to dacarbazine (DTIC-Dome, Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals Inc.), procarbazine (Mutalane, Sigma-Tau Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), and temozolomide (Temodar, Schering
10 Plough).

e. Other Alkylating Agents

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one ethylenimine, methylamine derivative, or epoxide. Ethylenimines are a subclass of alkylating agents that typically
15 containing at least one aziridine ring. Epoxides represent a subclass of alkylating agents that are characterized as cyclic ethers with only three ring atoms.

Representatives examples of ethylenimines include, but are not limited to thiopeta (Thioplex, Amgen), diaziquone (also known as aziridinyl benzoquinone (AZQ)), and mitomycin C. Mitomycin C is a natural product that contains an aziridine ring and appears to induce cytotoxicity through cross-
20 linking DNA (Dorr RT, *et al. Cancer Res.* 1985;45:3510; Kennedy KA, *et al Cancer Res.* 1985;45:354-1). Representative examples of methylamine derivatives and their analogs include, but are not limited to, altretamine (Hexalen, MGI Pharma, Inc.), which is also known as hexamethylamine and hexastat. Representative examples of epoxides of this class of anti-cancer compound include, but are not limited to dianhydrogalactitol. Dianhydrogalactitol (1,2:5,6-dianhydrodulcitol) is chemically
25 related to the aziridines and generally facilitate the transfer of an alkyl group through a similar mechanism as described above. Dibromodulcitol is hydrolyzed to dianhydrogalactitol and thus is a pro-drug to an epoxide (Sellei C, *et al. Cancer Chemother Rep.* 1969;53:377).

6. Antiangiogenic Agents

In one aspect, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies described herein are conjugated to at least one
30 antiangiogenic agent. Antiangiogenic agents inhibit the growth of new blood vessels. Antiangiogenic agents exert their effects in a variety of ways. In some embodiments, these agents interfere with the ability of a growth factor to reach its target. For example, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is one of the primary proteins involved in initiating angiogenesis by binding to particular receptors on
35 a cell surface. Thus, certain antiangiogenic agents, that prevent the interaction of VEGF with its cognate receptor, prevent VEGF from initiating angiogenesis. In other embodiments, these agents interfere with intracellular signaling cascades. For example, once a particular receptor on a cell

surface has been triggered, a cascade of other chemical signals is initiated to promote the growth of blood vessels. Thus, certain enzymes, for example, some tyrosine kinases, that are known to facilitate intracellular signaling cascades that contribute to, for example, cell proliferation, are targets for cancer treatment. In other embodiments, these agents interfere with intercellular signaling cascades. Yet, in other embodiments, these agents disable specific targets that activate and promote cell growth or by directly interfering with the growth of blood vessel cells. Angiogenesis inhibitory properties have been discovered in more than 300 substances with numerous direct and indirect inhibitory effects.

Representative examples of antiangiogenic agents that may be used in the ADCs of the invention include, but are not limited to, angiostatin, ABX EGF, CI-1033, PKI-166, EGF vaccine, EKB-569, GW2016, ICR-62, EMD 55900, CP358, PD153035, AG1478, IMC-C225 (Erbix, ZD1839 (Iressa), OSI-774, Erlotinib (tarceva), angiostatin, arrestin, endostatin, BAY 12-9566 and w/fluorouracil or doxorubicin, canstatin, carboxyamidotriazole, and with paclitaxel, EMD121974, S-24, vitaxin, dimethylxanthenone acetic acid, IM862, Interleukin-12, Interleukin-2, NM-3, HuMV833, PTK787, RhuMab, angiozyme (ribozyme), IMC-1C11, Neovastat, marimstat, prinomastat, BMS-275291, COL-3, MM1270, SUIOI, SU6668, SU11248, SU5416, with paclitaxel, with gemcitabine and cisplatin, and with irinotecan and cisplatin and with radiation, tecogalan, temozolomide and PEG interferon α 2b, tetrathiomolybdate, TNP-470, thalidomide, CC-5013 and with taxotere, tumstatin, 2-methoxyestradiol, VEGF trap, mTOR inhibitors (deforolimus, everolimus (Afinitor, Novartis Pharmaceutical Corporation), and temsirolimus (Torisel, Pfizer, Inc.)), kinase inhibitors (*e.g.*, erlotinib (Tarceva, Genentech, Inc.), imatinib (Gleevec, Novartis Pharmaceutical Corporation), gefitinib (Iressa, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals), dasatinib (Sprycel, Bristol-Myers Squibb), sunitinib (Sutent, Pfizer, Inc.), nilotinib (Tasigna, Novartis Pharmaceutical Corporation), lapatinib (Tykerb, GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals), sorafenib (Nexavar, Bayer and Onyx), phosphoinositide 3-kinases (PI3K), Osimertinib, Cobimetinib, Trametinib, Dabrafenib, Dinaciclib).

7. Antimetabolites

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one antimetabolite. Antimetabolites are types of chemotherapy treatments that are very similar to normal substances within the cell. When the cells incorporate an antimetabolite into the cellular metabolism, the result is negative for the cell, *e.g.*, the cell is unable to divide. Antimetabolites are classified according to the substances with which they interfere. Examples of antimetabolites that may be used in the ADCs of the invention include, but are not limited to, a folic acid antagonist (*e.g.*, methotrexate), a pyrimidine antagonist (*e.g.*, 5-Fluorouracil, Foxuridine, Cytarabine, Capecitabine, and Gemcitabine), a purine antagonist (*e.g.*, 6-Mercaptopurine and 6-Thioguanine) and an adenosine deaminase inhibitor (*e.g.*, Cladribine, Fludarabine, Nelarabine and Pentostatin), as described in more detail below.

a. Antifolates

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one antifolate. Antifolates are a subclass of antimetabolites that are structurally similar to folate. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, methotrexate, 4-amino-folic acid (also known as aminopterin
5 and 4-aminopteroic acid), lometrexol (LMTX), pemetrexed (Alimpta, Eli Lilly and Company), and trimetrexate (Neutrexin, Ben Venue Laboratories, Inc.)

b. Purine Antagonists

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one purine
10 antagonist. Purine analogs are a subclass of antimetabolites that are structurally similar to the group of compounds known as purines. Representative examples of purine antagonists include, but are not limited to, azathioprine (Azasan, Salix; Imuran, GlaxoSmithKline), cladribine (Leustatin [also known as 2-CdA], Janssen Biotech, Inc.), mercaptopurine (Purinethol [also known as 6-mercaptoproethanol], GlaxoSmithKline), fludarabine (Fludara, Genzyme Corporation), pentostatin (Nipent, also known as
15 2'-deoxycoformycin (DCF)), 6-thioguanine (Lanvis [also known as thioguanine], GlaxoSmithKline).

c. Pyrimidine Antagonists

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one pyrimidine
20 antagonist. Pyrimidine antagonists are a subclass of antimetabolites that are structurally similar to the group of compounds known as purines. Representative examples of pyrimidine antagonists include, but are not limited to azacitidine (Vidaza, Celgene Corporation), capecitabine (Xeloda, Roche Laboratories), Cytarabine (also known as cytosine arabinoside and arabinosylcytosine, Bedford Laboratories), decitabine (Dacogen, Eisai Pharmaceuticals), 5-fluorouracil (Adrucil, Teva
Pharmaceuticals; Efudex, Valeant Pharmaceuticals, Inc), 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine 5'-phosphate
25 (FdUMP), 5-fluorouridine triphosphate, and gemcitabine (Gemzar, Eli Lilly and Company).

8. Boron-Containing Agents

The anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention may be conjugated to at least one boron containing
30 agent. Boron-containing agents comprise a class of cancer therapeutic compounds which interfere with cell proliferation. Representative examples of boron containing agents include, but are not limited, to borophycin and bortezomib (Velcade, Millenium Pharmaceuticals).

9. Chemoprotective Agents

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one
35 chemoprotective agent. Chemoprotective drugs are a class of compounds, which help protect the body against specific toxic effects of chemotherapy. Chemoprotective agents may be administered with various chemotherapies in order to protect healthy cells from the toxic effects of chemotherapy

drugs, while simultaneously allowing the cancer cells to be treated with the administered chemotherapeutic. Representative chemoprotective agents include, but are not limited to amifostine (Ethyol, Medimmune, Inc.), which is used to reduce renal toxicity associated with cumulative doses of cisplatin, dexrazoxane (Totect, Apricus Pharma; Zinecard), for the treatment of extravasation caused by the administration of anthracycline (Totect), and for the treatment of cardiac-related complications caused by the administration of the antitumor antibiotic doxorubicin (Zinecard), and mesna (Mesnex, Bristol-Myers Squibb), which is used to prevent hemorrhagic cystitis during chemotherapy treatment with ifocfamide.

10 *10. Hormone agents*

The anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention may be conjugated to at least one hormone agent. A hormone agent (including synthetic hormones) is a compound that interferes with the production or activity of endogenously produced hormones of the endocrine system. In some embodiments, these compounds interfere with cell growth or produce a cytotoxic effect. Non-limiting examples include androgens, estrogens, medroxyprogesterone acetate (Provera, Pfizer, Inc.), and progestins.

11. Antihormone Agents

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one antihormone agent. An "antihormone" agent is an agent that suppresses the production of and/or prevents the function of certain endogenous hormones. In one embodiment, the antihormone agent interferes with the activity of a hormone selected from the group comprising androgens, estrogens, progesterone, and goanadotropin-releasing hormone, thereby interfering with the growth of various cancer cells. Representative examples of antihormone agents include, but are not limited to, aminoglutethimide, anastrozole (Arimidex, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals), bicalutamide (Casodex, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals), cyproterone acetate (Cyprostat, Bayer PLC), degarelix (Firmagon, Ferring Pharmaceuticals), exemestane (Aromasin, Pfizer Inc.), flutamide (Drogenil, Schering-Plough Ltd), fulvestrant (Faslodex, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals), goserelin (Zolodex, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals), letrozole (Femara, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation), leuprolide (Prostap), lupron, medroxyprogesterone acetate (Provera, Pfizer Inc.), Megestrol acetate (Megace, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company), tamoxifen (Nolvadex, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals), and triptorelin (Decapetyl, Ferring).

12. Corticosteroids

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one corticosteroid. Corticosteroids may be used in the ADCs of the invention to decrease inflammation. An example of a corticosteroid includes, but is not limited to, a glucocorticoid, for example, prednisone (Deltasone, Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, a division of Pfizer, Inc.).

13. Photoactive Therapeutic Agents

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one photoactive therapeutic agent. Photoactive therapeutic agents include compounds that can be deployed to kill treated cells upon exposure to electromagnetic radiation of a particular wavelength. Therapeutically relevant compounds absorb electromagnetic radiation at wavelengths which penetrate tissue. In preferred embodiments, the compound is administered in a non-toxic form that is capable of producing a photochemical effect that is toxic to cells or tissue upon sufficient activation. In other preferred embodiments, these compounds are retained by cancerous tissue and are readily cleared from normal tissues. Non-limiting examples include various chromagens and dyes.

14. Oligonucleotides

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one oligonucleotide. Oligonucleotides are made of short nucleic acid chains that work by interfering with the processing of genetic information. In some embodiments, the oligonucleotides for use in ADCs are unmodified single-stranded and/or double-stranded DNA or RNA molecules, while in other embodiments, these therapeutic oligonucleotides are chemically-modified single-stranded and/or double-stranded DNA or RNA molecules. In one embodiment, the oligonucleotides used in the ADCs are relatively short (19-25 nucleotides) and hybridize to a unique nucleic acid sequence in the total pool of nucleic acid targets present in cells. Some of the important oligonucleotide technologies include the antisense oligonucleotides (including RNA interference (RNAi)), aptamers, CpG oligonucleotides, and ribozymes.

a. Antisense oligonucleotides

The anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention may be conjugated to at least one antisense oligonucleotide. Antisense oligonucleotides are designed to bind to RNA through Watson-Crick hybridization. In some embodiments the antisense oligonucleotide is complementary to a nucleotide encoding a region, domain, portion, or segment of B7-H3. In some embodiments, the antisense oligonucleotide comprises from about 5 to about 100 nucleotides, from about 10 to about 50 nucleotides, from about 12 to about 35, and from about 18 to about 25 nucleotides. In some embodiments, the oligonucleotide is at least 50%, at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or at least 100% homologous to a region, portion, domain, or segment of the B7-H3 gene. In some embodiments there is substantial sequence homology over at least 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, or 100 consecutive nucleotides of the B7-H3 gene. In preferred embodiments, the size of these antisense oligonucleotides ranges from 12 to 25 nucleotides in length, with the majority of antisense oligonucleotides being 18 to 21 nucleotides in length. There are multiple mechanisms that can be exploited to inhibit the function of the RNA once

the oligonucleotide binds to the target RNA (Crooke ST. (1999). *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 1489, 30-42). The best-characterized antisense mechanism results in cleavage of the targeted RNA by endogenous cellular nucleases, such as RNase H or the nuclease associated with the RNA interference mechanism. However, oligonucleotides that inhibit expression of the target gene by non-catalytic mechanisms, such as modulation of splicing or translation arrest, can also be potent and selective modulators of gene function.

Another RNase-dependent antisense mechanism that has recently received much attention is RNAi (Fire *et al.* (1998). *Nature*, 391, 806-811.; Zamore PD. (2002). *Science*, 296, 1265-1269.). RNA interference (RNAi) is a post-transcriptional process where a double stranded RNA inhibits gene expression in a sequence specific fashion. In some embodiments, the RNAi effect is achieved through the introduction of relatively longer double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), while in preferred embodiments, this RNAi effect is achieved by the introduction of shorter double-stranded RNAs, *e.g.* small interfering RNA (siRNA) and/or microRNA (miRNA). In yet another embodiment, RNAi can also be achieved by introducing of plasmid that generate dsRNA complementary to target gene. In each of the foregoing embodiments, the double-stranded RNA is designed to interfere with the gene expression of a particular the target sequence within cells. Generally, the mechanism involves conversion of dsRNA into short RNAs that direct ribonucleases to homologous mRNA targets (summarized, Ruvkun, *Science* 2294:797 (2001)), which then degrades the corresponding endogenous mRNA, thereby resulting in the modulation of gene expression. Notably, dsRNA has been reported to have anti-proliferative properties, which makes it possible also to envisage therapeutic applications (Aubel *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:906 (1991)). For example, synthetic dsRNA has been shown to inhibit tumor growth in mice (Levy *et al.* *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA*, 62:357-361 (1969)), is active in the treatment of leukemic mice (Zeleznick *et al.*, *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 130:126-128 (1969)), and inhibits chemically induced tumorigenesis in mouse skin (Gelboin *et al.*, *Science* 167:205-207 (1970)). Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the invention provides for the use of antisense oligonucleotides in ADCs for the treatment of breast cancer. In other embodiments, the invention provides compositions and methods for initiating antisense oligonucleotide treatment, wherein dsRNA interferes with target cell expression of B7-H3 at the mRNA level. dsRNA, as used above, refers to naturally-occurring RNA, partially purified RNA, recombinantly produced RNA, synthetic RNA, as well as altered RNA that differs from naturally-occurring RNA by the inclusion of non-standard nucleotides, non-nucleotide material, nucleotide analogs (*e.g.* locked nucleic acid (LNA)), deoxyribonucleotides, and any combination thereof. RNA of the invention need only be sufficiently similar to natural RNA that it has the ability to mediate the antisense oligonucleotide-based modulation described herein.

b. Aptamers

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one aptamer. An aptamer is a nucleic acid molecule that has been selected from random pools based on its ability to bind other molecules. Like antibodies, aptamers can bind target molecules with extraordinary affinity and specificity. In many embodiments, aptamers assume complex, sequence-dependent, three-dimensional shapes that allow them to interact with a target protein, resulting in a tightly bound complex analogous to an antibody-antigen interaction, thereby interfering with the function of said protein. The particular capacity of aptamers to bind tightly and specifically to their target protein underlines their potential as targeted molecular therapies.

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c. CpG oligonucleotides

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one CpG oligonucleotide. Bacterial and viral DNA are known to be strong activators of both the innate and specific immunity in humans. These immunologic characteristics have been associated with unmethylated CpG dinucleotide motifs found in bacterial DNA. Owing to the fact that these motifs are rare in humans, the human immune system has evolved the ability to recognize these motifs as an early indication of infection and subsequently initiate immune responses. Therefore, oligonucleotides containing this CpG motif can be exploited to initiate an antitumor immune response.

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d. Ribozymes

The anti-B7-H3 antibody of the invention may be conjugated to at least one ribozyme. Ribozymes are catalytic RNA molecules ranging from about 40 to 155 nucleotides in length. The ability of ribozymes to recognize and cut specific RNA molecules makes them potential candidates for therapeutics. A representative example includes angiolyase.

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15. Radionuclide Agents (Radioactive Isotopes)

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one radionuclide agent. Radionuclide agents comprise agents that are characterized by an unstable nucleus that is capable of undergoing radioactive decay. The basis for successful radionuclide treatment depends on sufficient concentration and prolonged retention of the radionuclide by the cancer cell. Other factors to consider include the radionuclide half-life, the energy of the emitted particles, and the maximum range that the emitted particle can travel. In preferred embodiments, the therapeutic agent is a radionuclide selected from the group consisting of ^{111}In , ^{177}Lu , ^{212}Bi , ^{213}Bi , ^{211}At , ^{62}Cu , ^{64}Cu , ^{67}Cu , ^{90}Y , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{32}P , ^{33}P , ^{47}Sc , ^{111}Ag , ^{67}Ga , ^{142}Pr , ^{153}Sm , ^{161}Tb , ^{166}Dy , ^{166}Ho , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{189}Re , ^{212}Pb , ^{223}Ra , ^{225}Ac , ^{59}Fe , ^{75}Se , ^{77}As , ^{89}Sr , ^{99}Mo , ^{105}Rh , ^{109}Pd , ^{143}Pr , ^{149}Pm , ^{169}Er , ^{194}Ir , ^{198}Au , ^{199}Au , and ^{211}Pb . Also preferred are radionuclides that substantially decay with Auger-emitting particles. For example, Co-58, Ga-67, Br-80m, Tc-99m, Rh-103m, Pt-109, In-111, Sb-119, I-125, Ho-161, Os-189m and Ir-

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192. Decay energies of useful beta-particle-emitting nuclides are preferably Dy-152, At-211, Bi-212, Ra-223, Rn-219, Po-215, Bi-211, Ac-225, Fr-221, At-217, Bi-213 and Fm-255. Decay energies of useful alpha-particle-emitting radionuclides are preferably 2,000-10,000 keV, more preferably 3,000-8,000 keV, and most preferably 4,000-7,000 keV. Additional potential radioisotopes of use include

5 ^{11}C , ^{13}N , ^{15}O , ^{75}Br , ^{198}Au , ^{224}Ac , ^{126}I , ^{133}I , ^{77}Br , $^{113\text{m}}\text{In}$, ^{95}Ru , ^{97}Ru , ^{103}Ru , ^{105}Ru , ^{107}Hg , ^{203}Hg , $^{121\text{m}}\text{Te}$, $^{122\text{m}}\text{Te}$, $^{125\text{m}}\text{Te}$, ^{165}Tm , ^{167}Tm , ^{168}Tm , ^{197}Pt , ^{109}Pd , ^{105}Rh , ^{142}Pr , ^{143}Pr , ^{161}Tb , ^{166}Ho , ^{199}Au , ^{57}Co , ^{58}Co , ^{51}Cr , ^{59}Fe , ^{75}Se , ^{201}Tl , ^{225}Ac , ^{76}Br , ^{169}Yb , and the like.

16. Radiosensitizers

10 The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one radiosensitizer. The term "radiosensitizer," as used herein, is defined as a molecule, preferably a low molecular weight molecule, administered to animals in therapeutically effective amounts to increase the sensitivity of the cells to be radiosensitized to electromagnetic radiation and/or to promote the treatment of diseases that are treatable with electromagnetic radiation. Radiosensitizers are agents

15 that make cancer cells more sensitive to radiation therapy, while typically having much less of an effect on normal cells. Thus, the radiosensitizer can be used in combination with a radiolabeled antibody or ADC. The addition of the radiosensitizer can result in enhanced efficacy when compared to treatment with the radiolabeled antibody or antibody fragment alone. Radiosensitizers are described in D. M. Goldberg (ed.), *Cancer Therapy with Radiolabeled Antibodies*, CRC Press (1995).

20 Examples of radiosensitizers include gemcitabine, 5-fluorouracil, taxane, and cisplatin.

Radiosensitizers may be activated by the electromagnetic radiation of X-rays. Representative examples of X-ray activated radiosensitizers include, but are not limited to, the following: metronidazole, misonidazole, desmethylmisonidazole, pimonidazole, etanidazole, nimorazole, mitomycin C, RSU 1069, SR 4233, E09, RB 6145, nicotinamide, 5-bromodeoxyuridine (BUdR), 5-

25 iododeoxyuridine (IUdR), bromodeoxycytidine, fluorodeoxyuridine (FUdR), hydroxyurea, cisplatin, and therapeutically effective analogs and derivatives of the same. Alternatively, radiosensitizers may be activated using photodynamic therapy (PDT). Representative examples of photodynamic radiosensitizers include, but are not limited to, hematoporphyrin derivatives, Photofrin(r), benzoporphyrin derivatives, NPe6, tin etioporphyrin (SnET2), pheorbide a, bacteriochlorophyll a,

30 naphthalocyanines, phthalocyanines, zinc phthalocyanine, and therapeutically effective analogs and derivatives of the same.

16. Topoisomerase Inhibitors

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one topoisomerase

35 inhibitor. Topoisomerase inhibitors are chemotherapy agents designed to interfere with the action of topoisomerase enzymes (topoisomerase I and II), which are enzymes that control the changes in DNA structure by catalyzing then breaking and rejoining of the phosphodiester backbone of DNA strands

during the normal cell cycle. Representative examples of DNA topoisomerase I inhibitors include, but are not limited to, camptothecins and its derivatives irinotecan (CPT-11, Camptosar, Pfizer, Inc.) and topotecan (Hycamtin, GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals). Representative examples of DNA topoisomerase II inhibitors include, but are not limited to, amsacrine, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, 5 epipodophyllotoxins, ellipticines, epirubicin, etoposide, razoxane, and teniposide.

17. Kinase Inhibitors

The anti-B7-H3 antibodies of the invention may be conjugated to at least one kinase inhibitor. By blocking the ability of protein kinases to function, tumor growth may be inhibited. Examples of 10 kinase inhibitors that may be used in the ADCs of the invention include, but are not limited to, Axitinib, Bosutinib, Cediranib, Dasatinib, Erlotinib, Gefitinib, Imatinib, Lapatinib, Lestaurtinib, Nilotinib, Semaxanib, Sunitinib, Osimertinib, Cobimetinib, Trametinib, Dabrafenib, Dinaciclib, and Vandetanib.

15 18. Other Agents

Examples of other agents that may be used in the ADCs of the invention include, but are not limited to, abrin (*e.g.* abrin A chain), alpha toxin, Aleurites fordii proteins, amatoxin, crotin, curcin, dianthin proteins, diphtheria toxin (*e.g.* diphtheria A chain and nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin), deoxyribonuclease (Dnase), gelonin, mitogellin, modeccin A chain, momordica 20 charantia inhibitor, neomycin, onconase, phenomycin, Phytolaca americana proteins (PAPI, PAPII, and PAP-S), pokeweed antiviral protein, Pseudomonas endotoxin, Pseudomonas exotoxin (*e.g.* exotoxin A chain (from Pseudomonas aeruginosa)), restrictocin, ricin A chain, ribonuclease (Rnase), saponaria officinalis inhibitor, saporin, alpha-sarcin, Staphylococcal enterotoxin-A, tetanus toxin, cisplatin, carboplatin, and oxaliplatin (Eloxatin, Sanofi Aventis), proteasome inhibitors (*e.g.* PS-341 25 [bortezomib or Velcade]), HDAC inhibitors (vorinostat (Zolinza, Merck & Company, Inc.)), belinostat, entinostat, mocetinostat, and panobinostat), COX-2 inhibitors, substituted ureas, heat shock protein inhibitors (*e.g.* Geldanamycin and its numerous analogs), adrenocortical suppressants, and the tricothecenes. (See, for example, WO 93/21232). Other agents also include asparaginase (Espar, Lundbeck Inc.), hydroxyurea, levamisole, mitotane (Lysodren, Bristol-Myers Squibb), and tretinoin 30 (Renova, Valeant Pharmaceuticals Inc.).

III.C. Anti-B7-H3 ADCs: Other Exemplary Linkers

In addition to the linkers mentioned above, other exemplary linkers include, but are not limited to, 6-maleimidocaproyl, maleimidopropanoyl ("MP"), valine-citrulline ("val-cit" or "vc"), alanine- 35 phenylalanine ("ala-phe"), p-aminobenzyloxycarbonyl (a "PAB"), N-Succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridylthio) pentanoate ("SPP"), and 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1 carboxylate ("MCC").

In one aspect, an anti-B7-H3 antibody is conjugated to a drug, (such as auristatin, *e.g.*, MMAE), via a linker comprising maleimidocaproyl ("mc"), valine citrulline (val-cit or "vc"), and PABA (referred to as a "mc-vc-PABA linker"). Maleimidocaproyl acts as a linker to the anti-B7-H3 antibody and is not cleavable. Val-cit is a dipeptide that is an amino acid unit of the linker and allows for cleavage of the linker by a protease, specifically the protease cathepsin B. Thus, the val-cit component of the linker provides a means for releasing the auristatin from the ADC upon exposure to the intracellular environment. Within the linker, p-aminobenzylalcohol (PABA) acts as a spacer and is self immolative, allowing for the release of the MMAE. The structure of the mc-vc-PABA-MMAE linker is provided in Figure 3.

As described above, suitable linkers include, for example, cleavable and non-cleavable linkers. A linker may be a "cleavable linker," facilitating release of a drug. Nonlimiting exemplary cleavable linkers include acid-labile linkers (*e.g.*, comprising hydrazone), protease-sensitive (*e.g.*, peptidase-sensitive) linkers, photolabile linkers, or disulfide-containing linkers (Chari *et al.*, *Cancer Research* 52:127-131 (1992); U.S. Pat. No. 5,208,020). A cleavable linker is typically susceptible to cleavage under intracellular conditions. Suitable cleavable linkers include, for example, a peptide linker cleavable by an intracellular protease, such as lysosomal protease or an endosomal protease. In exemplary embodiments, the linker can be a dipeptide linker, such as a valine-citrulline (val-cit) or a phenylalanine-lysine (phe-lys) linker.

Linkers are preferably stable extracellularly in a sufficient manner to be therapeutically effective. Before transport or delivery into a cell, the ADC is preferably stable and remains intact, *i.e.* the antibody remains conjugated to the drug moiety. Linkers that are stable outside the target cell may be cleaved at some efficacious rate once inside the cell. Thus, an effective linker will: (i) maintain the specific binding properties of the antibody; (ii) allow delivery, *e.g.*, intracellular delivery, of the drug moiety; and (iii) maintain the therapeutic effect, *e.g.*, cytotoxic effect, of a drug moiety.

In one embodiment, the linker is cleavable under intracellular conditions, such that cleavage of the linker sufficiently releases the drug from the antibody in the intracellular environment to be therapeutically effective. In some embodiments, the cleavable linker is pH-sensitive, *i.e.*, sensitive to hydrolysis at certain pH values. Typically, the pH-sensitive linker is hydrolyzable under acidic conditions. For example, an acid-labile linker that is hydrolyzable in the lysosome (*e.g.*, a hydrazone, semicarbazone, thiosemicarbazone, cis-aconitic amide, orthoester, acetal, ketal, or the like) can be used. (See, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,122,368; 5,824,805; 5,622,929; Dubowchik and Walker, 1999, *Pharm. Therapeutics* 83:67-123; Neville *et al.*, 1989, *Biol. Chem.* 264:14653-14661.) Such linkers are relatively stable under neutral pH conditions, such as those in the blood, but are unstable at below pH 5.5 or 5.0, the approximate pH of the lysosome. In certain embodiments, the hydrolyzable linker is a thioether linker (such as, *e.g.*, a thioether attached to the therapeutic agent via an acylhydrazone bond (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,622,929).

In other embodiments, the linker is cleavable under reducing conditions (*e.g.*, a disulfide linker). A variety of disulfide linkers are known in the art, including, for example, those that can be formed using SATA (N-succinimidyl-5-acetylthioacetate), SPDP (N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate), SPDB (N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)butyrate) and SMPT (N-succinimidyl-oxycarbonyl-alpha-methyl-alpha-(2-pyridyl-dithio)toluene), SPDB and SMPT. (See, *e.g.*, Thorpe *et al.*, 1987, *Cancer Res.* 47:5924-5931; Wawrzynczak *et al.*, In *Immunoconjugates: Antibody Conjugates in Radioimaging and Therapy of Cancer* (C. W. Vogel ed., Oxford U. Press, 1987. See also U.S. Pat. No. 4,880,935.).

In some embodiments, the linker is cleavable by a cleaving agent, *e.g.*, an enzyme, that is present in the intracellular environment (*e.g.*, within a lysosome or endosome or caveolea). The linker can be, *e.g.*, a peptidyl linker that is cleaved by an intracellular peptidase or protease enzyme, including, but not limited to, a lysosomal or endosomal protease. In some embodiments, the peptidyl linker is at least two amino acids long or at least three amino acids long. Cleaving agents can include cathepsins B and D and plasmin, all of which are known to hydrolyze dipeptide drug derivatives resulting in the release of active drug inside target cells (see, *e.g.*, Dubowchik and Walker, 1999, *Pharm. Therapeutics* 83:67-123). Most typical are peptidyl linkers that are cleavable by enzymes that are present in B7-H3-expressing cells. Examples of such linkers are described, *e.g.*, in U.S. Pat. No. 6,214,345, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety and for all purposes. In a specific embodiment, the peptidyl linker cleavable by an intracellular protease is a Val-Cit linker or a Phe-Lys linker (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 6,214,345, which describes the synthesis of doxorubicin with the val-cit linker). One advantage of using intracellular proteolytic release of the therapeutic agent is that the agent is typically attenuated when conjugated and the serum stabilities of the conjugates are typically high.

In other embodiments, the linker is a malonate linker (Johnson *et al.*, 1995, *Anticancer Res.* 15:1387-93), a maleimidobenzoyl linker (Lau *et al.*, 1995, *Bioorg-Med-Chem.* 3(10): 1299-1304), or a 3'-N-amide analog (Lau *et al.*, 1995, *Bioorg-Med-Chem.* 3(10): 1305-12).

In yet other embodiments, the linker unit is not cleavable and the drug is released, for example, by antibody degradation. See U.S. Publication No. 20050238649 incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. An ADC comprising a non-cleavable linker may be designed such that the ADC remains substantially outside the cell and interacts with certain receptors on a target cell surface such that the binding of the ADC initiates (or prevents) a particular cellular signaling pathway.

In some embodiments, the linker is substantially hydrophilic linker (*e.g.*, PEG4Mal and sulfo-SPDB). A hydrophilic linker may be used to reduce the extent to which the drug may be pumped out of resistant cancer cells through MDR (multiple drug resistance) or functionally similar transporters.

In other embodiments, upon cleavage, the linker functions to directly or indirectly inhibit cell growth and/or cell proliferation. For example, in some embodiments, the linker, upon cleavage, can

function as an intercalating agent, thereby inhibiting macromolecular biosynthesis (*e.g.* DNA replication, RNA transcription, and/or protein synthesis).

In other embodiments, the linker is designed to facilitate bystander killing (the killing of neighboring cells) through diffusion of the linker-drug and/or the drug alone to neighboring cells. In other, embodiments, the linker promotes cellular internalization.

The presence of a sterically hindered disulfide can increase the stability of a particular disulfide bond, enhancing the potency of the ADC. Thus, in one embodiment, the linker includes a sterically hindered disulfide linkage. A sterically hindered disulfide refers to a disulfide bond present within a particular molecular environment, wherein the environment is characterized by a particular spatial arrangement or orientation of atoms, typically within the same molecule or compound, which prevents or at least partially inhibits the reduction of the disulfide bond. Thus, the presence of bulky (or sterically hindering) chemical moieties and/or bulky amino acid side chains proximal to the disulfide bond prevents or at least partially inhibits the disulfide bond from potential interactions that would result in the reduction of the disulfide bond.

Notably, the aforementioned linker types are not mutually exclusive. For example, in one embodiment, the linker used in the anti-B7-H3 ADCs described herein is a non-cleavable linker that promotes cellular internalization.

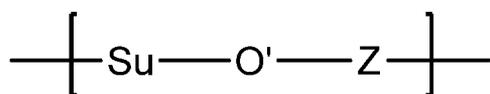
In some embodiments, a linker component comprises a "stretcher unit" that links an antibody to another linker component or to a drug moiety. An illustrative stretcher unit described in U.S. 8,309,093, incorporated by reference herein. In certain embodiments, the stretcher unit is linked to the anti-B7-H3 antibody via a disulfide bond between a sulfur atom of the anti-B7-H3 antibody unit and a sulfur atom of the stretcher unit. A representative stretcher unit of this embodiment is depicted in U.S. 8,309,093, incorporated by reference herein. In yet other embodiments, the stretcher contains a reactive site that can form a bond with a primary or secondary amino group of an antibody. Examples of these reactive sites include but are not limited to, activated esters such as succinimide esters, 4-nitrophenyl esters, pentafluorophenyl esters, tetrafluorophenyl esters, anhydrides, acid chlorides, sulfonyl chlorides, isocyanates and isothiocyanates. Representative stretcher units of this embodiment are depicted in U.S. 8,309,093, incorporated by reference herein.

In some embodiments, the stretcher contains a reactive site that is reactive to a modified carbohydrate's (—CHO) group that can be present on an antibody. For example, a carbohydrate can be mildly oxidized using a reagent such as sodium periodate and the resulting (—CHO) unit of the oxidized carbohydrate can be condensed with a Stretcher that contains a functionality such as a hydrazide, an oxime, a primary or secondary amine, a hydrazine, a thiosemicarbazone, a hydrazine carboxylate, and an arylhydrazide such as those described by Kaneko *et al*, 1991, *Bioconjugate Chem.* 2:133-41. Representative Stretcher units of this embodiment are depicted in U.S. 8,309,093, incorporated by reference herein.

In some embodiments, a linker component comprises an "amino acid unit". In some such
 embodiments, the amino acid unit allows for cleavage of the linker by a protease, thereby facilitating
 release of the drug from the immunoconjugate upon exposure to intracellular proteases, such as
 lysosomal enzymes (Doronina et al. (2003) Nat. Biotechnol. 21:778-784). Exemplary amino acid
 5 units include, but are not limited to, dipeptides, tripeptides, tetrapeptides, and pentapeptides.
 Exemplary dipeptides include, but are not limited to, valine-citrulline (vc or val-cit), alanine-
 phenylalanine (af or ala-phe); phenylalanine-lysine (fk or phe-lys); phenylalanine-homolysine (phe-
 homolys); and N-methyl-valine-citrulline (Me-val-cit). Exemplary tripeptides include, but are not
 limited to, glycine-valine-citrulline (gly-val-cit) and glycine-glycine-glycine (gly-gly-gly). An amino
 10 acid unit may comprise amino acid residues that occur naturally and/or minor amino acids and/or non-
 naturally occurring amino acid analogs, such as citrulline. Amino acid units can be designed and
 optimized for enzymatic cleavage by a particular enzyme, for example, a tumor-associated protease,
 cathepsin B, C and D, or a plasmin protease.

In one embodiment, the amino acid unit is valine-citrulline (vc or val-cit). In another aspect,
 15 the amino acid unit is phenylalanine-lysine (*i.e.*, fk). In yet another aspect of the amino acid unit, the
 amino acid unit is N-methylvaline-citrulline. In yet another aspect, the amino acid unit is 5-
 aminovaleric acid, homo phenylalanine lysine, tetraisoquinolinecarboxylate lysine, cyclohexylalanine
 lysine, isonipecotic acid lysine, beta-alanine lysine, glycine serine valine glutamine and isonepecotic
 acid.

Alternatively, in some embodiments, the amino acid unit is replaced by a glucuronide unit
 20 that links a stretcher unit to a spacer unit if the stretcher and spacer units are present, links a stretcher
 unit to the drug moiety if the spacer unit is absent, and links the linker unit to the drug if the stretcher
 and spacer units are absent. The glucuronide unit includes a site that can be cleaved by a β -
 glucuronidase enzyme (See also US 2012/0107332, incorporated by reference herein). In some
 25 embodiments, the glucuronide unit comprises a sugar moiety (Su) linked via a glycoside bond (---O'---)
 to a self-immolative group (Z) of the formula as depicted below (See also US 2012/0107332,
 incorporated by reference herein).



30 The glycosidic bond (---O'---) is typically a β -glucuronidase-cleavage site, such as a bond cleavable
 by human, lysosomal β -glucuronidase. In the context of a glucuronide unit, the term "self-immolative
 group" refers to a di- or tri-functional chemical moiety that is capable of covalently linking together
 two or three spaced chemical moieties (*i.e.*, the sugar moiety (via a glycosidic bond), a drug moiety
 35 (directly or indirectly via a spacer unit), and, in some embodiments, a linker (directly or indirectly via

a stretcher unit) into a stable molecule. The self-immolative group will spontaneously separate from the first chemical moiety (*e.g.*, the spacer or drug unit) if its bond to the sugar moiety is cleaved.

In some embodiments, the sugar moiety (Su) is cyclic hexose, such as a pyranose, or a cyclic pentose, such as a furanose. In some embodiments, the pyranose is a glucuronide or hexose. The sugar moiety is usually in the β -D conformation. In a specific embodiment, the pyranose is a β -D-glucuronide moiety (*i.e.*, β -D-glucuronic acid linked to the self-immolative group —Z— via a glycosidic bond that is cleavable by β -glucuronidase). In some embodiments, the sugar moiety is unsubstituted (*e.g.*, a naturally occurring cyclic hexose or cyclic pentose). In other embodiments, the sugar moiety can be a substituted β -D-glucuronide (*i.e.*, glucuronic acid substituted with one or more group, such hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, sulfur, nitrogen or lower alkyl. In some embodiments, the glucuronide unit has one of the formulas as described in US 2012/0107332, incorporated by reference herein.

In some embodiments, the linker comprises a spacer unit (—Y—), which, when present, links an amino acid unit (or Glucuronide unit, see also US 2012/0107332, incorporated by reference herein) to the drug moiety when an amino acid unit is present. Alternately, the spacer unit links the stretcher unit to the drug moiety when the amino acid unit is absent. The spacer unit may also links the drug unit to the antibody unit when both the amino acid unit and stretcher unit are absent.

Spacer units are of two general types: non self-immolative or self-immolative. A non self-immolative spacer unit is one in which part or all of the spacer unit remains bound to the drug moiety after cleavage, particularly enzymatic, of an amino acid unit (or glucuronide unit) from the antibody-drug conjugate. Examples of a non self-immolative spacer unit include, but are not limited to a (glycine-glycine) spacer unit and a glycine spacer unit (see U.S. 8,309,093, incorporated by reference herein). Other examples of self-immolative spacers include, but are not limited to, aromatic compounds that are electronically similar to the PAB group such as 2-aminoimidazol-5-methanol derivatives (Hay *et al.*, 1999, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 9:2237) and ortho or para-aminobenzylacetals. Spacers can be used that undergo cyclization upon amide bond hydrolysis, such as substituted and unsubstituted 4-aminobutyric acid amides (Rodrigues *et al.*, 1995, *Chemistry Biology* 2:223), appropriately substituted bicyclo[2.2.1] and bicyclo[2.2.2] ring systems (Storm *et al.*, 1972, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 94:5815) and 2-aminophenylpropionic acid amides (Amsberry *et al.*, 1990, *J. Org. Chem.* 55:5867). Elimination of amine-containing drugs that are substituted at the α -position of glycine (Kingsbury *et al.*, 1984, *J. Med. Chem.* 27:1447) are also examples of self-immolative spacers. .

Other examples of self-immolative spacers include, but are not limited to, aromatic compounds that are electronically similar to the PAB group such as 2-aminoimidazol-5-methanol derivatives (see, *e.g.*, Hay *et al.*, 1999, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 9:2237) and ortho or para-aminobenzylacetals. Spacers can be used that undergo cyclization upon amide bond hydrolysis, such as substituted and unsubstituted 4-aminobutyric acid amides (see, *e.g.*, Rodrigues *et al.*, 1995,

Chemistry Biology 2:223), appropriately substituted bicyclo[2.2.1] and bicyclo[2.2.2] ring systems (see, e.g., Storm *et al.*, 1972, / *Amer. Chem. Soc.* 94:5815) and 2-aminophenylpropionic acid amides (see, e.g., Amsberry *et al.*, 1990, *J. Org. Chem.* 55:5867). Elimination of amine-containing drugs that are substituted at the α -position of glycine (see, e.g., Kingsbury *et al.*, 1984, / *Med. Chem.* 27:1447) are also examples of self-immolative spacers.

Other suitable spacer units are disclosed in Published U.S. Patent Application No. 2005-0238649, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein.

Another approach for the generation of ADCs involves the use of heterobifunctional cross-linkers which link the anti-B7-H3 antibody to the drug moiety. Examples of cross-linkers that may be used include N-succinimidyl 4-(5-nitro-2-pyridyldithio)-pentanoate or the highly water-soluble analog N-sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(5-nitro-2-pyridyldithio)-pentanoate, N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio) butyrate (SPDB), N-succinimidyl-4-(5-nitro-2-pyridyldithio) butyrate (SNPB), and N-sulfosuccinimidyl-4-(5-nitro-2-pyridyldithio) butyrate (SSNPB), N-succinimidyl-4-methyl-4-(5-nitro-2-pyridyldithio)pentanoate (SMNP), N-succinimidyl-4-(5-N,N-dimethylcarboxamido-2-pyridyldithio) butyrate (SCPB) or N-sulfosuccinimidyl-4-(5-N,N-dimethylcarboxamido-2-pyridyldithio) butyrate (SSCPB)). The antibodies of the invention may be modified with the cross-linkers N-succinimidyl 4-(5-nitro-2-pyridyldithio)-pentanoate, N-sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(5-nitro-2-pyridyldithio)-pentanoate, SPDB, SNPB, SSNPB, SMNP, SCPB, or SSCPB can then react with a small excess of a particular drug that contains a thiol moiety to give excellent yields of an ADC. Preferably, the cross-linkers are compounds of the formula as depicted in U.S. Patent No. 6,913,748, incorporated by reference herein.

In one embodiment, charged linkers (also referred to as pro-charged linkers) are used to conjugate anti-B7-H3 antibodies to drugs to form ADCs. Charged linkers include linkers that become charged after cell processing. The presence of a charged group(s) in the linker of a particular ADC or on the drug after cellular processing provides several advantages, such as (i) greater water solubility of the ADC, (ii) ability to operate at a higher concentration in aqueous solutions, (iii) ability to link a greater number of drug molecules per antibody, potentially resulting in higher potency, (iv) potential for the charged conjugate species to be retained inside the target cell, resulting in higher potency, and (v) improved sensitivity of multidrug resistant cells, which would be unable to export the charged drug species from the cell. Examples of some suitable charged or pro-charged cross-linkers and their synthesis are shown in Figures 1 to 10 of U.S. Patent No. 8,236, 319, and are incorporated by reference herein. Preferably, the charged or pro-charged cross-linkers are those containing sulfonate, phosphate, carboxyl or quaternary amine substituents that significantly increase the solubility of the ADCs, especially for ADCs with 2 to 20 conjugated drugs. Conjugates prepared from linkers containing a pro-charged moiety would produce one or more charged moieties after the conjugate is metabolized in a cell.

Additional examples of linkers that can be used with the compositions and methods include valine-citrulline; maleimidocaproyl; amino benzoic acids; p-aminobenzylcarbamoyl (PAB);

lysosomal enzyme-cleavable linkers; maleimidocaproyl-polyethylene glycol (MC(PEG)6-OH); N-methyl-valine citrulline; N-succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (SMCC); N-Succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)butanoate (SPDB); and N-Succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridylthio)pentanoate (SPP) (See also US 201 1/0076232). Another linker for use in the invention
5 includes an avidin-biotin linkage to provide an avidin-biotin-containing ADC (See also U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980, PCT publication Nos. WO1992/022332A2, WO1994/016729A1, WO1995/015770A1, WO1997/031655A2, WO1998/035704A1, WO1999/019500A1, WO2001/09785A2, WO2001/090198A1, WO2003/093793A2, WO2004/050016A2, WO2005/081898A2, WO2006/083562A2, WO2006/089668A1, WO2007/150020A1, WO2008/135237A1,
10 WO2010/111198A1, WO2011/057216A1, WO2011/058321A1, WO2012/027494A1, and EP77671B1), wherein some such linkers are resistant to biotinidase cleavage. Additional linkers that may be used in the invention include a cohesin/dockerin pair to provide a cohesion-dockerin-containing ADC (See PCT publication Nos. WO2008/097866A2, WO2008/097870A2, WO2008/103947A2, and WO2008/103953A2).

15 Additional linkers for use in the invention may contain non-peptide polymers (examples include, but are not limited to, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyoxyethylated polyols, polyvinyl alcohol, polysaccharides, dextran, polyvinyl ethyl ether, PLA (poly(lactic acid)), PLGA (poly(lactic acid-glycolic acid)), and combinations thereof, wherein a preferred polymer is polyethylene glycol) (See also PCT publication No. WO2011/000370). Additional linkers are also
20 described in WO 2004-010957, U.S. Publication No. 20060074008, U.S. Publication No. 20050238649, and U.S. Publication No. 20060024317, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

For an ADC comprising a maytansinoid, many positions on maytansinoids can serve as the position to chemically link the linking moiety. In one embodiment, maytansinoids comprise a linking
25 moiety that contains a reactive chemical group are C-3 esters of maytansinol and its analogs where the linking moiety contains a disulfide bond and the chemical reactive group comprises a N-succinimidyl or N-sulfosuccinimidyl ester. For example, the C-3 position having a hydroxyl group, the C-14 position modified with hydroxymethyl, the C-15 position modified with hydroxy and the C-20 position having a hydroxy group are all useful. The linking moiety most preferably is linked to the C-
30 3 position of maytansinol.

The conjugation of the drug to the antibody via a linker can be accomplished by any technique known in the art. A number of different reactions are available for covalent attachment of
drugs and linkers to antibodies. This may be accomplished by reaction of the amino acid residues of the antibody, including the amine groups of lysine, the free carboxylic acid groups of glutamic and
35 aspartic acid, the sulfhydryl groups of cysteine and the various moieties of the aromatic amino acids. One of the most commonly used non-specific methods of covalent attachment is the carbodiimide reaction to link a carboxy (or amino) group of a compound to amino (or carboxy) groups of the

antibody. Additionally, bifunctional agents such as dialdehydes or imidoesters have been used to link the amino group of a compound to amino groups of an antibody. Also available for attachment of drugs to antibodies is the Schiff base reaction. This method involves the periodate oxidation of a drug that contains glycol or hydroxy groups, thus forming an aldehyde which is then reacted with the binding agent. Attachment occurs via formation of a Schiff base with amino groups of the antibody. Isothiocyanates can also be used as coupling agents for covalently attaching drugs to antibodies. Other techniques are known to the skilled artisan and within the scope of the invention.

In certain embodiments, an intermediate, which is the precursor of the linker, is reacted with the drug under appropriate conditions. In certain embodiments, reactive groups are used on the drug or the intermediate. The product of the reaction between the drug and the intermediate, or the derivatized drug, is subsequently reacted with the anti-B7-H3 antibody under appropriate conditions. The synthesis and structure of exemplary linkers, stretcher units, amino acid units, self-immolative spacer units are described in U.S. Patent Application Publication Nos. 20030083263, 20050238649 and 20050009751, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Stability of the ADC may be measured by standard analytical techniques such as mass spectroscopy, HPLC, and the separation/analysis technique LC/MS.

IV. Purification of Anti-B7-H3 ADCs

Purification of the ADCs may be achieved in such a way that ADCs having certain DARs are collected. For example, HIC resin may be used to separate high drug loaded ADCs from ADCs having optimal drug to antibody ratios (DARs), *e.g.* a DAR of 4 or less. In one embodiment, a hydrophobic resin is added to an ADC mixture such that undesired ADCs, *i.e.*, higher drug loaded ADCs, bind the resin and can be selectively removed from the mixture. In certain embodiments, separation of the ADCs may be achieved by contacting an ADC mixture (*e.g.*, a mixture comprising a drug loaded species of ADC of 4 or less and a drug loaded species of ADC of 6 or more) with a hydrophobic resin, wherein the amount of resin is sufficient to allow binding of the drug loaded species which is being removed from the ADC mixture. The resin and ADC mixture are mixed together, such that the ADC species being removed (*e.g.*, a drug loaded species of 6 or more) binds to the resin and can be separated from the other ADC species in the ADC mixture. The amount of resin used in the method is based on a weight ratio between the species to be removed and the resin, where the amount of resin used does not allow for significant binding of the drug loaded species that is desired. Thus, methods may be used to reduce the average DAR to less than 4. Further, the purification methods described herein may be used to isolate ADCs having any desired range of drug loaded species, *e.g.*, a drug loaded species of 4 or less, a drug loaded species of 3 or less, a drug loaded species of 2 or less, a drug loaded species of 1 or less.

Certain species of molecule(s) binds to a surface based on hydrophobic interactions between the species and a hydrophobic resin. In one embodiment, method of the invention refers to a

purification process that relies upon the intermixing of a hydrophobic resin and a mixture of ADCs, wherein the amount of resin added to the mixture determines which species (*e.g.*, ADCs with a DAR of 6 or more) will bind. Following production and purification of an antibody from an expression system (*e.g.*, a mammalian expression system), the antibody is reduced and coupled to a drug through a conjugation reaction. The resulting ADC mixture often contains ADCs having a range of DARs, *e.g.*, 1 to 8. In one embodiment, the ADC mixture comprises a drug loaded species of 4 or less and a drug loaded species of 6 or more. According to the methods of the invention, the ADC mixture may be purified using a process, such as, but not limited to, a batch process, such that ADCs having a drug loaded species of 4 or less are selected and separated from ADCs having a higher drug load (*e.g.*, ADCs having a drug loaded species of 6 or more). Notably, the purification methods described herein may be used to isolate ADCs having any desired range of DAR, *e.g.*, a DAR of 4 or less, a DAR of 3 or less, or a DAR of 2 or less.

Thus, in one embodiment, an ADC mixture comprising a drug loaded species of 4 or less and a drug loaded species of 6 or more may be contacted with a hydrophobic resin to form a resin mixture, wherein the amount of hydrophobic resin contacted with the ADC mixture is sufficient to allow binding of the drug loaded species of 6 or more to the resin but does not allow significant binding of the drug load species of 4 or less; and removing the hydrophobic resin from the ADC mixture, such that the composition comprising ADCs is obtained, wherein the composition comprises less than 15% of the drug loaded species of 6 or more, and wherein the ADC comprises an antibody conjugated to a drug. In a separate embodiment, the method of the invention comprises contacting an ADC mixture comprising a drug loaded species of 4 or less and a drug loaded species of 6 or more with a hydrophobic resin to form a resin mixture, wherein the amount of hydrophobic resin contacted with the ADC mixture is sufficient to allow binding of the drug loaded species of 6 or more to the resin but does not allow significant binding of the drug load species of 4 or less; and removing the hydrophobic resin from the ADC mixture, such that the composition comprising ADCs is obtained, wherein the composition comprises less than 15% of the drug loaded species of 6 or more, and wherein the ADC comprises an antibody conjugated to a drug, wherein the hydrophobic resin weight is 3 to 12 times the weight of the drug loaded species of 6 or more in the ADC mixture.

The ADC separation method described herein method may be performed using a batch purification method. The batch purification process generally includes adding the ADC mixture to the hydrophobic resin in a vessel, mixing, and subsequently separating the resin from the supernatant. For example, in the context of batch purification, a hydrophobic resin may be prepared in or equilibrated to the desired equilibration buffer. A slurry of the hydrophobic resin may thus be obtained. The ADC mixture may then be contacted with the slurry to adsorb the specific species of ADC(s) to be separated by the hydrophobic resin. The solution comprising the desired ADCs that do not bind to the hydrophobic resin material may then be separated from the slurry, *e.g.*, by filtration or by allowing the slurry to settle and removing the supernatant. The resulting slurry can be subjected to

one or more washing steps. In order to elute bound ADCs, the salt concentration can be decreased. In one embodiment, the process used in the invention includes no more than 50 g of hydrophobic resin.

Thus, a batch method may be used to contact an ADC mixture comprising a drug loaded species of 4 or less and a drug loaded species of 6 or more with a hydrophobic resin to form a resin mixture, wherein the amount of hydrophobic resin contacted with the ADC mixture is sufficient to allow binding of the drug loaded species of 6 or more to the resin but does not allow significant binding of the drug load species of 4 or less; and removing the hydrophobic resin from the ADC mixture, such that the composition comprising ADCs is obtained, wherein the composition comprises less than 15% of the drug loaded species of 6 or more, and wherein the ADC comprises an antibody conjugated to a drug. In a separate embodiment, a batch method is used to contact an ADC mixture comprising a drug loaded species of 4 or less and a drug loaded species of 6 or more with a hydrophobic resin to form a resin mixture, wherein the amount of hydrophobic resin contacted with the ADC mixture is sufficient to allow binding of the drug loaded species of 6 or more to the resin but does not allow significant binding of the drug load species of 4 or less; and removing the hydrophobic resin from the ADC mixture, such that the composition comprising ADCs is obtained, wherein the composition comprises less than 15% of the drug loaded species of 6 or more, and wherein the ADC comprises an antibody conjugated to an auristatin or a Bcl-xL inhibitor, wherein the hydrophobic resin weight is 3 to 12 times the weight of the drug loaded species of 6 or more in the ADC mixture.

Alternatively, in a separate embodiment, purification may be performed using a circulation process, whereby the resin is packed in a container and the ADC mixture is passed over the hydrophobic resin bed until the specific species of ADC(s) to be separated have been removed. The supernatant (containing the desired ADC species) is then pumped from the container and the resin bed may be subjected to washing steps.

A circulation process may be used to contact an ADC mixture comprising a drug loaded species of 4 or less and a drug loaded species of 6 or more with a hydrophobic resin to form a resin mixture, wherein the amount of hydrophobic resin contacted with the ADC mixture is sufficient to allow binding of the drug loaded species of 6 or more to the resin but does not allow significant binding of the drug load species of 4 or less; and removing the hydrophobic resin from the ADC mixture, such that the composition comprising ADCs is obtained, wherein the composition comprises less than 15% of the drug loaded species of 6 or more, and wherein the ADC comprises an antibody conjugated to an auristatin. In a separate embodiment, a circulation process is used to contact an ADC mixture comprising a drug loaded species of 4 or less and a drug loaded species of 6 or more with a hydrophobic resin to form a resin mixture, wherein the amount of hydrophobic resin contacted with the ADC mixture is sufficient to allow binding of the drug loaded species of 6 or more to the resin but does not allow significant binding of the drug load species of 4 or less; and removing the hydrophobic resin from the ADC mixture, such that the composition comprising ADCs is obtained, wherein the composition comprises less than 15% of the drug loaded species of 6 or more, and

wherein the ADC comprises an antibody conjugated to a Bcl-xL inhibitor or an auristatin, wherein the hydrophobic resin weight is 3 to 12 times the weight of the drug loaded species of 6 or more in the ADC mixture.

5 Alternatively, a flow through process may be used to purify an ADC mixture to arrive at a composition comprising a majority of ADCs having a certain desired DAR. In a flow through process, resin is packed in a container, *e.g.*, a column, and the ADC mixture is passed over the packed resin such that the desired ADC species does not substantially bind to the resin and flows through the resin, and the undesired ADC species is bound to the resin. A flow through process may be performed in a single pass mode (where the ADC species of interest are obtained as a result of a single pass through the resin of the container) or in a multi-pass mode (where the ADC species of interest are obtained as a result of multiple passes through the resin of the container). The flow through process is performed such that the weight of resin selected binds to the undesired ADC population, and the desired ADCs (*e.g.*, DAR 2-4) flow over the resin and are collected in the flow through after one or multiple passes.

15 A flow through process may be used to contact an ADC mixture comprising a drug loaded species of 4 or less and a drug loaded species of 6 or more with a hydrophobic resin, wherein the amount of hydrophobic resin contacted with the ADC mixture is sufficient to allow binding of the drug loaded species of 6 or more to the resin but does not allow significant binding of the drug load species of 4 or less, where the drug load species of 4 or less passes over the resin and is subsequently collected after one or multiple passes, such that the composition comprising the desired ADCs (*e.g.* DAR 2-4) is obtained, wherein the composition comprises less than 15% of the drug loaded species of 6 or more, and wherein the ADC comprises an antibody conjugated to an auristatin or a Bcl-xL inhibitor. In a separate embodiment, a flow through process is used to contact an ADC mixture comprising a drug loaded species of 4 or less and a drug loaded species of 6 or more with a hydrophobic resin by passing the ADC mixture over the resin, wherein the amount of hydrophobic resin contacted with the ADC mixture is sufficient to allow binding of the drug loaded species of 6 or more to the resin but does not allow significant binding of the drug load species of 4 or less, where the drug load species of 4 or less passes over the resin and is subsequently collected, such that the composition comprising ADCs is obtained, wherein the composition comprises less than 15% of the drug loaded species of 6 or more, and wherein the ADC comprises an antibody conjugated to an a drug, *e.g.*, a Bcl-xL inhibitor, wherein the amount of hydrophobic resin weight is 3 to 12 times the weight of the drug loaded species of 6 or more in the ADC mixture.

25 Following a flow through process, the resin may be washed with a one or more washes following in order to further recover ADCs having the desired DAR range (found in the wash filtrate). For example, a plurality of washes having decreasing conductivity may be used to further recover ADCs having the DAR of interest. The elution material obtained from the washing of the

resin may be subsequently combined with the filtrate resulting from the flow through process for improved recovery of ADCs having the DAR of interest.

The aforementioned batch, circulation, and flow through process purification methods are based on the use of a hydrophobic resin to separate high vs. low drug loaded species of ADC.

5 Hydrophobic resin comprises hydrophobic groups which interact with the hydrophobic properties of the ADCs. Hydrophobic groups on the ADC interact with hydrophobic groups within the hydrophobic resin. The more hydrophobic a protein is the stronger it will interact with the hydrophobic resin.

10 Hydrophobic resin normally comprises a base matrix (e.g., cross-linked agarose or synthetic copolymer material) to which hydrophobic ligands (e.g., alkyl or aryl groups) are coupled. Many hydrophobic resins are available commercially. Examples include, but are not limited to, Phenyl Sepharose™ 6 Fast Flow with low or high substitution (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, AB, Sweden); Phenyl Sepharose™ High Performance (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, AB, Sweden); Octyl Sepharose™ High Performance (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, AB, Sweden); Fractogel™
15 EMD Propyl or Fractogel™ EMD Phenyl columns (E. Merck, Germany); Macro-Prep™ Methyl or Macro-Prep™. t-Butyl Supports (Bio-Rad, California); WP HI-Propyl (C₃)™ (J. T. Baker, New Jersey); and Toyopearl™ ether, hexyl, phenyl or butyl (TosoHaas, PA). In one embodiment, the hydrophobic resin is a butyl hydrophobic resin. In another embodiment, the hydrophobic resin is a phenyl hydrophobic resin. In another embodiment, the hydrophobic resin is a hexyl hydrophobic
20 resin, an octyl hydrophobic resin, or a decyl hydrophobic resin. In one embodiment, the hydrophobic resin is a methacrylic polymer having n-butyl ligands (e.g. TOYOPEARL® Butyl-600M).

Further methods for purifying ADC mixtures to obtain a composition having a desired DAR are described in U.S. Application No. 14/210,602 (U.S. Patent Appln. Publication No. US 2014/0286968), incorporated by reference in its entirety.

25 In certain embodiments of the invention, ADCs described herein having a DAR2 are purified from ADCs having higher or lower DARs. Such purified DAR2 ADCs are referred to herein as "E2". Purification methods for achieving a composition having E2 anti-B7-H3 ADCs. In one embodiment, of the invention provides a composition comprising an ADC mixture, wherein at least 75% of the ADCs are anti-B7H3 ADCs (like those described herein) having a DAR2. In another embodiment,
30 the invention provides a composition comprising an ADC mixture, wherein at least 80% of the ADCs are anti-B7H3 ADCs (like those described herein) having a DAR2. In another embodiment, the invention provides a composition comprising an ADC mixture, wherein at least 85% of the ADCs are anti-B7H3 ADCs (like those described herein) having a DAR2. In another embodiment, the invention provides a composition comprising an ADC mixture, wherein at least 90% of the ADCs are anti-
35 B7H3 ADCs (like those described herein) having a DAR2.

V. Uses of Anti-B7-H3 Antibodies and Anti-B7-H3 ADCs

The antibodies and ADCs of the invention preferably are capable of neutralizing human B7-H3 activity both *in vivo*. Accordingly, such antibodies and ADCs of the invention can be used to inhibit hB7-H3 activity, *e.g.*, in a cell culture containing hB7-H3, in human subjects or in other mammalian subjects having B7-H3 with which an antibody of the invention cross-reacts. In one embodiment, the invention provides a method for inhibiting hB7-H3 activity comprising contacting hB7-H3 with an antibody or ADC of the invention such that hB7-H3 activity is inhibited. For example, in a cell culture containing, or suspected of containing hB7-H3, an antibody or antibody portion of the invention can be added to the culture medium to inhibit hB7-H3 activity in the culture.

In another embodiment, of the invention a method for reducing hB7-H3 activity in a subject, advantageously from a subject suffering from a disease or disorder in which B7-H3 activity is detrimental. The invention provides methods for reducing B7-H3 activity in a subject suffering from such a disease or disorder, which method comprises administering to the subject an antibody or ADC of the invention such that B7-H3 activity in the subject is reduced. Preferably, the B7-H3 is human B7-H3, and the subject is a human subject. Alternatively, the subject can be a mammal expressing a B7-H3 to which antibodies of the invention are capable of binding. Still further the subject can be a mammal into which B7-H3 has been introduced (*e.g.*, by administration of B7-H3 or by expression of a B7-H3 transgene). Antibodies or ADCs of the invention can be administered to a human subject for therapeutic purposes. Moreover, antibodies or ADCS of the invention can be administered to a non-human mammal expressing a B7-H3 with which the antibody is capable of binding for veterinary purposes or as an animal model of human disease. Regarding the latter, such animal models may be useful for evaluating the therapeutic efficacy of antibodies of the invention (*e.g.*, testing of dosages and time courses of administration).

As used herein, the term "a disorder in which B7-H3 expression is detrimental" is intended to include diseases and other disorders in which the presence of B7-H3 in a subject suffering from the disorder has been shown to be expressed, or has been shown to be or is suspected of being either responsible for the pathophysiology of the disorder or a factor that contributes to the disorder. For example, the ADCs of the invention may be used to target tumor cells that are expressing B7-H3. Non-limiting examples of disorders that can be treated with the ADCs of the invention, for example, an ADC comprising huAbl3v1, include, but are not limited to, a variety of cancers including, but not limited to, small cell lung cancer, non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), breast cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer, a glioma, prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, head and neck cancer, leukemia, *e.g.*, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), lymphoma, *e.g.*, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), and kidney cancer. Other examples of cancer that may be treated using the compositions and methods disclosed herein include squamous cell carcinoma (*e.g.*, squamous lung cancer or squamous head and neck cancer), triple negative breast cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, colorectal cancer, and mesothelioma. In one embodiment, the antibodies and ADCs disclosed herein are used to treat a solid

tumor, *e.g.*, inhibit growth of or decrease size of a solid tumor, overexpressing B7-H3 or which is B7-H3 positive. In one embodiment, the invention is directed to the treatment of squamous lung cancer associated with B7-H3 expression. In another embodiment, the antibodies and ADCs disclosed herein are used to treat triple negative breast cancer (TNBC). Diseases and disorders described herein may be treated by anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs of the invention, as well as pharmaceutical compositions comprising such anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs.

In certain embodiments, the cancer may be characterized as having EGFR overexpression. In one embodiment, the ADCs of the invention may be used to treating cancer associated with an activating EGFR mutation. Examples of such mutations include, but are not limited to, an exon 19 deletion mutation, a single-point substitution mutation L858R in exon 21, a T790M point mutation, and combinations thereof.

In certain embodiments, the antibodies or ADCs disclosed herein are administered to a subject in need thereof in order to treat advanced solid tumor types likely to exhibit elevated levels of B7-H3. Examples of such tumors include, but are not limited to, small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, non-small cell lung cancer, triple negative breast cancer, colorectal carcinoma, and glioblastoma multiforme.

In certain embodiments, the invention includes a method for inhibiting or decreasing solid tumor growth in a subject having a solid tumor, said method comprising administering an anti-B7-H3 antibody or ADC described herein, to the subject having the solid tumor, such that the solid tumor growth is inhibited or decreased. In certain embodiments, the solid tumor is a non-small cell lung carcinoma or a glioblastoma. In further embodiments, the solid tumor is a B7-H3-expressing solid tumors. In further embodiments, the solid tumor is an B7-H3 overexpressing solid tumors. In certain embodiments the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs described herein are administered to a subject having glioblastoma multiforme, alone or in combination with an additional agent, *e.g.*, radiation and/or temozolomide.

In certain embodiments the anti-B7-H3 ADCs described herein are administered to a subject having small cell lung cancer, alone or in combination with an additional agent, *e.g.*, ABT-199 (venetoclax).

In certain embodiments the anti-B7-H3 ADCs described herein are administered to a subject having non-small cell lung cancer, alone or in combination with an additional agent, *e.g.*, a taxane. In certain embodiments the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs described herein are administered to a subject having breast cancer, alone or in combination with an additional agent, *e.g.*, a taxane. In certain embodiments the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs described herein are administered to a subject having ovarian cancer, alone or in combination with an additional agent, *e.g.*, a taxane.

Other combination therapies which are included in the invention are the administration of an anti-B7-H3 ADC with an agent selected from the group consisting of an anti-PD1 antibody (*e.g.* pembrolizumab), an anti-PD-L1 antibody (*e.g.* atezolizumab), an anti-CTLA-4 antibody (*e.g.*

ipilimumab), a MEK inhibitor (e.g. trametinib), an ERK inhibitor, a BRAF inhibitor (e.g. dabrafenib), osimertinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, sorafenib, a CDK9 inhibitor (e.g. dinaciclib), a MCL-1 inhibitor, temozolomide, a Bcl-xL inhibitor, a Bcl-2 inhibitor (e.g. venetoclax), ibrutinib, a mTOR inhibitor (e.g. everolimus), a PI3K inhibitor (e.g. buparlisib), duvelisib, idelalisib, an AKT inhibitor, a HER2
5 inhibitor (e.g. lapatinib), a taxane (e.g. docetaxel, paclitaxel, nab-paclitaxel), an ADC comprising an auristatin, an ADC comprising a PBD (e.g. rovalpituzumab tesirine), an ADC comprising a maytansinoid (e.g. TDM1), a TRAIL agonist, a proteasome inhibitor (e.g. bortezomib), and a nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (NAMPT) inhibitor.

Combination therapies include administration of an ADC of the invention prior to,
10 concurrently with, or following administration of an additional therapeutic agent, including those described above.

In certain embodiments, the invention includes a method for inhibiting or decreasing solid tumor growth in a subject having a solid tumor which was identified as an B7-H3 expressing or B7-H3 overexpressing tumor, said method comprising administering an anti-B7-H3 antibody or ADC
15 described herein, to the subject having the solid tumor, such that the solid tumor growth is inhibited or decreased. Methods for identifying B7-H3 expressing tumors (e.g., B7-H3 overexpressing tumors) are known in the art, and include FDA-approved tests and validation assays. For example, the B7-H3 assay is a qualitative immunohistochemical (IHC) kit system used to identify B7-H3 expression in normal and neoplastic tissues routinely-fixed for histological evaluation. In addition, PCR-based
20 assays may also be used for identifying B7-H3 overexpressing tumors. The amplified PCR products may be subsequently analyzed, for example, by gel electrophoresis using standard methods known in the art to determine the size of the PCR products. Such tests may be used to identify tumors that may be treated with the methods and compositions described herein.

Any of the methods for gene therapy available in the art can be used according to the
25 invention. For general reviews of the methods of gene therapy, see Goldspiel *et al.*, 1993, *Clinical Pharmacy* 12:488-505; Wu and Wu, 1991, *Biotherapy* 3:87-95; Tolstoshev, 1993, *Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 32:573-596; Mulligan, *Science* 260:926- 932 (1993); and Morgan and Anderson, 1993, *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 62:191-217; May, 1993, *TIBTECH* 11(5): 155-215. Methods commonly known in the art of recombinant DNA technology which can be used are described in Ausubel *et al.*
30 (eds.), *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, NY (1993); and Kriegler, *Gene Transfer and Expression, A Laboratory Manual*, Stockton Press, NY (1990). Detailed description of various methods of gene therapy is provided in US20050042664 A1 which is incorporated herein by reference.

In another aspect, this application features a method of treating (e.g., curing, suppressing,
35 ameliorating, delaying or preventing the onset of, or preventing recurrence or relapse of) or preventing a B7-H3-associated disorder, in a subject. The method includes: administering to the subject an B7-H3 binding agent, e.g., an anti-B7-H3 antibody or fragment thereof as described herein, in an amount

sufficient to treat or prevent the B7-H3-associated disorder. The B7-H3 antagonist, *e.g.*, the anti-B7-H3 antibody or fragment thereof, can be administered to the subject, alone or in combination with other therapeutic modalities as described herein.

5 Antibodies or ADCs of the invention, or antigen binding portions thereof can be used alone or in combination to treat such diseases. It should be understood that the antibodies of the invention or antigen binding portion thereof can be used alone or in combination with an additional agent, *e.g.*, a therapeutic agent, said additional agent being selected by the skilled artisan for its intended purpose. For example, the additional agent can be a therapeutic agent art-recognized as being useful to treat the disease or condition being treated by the antibody of the invention. The additional agent also can be
10 an agent that imparts a beneficial attribute to the therapeutic composition, *e.g.*, an agent which affects the viscosity of the composition.

It should further be understood that the combinations which are to be included within this invention are those combinations useful for their intended purpose. The agents set forth below are illustrative for purposes and not intended to be limited. The combinations, which are part of this
15 invention, can be the antibodies of the invention and at least one additional agent selected from the lists below. The combination can also include more than one additional agent, *e.g.*, two or three additional agents if the combination is such that the formed composition can perform its intended function.

The combination therapy can include one or more B7-H3 antagonists, *e.g.*, anti-B7-H3
20 antibodies or fragments thereof, formulated with, and/or co-administered with, one or more additional therapeutic agents, *e.g.*, one or more cytokine and growth factor inhibitors, immunosuppressants, anti-inflammatory agents (*e.g.*, systemic anti-inflammatory agents), anti-fibrotic agents, metabolic inhibitors, enzyme inhibitors, and/or cytotoxic or cytostatic agents, mitotic inhibitors, antitumor antibiotics, immunomodulating agents, vectors for gene therapy, alkylating agents, antiangiogenic
25 agents, antimetabolites, boron-containing agents, chemoprotective agents, hormones, antihormone agents, corticosteroids, photoactive therapeutic agents, oligonucleotides, radionuclide agents, topoisomerase inhibitors, kinase inhibitors, or radiosensitizers, as described in more herein.

In a particular embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 binding proteins described herein, for example, anti-B7-H3 antibodies, are used in combination with an anti-cancer agent or an antineoplastic agent.
30 The terms "anti-cancer agent" and "antineoplastic agent" refer to drugs used to treat malignancies, such as cancerous growths. Drug therapy may be used alone, or in combination with other treatments such as surgery or radiation therapy. Several classes of drugs may be used in cancer treatment, depending on the nature of the organ involved. For example, breast cancers are commonly stimulated by estrogens, and may be treated with drugs which inactive the sex hormones. Similarly, prostate
35 cancer may be treated with drugs that inactivate androgens, the male sex hormone. Anti-cancer agents that may be used in conjunction with the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs of the invention include, among others, an anti-PD1 antibody (*e.g.*, pembrolizumab), an anti-PD-L1 antibody (*e.g.*

atezolizumab), an anti-CTLA-4 antibody (e.g., ipilimumab), a MEK inhibitor (e.g., trametinib), an ERK inhibitor, a BRAF inhibitor (e.g., dabrafenib), osimertinib (AZD9291), erlotinib, gefitinib, sorafenib, a CDK9 inhibitor (e.g., dinaciclib), a MCL-1 inhibitor, temozolomide, a Bcl-xL inhibitor, a Bcl-2 inhibitor (e.g. venetoclax), ibrutinib, a mTOR inhibitor (e.g., everolimus), a PI3K inhibitor
5 (e.g., buparlisib), duvelisib, idelalisib, an AKT inhibitor, a HER2 inhibitor (e.g., lapatinib), Herceptin, a taxane (e.g. docetaxel, paclitaxel, nab-paclitaxel), an ADC comprising an auristatin, an ADC comprising a PBD (e.g., rovalpituzumab tesirine), an ADC comprising a maytansinoid (e.g., TDMI), a TRAIL agonist, a proteasome inhibitor (e.g., bortezomib), and a nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (NAMPT) inhibitor, as well as the following agents:

10

Anti-Cancer Agent	Comments	Examples
Antibodies	Antibodies which bind IGF-1R (insulin-like growth factor type 1 receptor), which is expressed on the cell surface of most human cancers	A12 (fully humanized niAb) 19D12 (fully humanized mAb) Cp75 1-871 (fully humanized mAb) H7C10 (humanized mAb) alphaIR3 (mouse) ScFV/FC (mouse/human chimera) EM/ 164 (mouse)
	Antibodies which bind B7-H3; Mutations affecting B7-H3 expression or activity could result in cancer	Matuzumab (EMD72000) Erbitux® / Cetuximab (Imclone) Vectibix® / Panitumumab (Amgen) mAb 806
	Antibodies which bind cMET (Mesenchymal epithelial transition factor); a member of the MET family of receptor tyrosine kinases)	Nimotuxumab (TheraCIM) AVEO (AV299) (AVEO) AMG102 (Amgen) 5D5 (OA-5d5) (Genentech) H244G11 (Pierre Fabre)
	Anti-ErbB3 antibodies	Ab #14 (MM 121-14) Herceptin® (Trastuzumab; Genentech) 1B4C3; 2DID 12 (U3 Pharma AG)
Small Molecules Targeting IGF1R	Insulin-like growth factor type 1 receptor which is expressed on the cell surface of many human cancers	NVP-AEW54 1-A BMS-536,924 (1H-benzoimidazol-2-yl)-1H-pyridin-2-one) BMS-554,417 Cycloligan TAE226 PQ401
Small Molecules Targeting B7-H3	B7-H3; Overexpression or mutations affecting B7-H3 expression or activity could result in cancer	Iressa® / Gefitinib (AstraZeneca) CI-1033 (PD 183805) (Pfizer) Lapatinib (GW-572016) (GlaxoSmithKline) Tykerb® / Lapatinib Ditosylate (Smith Kline Beecham) Tarceva ® / Erlotinib HCL (OSI-774) (OSI Pharma) PKI-166 (Novartis) PD- 158780 EKB-569 Tyrphostin AG 1478 (4-(3-Chloroanillino)-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline)
Small Molecules Targeting cMET	cMET (Mesenchymal epithelial transition factor); a member of the MET family of receptor tyrosine kinases)	PHA665752 ARQ 197
Antimetabolites		Flourouracil (5-FU)

		<p>Capecitabine / XELODA® (HLR Roche) 5-Trifluoromethyl-2'-deoxyuridine Methotrexate sodium (Trexall) (Barr) Raltitrexed/ Tomudex® (AstraZeneca) Pemetrexed / Alimta® (Lilly) Tegafur Cytosine Arabinoside (Cytarabine, Ara-C) / Thioguanine® (GlaxoSmithKline) 5-azacytidine 6-mercaptopurine (Mercaptopurine, 6-MP) Azathioprine / Azasan® (AAIPHARMA LLC) 6-thioguanine (6-TG) / Purinethol® (TEVA) Pentostatin / Nipent® (Hospira Inc.) Fludarabine phosphate / Fludara® (Bayer Health Care) Cladribine (2-CdA, 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine) / Leustatin® (Ortho Biotech)</p>
Alkylating agents	<p>An alkylating antineoplastic agent is an alkylating agent that attaches an alkyl group to DNA. Since cancer cells generally proliferate unrestrictedly more than do healthy cells they are more sensitive to DNA damage, and alkylating agents are used clinically to treat a variety of tumors.</p>	<p>Ribonucleotide Reductase Inhibitor (RNR) Cyclophosphamide / Cytoxan (BMS) Neosar (TEVA) Ifosfamide / Mitoxana® (ASTA Medica) Thiotepa (Bedford, Abraxis, Teva) BCNU → 1,3-bis(2-chloroethyl)-1-nitrosourea CCNU → 1, -(2-chloroethyl)-3-cyclohexyl-1-nitrosourea (methyl CCNU) Hexamethylmelamine (Altretamine, HMM) / Hexalen® (MGI Pharma Inc.) Busulfan / Myleran (GlaxoSmithKline) Procarbazine HCL/ Matulane (Sigma Tau Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) Dacarbazine (DTIC) Chlorambucil / Leukara® (SmithKline Beecham) Melphalan / Alkeran® (GlaxoSmithKline) Cisplatin (Cisplatinum, CDDP) / Platinol (Bristol Myers) Carboplatin / Paraplatin (BMS) Oxaliplatin /Eloxitan® (Sanofi-Aventis US)</p>
Topoisomerase inhibitors	<p>Topoisomerase inhibitors are chemotherapy agents designed to interfere with the action of topoisomerase enzymes (topoisomerase I and II), which are enzymes that control the changes in DNA structure by catalyzing the breaking and rejoining of the phosphodiester backbone of DNA strands during the normal cell cycle.</p>	<p>Doxorubicin HCL / Doxil® (Alza) Daunorubicin citrate / Daunoxome® (Gilead) Mitoxantrone HCL / Novantrone (EMD Serono) Actinomycin D Etoposide / Vepesid® (BMS)/ Etopophos® (Hospira, Bedford, Teva Parenteral, Etc.) Topotecan HCL / Hycamtin® (GlaxoSmithKline) Teniposide (VM-26) / Vumon® (BMS) Irinotecan HCL(CPT-II) / Camptosar® (Pharmacia & Upjohn)</p>
Microtubule	<p>Microtubules are one of the</p>	<p>Vincristine / Oncovin® (Lilly)</p>

targeting agents	components of the cytoskeleton. They have diameter of ~24 nm and length varying from several micrometers to possibly millimeters in axons of nerve cells. Microtubules serve as structural components within cells and are involved in many cellular processes including mitosis, cytokinesis, and vesicular transport.	Vinblastine sulfate / Velban®(discontinued) (Lilly) Vinorelbine tartrate / Navelbine® (PierreFabre) Vindesine sulphate / Eldisine® (Lilly) Paclitaxel / Taxol® (BMS) Docetaxel / Taxotere® (Sanofi Aventis US) Nanoparticle paclitaxel (AB1-007) / Abraxane® (Abraxis Bioscience, Inc.) Ixabepilone / IXEMPRA™ (BMS)
Kinase inhibitors	Kinases are enzymes that catalyze the transfer of phosphate groups from high-energy, phosphate-donating molecules to specific substrates, and are utilized to transmit signals and regulate complex processes in cells.	Imatinib mesylate / Gleevec (Novartis) Sunitinib malate / Sutent® (Pfizer) Sorafenib tosylate / Nexavar® (Bayer) Nilotinib hydrochloride monohydrate / Tasisign® (Novartis), Osimertinib, Cobimetinib, Trametinib, Dabrafenib, Dinaciclib
Protein synthesis inhibitors	Induces cell apoptosis	L-asparaginase / Elspar® (Merck & Co.)
Immunotherapeutic agents	Induces cancer patients to exhibit immune responsiveness Antibody / small molecule immune checkpoint modulators	Alpha interferon Angiogenesis Inhibitor / Avastin® (Genentech) IL-2 → Interleukin 2 (Aldesleukin) / Proleukin® (Chiron) IL-12 → Interleukin 12 Anti-CTLA-4 and PR-1 therapies Yervoy® (ipilimumab; Bristol-Myers Squibb) Opdivo® (nivolumab; Bristol-Myers Squibb) Keytrada® (pembrolizumab; Merck)
Hormones	Hormone therapies associated with menopause and aging seek to increase the amount of certain hormones in your body to compensate for age- or disease-related hormonal declines. Hormone therapy as a cancer treatment either reduces the level of specific hormones or alters the cancer's ability to use these hormones to grow and spread.	Toremifene citrate / Fareston® (GTX, Inc.) Fulvestrant / Faslodex® (AstraZeneca) Raloxifene HCL / Evista® (Lilly) Anastrozole / Arimidex® (AstraZeneca) Letrozole / Femara® (Novartis) Fadrozole (CGS 16949A) Exemestane / Aromasin® (Pharmacia & Upjohn) Leuprolide acetate / Eligard® (QTL USA) Lupron® (TAP Pharm) Goserelin acetate / Zoladex® (AstraZeneca) Triptorelin pamoate / Trelstar® (Watson Labs) Buserelin / Suprefact® (Sanofi Aventis) Nafarelin / Synarel® (Pfizer) Cetrorelix / Cetrotide® (EMD Serono) Bicalutamide / Casodex® (AstraZeneca) Nilutamide / Nilandron® (Aventis Pharm.)

		Megestrol acetate / Megace® (BMS) Somatostatin Analogs (Octreotide acetate / Sandostatin® (Novartis) Prednisolone Dexamethasone / Decadron® (Wyeth)
Glucocorticoids	Anti-inflammatory drugs used to reduce swelling that causes cancer pain.	
Aromatase inhibitors	Includes imidazoles	Ketoconazole
mTOR inhibitors	the mTOR signaling pathway was originally discovered during studies of the immunosuppressive agent rapamycin. This highly conserved pathway regulates cell proliferation and metabolism in response to environmental factors, linking cell growth factor receptor signaling via phosphoinositide-3-kinase(PI-3K) to cell growth, proliferation, and angiogenesis.	Sirolimus (Rapamycin) / Rapamune® (Wyeth) Temsirolimus (CCI-779) / Torisel® (Wyeth) Deforolimus (AP23573) / (Ariad Pharm.) Everolimus (RAD001) / Certican® (Novartis)

In addition to the above anti-cancer agents, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies and ADCs described herein may be administered in combination with the agents described herein. Further, the aforementioned anti-cancer agents may also be used in the ADCs of the invention.

In particular embodiments, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs can be administered alone or with another anti-cancer agent which acts in conjunction with or synergistically with the antibody to treat the disease associated with B7-H3 activity. Such anti-cancer agents include, for example, agents well known in the art (*e.g.*, cytotoxins, chemotherapeutic agents, small molecules and radiation). Examples of anti-cancer agents include, but are not limited to, Panorex (Glaxo-Wellcome), Rituxan (IDEC/Genentech/Hoffman la Roche), Mylotarg (Wyeth), Campath (Millennium), Zevalin (IDEC and Schering AG), Bexxar (Corixa/GSK), Erbitux (Imclone/BMS), Avastin (Genentech) and Herceptin (Genentech/Hoffman la Roche). Other anti-cancer agents include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 7,598,028 and International Publication No. WO2008/100624, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference. One or more anti-cancer agents may be administered either simultaneously or before or after administration of an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof of the invention.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs described herein can be used in a combination therapy with an apoptotic agent, such as a Bcl-xL inhibitor or a Bcl-2 (B-cell lymphoma 2) inhibitor (*e.g.*, ABT-199 (venetoclax)) to treat cancer, such as leukemia, in a subject. In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs described herein can be used in a combination therapy with a Bcl-xL inhibitor for treating cancer. In one embodiment, the anti-B7-H3

antibodies or ADCs described herein can be used in a combination therapy with venetoclax for treating cancer.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs described herein can be used in a combination therapy with an inhibitor of NAMPT (see examples of inhibitors
5 in US 2013/0303509; AbbVie, Inc., incorporated by reference herein) to treat a subject in need thereof. NAMPT (also known as pre-B-cell-colony-enhancing factor (PBEF) and visfatin) is an enzyme that catalyzes the phosphoribosylation of nicotinamide and is the rate-limiting enzyme in one of two pathways that salvage NAD. In one embodiment of the invention, anti-B7-H3 antibodies and ADCs described herein are administered in combination with a NAMPT inhibitor for the treatment of
10 cancer in a subject.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs described herein can be used in a combination therapy with SN-38, which is the active metabolite of the topoisomerase inhibitor irinotecan.

In other embodiments of the invention, the anti-B7-H3 antibodies or ADCs described herein
15 can be used in a combination therapy with a PARP (poly ADP ribose polymerase) inhibitor, e.g., veliparib, to treat cancer, including breast, ovarian and non-small cell lung cancers.

Further examples of additional therapeutic agents that can be co-administered and/or formulated with anti-B7-H3 antibodies or anti-B7-H3 ADCs described herein, include, but are not limited to, one or more of: inhaled steroids; beta-agonists, e.g., short-acting or long-acting beta-
20 agonists; antagonists of leukotrienes or leukotriene receptors; combination drugs such as ADVAIR; IgE inhibitors, e.g., anti-IgE antibodies (e.g., XOLAIR®, omalizumab); phosphodiesterase inhibitors (e.g., PDE4 inhibitors); xanthines; anticholinergic drugs; mast cell-stabilizing agents such as cromolyn; IL-4 inhibitors; IL-5 inhibitors; eotaxin/CCR3 inhibitors; antagonists of histamine or its receptors including H1, H2, H3, and H4, and antagonists of prostaglandin D or its receptors (DPI and
25 CRTH2). Such combinations can be used to treat, for example, asthma and other respiratory disorders. Other examples of additional therapeutic agents that can be co-administered and/or formulated with anti-B7-H3 antibodies or anti-B7-H3 ADCs described herein, include, but are not limited to, one or more of, an anti-PD1 antibody (e.g., pembrolizumab), an anti-PD-L1 antibody (e.g., atezolizumab), an anti-CTLA-4 antibody (e.g., ipilimumab), a MEK inhibitor (e.g., trametinib), an
30 ERK inhibitor, a BRAF inhibitor (e.g., dabrafenib), osimertinib (AZD9291), erlotinib, gefitinib, sorafenib, a CDK9 inhibitor (e.g., dinaciclib), a MCL-1 inhibitor, temozolomide, a Bcl-xL inhibitor, a Bcl-2 inhibitor (e.g., venetoclax), ibrutinib, a mTOR inhibitor (e.g., everolimus), a PI3K inhibitor (e.g., buparlisib), duvelisib, idelalisib, an AKT inhibitor, a HER2 inhibitor (e.g., lapatinib), Herceptin, a taxane (e.g., docetaxel, paclitaxel, nab-paclitaxel), an ADC comprising an auristatin, an ADC
35 comprising a PBD (e.g., rovalpituzumab tesirine), an ADC comprising a maytansinoid (e.g., TDM1), a TRAIL agonist, a proteasome inhibitor (e.g., bortezomib), and a nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (NAMPT) inhibitor. Additional examples of therapeutic agents that can be

co-administered and/or formulated with one or more anti-B7-H3 antibodies or fragments thereof include one or more of: TNF antagonists (*e.g.*, a soluble fragment of a TNF receptor, *e.g.*, p55 or p75 human TNF receptor or derivatives thereof, *e.g.*, 75 kD TNFR-IgG (75 kD TNF receptor-IgG fusion protein, ENBREL)); TNF enzyme antagonists, *e.g.*, TNF converting enzyme (TACE) inhibitors; muscarinic receptor antagonists; TGF-beta antagonists; interferon gamma; perfenidone; 5 chemotherapeutic agents, *e.g.*, methotrexate, leflunomide, or a sirolimus (rapamycin) or an analog thereof, *e.g.*, CCI-779; COX2 and cPLA2 inhibitors; NSAIDs; immunomodulators; p38 inhibitors, TPL-2, MK-2 and NFkB inhibitors, among others.

Other preferred combinations are cytokine suppressive anti-inflammatory drug(s) (CSAIDs); 10 antibodies to or antagonists of other human cytokines or growth factors, for example, IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-15, IL-16, IL-18, IL-21, IL-31, interferons, EMAP-II, GM-CSF, FGF, EGF, PDGF, and edothelin-1, as well as the receptors of these cytokines and growth factors. Antibodies of the invention, or antigen binding portions thereof, can be combined with antibodies to cell surface molecules such as CD2, CD3, CD4, CD8, CD25, CD28, CD30, CD40, CD45, CD69, 15 CD80 (B7.1), CD86 (B7.2), CD90, CTLA, CTLA-4, PD-1, or their ligands including CD154 (gp39 or CD40L).

Preferred combinations of therapeutic agents may interfere at different points in the inflammatory cascade; preferred examples include TNF antagonists like chimeric, humanized or human TNF antibodies, adalimumab, (HUMIRA; D2E7; PCT Publication No. WO 97/29131 and U.S. 20 Patent No. 6,090,382, incorporated by reference herein), CA2 (RemicadeTM), CDP 571, and soluble p55 or p75 TNF receptors, derivatives, thereof, (p75TNFRlgG (EnbrelTM) or p55TNFRlgG (Lenercept), and also TNF converting enzyme (TACE) inhibitors; similarly IL-1 inhibitors (Interleukin-1-converting enzyme inhibitors, IL-1RA etc.) may be effective for the same reason. Other preferred combinations include Interleukin 4.

25 The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may include a "therapeutically effective amount" or a "prophylactically effective amount" of an antibody or antibody portion of the invention. A "therapeutically effective amount" refers to an amount effective, at dosages and for periods of time necessary, to achieve the desired therapeutic result. A therapeutically effective amount of the antibody or antibody portion may be determined by a person skilled in the art and may vary according 30 to factors such as the disease state, age, sex, and weight of the individual, and the ability of the antibody or antibody portion to elicit a desired response in the individual. A therapeutically effective amount is also one in which any toxic or detrimental effects of the antibody, or antibody portion, are outweighed by the therapeutically beneficial effects. A "prophylactically effective amount" refers to an amount effective, at dosages and for periods of time necessary, to achieve the desired prophylactic 35 result. Typically, since a prophylactic dose is used in subjects prior to or at an earlier stage of disease, the prophylactically effective amount will be less than the therapeutically effective amount.

Dosage regimens may be adjusted to provide the optimum desired response (*e.g.*, a therapeutic or prophylactic response). For example, a single bolus may be administered, several divided doses may be administered over time or the dose may be proportionally reduced or increased as indicated by the exigencies of the therapeutic situation. It is especially advantageous to formulate parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the mammalian subjects to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on (a) the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic or prophylactic effect to be achieved, and (b) the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of sensitivity in individuals.

An exemplary, non-limiting range for a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of an ADC, an antibody or antibody portion of the invention is 0.1-20 mg/kg, more preferably 1-10 mg/kg. In one embodiment, the dose of the antibody or ADC described herein is 1 to 6 mg/kg, including the individual doses recited therein, *e.g.*, 1 mg/kg, 2 mg/kg, 3 mg/kg, 4 mg/kg, 5 mg/kg, and 6 mg/kg. In another embodiment, the dose of the antibody or ADC described herein is 1 to 200 µg/kg, including the individual doses recited therein, *e.g.*, 1 µg/kg, 2 µg/kg, 3 µg/kg, 4 µg/kg, 5 µg/kg, 10 µg/kg, 20 µg/kg, 30 µg/kg, 40 µg/kg, 50 µg/kg, 60 µg/kg, 80 µg/kg, 100 µg/kg, 120 µg/kg, 140 µg/kg, 160 µg/kg, 180 µg/kg and 200 µg/kg. It is to be noted that dosage values may vary with the type and severity of the condition to be alleviated. It is to be further understood that for any particular subject, specific dosage regimens should be adjusted over time according to the individual need and the professional judgment of the person administering or supervising the administration of the compositions, and that dosage ranges set forth herein are exemplary only and are not intended to limit the scope or practice of the claimed composition.

In one embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 ADC, including an ADC comprising antibody huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, or huAb3v2.6, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, at a dose of 0.1 to 30 mg/kg. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 1 to 15 mg/kg. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 1 to 10 mg/kg. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 2 to 3. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is

administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 1 to 4 mg/kg.

In one embodiment, an anti-B7-H3 antibody or ADC described herein, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 1 to 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 5 to 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 5 to 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 5 to 90 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 5 to 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 5 to 70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 5 to 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. In another embodiment, the anti-B7-H3 antibody, *e.g.*, huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, or an antigen binding portion thereof, is administered to a subject in need thereof, *e.g.*, a subject having cancer, as an ADC at a dose of 10 to 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$.

Doses described above may be useful for the administration of either anti-B7-H3 ADCs or antibodies disclosed herein.

In another aspect, this application provides a method for detecting the presence of B7-H3 in a sample *in vitro* (*e.g.*, a biological sample, such as serum, plasma, tissue, and biopsy). The subject method can be used to diagnose a disorder, *e.g.*, a cancer. The method includes: (i) contacting the sample or a control sample with the anti-B7-H3 antibody or fragment thereof as described herein; and (ii) detecting formation of a complex between the anti-B7-H3 antibody or fragment thereof, and the sample or the control sample, wherein a statistically significant change in the formation of the complex in the sample relative to the control sample is indicative of the presence of B7-H3 in the sample.

Given their ability to bind to human B7-H3, the anti-human B7-H3 antibodies, or portions thereof, of the invention, (as well as ADCs thereof) can be used to detect human B7-H3 (*e.g.*, in a biological sample, such as serum or plasma), using a conventional immunoassay, such as an enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), an radioimmunoassay (RIA) or tissue immunohistochemistry. In one aspect, the invention provides a method for detecting human B7-H3 in a biological sample

comprising contacting a biological sample with an antibody, or antibody portion, of the invention and detecting either the antibody (or antibody portion) bound to human B7-H3 or unbound antibody (or antibody portion), to thereby detect human B7-H3 in the biological sample. The antibody is directly or indirectly labeled with a detectable substance to facilitate detection of the bound or unbound
5 antibody. Suitable detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine,
10 dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; and examples of suitable radioactive material include ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{35}S , ^{90}Y , ^{99}Tc , ^{111}In , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{177}Lu , ^{166}Ho , or ^{153}Sm .

Alternative to labeling the antibody, human B7-H3 can be assayed in biological fluids by a competition immunoassay utilizing rhB7-H3 standards labeled with a detectable substance and an
15 unlabeled anti-human B7-H3 antibody. In this assay, the biological sample, the labeled rhB7-H3 standards and the anti-human B7-H3 antibody are combined and the amount of labeled rhB7-H3 standard bound to the unlabeled antibody is determined. The amount of human B7-H3 in the biological sample is inversely proportional to the amount of labeled rhB7-H3 standard bound to the anti-B7-H3 antibody. Similarly, human B7-H3 can also be assayed in biological fluids by a
20 competition immunoassay utilizing rhB7-H3 standards labeled with a detectable substance and an unlabeled anti-human B7-H3 antibody.

In yet another aspect, this application provides a method for detecting the presence of B7-H3 *in vivo* (e.g., *in vivo* imaging in a subject). The subject method can be used to diagnose a disorder, e.g., a B7-H3-associated disorder. The method includes: (i) administering the anti-B7-H3 antibody or
25 fragment thereof as described herein to a subject or a control subject under conditions that allow binding of the antibody or fragment to B7-H3; and (ii) detecting formation of a complex between the antibody or fragment and B7-H3, wherein a statistically significant change in the formation of the complex in the subject relative to the control subject is indicative of the presence of B7-H3.

30 VI. Pharmaceutical Compositions

The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, or ADC of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutical compositions comprising antibodies or ADCs of the invention are for use in, but not limited to, diagnosing, detecting, or monitoring a disorder, in preventing, treating, managing, or
35 ameliorating of a disorder or one or more symptoms thereof, and/or in research. In a specific embodiment, a composition comprises one or more antibodies of the invention. In another

embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition comprises one or more antibodies or ADCs of the invention and one or more prophylactic or therapeutic agents other than antibodies or ADCs of the invention for treating a disorder in which B7-H3 activity is detrimental. Preferably, the prophylactic or therapeutic agents known to be useful for or having been or currently being used in the prevention, 5 treatment, management, or amelioration of a disorder or one or more symptoms thereof. In accordance with these embodiments, the composition may further comprise of a carrier, diluent or excipient.

The antibodies and antibody-portions or ADCs of the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration to a subject. Typically, the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody or antibody portion of the invention and a pharmaceutically 10 acceptable carrier. As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like that are physiologically compatible. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include one or more of water, saline, phosphate buffered saline, dextrose, glycerol, ethanol and the like, as well as combinations thereof. In many cases, it will be preferable to include 15 isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as mannitol, sorbitol, or sodium chloride in the composition. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers may further comprise minor amounts of auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, preservatives or buffers, which enhance the shelf life or effectiveness of the antibody or antibody portion or ADC.

Various delivery systems are known and can be used to administer one or more antibodies or 20 ADCs of the invention or the combination of one or more antibodies of the invention and a prophylactic agent or therapeutic agent useful for preventing, managing, treating, or ameliorating a disorder or one or more symptoms thereof, *e.g.*, encapsulation in liposomes, microparticles, microcapsules, recombinant cells capable of expressing the antibody or antibody fragment, receptor-mediated endocytosis (see, *e.g.*, Wu and Wu, *J. Biol. Chem.* 262:4429-4432 (1987)), construction of a 25 nucleic acid as part of a retroviral or other vector, etc. Methods of administering a prophylactic or therapeutic agent of the invention include, but are not limited to, parenteral administration (*e.g.*, intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous and subcutaneous), epidural administration, intratumoral administration, and mucosal administration (*e.g.*, intranasal and oral routes). In addition, pulmonary administration can be employed, *e.g.*, by use of an inhaler or nebulizer, and formulation 30 with an aerosolizing agent. See, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,019,968, 5,985, 320, 5,985,309, 5,934, 272, 5,874,064, 5,855,913, 5,290, 540, and 4,880,078; and PCT Publication Nos. WO 92/19244, WO 97/32572, WO 97/44013, WO 98/31346, and WO 99/66903, each of which is incorporated herein by reference their entireties. In one embodiment, an antibody of the invention, combination therapy, or a composition of the invention is administered using Alkermes AIR® pulmonary drug delivery 35 technology (Alkermes, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.). In a specific embodiment, prophylactic or therapeutic agents of the invention are administered intramuscularly, intravenously, intratumorally, orally, intranasally, pulmonary, or subcutaneously. The prophylactic or therapeutic agents may be

administered by any convenient route, for example by infusion or bolus injection, by absorption through epithelial or mucocutaneous linings (*e.g.*, oral mucosa, rectal and intestinal mucosa, etc.) and may be administered together with other biologically active agents. Administration can be systemic or local.

5 In a specific embodiment, it may be desirable to administer the prophylactic or therapeutic agents of the invention locally to the area in need of treatment; this may be achieved by, for example, and not by way of limitation, local infusion, by injection, or by means of an implant, said implant being of a porous or non-porous material, including membranes and matrices, such as sialastic membranes, polymers, fibrous matrices (*e.g.*, Tissuel®), or collagen matrices. In one embodiment, an effective amount of one or more antibodies of the invention antagonists is administered locally to the affected area to a subject to prevent, treat, manage, and/or ameliorate a disorder or a symptom thereof. In another embodiment, an effective amount of one or more antibodies of the invention is administered locally to the affected area in combination with an effective amount of one or more therapies (*e.g.*, one or more prophylactic or therapeutic agents) other than an antibody of the invention of a subject to prevent, treat, manage, and/or ameliorate a disorder or one or more symptoms thereof.

10 In another embodiment, the prophylactic or therapeutic agent of the invention can be delivered in a controlled release or sustained release system. In one embodiment, a pump may be used to achieve controlled or sustained release (see Langer, *supra*; Sefton, 1987, *CRC Crit. Ref. Biomed. Eng.* 14:20; Buchwald *et al.*, 1980, *Surgery* 88:507; Saudek *et al.*, 1989, *N. Engl. J. Med.* 321:574). In another embodiment, polymeric materials can be used to achieve controlled or sustained release of the therapies of the invention (see *e.g.*, *Medical Applications of Controlled Release*, Langer and Wise (eds.), CRC Pres., Boca Raton, Fla. (1974); *Controlled Drug Bioavailability, Drug Product Design and Performance*, Smolen and Ball (eds.), Wiley, New York (1984); Ranger and Peppas, 1983, *Macromol. Sci. Rev. Macromol. Chem.* 23:61; see also Levy *et al.*, 1985, *Science* 228:190; During *et al.*, 1989, *Ann. Neurol.* 25:351; Howard *et al.*, 1989, *Neurosurg.* 1 1:105); U.S. Pat. No. 5,679,377; U.S. Pat. No. 5,916,597; U.S. Pat. No. 5,912,015; U.S. Pat. No. 5,989,463; U.S. Pat. No. 5,128,326; PCT Publication No. WO 99/15154; and PCT Publication No. WO 99/20253. Examples of polymers used in sustained release formulations include, but are not limited to, poly(2-hydroxy ethyl methacrylate), poly(methyl methacrylate), poly(acrylic acid), poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate), poly(methacrylic acid), polyglycolides (PLG), polyanhydrides, poly(N-vinyl pyrrolidone), poly(vinyl alcohol), polyacrylamide, poly(ethylene glycol), polylactides (PLA), poly(lactide-co-glycolides) (PLGA), and polyorthoesters. In a preferred embodiment, the polymer used in a sustained release formulation is inert, free of leachable impurities, stable on storage, sterile, and biodegradable. In yet another embodiment, a controlled or sustained release system can be placed in proximity of the prophylactic or therapeutic target, thus requiring only a fraction of the systemic dose (see, *e.g.*, Goodson, in *Medical Applications of Controlled Release*, *supra*, vol. 2, pp. 115-138 (1984)).

Controlled release systems are discussed in the review by Langer (1990, *Science* 249:1527-1533). Any technique known to one of skill in the art can be used to produce sustained release formulations comprising one or more therapeutic agents of the invention. See, e.g., U. S. Pat. No. 4,526, 938, PCT publication WO 91/05548, PCT publication WO 96/20698, Ning *et al.*, 1996, 5 "Intratumoral Radioimmunotherapy of a Human Colon Cancer Xenograft Using a Sustained-Release Gel," *Radiotherapy & Oncology* 39:179-189, Song *et al.*, 1995, "Antibody Mediated Lung Targeting of Long- Circulating Emulsions," *PDA Journal of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology* 50:372-397, Cleek *et al.*, 1997, "Biodegradable Polymeric Carriers for a bFGF Antibody for Cardiovascular Application," *Pro. Int'l. Symp. Control. Rel. Bioact. Mater.* 24:853-854, and Lam *et al.*, 1997, 10 "Microencapsulation of Recombinant Humanized Monoclonal Antibody for Local Delivery," *Proc. Int'l. Symp. Control Rel. Bioact. Mater.* 24:759- 760, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

In a specific embodiment, where the composition of the invention is a nucleic acid encoding a prophylactic or therapeutic agent, the nucleic acid can be administered *in vivo* to promote expression 15 of its encoded prophylactic or therapeutic agent, by constructing it as part of an appropriate nucleic acid expression vector and administering it so that it becomes intracellular, e.g., by use of a retroviral vector (see U. S. Pat. No. 4,980,286), or by direct injection, or by use of microparticle bombardment {e.g., a gene gun; Biolistic, Dupont), or coating with lipids or cell-surface receptors or transfecting agents, or by administering it in linkage to a homeobox-like peptide which is known to enter the 20 nucleus (see, e.g., Joliot *et al.*, 1991, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:1864-1868). Alternatively, a nucleic acid can be introduced intracellularly and incorporated within host cell DNA for expression by homologous recombination.

A pharmaceutical composition of the invention is formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include, but are not limited to, 25 parenteral, e.g., intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral, intranasal (e.g., inhalation), transdermal (e.g., topical), transmucosal, and rectal administration. In a specific embodiment, the composition is formulated in accordance with routine procedures as a pharmaceutical composition adapted for intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, oral, intranasal, or topical administration to human beings. Typically, compositions for intravenous administration are solutions in sterile isotonic aqueous buffer. 30 Where necessary, the composition may also include a solubilizing agent and a local anesthetic such as lignocaine to ease pain at the site of the injection.

If the method of the invention comprises intranasal administration of a composition, the composition can be formulated in an aerosol form, spray, mist or in the form of drops. In particular, prophylactic or therapeutic agents for use according to the invention can be conveniently delivered in 35 the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurized packs or a nebulizer, with the use of a suitable propellant (e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas). In the case of a pressurized aerosol the dosage unit may be

determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges (composed of, *e.g.*, gelatin) for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

If the method of the invention comprises oral administration, compositions can be formulated orally in the form of tablets, capsules, cachets, gel caps, solutions, suspensions, and the like. Tablets or capsules can be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (*e.g.*, pregelatinised maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (*e.g.*, lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, or calcium hydrogen phosphate); lubricants (*e.g.*, magnesium stearate, talc, or silica); disintegrants (*e.g.*, potato starch or sodium starch glycolate) ; or wetting agents (*e.g.*, sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well-known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, but not limited to, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (*e.g.*, sorbitol syrup, cellulose derivatives, or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (*e.g.*, lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (*e.g.*, almond oil, oily esters, ethyl alcohol, or fractionated vegetable oils); and preservatives (*e.g.*, methyl or propyl-p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid). The preparations may also contain buffer salts, flavoring, coloring, and sweetening agents as appropriate. Preparations for oral administration may be suitably formulated for slow release, controlled release, or sustained release of a prophylactic or therapeutic agent(s).

The method of the invention may comprise pulmonary administration, *e.g.*, by use of an inhaler or nebulizer, of a composition formulated with an aerosolizing agent. See, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,019, 968, 5,985, 320, 5, 985,309, 5,934,272, 5,874,064, 5,855,913, 5,290,540, and 4,880,078; and PCT Publication Nos. WO 92/19244, WO 97/32572, WO 97/44013, WO 98/3 1346, and WO 99/66903, each of which is incorporated herein by reference their entireties. In a specific embodiment, an antibody of the invention, combination therapy, and/or composition of the invention is administered using Alkermes AIR® pulmonary drug delivery technology (Alkermes, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.).

The method of the invention may comprise administration of a composition formulated for parenteral administration by injection (*e.g.*, by bolus injection or continuous infusion). Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form (*e.g.*, in ampoules or in multi-dose containers) with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle (*e.g.*, sterile pyrogen-free water) before use.

The methods of the invention may additionally comprise of administration of compositions formulated as depot preparations. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (*e.g.*, subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compositions may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (*e.g.*, as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives (*e.g.*, as a sparingly soluble salt).

The methods of the invention encompass administration of compositions formulated as neutral or salt forms. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include those formed with anions such as those derived from hydrochloric, phosphoric, acetic, oxalic, tartaric acids, etc., and those formed with cations such as those derived from sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, ferric hydroxides, isopropylamine, triethylamine, 2-ethylamino ethanol, histidine, procaine, etc.

Generally, the ingredients of compositions are supplied either separately or mixed together in unit dosage form, for example, as a dry lyophilized powder or water free concentrate in a hermetically sealed container such as an ampoule or sachette indicating the quantity of active agent. Where the mode of administration is infusion, composition can be dispensed with an infusion bottle containing sterile pharmaceutical grade water or saline. Where the mode of administration is by injection, an ampoule of sterile water for injection or saline can be provided so that the ingredients may be mixed prior to administration.

In particular, the invention also provides that one or more of the prophylactic or therapeutic agents, or pharmaceutical compositions of the invention is packaged in a hermetically sealed container such as an ampoule or sachette indicating the quantity of the agent. In one embodiment, one or more of the prophylactic or therapeutic agents, or pharmaceutical compositions of the invention is supplied as a dry sterilized lyophilized powder or water free concentrate in a hermetically sealed container and can be reconstituted (*e.g.*, with water or saline) to the appropriate concentration for administration to a subject. Preferably, one or more of the prophylactic or therapeutic agents or pharmaceutical compositions of the invention is supplied as a dry sterile lyophilized powder in a hermetically sealed container at a unit dosage of at least 5 mg, at least 10 mg, at least 15 mg, at least 25 mg, at least 35 mg, at least 45 mg, at least 50 mg, at least 75 mg, or at least 100 mg. The lyophilized prophylactic or therapeutic agents or pharmaceutical compositions of the invention should be stored at between 2° C. and 8° C. in its original container and the prophylactic or therapeutic agents, or pharmaceutical compositions of the invention should be administered within 1 week, within 5 days, within 72 hours, within 48 hours, within 24 hours, within 12 hours, within 6 hours, within 5 hours, within 3 hours, or within 1 hour after being reconstituted. In an alternative embodiment, one or more of the prophylactic or therapeutic agents or pharmaceutical compositions of the invention is supplied in liquid form in a hermetically sealed container indicating the quantity and concentration of the agent. Preferably, the liquid form of the administered composition is supplied in a hermetically sealed container at least 0.25 mg/ml, at least 0.5 mg/ml, at least 1 mg/ml, at least 2.5 mg/ml, at least 5

mg/ml, at least 8 mg/ml, at least 10 mg/ml, at least 15 mg/kg, at least 25 mg/ml, at least 50 mg/ml, at least 75 mg/ml or at least 100 mg/ml. The liquid form should be stored at between 2° C. and 8° C. in its original container.

The antibodies and antibody-portions of the invention can be incorporated into a pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration. Preferably, the antibody or antibody-portions will be prepared as an injectable solution containing 0.1-250 mg/ml antibody. The injectable solution can be composed of either a liquid or lyophilized dosage form in a vial or ampule, or pre-filled syringe. The buffer can be L-histidine (1-50 mM), optimally 5-10 mM, at pH 5.0 to 7.0 (optimally pH 6.0). Other suitable buffers include but are not limited to, sodium succinate, sodium citrate, sodium phosphate or potassium phosphate. Sodium chloride can be used to modify the toxicity of the solution at a concentration of 0-300 mM (optimally 150 mM for a liquid dosage form). Cryoprotectants can be included for a lyophilized dosage form, principally 0-10% sucrose (optimally 0.5-1.0%). Other suitable cryoprotectants include trehalose and lactose. Bulking agents can be included for a lyophilized dosage form, principally 1-10% mannitol (optimally 2-4%). Stabilizers can be used in both liquid and lyophilized dosage forms, principally 1-50 mM L-methionine (optimally 5-10 mM). Other suitable bulking agents include glycine, arginine, can be included as 0-0.05% polysorbate-80 (optimally 0.005-0.01 %). Additional surfactants include but are not limited to polysorbate 20 and BRIJ surfactants. The pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibodies and antibody-portions of the invention prepared as an injectable solution for parenteral administration, can further comprise an agent useful as an adjuvant, such as those used to increase the absorption, or dispersion of a therapeutic protein (*e.g.*, antibody). A particularly useful adjuvant is hyaluronidase, such as Hylenex® (recombinant human hyaluronidase). Addition of hyaluronidase in the injectable solution improves human bioavailability following parenteral administration, particularly subcutaneous administration. It also allows for greater injection site volumes (*i.e.* greater than 1 ml) with less pain and discomfort, and minimum incidence of injection site reactions. (see WO2004078 140, US2006104968 incorporated herein by reference).

The compositions of this invention may be in a variety of forms. These include, for example, liquid, semi-solid and solid dosage forms, such as liquid solutions (*e.g.*, injectable and infusible solutions), dispersions or suspensions, tablets, pills, powders, liposomes and suppositories. The preferred form depends on the intended mode of administration and therapeutic application. Typical preferred compositions are in the form of injectable or infusible solutions, such as compositions similar to those used for passive immunization of humans with other antibodies. The preferred mode of administration is parenteral (*e.g.*, intravenous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular). In a preferred embodiment, the antibody is administered by intravenous infusion or injection. In another preferred embodiment, the antibody is administered by intramuscular or subcutaneous injection.

Therapeutic compositions typically must be sterile and stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage. The composition can be formulated as a solution, microemulsion, dispersion,

liposome, or other ordered structure suitable to high drug concentration. Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound (*i.e.*, antibody or antibody portion) in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle that contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile, lyophilized powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and spray-drying that yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof. The proper fluidity of a solution can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prolonged absorption of injectable compositions can be brought about by including, in the composition, an agent that delays absorption, for example, monostearate salts and gelatin.

The antibodies and antibody-portions or ADCs of the invention can be administered by a variety of methods known in the art, although for many therapeutic applications, the preferred route/mode of administration is subcutaneous injection, intravenous injection or infusion. As will be appreciated by the skilled artisan, the route and/or mode of administration will vary depending upon the desired results. In certain embodiments, the active compound may be prepared with a carrier that will protect the compound against rapid release, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants, transdermal patches, and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Many methods for the preparation of such formulations are patented or generally known to those skilled in the art. See, *e.g.*, *Sustained and Controlled Release Drug Delivery Systems*, J.R. Robinson, ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1978.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antibody portion or ADC of the invention may be orally administered, for example, with an inert diluent or an assimilable edible carrier. The compound (and other ingredients, if desired) may also be enclosed in a hard or soft shell gelatin capsule, compressed into tablets, or incorporated directly into the subject's diet. For oral therapeutic administration, the compounds may be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tablets, troches, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like. To administer a compound of the invention by other than parenteral administration, it may be necessary to coat the compound with, or co-administer the compound with, a material to prevent its inactivation.

In other embodiments, an antibody or antibody portion or ADC of the invention may be conjugated to a polymer-based species such that said polymer-based species may confer a sufficient size upon said antibody or antibody portion of the invention such that said antibody or antibody portion of the invention benefits from the enhanced permeability and retention effect (EPR effect) (See also PCT Publication No. WO2006/042146A2 and U.S. Publication Nos. 2004/0028687A1, 2009/0285757A1,

and 2011/0217363A1, and U.S. Patent No. 7,695,719 (each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety and for all purposes).

Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions. In certain embodiments, an antibody or antibody portion or ADC of the invention is formulated with and/or co-administered with one or more additional therapeutic agents that are useful for treating disorders in which B7-H3 activity is detrimental. For example, an anti-hB7-H3 antibody or antibody portion or ADC of the invention may be formulated and/or co-administered with one or more additional antibodies that bind other targets (*e.g.*, antibodies that bind cytokines or that bind cell surface molecules). Furthermore, one or more antibodies of the invention may be used in combination with two or more of the foregoing therapeutic agents. Such combination therapies may advantageously utilize lower dosages of the administered therapeutic agents, thus avoiding possible toxicities or complications associated with the various monotherapies.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or ADC to B7-H3 or fragment thereof is linked to a half-life extending vehicle known in the art. Such vehicles include, but are not limited to, the Fc domain, polyethylene glycol, and dextran. Such vehicles are described, *e.g.*, in U.S. Application Serial No. 09/428,082 and published PCT Application No. WO 99/25044, which are hereby incorporated by reference for any purpose.

It will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art that other suitable modifications and adaptations of the methods of the invention described herein are obvious and may be made using suitable equivalents without departing from the scope of the invention or the embodiments disclosed herein. Having now described the invention in detail, the same will be more clearly understood by reference to the following examples, which are included for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to be limiting

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Synthesis of Exemplary Bcl-xL Inhibitors

This Example provides synthetic methods for exemplary Bcl-xL inhibitory compounds W1.01-W1.08. Bcl-xL inhibitors (W1.01-W1.08) and synthons (Examples 2.1-2.63) were named using ACD/Name 2012 release (Build 56084, 05 April 2012, Advanced Chemistry Development Inc., Toronto, Ontario), ACD/Name 2014 release (Build 66687, 25 October 2013, Advanced Chemistry Development Inc., Toronto, Ontario), ChemDraw® Ver. 9.0.7 (CambridgeSoft, Cambridge, MA), ChemDraw® Ultra Ver. 12.0 (CambridgeSoft, Cambridge, MA), or ChemDraw® Professional Ver. 15.0.0.106. Bcl-xL inhibitor and synthon intermediates were named with ACD/Name 2012 release (Build 56084, 05 April 2012, Advanced Chemistry Development Inc., Toronto, Ontario), ACD/Name 2014 release (Build 66687, 25 October 2013, Advanced Chemistry Development Inc., Toronto, Ontario), ChemDraw® Ver. 9.0.7 (CambridgeSoft, Cambridge, MA), ChemDraw® Ultra Ver. 12.0

(CambridgeSoft, Cambridge, MA) or ChemDraw® Professional Ver. 15.0.0.106 (PerkinElmer Informatics, Inc.).

1.1. Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-((3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound W1.01)

1.1.1. 3-bromo-5,7-dimethyladamantanecarboxylic acid

In a 50 mL round-bottomed flask at 0°C was added bromine (16 mL). Iron powder (7 g) was then added, and the reaction was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. 3,5-Dimethyladamantane-1-carboxylic acid (12 g) was then added. The mixture was warmed up to room temperature and stirred for 3 days. A mixture of ice and concentrated HCl was poured into the reaction mixture. The resulting suspension was treated twice with Na₂S₂O₃ (50 g in 200 mL water) to destroy bromine and was extracted three times with dichloromethane. The combined organics were washed with 1N aqueous HCl, dried over Na₂S₂O₄, filtered, and concentrated to give the crude title compound.

1.1.2. 3-bromo-5,7-dimethyladamantanemethanol

To a solution of Example 1.1.1 (15.4 g) in tetrahydrofuran (200 mL) was added BH₃ (1M in tetrahydrofuran, 150 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was then carefully quenched by adding methanol dropwise. The mixture was then concentrated under vacuum, and the residue was balanced between ethyl acetate (500 mL) and 2N aqueous HCl (100 mL). The aqueous layer was further extracted twice with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂S₂O₄, and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent gave the title compound.

1.1.3. 1-((3-bromo-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-1H-pyrazole

To a solution of Example 1.1.2 (8.0 g) in toluene (60 mL) was added 1H-pyrazole (1.55 g) and cyanomethylenetriethylphosphorane (2.0 g). The mixture was stirred at 90°C overnight. The reaction mixture was then concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (10:1 heptane:ethyl acetate) to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 324.2 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.4. 2-[[3,5-dimethyl-7-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxyethanol

To a solution of Example 1.1.3 (4.0 g) in ethane-1,2-diol (12 mL) was added triethylamine (3 mL). The mixture was stirred at 150°C under microwave conditions (Biotage Initiator) for 45 minutes. The mixture was poured into water (100 mL) and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over Na₂S₂O₄, and filtered. Evaporation of the solvent gave the crude product, which was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in heptane, followed by 5% methanol in dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 305.2 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.5. 2-({3,5-dimethyl-7-[(5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethanol

To a cooled (-78°C) solution of Example 1.1.4 (6.05 g) in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) was added n-BuLi (40 mL, 2.5M in hexane). The mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1.5 hours. Iodomethane (10 mL) was added through a syringe, and the mixture was stirred at -78°C for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was then quenched with aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted twice with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic extracts were washed with water and brine. After drying over Na₂SO₄, the solution was filtered and concentrated, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with 5% methanol in dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 319.5 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.6. 1-({3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(hydroxy)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-4-iodo-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole

To a solution of Example 1.1.5 (3.5 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (30 mL) was added N-iodosuccinimide (3.2 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate (600 mL) and washed with aqueous NaHSO₃, water, and brine. After drying over Na₂SO₄, the solution was filtered and concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 445.3 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.7. 2-({3-[(4-iodo-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl methanesulfonate

To a cooled solution of Example 1.1.6 (6.16 g) in dichloromethane (100 mL) was added triethylamine (4.21 g) followed by methanesulfonyl chloride (1.6 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate (600 mL) and washed with water and brine. After drying over Na₂SO₄, the solution was filtered and concentrated, and the residue was used in the next reaction without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 523.4 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.8. 1-({3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-4-iodo-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole

A solution of Example 1.1.7 (2.5 g) in 2M methylamine in methanol (15 mL) was stirred at 100°C for 20 minutes under microwave conditions (Biotage Initiator). The reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was then diluted with ethyl acetate (400 mL) and washed with aqueous NaHCO₃, water and brine. After drying over Na₂SO₄, the solution was filtered and concentrated, and the residue was used in the next reaction without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 458.4 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.9. *tert-butyl* [2-({3-[(4-iodo-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl]methylcarbamate

To a solution of Example 1.1.8 (2.2 g) in tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) was added di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (1.26 g) and a catalytic amount of 4-dimethylaminopyridine. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours and diluted with ethyl acetate (300 mL). The solution was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, water (60 mL), and brine (60 mL). The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) *m/e* 558.5 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.10. 6-fluoro-3-bromopicolinic acid

A slurry of 6-amino-3-bromopicolinic acid (25 g) in 400 mL 1:1 dichloromethane/chloroform was added to nitrosonium tetrafluoroborate (18.2 g) in dichloromethane (100 mL) at 5°C over 1 hour, and the resulting mixture was stirred for another 30 minutes, then warmed to 35°C and stirred overnight. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, and then adjusted to pH 4 with aqueous NaH₂PO₄ solution. The resulting solution was extracted three times with dichloromethane, and the combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound.

1.1.11. *Tert*-butyl 3-bromo-6-fluoropicolinate

Para-toluenesulfonyl chloride (27.6 g) was added to a solution of Example 1.1.10 (14.5 g) and pyridine (26.7 mL) in dichloromethane (100 mL) and *tert*-butanol (80 mL) at 0°C. The reaction was stirred for 15 minutes, warmed to room temperature, and stirred overnight. The solution was concentrated and partitioned between ethyl acetate and aqueous Na₂CO₃ solution. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, rinsed with aqueous Na₂CO₃ solution and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound.

1.1.12. methyl 2-(5-bromo-6-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate

To a solution of methyl 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate hydrochloride (12.37 g) and Example 1.1.11 (15 g) in dimethyl sulfoxide (100 mL) was added *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (12 mL). The mixture was stirred at 50°C for 24 hours. The mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate (500 mL), washed with water and brine, and dried over Na₂SO₄. Filtration and evaporation of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) *m/e* 448.4 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.13. methyl 2-(6-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate

To a solution of Example 1.1.12 (2.25 g) and [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (205 mg) in acetonitrile (30 mL) was added triethylamine (3 mL) and pinacolborane (2 mL). The mixture was stirred at reflux for 3 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (200 mL) and washed with water and brine, and dried over

Na₂S₀₄. Filtration, evaporation of the solvent, and silica gel chromatography (eluted with 20% ethyl acetate in heptane) gave the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 495.4 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.14. methyl 2-(6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate

To a solution of Example 1.1.13 (4.94 g) in tetrahydrofuran (60 mL) and water (20 mL) was added Example 1.1.9 (5.57 g), 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-8-tetradecyl-2,4,6-trioxa-8-phosphaadamantane (412 mg), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (457 mg), and K₃P₀₄ (11 g). The mixture was stirred at reflux for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled, diluted with ethyl acetate (500 mL), washed with water and brine, and dried over Na₂S₀₄. Filtration and evaporation of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 799.1 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.15. 2-(6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid

To a solution of Example 1.1.14 (10 g) in tetrahydrofuran (60 mL), methanol (30 mL) and water (30 mL) was added lithium hydroxide monohydrate (1.2 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was neutralized with 2% aqueous HCl and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate (800 mL) and washed with water and brine, and dried over Na₂S₀₄. Filtration and evaporation of the solvent gave the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 785.1 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.16. tert-butyl 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1 H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{2-[(tert-butoxycarbonyl)(methyl)amino]ethoxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1 H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylate

To a solution of Example 1.1.15 (10 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (20 mL) was added benzo[d]thiazol-2-amine (3.24 g), fluoro-N,N,N',N'-tetramethylformamidiniumhexafluorophosphate (5.69 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (5.57 g). The mixture was stirred at 60°C for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (800 mL) and washed with water and brine, and dried over Na₂S₀₄. Filtration and evaporation of the solvent gave a residue that was purified by silica gel

chromatography, eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 915.5 (M+H)⁺.

1.1.17. 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-((3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

To a solution of Example 1.1.16 (5 g) in dichloromethane (20 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (10 mL). The mixture was stirred overnight. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum, and the residue was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide/methanol (1:1, 10 mL), and chromatographed via reverse-phase using an Analogix system and a C18 cartridge (300 g), eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile and 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water, to give the title compound as a TFA salt. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 1H), 8.13-8.30 (m, 2H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.32-7.54 (m, 3H), 7.28 (d, 1H), 6.96 (d, 1H), 4.96 (dd, 1H), 3.80-3.92 (m, 4H), 3.48-3.59 (m, 1H), 2.91-3.11 (m, 2H), 2.51-2.59 (m, 4H), 2.03-2.16 (m, 2H), 1.21-1.49 (m, 6H), 0.97-1.20 (m, 4H), 0.87 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 760.4 (M+H)⁺.

1.2. Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-((1r,3R,5S,7s)-3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-{2-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethoxy)tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound W1.02)

1.2.1. 2-(2-(2-(((3-((1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol

To a solution of Example 1.1.3 (2.65 g) in 2,2'-(ethane-1,2-diylbis(oxy))diethanol (15 g) was added triethylamine (3 mL). The mixture was stirred at 180°C under microwave conditions (Biotage Initiator) for 120 minutes. The mixture was diluted with water and acetonitrile (1:1, 40 mL). The crude material was added to a reverse phase column (C18, SF65-800g) and was eluted with 10-100% acetonitrile in water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid to afford the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 393.0 (M+H)⁺.

1.2.2. 2-(2-(2-((3,5-dimethyl-7-((5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)adamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol

To a cooled (0°C) solution of Example 1.2.1 (2.69 g) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added n-BuLi (10 mL, 2.5M in hexane). The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1.5 hours. Iodomethane (1 mL) was added through a syringe, and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL). After evaporation of the solvents, the residue was used directly in the next step. MS (ESI) m/e 407.5 (M+H)⁺.

1.2.3. 2-(2-(2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol

To a cooled (0°C) solution of Example 1.2.2 (2.78 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (30 mL) was added N-iodosuccinimide (1.65 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The crude product was added to a reverse phase column (C-18, SF65-800g) and was eluted with 10-100% acetonitrile in water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid to afford the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 533.0 (M+H)⁺.

1.2.4. 2-(2-(2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)-N-methylethanamine

To a cooled (0°C) solution of Example 1.2.3 (2.45 g) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added triethylamine (1 mL) followed by methanesulfonyl chloride (0.588 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Methanamine (10 mL, 2M in methanol) was added to the reaction mixture and transferred to a 20 mL microwave tube. The mixture was heated under microwave conditions (Biotage Initiator) at 100 °C for 60 minutes. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was added to a reverse phase column (CI 8, SF40-300g) and eluted with 40-100% acetonitrile in water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid to afford the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 546.0 (M+H)⁺.

1.2.5. tert-butyl (2-(2-(2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamate

To a solution of Example 1.2.4 (1.41 g) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (1 g) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.6 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, and the solvent was removed by vacuum. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 10-100% ethyl acetate in hexane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 645.8 (M+H)⁺.

1.2.6. tert-butyl (2-(2-(2-((3,5-dimethyl-7-((5-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)adamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamate

To a solution of Example 1.2.5 (1.25 g), dicyclohexylphosphino-2',6'-dimethoxybiphenyl (0.09 g), pinacolborane (1.5 mL) and triethylamine (1.5 mL) in dioxane (20 mL) was added bis(benzonitrile)palladium(II) chloride (0.042 g). After degassing, the mixture was stirred at 90 °C overnight. Evaporation of the solvent and silica gel column purification (eluting with 20-100% ethyl acetate in hexane) gave the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 646.1 (M+H)⁺.

1.2.7. tert-butyl 8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline-2(IH)-carboxylate

To a solution of 2-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid (6.8 g) and benzo[d]thiazol-2-amine (5.52 g) in dichloromethane (80 mL) was added 1-ethyl-3-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-carbodiimide hydrochloride (9.4 g) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (6 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (400 mL), washed with 5% aqueous HCl, water, and brine, and dried over Na₂SO₄. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound.

1.2.8. N-(benzo[i]thiazol-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxamide dihydrochloride

To a solution of Example 1.2.7 (8.5 g) in dichloromethane (80 mL) was added 2N HCl in diethyl ether (80 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and concentrated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound.

1.2.9. tert-butyl 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-3-bromopicolinate

Example 1.1.11 (0.736 g), Example 1.2.8 (1.62 g), and Cs₂CO₃ (4.1 g) were stirred in 12 mL of anhydrous N,N-dimethylacetamide at 120 °C for 12 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate and 10% citric acid. The organic phase was washed three times with citric acid, once with water and brine, and dried over Na₂SO₄. Filtration and concentration afforded crude material, which was chromatographed on silica gel using 0-40% ethyl acetate in hexanes to provide the title compound.

1.2.10. tert-butyl 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-3-(1-(((1s,7s)-3,5-dimethyl-7-((2,2,5-trimethyl-4-oxo-3,8,11-trioxa-5-azatridecan-13-yl)oxy)adamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinate

To a solution of Example 1.2.6 (0.135 g) in tetrahydrofuran (1 mL) and water (1 mL) was added Example 1.2.9 (0.12 g), 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-8-tetradecyl-2,4,6-trioxa-8-phosphaadamantane (0.023 g), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (0.015 g), and K₃P0₄ (0.2 g). The mixture was stirred at 140 °C for 5 minutes under microwave conditions (Biotage Initiator). The reaction mixture was diluted with toluene (5 mL) and filtered. Evaporation of solvent and silica gel purification (20-100% ethyl acetate in heptane) gave the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1004.8 (M+H)⁺.

1.2.11. 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-(1-{[3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-{2-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethoxy)tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

Example 1.2.10 (1.42 g) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (6 mL), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The volatiles were removed under reduced

pressure. The residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography using a Gilson system (CI 8, SF40-300g) eluting with 30-100% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound as a TFA salt. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (br.s, 1H), 8.33 (br.s, 2H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.79 (d, 5 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.41-7.54 (m, 3H), 7.32-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 4.95 (s, 2H), 3.85-3.93 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 2H), 3.60-3.66 (m, 2H), 3.52-3.58 (m, 4H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.97-3.12 (m, 4H), 2.56 (t, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.34-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.18-1.31 (m, 4H), 0.95-1.18 (m, 6H), 0.85 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 848.2 (M+H)⁺.

1.3. Synthesis of 3-(1-[[3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound W1.03)

1.3.1. methyl 2-(6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate

To a solution of Example 1.1.13 (2.25 g) in tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) and water (10 mL) was added Example 1.1.6 (2.0 g), 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6-phenyl-2,4,8-trioxo-6-phosphadmanate (329 mg), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (206 mg) and potassium phosphate tribasic (4.78 g). The mixture was refluxed overnight, cooled, and diluted with ethyl acetate (500 mL). The resulting mixture was washed with water and brine, and the organic layer was dried over Na₂S₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in heptanes and then with 5% methanol in dichloromethane to provide the title compound.

1.3.2. methyl 2-(6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-((methylsulfonyl)oxy)ethoxy)adamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate

To a cold solution of Example 1.3.1 (3.32 g) in dichloromethane (100 mL) in an ice-bath was sequentially added triethylamine (3 mL) and methanesulfonyl chloride (1.1 g). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours, diluted with ethyl acetate, and washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over Na₂S₄, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound.

1.3.3. methyl 2-(5-(1-((3-(2-azidoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate

To a solution of Example 1.3.2 (16.5 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (120 mL) was added sodium azide (4.22 g). The mixture was heated at 80°C for 3 hours, cooled, diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in heptanes to provide the title compound.

1.3.4. 2-(5-(1-((3-(2-azidoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid

To a solution of Example 1.3.3 (10 g) in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran (60 mL), methanol (30 mL) and water (30 mL) was added lithium hydroxide monohydrate (1.2 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and neutralized with 2% aqueous HCl. The resulting mixture was concentrated, and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (800 mL), and washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound.

1.3.5. tert-butyl 3-(1-((3-(2-azidoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(H)-yl)picolinate

The title compound was prepared by following the procedure described in 1.1.16, replacing Example 1.1.15 with Example 1.3.4.

1.3.6. tert-butyl 3-(1-((3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(H)-yl)picolinate

To a solution of Example 1.3.5 (2.0 g) in tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 200 mg). The mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere overnight. The reaction was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated to provide the title compound.

1.3.7. 3-(1-[[3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

Example 1.3.6 (300 mg) in dichloromethane (3 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (3 mL) overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography using a Gilson system (300g C18 column), eluting with 10-70% acetonitrile in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid water solution, to provide the title compound as a trifluoroacetic acid salt. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 1H) 8.03 (d, 1H) 7.79 (d, 1H) 7.59-7.73 (m,

4H) 7.41-7.53 (m, 3H) 7.32-7.40 (m, 2H) 7.29 (s, 1H) 6.96 (d, 1H) 4.96 (s, 2H) 3.89 (t, 2H) 3.83 (s, 2H) 3.50 (t, 2H) 3.02 (t, 2H) 2.84-2.94 (m, 2H) 2.11 (s, 3H) 1.41 (s, 2H) 1.21-1.36 (m, 4H) 1.08-1.19 (m, 4H) 0.96-1.09 (m, 2H) 0.87 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 744.3 (M-H)⁻.

1.4. Synthesis of 3-[1-({3-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound W1.04)

1.4.1. 2-(2-((3-((1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethanol

10 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.1.4 by substituting ethane-1,2-diol with 2,2'-oxydiethanol. MS (ESI) m/e 349.2 (M+H)⁺.

1.4.2. 2-(2-((3,5-dimethyl-7-((5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)adamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethanol

15 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.1.5 by substituting Example 1.1.4 with Example 1.4.1. MS (ESI) m/e 363.3 (M+H)⁺.

1.4.3. 2-(2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethanol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.1.6 by substituting Example 1.1.5 with Example 1.4.2. MS (ESI) m/e 489.2 (M+H)⁺.

1.4.4. 2-(2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethyl methanesulfonate

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.1.7 by substituting Example 1.1.6 with Example 1.4.3. MS (ESI) m/e 567.2 (M+H)⁺.

1.4.5. 2-(2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethanamine

25 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.1.8 by substituting Example 1.1.7 with Example 1.4.4, and 2N methylamine in methanol with 7N ammonia in methanol. MS (ESI) m/e 488.2 (M+H)⁺.

1.4.6. tert-butyl (2-(2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate

30 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.1.9 by substituting Example 1.1.8 with Example 1.4.5. MS (ESI) m/e 588.2 (M+H)⁺.

1.4.7. methyl 2-(6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-(2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate

35

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.1.14 by substituting Example 1.1.9 with Example 1.4.6. MS (ESI) m/e 828.5 (M+H)⁺.

5 **1.4.8. 2-((6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-(2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid**

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.1.15 by substituting Example 1.1.14 with Example 1.4.7. MS (ESI) m/e 814.5 (M+H)⁺.

10 **1.4.9. tert-butyl 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-3-(1-((3-(2-(2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinate**

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.1.16 by substituting Example 1.1.15 with Example 1.4.8. MS (ESI) m/e 946.2 (M+H)⁺.

15 **1.4.10. 3-[1-({3-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid**

20 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.1.17 by substituting Example 1.1.16 with Example 1.4.9. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 1H), 7.99-8.08 (m, 1H), 7.60-7.82 (m, 4H), 7.20-7.52 (m, 5H), 6.93-6.99 (m, 1H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 3.45-3.60 (m, 6H), 2.09-2.14 (m, 4H), 0.95-1.47 (m, 19H), 0.81-0.91 (m, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 790.2 (M+H)⁺.

25 **1.5. Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-[(3-{2-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]ethoxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound W1.05)**

30 **1.5.1. tert-butyl 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-3-(1-(((1r,3r)-3-(2-((2-methoxyethyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinate**

35 A solution of Example 1.3.6 (0.050 g) and 2-methoxyacetaldehyde (6.93 mg) were stirred together in dichloromethane(0.5 mL) at room temperature for 1 hour. To the reaction was added a suspension of sodium borohydride (2 mg) in methanol (0.2 mL). After stirring for 30 minutes, the reaction was diluted with dichloromethane (2 mL) and quenched with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (1

mL). The organic layer was separated, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to give the title compound. MS (ELSD) m/e 860.5 (M+H)⁺.

1.5.2. 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{2-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]ethoxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

5

10

15

A solution of Example 1.5.1 in dichloromethane (1 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (0.5 mL). After stirring overnight, the reaction was concentrated, dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (1.5 mL) and water (0.5 mL) and was purified by Prep HPLC using a Gilson system eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound as a TFA salt. ³Q NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-^d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 2H), 8.39 (s, 2H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.53-7.42 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 6.96 (d, 1H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 3.89 (t, 2H), 3.83 (s, 2H), 3.61-3.53 (m, 10H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.17-3.09 (m, 2H), 3.09-2.97 (m, 4H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 2H), 1.35-1.23 (m, 4H), 1.20-1.10 (m, 4H), 1.10-0.98 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) m/e 804.3 (M+H)⁺.

1.6. Synthesis of 3-(1-[(3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound W1.06)

20

1.6.1. 3-Cyanomethyl-4-fluorobenzoic acid methyl ester

25

To a solution of trimethylsilanecarbonitrile (1.49 mL) in tetrahydrofuran (2.5 mL) was added 1M tetrabutylammonium fluoride (11.13 mL) dropwise over 20 minutes. The solution was then stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Methyl 4-fluoro-3-(bromomethyl)benzoate (2.50 g) was dissolved in acetonitrile (12 mL) and was added to the first solution dropwise over 10 minutes. The solution was then heated to 80 °C for 60 minutes and cooled. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 20-30% ethyl acetate in heptanes. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound.

30

1.6.2. 3-(2-Aminoethyl)-4-fluorobenzoic acid methyl ester

35

Example 1.6.1 (1.84 g) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (50 mL), and 1 M borane (in tetrahydrofuran, 11.9 mL) was added. The solution was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours and was slowly quenched with methanol. 4 M Aqueous hydrochloric acid (35 mL) was added, and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the pH was adjusted to between 11 and 12 using solid potassium carbonate. The solution was then extracted with dichloromethane (3x 100 mL). The organic extracts were combined and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solution was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the

material was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 10- 20% methanol in dichloromethane. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 198 (M+H)⁺.

1.6.3. 4-Fluoro-3-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)amino]ethyl]benzoic acid methyl ester

5

Example 1.6.2 (1.207 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (40 mL), and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (1.3 mL) was added. Trifluoroacetic anhydride (1.0 mL) was then added dropwise. The solution was stirred for 15 minutes. Water (40 mL) was added, and the solution was diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL). 1 M Aqueous hydrochloric acid was added (50 mL), and the organic layer was separated,
10 washed with 1 M aqueous hydrochloric acid, and then washed with brine. The solution was dried on anhydrous sodium sulfate. After filtration, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound.

1.6.4. 5-Fluoro-2-(2,2,2-trifluoroacetyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

15

Example 1.6.3 (1.795 g) and paraformaldehyde (0.919 g) were placed in a flask and concentrated sulfuric acid (15 mL) was added. The solution was stirred at room temperature for one hour. Cold water (60 mL) was added, and the solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (2x 100 mL). The extracts were combined, washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (100 mL) and water (100 mL), and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solution was filtered, concentrated under reduced
20 pressure, and the material was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 10-20% ethyl acetate in heptanes. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 323 (M+NH₄)⁺.

1.6.5. 5-Fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

25

Example 1.6.4 (685 mg) was dissolved in methanol (6 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (6 mL). Water (3 mL) was added followed by potassium carbonate (372 mg). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for three hours, and then diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL). The solution was washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and dried on anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 210
30 (M+H)⁺.

1.6.6. 2-(5-Bromo-6-tert-butoxycarbonylpyridin-2-yl)-5-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

35

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.6.5 for methyl 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate hydrochloride in 1.1.12. MS (ESI) m/e 465, 467 (M+H)⁺.

**1.6.7. 2-[6-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-
[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-yl]-5-fluoro-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.6.6 for Example 1.1.12 in Example
5 1.1.13. MS (ESI) m/e 513 (M+H)⁺.

**1.6.8. 2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-
dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethanamine**

A solution of Example 1.1.7 (4.5 g) in 7N ammonium in methanol (15 mL) was stirred at 100°C for
20 minutes under microwave conditions (Biotage Initiator). The reaction mixture was concentrated
10 under vacuum, and the residue was diluted with ethyl acetate (400 mL) and washed with aqueous
NaHCO₃, water (60 mL) and brine (60 mL). The organic layer was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄,
filtered and concentrated. The residue was used in the next reaction without further purification. MS
(ESI) m/e 444.2 (M+H)⁺.

**1.6.9. tert-butyl (2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-
yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)carbamate**

To a solution of Example 1.6.8 (4.4 g) in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) was added di-t-butyl dicarbonate
(2.6 g) and N,N-dimethyl-4-aminopyridine (100 mg). The mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours. The
reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate (300 mL) and washed with aqueous NaHCO₃,
water (60 mL) and brine (60 mL). After drying (anhydrous Na₂SO₄), the solution was filtered and
20 concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in
dichloromethane) to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 544.2 (M+H)⁺.

**1.6.10. 2-((6-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-5-{1-[5-(2-tert-
butoxycarbonylamino-ethoxy)-3,7-dimethyl-adamantan-1-
ylmethyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-pyridin-2-yl)-5-fluoro-
1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.6.7 for Example 1.1.13 and Example
25 1.6.9 for Example 1.1.9 in Example 1.1.14. MS (ESI) m/e 802 (M+H)⁺.

**1.6.11. 2-((6-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-5-{1-[5-(2-tert-
butoxycarbonylamino-ethoxy)-3,7-dimethyl-adamantan-1-
ylmethyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-pyridin-2-yl)-5-fluoro-
1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.6.10 for Example 1.1.14 in Example
30 1.1.15. MS (ESI) m/e 788 (M+H)⁺.

**1.6.12. 6-[8-(Benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-
1H-isoquinolin-2-yl]-3-{1-[5-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-
ethoxy)-3,7-dimethyl-adamantan-1-ylmethyl]-5-methyl-1H-
pyrazol-4-yl}-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester**

35

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.6.11 for Example 1.1.15 in Example 1.1.16. MS (ESI) m/e 920 (M+H)⁺.

1.6.13. 3-(1-([3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.6.12 for Example 1.1.16 in Example 1.1.17. ¹H NMR (400MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 12.88 (bs, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.48 (t, 1H), 7.36 (t, 1H), 7.28 (dd, 2H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 3.95 (t, 2H), 3.83 (s, 2H), 3.49 (t, 2H), 2.90 (m, 4H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 1.41 (s, 2H), 1.35-1.23 (m, 4H), 1.19-0.99 (m, 6H), 0.87 (bs, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 764 (M+H)⁺.

1.7 Synthesis of 3-(1-([3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (W1.07)

1.7.1 (3-bromo-5-fluoro-phenyl)-acetonitrile

The title compound was prepared by substituting 1-bromo-3-(bromomethyl)-5-fluorobenzene for methyl 4-fluoro-3-(bromomethyl)benzoate in Example 1.6.1.

1.7.2 2-(3-bromo-5-fluoro-phenyl)-ethylamine

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.7.1 for Example 1.6.1 in Example 1.6.2.

1.7.3 [2-(3-bromo-5-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

Example 1.7.2 (1.40 g) and N,N-dimethylpyridin-4-amine (0.078 g) were dissolved in acetonitrile (50 mL). Di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (1.54 g) was added. The solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The solution was diluted with diethyl ether (150 mL), washed with 0.1 M aqueous HCl (25 mL) twice, washed with brine (50 mL), and dried on anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solution was filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure, and the crude material was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 5-10% ethyl acetate in heptanes. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound.

1.7.4 3-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-ethyl)-5-fluoro-benzoic acid methyl ester

Example 1.7.3 (775 mg) and dichloro[1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II) (36 mg) were added to a 50 mL pressure bottle. Methanol (10 mL) and trimethylamine (493 mg) were added. The solution was degassed and flushed with argon three times, followed by degassing and flushing with carbon monoxide. The reaction was heated to 100 °C for 16 hours under 60 psi of carbon monoxide. Additional dichloro[1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]palladium(II) (36 mg) was added and the degassing and flushing procedure was repeated. The reaction was heated to 100 °C for an additional 16 hours under 60 psi of carbon monoxide. The solvent was removed under reduced

pressure, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 20-30% ethyl acetate in heptanes. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound.

1.75 3-(2-amino-ethyl)-5-fluoro-benzoic acid methyl ester

5 Example 1.7.4 (292 mg) was dissolved in dichloromethane (3 mL). 2,2,2-Trifluoroacetic acid (1680 mg) was added, and the solution was stirred at room temperature for two hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to provide the title compound which was used in the next step without further purification.

1.7.6 3-fluoro-5-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-acetylamino)-ethyl]-benzoic acid methyl ester

10

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.7.5 for Example 1.6.2 in Example 1.6.3.

1.7.7 6-fluoro-2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-acetyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

15

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.7.6 for Example 1.6.3 in Example 1.6.4.

1.7.8 6-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.7.7 for Example 1.6.4 in Example 1.6.5.

20

1.7.9 2-(5-bromo-6-tert-butoxycarbonyl-pyridin-2-yl)-6-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.7.8 for methyl 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate hydrochloride in Example 1.1.12. MS (ESI) m/e 464, 466 (M+H)⁺.

25

1.7.10 2-[6-tert-butoxycarbonyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-yl]-6-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.7.9 for Example 1.1.12 in Example 1.1.13. MS (ESI) m/e 513 (M+H)⁺, 543 (M+MeOH-H)⁻.

30

1.7.11 {2-[5-(4-iodo-5-methyl-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)-3,7-dimethyl-adamantan-1-yloxy]-ethyl}-di-tert-butyl iminodicarboxylate

35

Example 1.1.6 (5.000 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL). Triethylamine (1.543 g) was added, and the solution was cooled on an ice bath. Methanesulfonyl chloride (1.691 g) was added dropwise. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 30 minutes. Saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (50 mL) was added. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was washed with brine (50 mL). The aqueous portions were then combined and back extracted with dichloromethane (50 mL). The organic portions were combined, dried over anhydrous sodium

sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in acetonitrile (50 mL). Di-tert-butyl iminodicarboxylate (2.689 g) and cesium carbonate (7.332 g) were added, and the solution was refluxed for 16 hours. The solution was cooled and added to diethyl ether (100 mL) and water (100 mL). The layers were separated. The organic portion was washed with brine (50 mL). The aqueous portions were then combined and back extracted with diethyl ether (100 mL). The organic portions were combined, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The material was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in heptanes. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 666 (M+Na)⁺.

10 **1.7.12 methyl 2-(6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-(di-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-6-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.7.10 for Example 1.1.13 and Example 1.7.11 for Example 1.1.9 in Example 1.1.14. MS (ESI) m/e 902 (M+H)⁺.

15 **1.7.13 2-(6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-(di-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-6-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid**

20 The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.7.12 for Example 1.1.14 in Example 1.1.15. MS (ESI) m/e 888 (M+H)⁺, 886 (M-H)⁻.

25 **1.7.14 tert-butyl 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-3-(1-((3-(2-(di-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinate**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.7.13 for Example 1.1.15 in Example 1.1.16.

30 **1.7.15 3-(1-[[3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.7.14 for Example 1.1.16 in Example 1.1.17. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 8.04 (d, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.65 (bs, 3H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.29 (m, 3H), 6.98 (d, 1H), 4.91 (d, 2H), 3.88 (t, 2H), 3.83 (s, 2H), 3.02 (t, 2H), 2.89 (t, 4H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.44-1.20 (m, 6H), 1.19-1.00 (m, 6H), 0.86 (bs, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 764 (M+H)⁺, 762 (M-H)⁻.

1.8 Synthesis of 3-(1-[[3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo [3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-7-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (**W1.08**)

1.8.1 [2-(3-bromo-4-fluoro-phenyl)-ethyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

5 The title compound was prepared by substituting 2-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)ethanamine hydrochloride for Example 1.7.2 in Example 1.7.3.

1.8.2 5-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylamino-ethyl)-2-fluoro-benzoic acid methyl ester

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.1 for Example 1.7.3 in Example 1.7.4. MS (ESI) m/e 315 (M+NH₄)⁺.

10 **1.8.3** 5-(2-amino-ethyl)-2-fluoro-benzoic acid methyl ester

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.2 for Example 1.7.4 in Example 1.7.5.

1.8.4 2-fluoro-5-[2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-acetylamino)-ethyl]-benzoic acid methyl ester

15 The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.3 for Example 1.6.2 in Example 1.6.3.

1.8.5 7-fluoro-2-(2,2,2-trifluoro-acetyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.4 for Example 1.6.3 in Example 1.6.4. MS (ESI) m/e 323 (M+NH₄)⁺.

20 **1.8.6** 7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.5 for Example 1.6.4 in Example 1.6.5. MS (ESI) m/e 210 (M+H)⁺, 208 (M-H)⁻.

1.8.7 2-(5-bromo-6-tert-butoxycarbonyl-pyridin-2-yl)-7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

25 The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.6 for methyl 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate hydrochloride in Example 1.1.12. MS (ESI) m/e 465,467 (M+H)⁺.

1.8.8 2-[6-tert-butoxycarbonyl-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-pyridin-2-yl]-7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

30 The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.7 for Example 1.1.12 in Example 1.1.13. MS (ESI) m/e 513 (M+H)⁺, 543 (M+MeOH-H)⁻.

1.8.9 methyl 2-(6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-(di(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylate

35

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.8 for Example 1.1.13 and Example 1.7.11 for Example 1.1.9 in Example 1.1.14. MS (ESI) m/e 902 (M+H)⁺, 900 (M-H)⁻.

1.8.10 2-(6-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-5-(1-((3-(2-(di-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridin-2-yl)-7-fluoro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-8-carboxylic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.9 for Example 1.1.14 in Example 1.1.15. MS (ESI) m/e 788 (M+H)⁺, 786 (M-H)⁻.

1.8.11 tert-butyl 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-7-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-3-(1-((3-(2-(di-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinate

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.10 for Example 1.1.15 in Example 1.1.16.

1.8.12 3-(1-[[3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-7-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.8.11 for Example 1.1.16 in Example 1.1.17. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 13.08 (bs, 1H), 11.41 (bs, 1H), 8.05 (d, 1H), 7.81 (d, 1H), 7.63 (m, 4H), 7.55-7.22 (m, 6H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 3.86 (m, 4H), 3.50 (m, 2H), 2.97 (m, 2H), 2.90 (m, 2H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.48-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.38-1.23 (m, 4H), 1.20-1.01 (m, 6H), 0.88 (bs, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 764 (M+H)⁺, 762 (M-H)⁻.

1.9 Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3,5-dimethyl-7-{2-[(2-sulfoethyl)amino]ethoxy}tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (W1.09)

1.9.1 tert-butyl 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-[(3,5-dimethyl-7-[(2,2,7,7-tetramethyl-10,10-dioxido-3,3-diphenyl-4,9-dioxa-10λ⁶-thia-13-aza-3-silapentadecan-15-yl)oxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylate

To a solution of Example 1.3.6 (500 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (8 mL) was added 4-((tert-butyl-diphenylsilyloxy)-2,2-dimethylbutyl ethanesulfonate (334 mg). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight and methylamine (0.3 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The resulting mixture was stirred for 20 minutes and purified by reverse-phase chromatography using an

Analogix system (CI 8 column), eluting with 50-100% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid, to provide the title compound.

1.9.2 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-[1-[(3,5-dimethyl-7-{2-[(2-sulfoethyl)amino]ethoxy}tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

Example 1.9.1 (200 mg) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (2.5 mL) overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by reverse phase chromatography (CI 8 column), eluting with 20-60% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid, to provide the title compound. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide- d_6) δ ppm 12.86 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 2H), 8.02 (d, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.51 (d, 1H), 7.40-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 3.87 (t, 2H), 3.81 (s, 2H), 3.15-3.25 (m, 2H), 3.03-3.13 (m, 2H), 3.00 (t, 2H), 2.79 (t, 2H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 2H), 1.22-1.34 (m, 4H), 0.94-1.18 (m, 6H), 0.85 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 854.1 (M+H)⁺.

Example 2. Synthesis of Exemplary Synthons This example provides synthetic methods for exemplary synthons that may be used to make ADCs.

2.1. Synthesis of N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-yl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide (Synthon E)

2.1.1. (S)-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl (1-((4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)amino)-1-oxo-5-ureidopentan-2-yl)carbamate

(S)-2-((((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-5-ureidopentanoic acid (40 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (1.3L). (4-Aminophenyl)methanol (13.01 g), 2-(3H-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-b]pyridin-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylisouronium hexafluorophosphate(V) (42.1 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.035 L) were added to the solution, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The product was collected by filtration and rinsed with dichloromethane. The combined solids were dried under vacuum to yield the title compound, which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 503.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.1.2. (S)-2-amino-N-(4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)-5-ureidopentanamide

Example 2.1.1 (44 g) was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (300 mL). The solution was treated with diethylamine (37.2 mL) and stirred for one hour at room temperature. The reaction mixture was

filtered, and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by basic alumina chromatography eluting with a gradient of 0-30% methanol in ethyl acetate to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 281.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.1.3. tert-butyl «S)-1-(((S)-1-((4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)amino)-1-oxo-5-ureidopentan-2-yl)amino)-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate

5 (S)-2-(Tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-3-methylbutanoic acid (9.69 g) was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (200 mL). To the solution was added 2-(3H-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-b]pyridin-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylisouroniumhexafluorophosphate(V) (18.65 g), and the reaction was stirred for one
10 hour at room temperature. Example 2.1.2 (12.5 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (15.58 mL) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours at room temperature. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 10% methanol in dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 480.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.1.4. (S)-2-((S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)-N-(4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)-5-ureidopentanamide

Example 2.1.4 (31.8 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (650 mL) and to the solution was added trifluoroacetic acid (4.85 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for three hours at room temperature. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield a mixture of the crude title compound
20 and 4-((S)-2-((S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)-5-ureidopentanamido)benzyl 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate. The crude material was dissolved in a 1:1 dioxane/water solution (300 mL) and to the solution was added sodium hydroxide (5.55 g). The mixture was stirred for three hours at room temperature. The solvent was concentrated under vacuum, and the crude product was purified by reverse phase HPLC
25 v/v ammonium hydroxide, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 380.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.1.5. 1-(3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanamido)-N-((S)-1-(((S)-1-((4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)amino)-1-oxo-5-ureidopentan-2-yl)amino)-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amide

30 To a solution of Example 2.1.4 (1.5 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (50 mL) was added 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7,10,13,16-tetraoxa-4-azanonadecan-19-oate (2.03 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for three days. The crude material was added to a reverse phase column (C18, SF65-800g) and was eluted with 20-100%
35 acetonitrile in water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid to afford the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 778.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.1.6. 4-((2S,5S)-25-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-5-isopropyl-4,7,23-trioxo-2-(3-ureidopropyl)-10,13,16,19-tetraoxa-3,6,22-triazapentacosanamido)benzyl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate

To a solution of Example 2.1.5 (2.605 g) and N,N-diisopropylamine (1.8 mL) in N,N-dimethylformamide (20 mL) was added bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (1.23 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude material was added to a reverse phase column (CI 8, SF65-800g) and was eluted with 20-100% acetonitrile in water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid to afford the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 943.2 (M+)⁺.

2.1.7. N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanodecan-1-oyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide

To a mixture of Example 2.1.6 (49.6 mg) and Example 1.1.17 (30 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (2 mL) at 0 °C was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.018 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, diluted with dimethyl sulfoxide, and purified by RP-HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 20-70% acetonitrile in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid water solution to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1563.4 (M+H)⁺.

2.2. Synthesis of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide (Synthon D)

To a solution of 4-((S)-2-((S)-2-(6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido)-3-methylbutanamido)-5-ureidopentanamido)benzyl 4-nitrophenyl carbonate (purchased from Synchem, 57 mg) and Example 1.1.17 (57 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (6 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.5 mL). The mixture was stirred overnight and then concentrated under vacuum. The residue was diluted with methanol (3 mL) and acetic acid (0.3 mL) and purified by RP-HPLC (Gilson system, CI8 column), eluting with 30-70% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. Lyophilization of the product fractions gave the title compound. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.86 (d, 1H), 9.98 (s, 1H), 7.96-8.10 (m, 2H), 7.74-7.83 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.64 (m, 3H), 7.31-7.52 (m, 6H), 7.24-7.29 (m, 3H), 6.99 (s, 2H), 6.94 (d, 1H), 4.96 (d, 4H),

4.33-4.43 (m, 2H), 4.12-4.24 (m, 2H), 3.22-3.42 (m, 7H), 2.77-3.07 (m, 7H), 1.86-2.32 (m, 7H), 0.92-1.70 (m, 22H), 0.72-0.89 (m, 13H). MS (ESI) m/e 1358.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.3. Synthesis of N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanadecan-1-yl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methylcarbamoyl}oxy methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide (Synthon J)

2.3.1. (S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)propanoic acid

A solution of (S)-2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanoate (5 g) in 40 mL dimethoxy ethane was added to a solution of L-alanine (1.145 g) and sodium bicarbonate (1.08 g) in water (40 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. Aqueous citric acid (15% v/v, 75 mL) was added to the reaction. The precipitate was filtered, washed with water (2 x 250 mL) and dried under vacuum. The solid was further triturated with diethyl ether (100 mL), filtered, and dried over sodium sulfate to yield the product, which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 383.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.3.2. (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl ((S)-1-((S)-1-((4-(hydroxymethyl) phenyl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)carbamate

N-Ethoxycarbonyl-2-ethoxy-1,2-dihydroquinoline (EEDQ) (6.21 g) was added to a solution of Example 2.3.1 (3.2 g) and 4-aminobenzyl alcohol (1.546 g) in 50 mL of 2:1 dichloromethane:methanol. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 days. The solvent was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was triturated with 75 mL of ethyl acetate, and the solid was collected by filtration, and dried under vacuum to yield the title compound, which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 488.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.3.3. (S)-2-amino-N-((S)-1-((4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)propanamide

Diethylamine (11.75 mL) was added to a solution of Example 2.3.2 (1.58 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (50 mL), and the reaction was allowed to stand at room temperature for 16 hours. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The residue was triturated with ethyl acetate (100 mL), and the product was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to yield the title compound, which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 266.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.3.4. 1-(3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanamido)-N-((S)-1-((S)-1-((4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)-3,6,9,12-tetraoxapentadecan-15-amide

5 Example 2.3.3 (1.033 g) was mixed with 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7, 10,13, 16-tetraoxa-4-azanonadecan-19-oate (2 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (19.5 mL) with 1% N,N-diisopropylethylamine for 16 hours. The crude reaction was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a CI8 25 x 100 mm column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized
10 to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 664.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.3.5. 4-((2S,5S)-25-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2,5-dimethyl-4,7,23-trioxo-10,13,16,19-tetraoxa-3,6,22-triazapentacosanamido)benzyl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate

15 Example 2.3.4 (1.5 g) was mixed with bis(4-nitrophenyl)carbonate (1.38 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (11.3 mL) with 1% N,N-diisopropylethylamine. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude reaction was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a CI8 25 x 100 mm column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 829.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.3.6. N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[(2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide

20 The trifluoroacetic acid salt of Example 1.1.17 (15 mg) was mixed with Example 2.3.5 (21.3 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.006 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for one hour. The crude reaction was purified by reverse phase
25 HPLC using a Gilson system and a CI8 25 x 100 mm column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1450.7 (M+H)⁺.

2.4. Synthesis of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[(2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

35

**yl}oxy)ethyl}(methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide
(Synthon K)**

**2.4.1. 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-N-((S)-1-(((S)-
1-((4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-
1-oxopropan-2-yl)hexanamide**

The title compound was prepared by substituting N-succinimidyl 6-maleimido-hexanoate for 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7,10,13,16-tetraoxa-4-azonadecan-19-oate in Example 2.3.4. MS (ESI) m/e 640.8 (M+NH₄)⁺.

**2.4.2. 4-((S)-2-((S)-2-(6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-
yl)hexanamido)propanamido)propanamido)benzyl(4-
nitrophenyl)carbonate**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.4.1 for Example 2.3.4 in Example 2.3.5.

**2.4.3. N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-
alanyl-N-{4-[[2-[[3-[[4-[[6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-
3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-
methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-
dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-
yl}oxy)ethyl}(methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-
alaninamide**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.4.2 for Example 2.3.5 in Example 2.3.6. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 9.56 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, 1H), 7.76 (d, 1H), 7.71-7.52 (m, 3H), 7.51-7.21 (m, 4H), 6.97-6.84 (m, 1H), 4.98 (d, 2H), 4.42 (p, 1H), 4.27 (p, 1H), 3.89 (t, 1H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 3.43 (d, 19H), 3.03 (t, 7H), 2.87 (s, 2H), 2.32 (s, 1H), 2.11 (d, 3H), 1.52 (h, 2H), 1.41-0.94 (m, 12H), 0.84 (s, 3H). MS (ESI) m/e 1244.2 (M+H)⁺.

**2.5. Synthesis of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-
yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-[[1s,3s]-3-[[4-[[6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-
yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-
5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)-4-
methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-
ornithinamide (Synthon L)**

2.5.1. (3-bromoadamantan-1-yl)methanol

The title compound was prepared by substituting 3-bromoadamantane-1-carboxylic acid for Example 1.1.1 in Example 1.1.2.

2.5.2. 1-((3-bromoadamantan-1-yl)methyl)-1H-pyrazole

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.1 for Example 1.1.2 in Example 1.1.3. MS (ESI) m/e 295.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.5.3. 2-(2-(2-((3-((1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)adamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.2 for Example 1.1.3 and substituting silver sulfate for triethylamine in Example 1.2.1. MS (ESI) m/e 365.1 (M+H)⁺.

5

2.5.4. 2-(2-(2-((3-((5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)adamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.3 for Example 1.2.1 in Example 1.2.2. MS (ESI) m/e 379.1 (M+H)⁺.

10

2.5.5. 2-(2-(2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)adamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethanol

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.4 for Example 1.2.2 in Example 1.2.3. MS (ESI) m/e 504.9 (M+H)⁺.

15

2.5.6. 2-(2-(2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)adamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)-N-methylethanamine

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.5 for Example 1.2.3 in Example 1.2.4. MS (ESI) m/e 518.4 (M+H)⁺.

20

2.5.7. tert-butyl (2-(2-(2-((3-((4-iodo-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)adamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamate

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.6 for Example 1.2.4 in Example 1.2.5. MS (ESI) m/e 617.9 (M+H)⁺.

25

2.5.8. tert-butyl methyl(2-(2-(2-((3-((5-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)adamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.7 for Example 1.2.5 in Example 1.2.6. MS (ESI) m/e 618.2 (M+H)⁺.

30

2.5.9. tert-butyl 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-3-(5-methyl-1-((3-((2,2,5-trimethyl-4-oxo-3,8,11-trioxa-5-azatridecan-13-yl)oxy)adamantan-1-yl)methyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinate

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.8 for Example 1.2.6 in Example 1.2.10. MS (ESI) m/e 976.1 (M+H)⁺.

35

2.5.10. 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-3-(5-methyl-1-((1s,3s)-3-(2-(2-(2-(methylamino)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)adamantan-1-yl)methyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.9 for Example 1.2.10 in Example 1.2.11. MS (ESI) m/e 820.3 (M+H)⁺.

5 **2.5.11. N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide**

10 The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.10 for Example 1.1.17 in Example 2.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 9.96 (br.s, 1H), 7.96-8.12 (m, 2H), 7.73-7.83 (m, 2H), 7.29-7.66 (m, 9H), 7.17-7.30 (m, 3H), 6.89-7.01 (m, 2H), 4.86-5.01 (m, 4H), 4.28-4.45 (m, 1H), 4.12-4.21 (m, 1H), 3.69-3.92 (m, 3H), 3.27-3.62 (m, 9H), 2.78-3.06 (m, 7H), 2.01-2.23 (m, 7H), 1.87-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.54-1.72 (m, 4H), 1.01-1.54 (m, 22H), 0.72-0.89 (m, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1418.4 (M+H)⁺.

15 **2.6. Synthesis of N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-**
20 **4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide (Synthon M)**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.5.10 for Example 1.1.17 in Example 2.1.7. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 9.97 (s, 1H), 8.07-8.13 (m, 1H), 7.97-8.05 (m, 2H), 7.86 (d, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.55-7.63 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.51 (m, 3H), 7.32-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.30 (m, 2H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 6.93 (d, 1H), 4.91-5.01 (m, 4H), 4.31-4.41 (m, 1H), 4.17-4.24 (m, 1H), 3.83-3.91 (m, 2H), 3.76 (s, 2H), 3.30-3.62 (m, 21H), 3.10-3.17 (m, 1H), 2.89-3.05 (m, 4H), 2.81-2.88 (m, 3H), 2.42-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.40 (m, 3H), 2.04-2.15 (m, 5H), 1.91-2.00 (m, 1H), 1.30-1.72 (m, 16H), 0.76-0.88 (m, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1623.3 (M+H)⁺.

30 **2.7. Synthesis of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide (Synthon V)**

35 The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.2.11 for Example 1.1.17 in Example 2.2. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 9.61 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, 1H), 7.76 (d, 1H), 7.67 (d, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.51-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.48 (m, 4H), 7.29-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.28 (m, 3H), 6.86-6.94 (m, 2H), 4.97 (d, 4H), 4.38-4.45 (m, 1H), 4.12-4.19 (m, 1H), 3.89 (t, 2H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 3.47-3.54

(m, 5H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.33-3.41 (m, 6H), 2.93-3.06 (m, 6H), 2.87 (s, 2H), 2.11-2.22 (m, 2H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.97-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.81 (m, 2H), 1.33-1.68 (m, 10H), 0.95-1.32 (m, 14H), 0.80-0.91 (m, 13H). MS (+ESI) m/e 1446.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.8. Synthesis of N-({2-[2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy]ethoxy}acetyl)-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide (Synthon DS)

2.8.1. (S)-2-((S)-2-(2-(2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy)ethoxy)acetamido)-3-methylbutanamido)-N-(4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)-5-ureidopentanamide

The title compound was prepared by substituting 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 2-(2-(2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy)ethoxy)acetate for 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7, 10,13, 16-tetraoxa-4-azanonadecan-19-oate in Example 2.1.5.

2.8.2. 4-((2S,5S)-14-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-5-isopropyl-4,7-dioxo-2-(3-ureidopropyl)-9,12-dioxa-3,6-diazatetradecanamido)benzyl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.8.1 for Example 2.3.4 in Example 2.3.5.

2.8.3. N-({2-[2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy]ethoxy}acetyl)-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.2.11 for Example 1.1.17 and Example 2.8.2 for 4-((S)-2-((S)-2-(6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido)-3-methylbutanamido)-5-ureidopentanamido)benzyl 4-nitrophenyl carbonate in Example 2.2. ³/₄ NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 9.64 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, 1H), 7.92 (d, 1H), 7.75 (d, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.54 (d, 2H), 7.45 (d, 2H), 7.38-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.28 (m, 4H), 6.88-6.93 (m, 2H), 4.98 (d, 4H), 4.39-4.46 (m, 1H), 4.24-4.31 (m, 1H), 3.86-3.93 (m, 4H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 3.46-3.61 (m, 15H), 3.43-3.45 (m, 5H), 3.33-3.38 (m, 4H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 1.99-2.11 (m, 4H), 1.56-1.80 (m, 2H), 1.34-1.50 (m, 4H), 0.94-1.32 (m, 11H), 0.80-0.91 (m, 13H). MS (+ESI) m/e 1478.3 (M+H).

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2.10. Synthesis of N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-

5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide (Synthon BG)

2.10.1. (S)-2-((S)-2-(3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanamido)-3-methylbutanamido)-N-(4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)-5-ureidopentanamide

Example 2.1.4 (3 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate (1.789 g) were dissolved in methanol (30 mL) and stirred for three hours at room temperature. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5-30% methanol in dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 531.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.10.2. 4-((S)-2-((S)-2-(3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanamido)-3-methylbutanamido)-5-ureidopentanamido)benzyl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate

Bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (2.293 g), N,N-diisopropylethylamine (1.317 mL) and Example 2.10.1 (2 g) were dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (30 mL) and stirred for 16 hours at room temperature. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0-10% methanol in dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 696.9 (M+H)⁺.

2.10.3. N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.10.2 for Example 2.9.4 in Example 2.9.5. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.86 (bs, 1H), 9.95 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, 1H), 8.01 (dd, 2H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.65-7.56 (m, 3H), 7.55-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.24 (m, 3H), 6.99 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 4.42-4.28 (m, 1H), 4.15 (dd, 1H), 3.92-3.85 (m, 2H), 3.83-3.77 (m, 2H), 3.77-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.30-3.23 (m, 2H), 3.08-2.90 (m, 4H), 2.90-2.81 (m, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.02-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.52-0.92 (m, 15H), 0.91-0.75 (m, 13H). MS (ESI) m/e 1316.1 (M+H)⁺.

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2.12. Synthesis of N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-

**5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide
(Synthon BI)**

5 **2.12.1. 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-N-((S)-1-(((S)-1-((4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)propanamide**

A mixture of Example 2.3.3 (9 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate (9.03 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (50 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with water. The aqueous layer was back extracted with
10 methylene chloride (3 x 100 mL). The organic solvent was concentrated under vacuum. The resulting crude product was absorbed onto silica gel and purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 50:1 dichloromethane/methanol, to yield the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 439.1 (M+Na)⁺.

15 **2.12.2. 4-((S)-2-((S)-2-(3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanamido)propanamido)propanamido)benzyl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.12.1 for Example 2.10.1 in Example 2.10.2. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography silica, eluting with 25% tetrahydrofuran /dichloromethane. MS (ESI) m/e 604.0 (M+H)⁺.

20 **2.12.3. N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[(2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide**

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.12.2 for Example 2.9.4 in Example 2.9.5. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 9.51 (s, 1H), 7.97 (dd, 1H), 7.90-7.83 (m, 1H), 7.76 (d, 1H), 7.72-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.64-7.57 (m, 1H), 7.60-7.55 (m, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.48-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.37-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.29-7.22 (m, 3H), 6.91 (d, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 4.96 (bs, 2H), 4.40 (p, 1H), 4.24 (p, 1H), 3.89 (t, 2H), 3.79 (s, 2H), 3.64 (t, 2H), 3.44 (t, 2H), 3.29-3.14 (m, 2H), 3.02 (t, 2H), 2.86 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.36 (bs, 2H), 1.31 (d, 3H), 1.29-0.94 (m, 14H), 0.83 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1202.1 (M+H)⁺.

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2.17. Synthesis of N-[(2R)-4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide (Synthon BO)

2.17.1. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)-5-ureidopentanamido)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl ((S)-3-methyl-1-(((S)-1-((4-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)amino)-1-oxo-5-ureidopentan-2-yl)amino)-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate for Example 2.3.5 in Example 2.3.6. MS (ESI) m/e 1387.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.17.2. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-((S)-2-((S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)-5-ureidopentanamido)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)picolinic acid

Example 2.17.1 (15 mg) was mixed with a solution of 30 % diethylamine in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL), and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The crude reaction mixture was directly purified by reverse phase HPLC using a CI8 column and a gradient of 10-100% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The fractions containing the product were lyophilized to give the title compound as a trifluoroacetic acid salt. MS (ESI) m/e 1165.5 (M+H)⁺.

2.17.3. 4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-((2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl)oxy)-1-oxobutane-2-sulfonate

In a 100 mL flask sparged with nitrogen, 1-carboxy-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propane-1-sulfonate was dissolved in dimethylacetamide (20 mL). To this solution N-hydroxysuccinimide (440 mg,) and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (1000 mg) were added, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 16 hours. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 1-2% methanol in dichloromethane containing 0.1 % v/v acetic acid, to yield the title compound as a mixture of ~ 80% activated ester and 20 % acid, which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 360.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.17.4. N-[(2R)-4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide

5 The trifluoroacetic acid salt of Example 2.17.2 (6 mg) was mixed with Example 2.17.3 (16.85 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.025 mL) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.500 mL), and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The crude reaction mixture was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a CI8 25 x 100 mm column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give two diastereomers differing in the stereochemistry at the newly-added position deriving from racemic Example 2.17.3. The stereochemistry of the two products at that center was randomly assigned. MS (ESI) m/e 1408.5 (M-H)⁻.

2.18. Synthesis of N-[(2S)-4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide (Synthon BP)

The title compound is the second diastereomer isolated during the preparation of Example 2.17.4 as described in Example 2.17.4. MS (ESI) m/e 1408.4 (M-H)⁻.

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2.21. Synthesis of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide (Synthon IQ)

2.21.1. (S)-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl (1-((4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl) amino-1-oxopropan-2-yl)carbamate

35 To a solution of (S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanoic acid (50 g) in methanol (400 mL) and dichloromethane (400 mL) was added (4-aminophenyl)methanol (23.73 g) and ethyl 2-ethoxyquinoline-1(2H)-carboxylate (79 g), and the reaction was stirred at room

temperature overnight. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was washed by dichloromethane to give the title compound.

2.21.2. (S)-2-amino-N-(4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)propanamide

To a solution of Example 2.21.1 (10 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL) was added piperidine (40 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 2 hours. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was dissolved in methanol. The solids were filtered off, and the filtrate was concentrated to give crude product.

2.21.3. (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl ((S)-1-(((S)-1-(4-(hydroxymethyl) phenyl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate

To a solution of Example 2.21.2 (5 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL) was added (S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanoic acid (10.48 g) and 2-(1H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylisouroniumhexafluorophosphate(V) (14.64 g), and the reaction was stirred overnight. The solvent was evaporated, the residue was washed with dichloromethane, and the solids were filtered to give the crude product.

2.21.4. (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl ((S)-3-methyl-1-(((S)-1-(4-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.21.3 for Example 2.10.1 in Example 2.10.2.

2.21.5. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-((S)-2-((S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

A solution of Example 1.3.7 (0.102 g), Example 2.21.4 (0.089 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.104 mL) were stirred together in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) at room temperature. After stirring overnight, diethylamine (0.062 mL) was added, and the reaction was stirred for an additional 2 hours. The reaction was diluted with water (1 mL), quenched with trifluoroacetic acid and was purified by Prep HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound.

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2.21.6. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-((S)-2-((S)-2-((R)-2-amino-3-sulfopropanamido)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

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To a solution of (R)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-sulfopropanoic acid (0.028 g) and 2-(3H-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-b]pyridin-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylisouronium hexafluorophosphate(V) (0.027 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.042 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 5 minutes. The mixture was added to Example 2.21.5 (0.050 g), and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. Diethylamine (0.049 mL) was then added to the reaction and stirring was continued for an additional 1 hour. The reaction was diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) and water (0.5 mL), quenched with trifluoroacetic acid and purified by reverse-phase HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 10-88% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1214.4 (M-H)⁻.

2.21.7. N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide

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To a solution of Example 2.21.6 (0.030 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (8.34 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.020 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction was diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) and water (0.5 mL) and was purified by prep HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. ³Q NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-^d₆) δ ppm 12.84 (s, 1H), 9.41 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, 1H), 8.11-7.95 (m, 3H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.68 (d, 2H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.57-7.27 (m, 6H), 7.24 (d, 2H), 7.12 (t, 1H), 7.02-6.90 (m, 3H), 4.94 (d, 4H), 4.67 (td, 2H), 4.34-4.22 (m, 2H), 4.04-3.94 (m, 2H), 3.88 (t, 2H), 3.82 (s, 2H), 3.42-3.27 (m, 4H), 3.11-2.96 (m, 5H), 2.84 (dd, 1H), 2.30-1.98 (m, 6H), 1.56-1.41 (m, 4H), 1.41-0.79 (m, 28H). MS (ESI) m/e 1409.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.22. Synthesis of 4-[(1E)-3-([2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-

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2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon DB)

2.22.1. (E)-tert-butyldimethyl((3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)allyl)oxy)silane

5 To a flask charged with tert-butyldimethyl(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)silane (5 g) and dichloromethane (14.7 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere was added dropwise 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3.94 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for one minute then transferred via cannula to a nitrogen-sparged flask containing Cp₂ZrClH (chloridobis⁵-cyclopentadienyl)hydrido-zirconium, Schwartz's Reagent) (379 mg). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16
10 hours. The mixture was carefully quenched with water (15 mL), and then extracted with diethyl ether (3x 30 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with water (15 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, concentrated, and purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient from 0-8% ethyl acetate in heptanes, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/z 316.0 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.22.2. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-bromo-2-nitrophenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

15 (2R,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-Bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (5 g) was dissolved in acetonitrile (100 mL). Ag₂O (2.92 g) was added to the solution, and the reaction was stirred for 5 minutes at room temperature. 4-Bromo-2-nitrophenol (2.74 g) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The silver salt residue was filtered
20 through diatomaceous earth, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10-70% ethyl acetate in heptanes, to give the title compound. MS (ESI⁺) m/z 550.9 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.22.3. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-((E)-3-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl)-2-nitrophenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

25 Example 2.22.2 (1 g), sodium carbonate (0.595 g), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0.086 g), and 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-6-phenyl-2,4,8-trioxa-6-phosphaadamantane (0.055 g) were combined in a 3-neck 50-mL round bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser, and the system was degassed with nitrogen. Separately, a solution of Example 2.22.1 (0.726 g) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) was degassed
30 with nitrogen for 30 minutes. The latter solution was transferred via cannula into the flask containing the solid reagents, followed by addition of degassed water (3 mL) via syringe. The reaction was heated to 60 °C for two hours. The reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate (3x 30 mL) and water (30 mL). The combined organic phases were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient from 0-35% ethyl
35 acetate in heptanes, to provide the title compound. MS (ESI⁺) m/z 643.1 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.22.4. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-amino-4-((E)-3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

A 500-mL three-neck, nitrogen-flushed flask equipped with a pressure-equalizing addition funnel was charged with zinc dust (8.77 g). A degassed solution of Example 2.22.3 (8.39 g) in tetrahydrofuran (67 mL) was added via cannula. The resulting suspension was chilled in an ice bath, and 6N HCl (22.3 mL) was added dropwise via the addition funnel at such a rate that the internal temperature of the reaction did not exceed 35 °C. After the addition was complete, the reaction was stirred for two hours at room temperature, and filtered through a pad of diatomaceous earth, rinsing with water and ethyl acetate. The filtrate was treated with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution until the water layer was no longer acidic, and the mixture was filtered to remove the resulting solids. The filtrate was transferred to a separatory funnel, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3x 75 mL), and the combined organic layers were washed with water (100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was triturated with diethyl ether and the solid collected by filtration to provide the title compound. MS (ESI+) m/z 482.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.22.5. (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl (3-chloro-3-oxopropyl)carbamate

To a solution of 3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanoic acid (5.0 g) in dichloromethane (53.5 mL) was added sulfurous dichloride (0.703 mL). The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for one hour. The mixture was cooled and concentrated to give the title compound, which was used in the next step without further purification.

2.22.6. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-((E)-3-hydroxyprop-1-en-1-yl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

Example 2.22.4 (6.78 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL), and the solution was chilled to 0 °C in an ice bath. N,N-Diisopropylethylamine (3.64 g) was added, followed by dropwise addition of a solution of Example 2.22.5 (4.88 g) in dichloromethane (50 mL). The reaction was stirred for 16 hours allowing the ice bath to come to room temperature. Saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (100 mL) was added, and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was further extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 50 mL). The extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5-95% ethyl acetate/heptane, to give an inseparable mixture of starting aniline and desired product. The mixture was partitioned between 1N aqueous HCl (40 mL) and a 1:1 mixture of diethyl ether and ethyl acetate (40 mL), and then the aqueous phase was further extracted with ethyl acetate (2x 25 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed with water (2x 25 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give the title compound. MS (ESI+) m/z 774.9 (M+H)⁺.

2.22.7. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-((E)-3-((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

5 Example 2.22.6 (3.57 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (45 mL) and bis(4-nitrophenyl)carbonate (2.80 g) was added, followed by dropwise addition of N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.896 g). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for two hours. Silica gel (20 g) was added to the reaction solution, and the mixture was concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure, keeping the bath temperature at or below 25 °C. The silica residue was loaded atop a column, and the product was
 10 purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient from 0-100% ethyl acetate-heptane, providing partially purified product which was contaminated with nitrophenol. The material was triturated with methyl tert-butyl ether (250 mL), and the resulting slurry was allowed to sit for 1 hour. The product was collected by filtration. Three successive crops were collected in a similar fashion to give the title compound. MS (ESI+) m/z 939.8 (M+H)⁺.

15 **2.22.8. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((E)-3-(3-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)phenyl)allyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid**

To a cold (0 °C) solution of the trifluoroacetic acid salt of Example 1.1.17 (77 mg) and Example
 2.22.7 (83 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (3.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.074
 25 mL). The reaction was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the aqueous was extracted twice with additional ethyl acetate. The combined organics were dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the title compound, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

30 **2.22.9. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((E)-3-(3-(3-aminopropanamido)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)phenyl)allyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid**

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To an ambient solution of Example 2.22.8 (137 mg) in methanol (3 mL) was added 2M lithium hydroxide solution (0.66 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for two hours at 35 °C and quenched by the addition of acetic acid (0.18 mL). The reaction was concentrated to dryness, and the residue was diluted with methanol. The crude product was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a CI8 25 x 100 mm column, eluting with 20-75% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound as a trifluoroacetic acid salt. MS (ESI) m/e 1220.3 (M+Na)⁺.

2.22.10.4-[(1E)-3-([2-([3-([4-([6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl] (methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-([N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl]amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

To a solution of the trifluoroacetic acid salt of Example 2.22.9 (41.9 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) were added N-succinimidyl 6-maleimidoheptanoate (9.84 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.010 mL), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude reaction was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a CI8 25 x 100 mm column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. ³/₄ NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.86 (bs, 2H), 9.03 (s, 1H), 8.25 (bs, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.97-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.64-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.39 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.14-7.06 (m, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 6.98 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 6.60-6.52 (m, 1H), 6.22-6.12 (m, 1H), 4.95 (bs, 2H), 4.90-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.63 (d, 2H), 4.24-4.05 (m, 1H), 4.08-3.62 (m, 8H), 3.50-3.24 (m, 10H), 3.04-2.97 (m, 2H), 2.92-2.82 (m, 3H), 2.11-2.06 (m, 3H), 2.03 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.53-1.39 (m, 4H), 1.41-0.73 (m, 23H). MS (ESI) m/e 1413.3 (M+Na)⁺.

2.23. Synthesis of 4-[(1E)-3-([2-([3-([4-([6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethoxy]ethyl]carbamoyl]oxy]prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-([N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-beta-alanyl]amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon DM)

2.23.1. 3-U-((3-(2-(2-(((E)-3-(3-(3-aminopropanamido)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)phenyl)allyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-

6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)picolinic acid

To a cold (0 °C) solution of Example 2.22.7 (94 mg) and Example 1.4.10 (90 mg) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.054 mL). The reaction was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred
 5 overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted twice with additional ethyl acetate. The combined organics were dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran/methanol/H₂O (2:1:1, 8 mL), to which was added lithium hydroxide monohydrate (40 mg). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The mixture
 10 was concentrated under vacuum, acidified with trifluoroacetic acid and dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide/methanol. The solution was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a C18 column, eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1228.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.23.2. 4-((IE)-3-[(2-[2-((3-[(4-[6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy]ethyl)carbamoyl)oxy]prop-1-en-1-yl)-2-((N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-beta-alanyl)amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

To a solution of Example 2.23.1 (20 mg) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate (5.5 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (2 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.054 mL). The reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with methanol (2 mL) and acidified with trifluoroacetic acid. The solution was purified by
 25 reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a C18 column, eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water, to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 1H), 9.03 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.95-8.11 (m, 2H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.32-7.52 (m, 5H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.02-7.23 (m, 3H), 6.91-6.96 (m, 3H), 6.57 (d, 1H), 6.05-6.24 (m, 1H), 4.95 (s, 2H), 4.87 (d, 1H), 4.59 (d, 2H), 3.78-3.95 (m, 4H), 3.13 (q, 2H), 3.01 (t, 2H), 2.51-
 30 2.57 (m, 2H), 2.27-2.39 (m, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 0.92-1.43 (m, 16H), 0.83 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1379.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.24. Synthesis of 4-((IE)-3-[(2-[2-((3-[(4-[6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethoxy]ethyl)carbamoyl)oxy]prop-1-en-1-yl)-2-((N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-

2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon DL)

To a solution of Example 2.23.1 (20 mg) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (6.5 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (2 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.054 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with methanol (2 mL) and acidified with trifluoroacetic acid. The mixture was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a C18 column, eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water, to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 1H), 9.03 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.87 (t, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.32-7.55 (m, 5H), 6.90-7.19 (m, 5H), 6.56 (d, 1H), 6.08-6.24 (m, 1H), 4.91-4.93 (m, 1H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 4.59 (d, 2H), 3.27-3.46 (m, 14H), 3.13 (q, 3H), 2.96-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.50-2.59 (m, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.00-2.05 (m, 3H), 0.94-1.54 (m, 20H), 0.83 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1421.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.25. Synthesis of 4-[(1E)-14-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)-6-methyl-5-oxo-4,9,12-trioxa-6-azatetradec-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon DR)

2.25.1. 3-U-((3-(((E)-14-(3-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)phenyl)-9-methyl-10-oxo-3,6,11-trioxa-9-azatetradec-13-en-1-yl)oxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

To a cold (0 °C) solution of Example 2.22.7 (90 mg) and Example 1.2.1.1 (92 mg) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.050 mL). The ice bath was removed, and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the aqueous was extracted twice with additional ethyl acetate. The combined organics were dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 1648.2 (M+H)⁺.

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**2.25.2. 3-(1-((3-(((E)-14-(3-(3-aminopropanamido)-4-
 (((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-
 pyran-2-yl)oxy)phenyl)-9-methyl-10-oxo-3,6,11-trioxa-9-
 azatetradec-13-en-1-yl)oxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-
 yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-
 ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid**

To a cold (0 °C) solution of Example 2.25.1 (158 mg) in methanol (2.0 mL) was added 2M aqueous lithium hydroxide solution (0.783 mL). The reaction was stirred for 4 hours and quenched by the addition of acetic acid (0.1 mL). The reaction was concentrated to dryness, and the residue was chromatographed using a Biotage Isolera One system and a reverse-phase CI8 40g column, eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water. The fractions containing the product were lyophilized to give the title compound as a solid. MS (ESI) m/e 1286.2 (M+H)⁺.

**2.25.3. 4-[(1E)-14-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-
 ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-
 carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-
 dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)-6-methyl-5-oxo-4,9,12-
 trioxa-6-azatetradec-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-
 1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-
 glucopyranosiduronic acid**

To an ambient solution of Example 2.25.2 (9.03 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1.0 mL) was added 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (4 mg) and N,N-diisopropylamine (0.020 mL), and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction was diluted with dimethyl sulfoxide and methanol and purified by RP-HPLC on a Biotage Isolera chromatography unit (40g CI8 column), eluting with gradient of 10 to 75% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The fractions containing the product were concentrated by lyophilization to yield the title compound as a solid. ³/₄ NMR (400MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 1H), 8.04 (d, 1H), 7.99 (t, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.53-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 6.99 (s, 2H), 6.98-6.92 (m, 1H), 4.95 (bs, 2H), 3.92-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 2H), 3.63-3.55 (m, 4H), 3.55-3.31 (m, 28H), 3.18-3.10 (m, 2H), 3.05-2.98 (m, 2H), 2.97 (s, 2H), 2.80 (s, 2H), 2.59-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.32 (t, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.39-1.34 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.18 (m, 4H), 1.20-0.92 (m, 6H), 0.84 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1479.3 (M+H)⁺.

**2.26. Synthesis of 4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-
 ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-
 5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-
 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-{{6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-**

dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino)ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon DZ)

2.26.1. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-formyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

5 To a solution of 2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (15 g) and (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (10 g) in acetonitrile was added silver carbonate (10 g), and the reaction was heated to 40 °C. After stirring for 4 hours, the reaction was cooled, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was suspended in dichloromethane and filtered through diatomaceous earth and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography,
10 eluting with a gradient of 10-100% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title compound.

2.26.2. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-hydroxy-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

A solution of Example 2.26.1 (16.12 g) in tetrahydrofuran (200 mL) and methanol (200 mL) was
15 cooled to 0 °C and sodium borohydride (1.476 g) was added portionwise. The reaction was stirred for 20 minutes, then quenched with a 1:1 mixture of water:saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (400 mL). The resulting solids were filtered off and rinsed with ethyl acetate. The phases were separated and the aqueous layer extracted four times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified via silica
20 gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10-100% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 473.9 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.26.3. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-(((tert-butyl)dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)-3-hydroxyphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

25 To Example 2.26.2 (7.66 g) and *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (2.78 g) in dichloromethane (168 mL) at -5 °C was added imidazole (2.63 g), and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight allowing the internal temperature of the reaction to warm to 12 °C. The reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution and extracted four times with dichloromethane. The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated.
30 The crude product was purified via silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10-100% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 593.0 (M+Na)⁺.

2.26.4. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((tert-butyl)dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

35 Example 2.26.3 (5.03 g) and triphenylphosphine (4.62 g) in toluene (88 mL) was added di-*tert*-butylazodicarboxylate (4.06 g), and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. (9H-Fluoren-9-

yl)methyl (2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl)carbamate was added, and the reaction was stirred for an additional 1.5 hours. The reaction was loaded directly onto silica gel, eluting with a gradient of 10-100% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title compound.

5 **2.26.5. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate**

Example 2.26.4 (4.29 g) was stirred in a 3:1:1 solution of acetic acid:water:tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified via silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10-100% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title compound.

10 **2.26.6. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate**

To a solution of Example 2.26.5 (0.595 g) and bis(4-nitrophenyl)carbonate (0.492 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (4 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.212 mL). After 1.5 hours the reaction was concentrated under high vacuum. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10-100% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 922.9 (M+Na)⁺.

20 **2.26.7. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((2-(2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid**

30 To a solution of Example 1.1.17 (0.106 g) and Example 2.26.6 (0.130 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.049 mL). After 6 hours, additional N,N-diisopropylamine (0.025 mL) was added, and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed with water (10 mL) followed by four times with brine (15 mL). The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to give the title compound, which was used in the next step without further purification.

35

**2.26.8. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((2-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-
 (((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-
 pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-
 dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-
 (8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-
 2(H)-yl)picolinic acid**

5

A suspension of Example 2.26.7 (0.215 g) in methanol (2 mL) was treated with 2.0M aqueous lithium hydroxide (1 mL). After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction was quenched by the addition of acetic acid (0.19 mL). The resulting suspension was diluted with dimethyl sulfoxide (1 mL) and was purified
 10 by prep HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound.

**2.26.9. 4-[(2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-
 3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-
 methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-
 dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-
 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-{{6-(2,5-
 dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-
 yl)hexanoyl]amino}ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-
 glucopyranosiduronic acid**

15

20

To a solution of Example 2.26.8 (0.050 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.037 mL) followed by 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (0.017 g), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature. After stirring for 1
 25 hour the reaction was diluted with water and was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. ³ NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-^d₆) δ ppm 12.86 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.82-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.53-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.19 (d, 1H), 6.98 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.60 (d, 1H), 5.06 (t, 1H), 5.00-4.93 (m, 4H), 4.18-4.04 (m, 2H), 3.95-3.85 (m, 2H), 3.85-3.77 (m, 2H),
 30 3.71 (t, 2H), 3.41-3.30 (m, 4H), 3.30-3.23 (m, 4H), 3.19 (q, 2H), 3.01 (t, 2H), 2.85 (d, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.02 (t, 2H), 1.53-1.40 (m, 4H), 1.40-0.78 (m, 24H). MS (ESI) m/e 1380.5 (M-H)⁻.

**2.27. Synthesis of 4-[(2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-
 ylcaramoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-
 5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-
 yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-{{3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-
 dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino}ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-
 glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon EA)**

35

To a solution of Example 2.26.8 (0.031 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.023 mL) followed by 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate (9 mg), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature. After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction was diluted with water and was purified by prep HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 12.84 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 8.00 (t, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.54-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.19 (d, 1H), 6.97 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.60 (d, 1H), 5.11-5.02 (m, 1H), 4.96 (s, 4H), 4.18-4.02 (m, 2H), 3.96-3.84 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 3.71 (t, 2H), 3.43-3.22 (m, 12H), 3.17 (q, 2H), 3.01 (t, 2H), 2.85 (d, 3H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.44-0.76 (m, 18H). MS (ESI) m/e 1338.5 (M-H)⁻.

2.28. Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-[(3-{2-[(3-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl)amino]-4-(beta-D-galactopyranosyloxy)benzyl]oxy}carbonyl)(methyl)amino]ethoxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid(Synthon EO)

2.28.1. (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-bromotetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

A dry 100 mL round bottom flask was nitrogen-sparged and charged with (2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-6-(acetoxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2,3,4,5-tetrayl tetraacetate (5 g) and capped with a rubber septum under nitrogen atmosphere. Hydrogen bromide solution in glacial acetic acid (33% wt, 11.06 mL) was added, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for two hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (75 mL) and poured into 250 mL ice cold water. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was further washed with ice cold water (3 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (100 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residual acetic acid was removed by azeotroping it from toluene (3x 50 mL). The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the title compound, which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 429.8 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.28.2. (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-formyl-2-nitrophenoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

Example 2.28.1 (5.13 g) was dissolved in acetonitrile (100 mL). Silver(I) oxide (2.89 g) was added, and the reaction was stirred for 20 minutes. 4-Hydroxy-3-nitrobenzaldehyde (2.085 g) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for four hours and then vacuum filtered through a Millipore 0.22 μm filter to remove the silver salts. The solvent was concentrated under

reduced pressure to yield the title compound, which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 514.9 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.28.3. (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-nitrophenoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

5

A dry 1L round bottom flask nitrogen-sparged was charged with a finely ground powder of Example 2.28.2 (5.0 g,) and was kept under a nitrogen atmosphere. Tetrahydrofuran (70 mL) was added, and the solution was sonicated for two minutes to yield a suspension. Methanol (140 mL) was added, and the suspension was sonicated for another 3 minutes. The suspension was set on an ice bath and stirred for 20 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere to reach equilibrium (0 °C). Sodium borohydride (0.380 g) was added portion wise over 20 minutes, and the cold (0 °C) reaction was stirred for 30 minutes. Ethyl acetate (200 mL) was added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction was quenched while on the ice bath with addition of 300 mL saturated ammonium chloride solution, followed by 200 mL water. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3x 300 mL), washed with brine (300 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and filtered, and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 516.9 (M+NH₄)⁺.

10

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2.28.4. (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(2-amino-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

20

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.28.3 for Example 2.22.2 in Example 2.22.3 and eliminating the trituration step. The product was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 469.9 (M+H)⁺.

25

2.28.5. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-(2-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(acetoxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.28.4 for Example 2.22.3 in Example 2.22.5. The reaction was quenched by partitioning between dichloromethane and water. The layers were separated, and the aqueous was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with 1N aqueous hydrochloric acid and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduce pressure. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10-100% ethyl acetate in heptane, to yield the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 762.9 (M+H)⁺.

30

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2.28.6. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-(2-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(acetoxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To an ambient solution of Example 2.28.5 (3.2g) and bis(4-nitrophenyl)carbonate (1.914 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (20 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (1.10 mL,) dropwise. The reaction was stirred for 1.5 hours at room temperature. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10-100% ethyl acetate in heptanes, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 927.8 (M+H), 950.1 (M+Na)⁺.

2.28.7. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((3-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-6-(acetoxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.28.6 for Example 2.22.7 in Example 2.22.8. MS (ESI) m/e 1548.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.28.8. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((3-(3-aminopropanamido)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5R,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.28.7 for Example 2.22.7 in Example 2.22.8. MS (ESI) m/e 1158.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.28.9. 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-[(3-{2-[[[3-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl)amino]-4-(beta-D-galactopyranosyloxy)benzyl]oxy]carbonyl)(methyl)amino]ethoxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.28.8 for Example 2.22.8 in Example 2.22.9. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (bs, 1H), 9.13 (bs, 1H), 8.19 (bs, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.88 (d, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.55-7.39 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.14 (d, 1H), 7.05-6.88 (m, 4H), 4.96 (bs, 4H), 3.57-3.48 (m, 1H), 3.49-3.09 (m, 11H), 3.08-

2.57 (m, 7H), 2.33 (d, 1H), 2.14-1.97 (m, 6H), 1.55-0.90 (m, 20H), 0.86-0.79 (m, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1351.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.29. Synthesis of 2-[[[2-[[3-[[4-[[6-[[8-[[1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-[[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino]ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon FB)

2.29.1. 4-(2-(2-bromoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde

10 A solution of 2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (1.0 g), 1-bromo-2-(2-bromoethoxy)ethane (3.4 g) and potassium carbonate (1.0 g) in acetonitrile (30 mL) was heated to 75 °C for 2 days. The reaction was cooled, diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL), washed with water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5-30% ethyl acetate in heptane, provided the title
15 compound. MS (ELSD) m/e 290.4 (M+H)⁺.

2.29.2. 4-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde

To a solution of Example 2.29.1 (1.26 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (10 mL) was added sodium azide (0.43 g), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was diluted with diethyl ether (100 mL), washed with water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried over magnesium
20 sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5-30% ethyl acetate in heptane, gave the title compound. MS (ELSD) m/e 251.4 (M+H)⁺.

2.29.3. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-formylphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

25 A solution of Example 2.29.2 (0.84 g), (3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (1.99 g) and silver (I) oxide (1.16 g) were stirred together in acetonitrile (15 mL). After stirring overnight, the reaction was diluted with dichloromethane (20 mL). Diatomaceous earth was added, and the reaction filtered and concentrated. Purification of the residue
30 by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5-75% ethyl acetate in heptane, gave the title compound.

2.29.4. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

35 A solution of Example 2.9.3 (0.695 g) in methanol (5 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Sodium borohydride (0.023 g) was added, and the reaction was warmed to room temperature. After stirring for a total of 1 hour, the reaction was poured into a mixture of ethyl acetate (75 mL) and

To a solution of Example 1.1.17 (0.117 g) and Example 2.29.7 (0.143 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.134 mL), and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate (75 mL) then washed with water (20 mL), followed by brine (4x 20 mL). The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give the title compound, which was used without further purification.

2.29.9. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(H)-yl)picolinic acid

A suspension of Example 2.29.8 (0.205 g) in methanol (2 mL) was treated with a solution of lithium hydroxide hydrate (0.083 g) in water (1 mL). After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction was quenched by the addition of acetic acid (0.113 mL), diluted with dimethyl sulfoxide, and purified by prep HPLC using a Gilson system eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound.

2.29.10.2-[({[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-{[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino}ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

To a solution of Example 2.29.9 (0.080 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.054 mL) followed by 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (0.025 g), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature. After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction was diluted with water (0.5 mL) and purified by prep HPLC (Gilson system), eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 12.86 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.86-7.81 (m, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.52-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.19 (d, 1H), 6.99 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 6.68 (d, 1H), 6.59 (d, 1H), 5.09-4.99 (m, 3H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 4.05 (s, 2H), 3.94 (d, 1H), 3.88 (t, 2H), 3.81 (d, 2H), 3.47-3.24 (m, 15H), 3.19 (q, 2H), 3.01 (t, 2H), 2.86 (d, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.03 (t, 2H), 1.51-1.41 (m, 4H), 1.41-0.78 (m, 18H), MS (ESI) m/e 1382.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.30. Synthesis of 2-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-{[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino}ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon KX)

2.30.1. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)picolinic acid

To a solution of Example 1.3.7 (0.071 g) and Example 2.29.7 (0.077 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.072 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 3 hours. The reaction was concentrated, and the resulting oil was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 mL) and methanol (0.5 mL) and treated with lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.052 g) solution in water (0.5 mL). After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction was diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) and purified by prep HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 10-75% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1175.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.30.2. 2-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-{[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino}ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

To a solution of Example 2.30.1 (0.055 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate (0.012 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.022 mL), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature. After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction was diluted with a 1:1 solution of N,N-dimethylformamide and water (2 mL) and purified by prep HPLC using a Gilson system eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 1H), 8.07 - 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.55 - 7.41 (m, 3H), 7.40 - 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.11 (t, 1H), 6.98 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.60 (dd, 1H), 5.04 (d, 1H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 4.10 - 4.03 (m, 2H), 3.95 (d, 2H), 3.88 (t, 2H), 3.70 (t, 2H), 3.59 (t, 2H), 3.46 - 3.38 (m, 4H),

3.36 - 3.25 (m, 4H), 3.17 (q, 2H), 3.08 - 2.98 (m, 4H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 2H), 1.25 (q, 4H), 1.18 - 0.93 (m, 6H), 0.84 (s, 6H), MS (ESI) m/e 1325.9 (M+H)⁺.

2.31. Synthesis of 4-[[[2-[[3-[[4-[6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-(3-[[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino]propoxy)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon FF)

2.31.1. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propoxy)-4-formylphenoxy)-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a solution of (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl (3-hydroxypropyl)carbamate (0.245 g) and triphenylphosphine (0.216 g) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) at 0 °C was added diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (0.160 mL) dropwise. After stirring for 15 minutes, Example 2.26.1 (0.250 g) was added, the ice bath was removed, and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature. After 2 hours, the reaction was concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5-70% ethyl acetate in heptane, gave the title compound. MS (APCI) m/e 512.0 (M-FMOC)⁻.

2.31.2. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a suspension of Example 2.31.1 (0.233 g) in methanol (3 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (1 mL) was added sodium borohydride (6 mg). After 30 minutes, the reaction was poured into ethyl acetate (50 mL) and water (25 mL) followed by the addition of saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (5 mL). The organic layer was separated, washed with brine (25 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5-80% ethyl acetate in heptane, gave the title compound. MS (APCI) m/e 718.1 (M-OH)⁻.

2.31.3. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propoxy)-4-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a solution of Example 2.31.2 (0.140 g) and bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (0.116 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.050 mL). After 1.5 hours, the reaction was concentrated under high vacuum. Purification of the residue by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10-70% ethyl acetate in heptane, gave the title compound.

2.31.4. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((2-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propoxy)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)picolinic acid

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To a solution of Example 1.1.17 (0.065 g) and Example 2.31.3 (0.067 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.75 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.065 mL). After 6 hours, additional N,N-diisopropylamine (0.025 mL) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate (50 mL) and washed with water (20 mL) followed by brine (20 mL). The ethyl acetate layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to give the title compound, which was used in the next step without further purification.

2.31.5. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((2-(3-aminopropoxy)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)picolinic acid

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Example 2.31.4 (0.064 g) was dissolved in methanol (0.75 mL) and treated with lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.031 g) as a solution in water (0.75 mL). After stirring for 2 hours, the reaction was diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) and quenched with trifluoroacetic acid (0.057 mL). The solution was purified by prep HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound.

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2.31.6. 4-[(2-((3-((4-((6-((8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-(3-((6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl)amino)propoxy)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

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To a solution of Example 2.31.5 (0.020 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (5.8 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.014 mL). After stirring for 2 hours, the reaction was diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide (1.5 mL) and water (0.5 mL). The solution was purified by prep HPLC using a

Gilson system, eluting with 10-75% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid.

The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. ³/₄ NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 12.83 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.83 (t, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.54-7.42 (m, 3H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.19 (d, 1H), 6.98 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 6.64 (d, 1H), 6.59 (d, 1H), 5.05 (t, 1H), 4.96 (d, 4H), 4.02-3.94 (m, 2H), 3.88 (t, 2H), 3.46-3.22 (m, 14H), 3.18 (q, 2H), 3.01 (t, 2H), 2.85 (d, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.02 (t, 2H), 1.81 (p, 2H), 1.54-1.41 (m, 4H), 1.41-0.78 (m, 18H). MS (ESI) m/e 1350.5 (M-H)⁻.

2.32. Synthesis of 1-0-([4-([2-([3-([4-([6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-2-[2-(2-[[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino]ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl]carbamoyl)-beta-D-glucopyranuronic acid (Synthon FU)

2.32.1. 2-amino-5-(hydroxymethyl)phenol

Diisobutylaluminum hydride (1M in dichloromethane, 120 mL) was added to methyl 4-amino-3-hydroxybenzoate (10 g) in 50 mL dichloromethane at -78°C over 5 minutes, and the solution was allowed to warm to 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred 2 hours. Another 60 mL of diisobutylaluminum hydride (1M in dichloromethane) was added, and the reaction was stirred at 0 °C for one hour more. Methanol (40 mL) was carefully added. Saturated sodium potassium tartrate solution (100 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred overnight. The mixture was extracted twice with ethyl acetate, the combined extracts were concentrated to a volume of roughly 100 mL, and the mixture was filtered. The solid was collected, and the solution was concentrated to a very small volume and filtered. The combined solids were dried to give the title compound.

2.32.2. 2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate

To an ambient solution of 2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethanol (4.85 g), triethylamine (5.16 mL), and N,N-dimethylpyridin-4-amine (0.226 g) in dichloromethane (123 mL) was added 4-methylbenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (7.05 g). The reaction was stirred overnight and quenched by the addition of dichloromethane and saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was washed twice with brine. The organic layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound, which was used in the subsequent reaction without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 302.9 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.32.3. (4-amino-3-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)phenyl)methanol

To an ambient solution of Example 2.32.1 (0.488 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (11.68 mL) was added sodium hydride (0.140 g). The mixture was stirred for 0.5 hours, and Example 2.32.2 (1.0 g) was added as a solution in N,N-dimethylformamide (2.0 mL). The reaction was heated to 50 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of water and ethyl acetate. The layers

filtered, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to yield the title compound, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 629.8 (M+ NH₄)⁺.

2.32.7. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(((2-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-

(((4-

nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)carbamoyl)oxy)-6-

(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

N,N-Diisopropylethylamine (0.227 mL) was added dropwise to an ambient solution of Example 2.32.6 (530 mg) and bis(4-nitrophenyl)carbonate (395 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (4.3 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1.5 hours. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0-50% ethyl acetate in heptanes to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 794.9 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.32.8. 3-U-((3-(2-(((3-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-

(«((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-6-

(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-

yl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)eth

oxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-

4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyle)-3,4-

dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

To a cold (0 °C) solution of the trifluoroacetic acid salt of Example 1.1.17 (111 mg) and Example 2.32.7 (98.5 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (3.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.066 mL). The reaction was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the title compound, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 1398.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.32.9. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((3-(2-(2-azidoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-

(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-

pyran-2-

yl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)eth

oxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-

4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyle)-3,4-

dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

To a cold (0 °C) solution of Example 2.32.8 (150 mg) in methanol (3.0 mL) was added 2M lithium hydroxide solution (0.804 mL). The reaction was stirred for 1 hour and was quenched by the addition of acetic acid (0.123 mL) while still at 0 °C. The crude reaction solution was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system with a CI8 column, eluting with a gradient of 10-100%

acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The fractions containing the product were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1258.2 (M+H)⁺.

**2.32.10.3-1-((3-(2-(((3-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-
 (((((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-
 5 pyran-2-
 yl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid**

10 To a solution of Example 2.32.9 (45 mg) dissolved in 2:1 tetrahydrofuran: water (0.3 mL) was added a solution of tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride (51.3 mg in 0.2 mL water). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The solvent was partially concentrated under reduced pressure to remove most of the tetrahydrofuran. The crude reaction was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a CI8 25 x 100 mm column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in
 15 water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound as a trifluoroacetic acid salt. MS (ESI) m/e 1232.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.32.11.1-0-({4-[(2-({3-[(4-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl)-2-[2-(2-{{6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl}amino)ethoxy}ethoxy]phenyl}carbamoyl)-beta-D-glucopyranuronic acid

25 To a solution of the trifluoroacetic acid salt of Example 2.32.10 (15 mg) in 1 mL N,N-dimethylformamide were added 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (4.12 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.010 mL), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude reaction mixture was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a CI8 25 x 100 mm column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water
 30 containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.84 (s, 1H), 8.58 (d, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.79 (t, 2H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.40-7.54 (m, 3H), 7.36 (q, 2H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 2H), 6.93 (t, 2H), 5.41(d, Hz, 1H), 5.38 (d, 1H), 5.27 (d, 1H), 4.85-5.07 (m, 4H), 4.11 (t, 2H), 3.87 (t, 2H), 3.80(s, 2H), 3.71-3.77 (m, 3H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.22 (d, 2H), 3.00(t, 2H), 2.86 (d, 3H), 2.08
 35 (s, 3H), 2.01 (t, 2H), 1.44 (dd, 4H), 1.34 (d, 2H), 0.89-1.29(m, 16H), 0.82 (d, 7H), 3.51-3.66 (m, 3H). MS (ESI) m/e 1447.2 (M+Na)⁺.

2.33. Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-(1-[[3-(2-[[[3-(N-[2-(N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanadecan-1-yl]-3-sulfo-D-alanyl)amino]ethoxy]acetyl)-beta-alanyl)amino]-4-(beta-D-galactopyranosyloxy)benzyl]oxy)carbonyl](methyl)amino]ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Synthon GH)

2.33.1. (R)-28-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-7,10,26-trioxo-8-(sulfomethyl)-3,13,16,19,22-pentaoxa-6,9,25-triazaoctacosan-1-oic acid

The title compound was synthesized using solid phase peptide synthesis as described herein. 2-(2-(((9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)acetic acid (1543 mg) was dissolved in 10 mL dioxane, and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure. (The procedure was repeated twice). The material was lyophilized overnight. The dioxane-dried amino acid was dissolved in 20 mL sieve-dried dichloromethane to which was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (4.07 mL). The solution was added to a 2-chlorotriyl solid support resin (8000 mg), which was previously washed (twice) with sieve-dried dichloromethane. The mixture of resin and amino acid was shaken at ambient temperature for 4 hours, drained, washed with 17:2:1 dichloromethane:methanol:N,N-diisopropylethylamine, and washed three times with N,N-dimethylformamide. The mixture was then washed three more times, alternating between sieve-dried dichloromethane and methanol. The loaded resin was dried in a vacuum oven at 40 °C. The resin loading was determined by quantitative Fmoc-loading test measuring absorbance at 301 nm of a solution obtained by deprotecting a known amount of resin by treatment with 20% piperidine in N,N-dimethylformamide. All Fmoc deprotection steps were performed by treatment of the resin with 20% piperidine in N,N-dimethylformamide for 20 minutes followed by a washing step with N,N-dimethylformamide. Coupling of the amino acids (R)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-sulfopropanoic acid and subsequently 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7,10,13,16-tetraoxa-4-azanadecan-19-oic acid was done by activation of 4 equivalents of amino acid with 4 equivalents of ((1H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl)oxy)tri(pyrrolidin-1-yl)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate(V) and 8 equivalents of N,N-diisopropylethylamine in N,N-dimethylformamide for one minute followed by incubation with the resin for one hour. The title compound was cleaved from the resin by treatment with 5 % trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane for 30 minutes. The resin was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the title compound which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 669.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.33.2. 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-(1-[[3-(2-[[[3-(N-[2-({N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-3-sulfo-D-alanyl}amino)ethoxy]acetyl)-beta-alanyl)amino]-4-(beta-D-galactopyranosyloxy)benzyl]oxy)carbonyl](methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

5

Example 2.33.1 (5.09 mg) was mixed with 2-(3H-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-b]pyridin-3-yl)-1, 1,3,3-tetramethylisouroniumhexafluorophosphate(V) (2.63 mg.) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.004 mL) in 1 mL N,N-dimethylformamide and stirred for two minutes. Example 2.28.8 (8.8 mg) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The crude reaction mixture was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a C18 25 x 100 mm column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product

15 fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1806.5 (M-H)⁻.

2.34. Synthesis of 4-[[[2-[[3-(4-[6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[3-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl}amino)propoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon FX)

20

2.34.1. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((2-(3-((R)-2-amino-3-sulfopropanamido)propoxy)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)picolinic acid

25

To a solution of (R)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-sulfopropanoic acid (0.019 g) and 2-(3H-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-b]pyridin-3-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylisouronium hexafluorophosphate(V) (0.019 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (7.82 μL). After stirring for 2 minutes, the reaction was added to a solution of Example 2.31.5 (0.057 g) and N,N-diisopropylamine (0.031 mL) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) at room temperature and stirred

35 for 3 hours. Diethylamine (0.023 mL) was added to the reaction and stirring was continued for an additional 2 hours. The reaction was diluted with water (1 mL), quenched with trifluoroacetic acid (0.034 mL), and the solution was purified by prep HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 10-85%

acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1310.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.34.2. 4-[(2-((3-((4-(6-(8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-[3-((N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl)amino)propoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

To a solution of Example 2.34.1 (0.0277 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (7.82 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylamine (0.018 mL) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature. The reaction was purified by prep HPLC using a Gilson system eluting with 10-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 12.81 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, 1H), 7.89-7.81 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.53-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.16 (d, 1H), 6.98-6.92 (m, 3H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 6.56 (d, 1H), 5.08-4.99 (m, 1H), 4.95 (s, 4H), 4.28 (q, 2H), 3.90-3.85 (m, 4H), 3.48-3.06 (m, 12H), 3.00 (t, 2H), 2.88-2.64 (m, 8H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.04 (t, 2H), 1.80 (p, 2H), 1.51-1.39 (m, 4H), 1.39-0.75 (m, 18H). MS (ESI) m/e 1501.4 (M-H)⁻.

2.35. Synthesis of 4-[(2-((3-((4-(6-(8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-2-((N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl)amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon H)

2.35.1. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-formyl-2-nitrophenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a solution of (2R,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (4 g) in acetonitrile (100 mL) was added silver(I) oxide (10.04 g) and 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzaldehyde (1.683 g). The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated, and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 5-50% ethyl acetate in heptanes, to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e (M+18)⁺.

2.35.2. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-nitrophenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a solution of Example 2.35.1 (6 g) in a mixture of chloroform (75 mL) and isopropanol (18.75 mL) was added 0.87 g of silica gel. The resulting mixture was cooled to 0 °C, NaBH₄ (0.470 g) was added, and the resulting suspension was stirred at 0 °C for 45 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (100 mL) and filtered through diatomaceous earth. The filtrate was washed with water and brine and concentrated to give the crude product, which was used without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e (M+NH₄)⁺:

2.35.3. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-amino-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

A stirred solution of Example 2.35.2 (7 g) in ethyl acetate (81 mL) was hydrogenated at 20 °C under 1 atmosphere H₂, using 10% Pd/C (1.535 g) as a catalyst for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through diatomaceous earth, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 95/5 dichloromethane/methanol, to give the title compound.

2.35.4. 3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanoic acid

3-Aminopropanoic acid (4.99 g) was dissolved in 10% aqueous Na₂CO₃ solution (120 mL) in a 500 mL flask and cooled with an ice bath. To the resulting solution, (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl carbonochloridate (14.5 g) in 1,4-dioxane (100 mL) was gradually added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours, and water (800 mL) was then added. The aqueous phase layer was separated from the reaction mixture and washed with diethyl ether (3 x 750 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified with 2N HCl aqueous solution to a pH value of 2 and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 750 mL). The organic layers were combined and concentrated to obtain crude product. The crude product was recrystallized in a mixed solvent of ethyl acetate: hexane 1:2 (300 mL) to give the title compound.

2.35.5. (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl (3-chloro-3-oxopropyl)carbamate

To a solution of Example 2.35.4 in dichloromethane (160 mL) was added sulfurous dichloride (50 mL). The mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 1 hour. The mixture was cooled and concentrated to give the title compound.

2.35.6. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanamido)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a solution of Example 2.35.3 (6 g) in dichloromethane (480 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (4.60 mL). Example 2.35.5 (5.34 g) was added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The mixture was poured into saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate

dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

To Example 2.35.8 (200 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (5 mL) at 0 °C was added 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (105 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.12 mL). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 15 minutes, warmed to room temperature and purified by reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson system using a 100g C18 column, eluting with 30-80% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid, to provide the title compound. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 2H) 9.07 (s, 1H) 8.18 (s, 1H) 8.03 (d, 1H) 7.87 (t, 1H) 7.79 (d, 1H) 7.61 (d, 1H) 7.41-7.53 (m, 3H) 7.36 (q, 2H) 7.28 (s, 1H) 7.03-7.09 (m, 1H) 6.96-7.03 (m, 3H) 6.94 (d, 1H) 4.95 (s, 4H) 4.82 (t, 1H) 3.88 (t, 3H) 3.80 (d, 2H) 3.01 (t, 2H) 2.86 (d, 3H) 2.54 (t, 2H) 2.08 (s, 3H) 2.03 (t, 2H) 1.40-1.53 (m, 4H) 1.34 (d, 2H) 0.90-1.28 (m, 12H) 0.82 (d, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1365.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.36. Synthesis of 4-[(2-[(3-[(4-[6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-2-[(N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon I)

The title compound was prepared using the procedure in Example 2.35.9, replacing 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate with 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7,10,13,16-tetraoxa-4-azanonadecan-19-oate. ³/₄ NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 8.95 (s, 1H) 8.16 (s, 1H) 7.99 (d, 1H) 7.57-7.81 (m, 4H) 7.38-7.50 (m, 3H) 7.34 (q, 2H) 7.27 (s, 1H) 7.10 (d, 1H) 7.00 (d, 1H) 6.88-6.95 (m, 2H) 4.97 (d, 4H) 4.76 (d, 2H) 3.89 (t, 2H) 3.84 (d, 2H) 3.80 (s, 2H) 3.57-3.63 (m, 4H) 3.44-3.50 (m, 4H) 3.32-3.43 (m, 6H) 3.29 (t, 2H) 3.16 (q, 2H) 3.02 (t, 2H) 2.87 (s, 3H) 2.52-2.60 (m, 2H) 2.29-2.39 (m, 3H) 2.09 (s, 3H) 1.37 (s, 2H) 1.20-1.29 (m, 4H) 1.06-1.18 (m, 4H) 0.92-1.05 (m, 2H) 0.83 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1568.6 (M-H)⁻.

2.37. Synthesis of 4-[(2-[(3-[(4-[6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-2-[(N-[4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)butanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon KQ)

The title compound was prepared using the procedure in Example 2.35.9, replacing 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate with 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-

yl 4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)butanoate. ^3J NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide- d_6) δ ppm 12.86 (s, 3H) 9.08 (s, 2H) 8.17 (s, 1H) 8.03 (d, 1H) 7.89 (t, 1H) 7.79 (d, 1H) 7.61 (d, 1H) 7.46-7.53 (m, 1H) 7.41-7.46 (m, 1H) 7.31-7.40 (m, 1H) 7.28 (s, 1H) 7.03-7.10 (m, 1H) 6.91-7.03 (m, 2H) 4.69-5.08 (m, 4H) 3.83-3.95 (m, 2H) 3.74-3.83 (m, 2H) 3.21-3.47 (m, 12H) 2.95-3.08 (m, 1H) 2.86 (d, 2H) 1.98-2.12 (m, 3H) 1.62-1.79 (m, 2H) 0.90-1.43 (m, 8H) 0.82 (d, 3H). MS (ESI) m/e 1337.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.38. Synthesis of 4-[12-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]-2-[[N-((2-[2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl)-beta-alanyl]amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon KP)

2.38.1. 3-(1-((1-(3-(3-aminopropanamido)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)phenyl)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodecan-12-yl)oxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.2.11 for Example 1.1.17 in Example 2.35.8.

2.38.2. 4-[12-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]-2-[[N-((2-[2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy]ethoxy)acetyl)-beta-alanyl]amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.38.1 for Example 2.35.8 and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 2-(2-(2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy)ethoxy)acetate for 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate in Example 2.35.9. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide- d_6) δ ppm 8.92 (s, 1H), 8.12-8.15 (m, 1H), 7.97 (d, 1H), 7.76 (d, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.28-7.49 (m, 6H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.09 (d, 1H), 6.97-7.02 (m, 1H), 6.88-6.94 (m, 2H), 4.97 (d, 4H), 4.75 (d, 1H), 3.76-3.93 (m, 9H), 3.47-3.60 (m, 16H), 3.32-3.47 (m, 15H), 2.88 (s, 3H), 2.59 (t, 2H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 2H), 0.93-1.32 (m, 11H), 0.84 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1485.2 (M+H)⁺.

**2.39. Synthesis of 4-[(2-((3-((4-(6-(8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-2-[(N-(6-
5 [(ethenylsulfonyl)amino]hexanoyl)-beta-alanyl)amino]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon HA)**

2.39.1. methyl 6-(vinylsulfonamido)hexanoate

To a solution of 6-methoxy-6-oxohexan-1-aminium chloride (0.3 g) and triethylamine (1.15 mL) in dichloromethane at 0 °C was dropwise added ethenesulfonyl chloride (0.209 g). The reaction mixture
10 was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. The mixture was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 471.0 (2M+H)⁺.

2.39.2. 6-(vinylsulfonamido)hexanoic acid

A solution of Example 2.39.1 (80 mg) and lithium hydroxide monohydrate (81 mg) in a mixture of
15 tetrahydrofuran (1 mL) and water (1 mL) was stirred for 2 hours, then diluted with water (20 mL), and washed with diethyl ether (10 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 4 with 1N aqueous HCl and extracted with dichloromethane (3x 10 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine (5 mL), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound.

2.39.3. 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(vinylsulfonamido)hexanoate

A mixture of Example 2.39.2 (25 mg), 1-ethyl-3-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-carbodiimide
20 hydrochloride (43.3 mg) and 1-hydroxypyrrolidine-2,5-dione (15.6 mg) in dichloromethane (8 mL) was stirred overnight, washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution and brine, and concentrated to provide the title compound.

**2.39.4. 4-[(2-((3-((4-(6-(8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-
25 methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-2-[(N-(6-[(ethenylsulfonyl)amino]hexanoyl)-beta-alanyl)amino]phenyl
30 beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid**

The title compound was prepared using the procedure in Example 2.35.9, replacing 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate with Example 2.39.3. ¹H
NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 2H) 9.07 (s, 1H) 8.18 (s, 1H) 8.03 (d, 1H)
7.87 (t, 1H) 7.79 (d, 1H) 7.61 (d, 1H) 7.41-7.53 (m, 3H) 7.33-7.39 (m, 2H) 7.28 (s, 1H) 7.17 (t, 1H)
35 7.04-7.08 (m, 1H) 6.98-7.03 (m, 1H) 6.95 (d, 1H) 6.65 (dd, 1H) 5.91-6.04 (m, 2H) 4.96 (s, 4H) 4.82

(s, 1H) 3.22-3.48 (m, 11H) 3.01 (t, 2H) 2.86 (d, 3H) 2.73-2.80 (m, 2H) 2.51-2.57 (m, 2H) 1.99-2.12 (m, 5H) 1.29-1.52 (m, 6H) 0.90-1.29 (m, 12H) 0.82 (d, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1375.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.40. Synthesis of 4-[(2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-2-((N-[6-(ethenylsulfonyl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl)amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon HB)

2.40.1. ethyl 6-((2-hydroxyethyl)thio)hexanoate

10 A mixture of ethyl 6-bromohexanoate (3 g), 2-mercaptoethanol (0.947 mL) and K₂CO₃ (12 g) in ethanol (100 mL) was stirred overnight and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (100 mL) and washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound.

2.40.2. 6-((2-hydroxyethyl)thio)hexanoic acid

15 The title compound was prepared using the procedure in Example 2.39.2, replacing Example 2.39.2 with Example 2.40.1. MS (ESI) m/e 175.1 (M-H₂O)⁻.

2.40.3. 6-((2-hydroxyethyl)sulfonyl)hexanoic acid

20 To a stirred solution of Example 2.40.2 (4 g) in a mixture of water (40 mL) and 1,4-dioxane (160 mL) was added Oxone® (38.4 g). The mixture was stirred overnight. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residual aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane. The extracts were combined and dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound.

2.40.4. 6-(vinylsulfonyl)hexanoic acid

25 To a stirred solution of Example 2.40.3 (1 g) in dichloromethane (10 mL) under argon was added triethylamine (2.8 mL), followed by the addition of methanesulfonyl chloride (1.1 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred overnight and washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound.

2.40.5. 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(vinylsulfonyl)hexanoate

30 To a stirred solution of Example 2.40.4 (0.88 g) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was added 1-hydroxypyrrolidine-2,5-dione (0.54 g) and N,N'-methanedilylidenedicyclohexanamine (0.92 g). The mixture was stirred overnight and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 10-25% ethyl acetate in petroleum to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 304.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.40.6. 4-[(2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-2-({N-[6-(ethenylsulfonyl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

The title compound was prepared using the procedure in Example 2.35.9, replacing 2,5-dioxypyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate with Example 2.40.5. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.84 (s, 2H) 9.07 (s, 1H) 8.18 (s, 1H) 8.03 (d, 1H) 7.89 (t, 1H) 7.79 (d, 1H) 7.61 (d, 1H) 7.41-7.53 (m, 3H) 7.32-7.40 (m, 2H) 7.28 (s, 1H) 7.04-7.11 (m, 1H) 6.98-7.03 (m, 1H) 6.88-6.97 (m, 2H) 6.17-6.26 (m, 2H) 4.95 (s, 4H) 4.82 (s, 1H) 3.74-3.99 (m, 8H) 3.41-3.46 (m, 8H) 3.24-3.41 (m, 8H) 2.97-3.08 (m, 4H) 2.86 (d, 3H) 2.54 (t, 2H) 2.00-2.13 (m, 5H) 1.43-1.64 (m, 4H) 0.89-1.40 (m, 15H) 0.82 (d, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1360.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.41. Synthesis of 4-([2-([3-([4-[6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl]carbonyl}oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino)ethoxy]ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon LB)

2.41.1. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((2-(2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.6.13 for Example 1.1.17 in Example 2.26.7.

2.41.2. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((2-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.41.1 for Example 2.26.7 in Example 2.26.8. MS (ESI) m/e 1193 (M+H)⁺, 1191 (M-H)⁻.

2.41.3. 4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-({3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl}amino)ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

5 The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.41.2 for Example 2.26.8 in Example 2.27. ¹H NMR (400MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-^d₆) δ ppm 12.88 (bs, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 8.02 (t, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.73 (1H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.47 (td, 1H), 7.35 (td, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.26 (t, 1H), 7.26 (t, 1H), 7.19 (d, 1H), 7.02 (d, 1H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 6.65 (d, 1H), 6.59 (dd, 1H), 5.07 (d, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.92 (1H), 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.94 (t, 2H), 3.90 (d, 2H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 3.70 (m, 6H), 3.60 (m, 6H), 3.44 (t, 2H), 3.39 (t, 2H), 3.32 (t, 1H), 3.28 (dd, 1H), 3.17 (q, 2H), 3.03 (q, 2H), 2.92 (t, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 2H), 1.25 (q, 4H), 1.11 (q, 4H), 1.00 (dd, 2H), 0.83 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1366 (M+Na)⁺, 1342 (M-H)⁻.

2.42. Synthesis of 4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-3-[2-[2-({N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl}amino)ethoxy]ethoxy}phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon NF)

2.42.1. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-formyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

25 2,4-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde (15 g) and (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (10 g) were dissolved in acetonitrile followed by the addition of silver carbonate (10 g) and the reaction was heated to 49°C. After stirring for 4 hours, the reaction was cooled, filtered and concentrated. The crude title compound was suspended in dichloromethane and was filtered through diatomaceous earth and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with 1-100% ethyl acetate/heptane to provide the title compound.

2.42.2. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-hydroxy-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

35 A solution of Example 2.42.1 (16.12 g) in tetrahydrofuran (200 mL) and methanol (200 mL) was cooled to 0°C and sodium borohydride (1.476 g) was added portionwise. The reaction was stirred for 20 minutes and was quenched with a 1:1 mixture of water:aqueous saturated sodium bicarbonate

solution (400 mL). The resulting solids were filtered off and rinsed with ethyl acetate. The phases were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted four times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The crude title compound was purified via silica gel chromatography eluting with 1-100% ethyl acetate/heptanes to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 473.9 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.42.3. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(4-(((tert-butyl)dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)-3-hydroxyphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To Example 2.42.2 (7.66 g) and *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (2.78 g) in dichloromethane (168 mL) at -5°C was added imidazole (2.63 g) and the reaction was stirred overnight allowing the internal temperature of the reaction to warm to 12°C. The reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and extracted four times with dichloromethane. The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude title compound was purified via silica gel chromatography eluting with 1-50% ethyl acetate/heptanes to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 593.0 (M+Na)⁺.

2.42.4. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((tert-butyl)dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To Example 2.42.3 (5.03 g) and triphenylphosphine (4.62 g) in toluene (88 mL) was added *Ai-tert*-butyl-azodicarboxylate (4.06 g) and the reaction was stirred for 30 minutes. (9H-Fluoren-9-yl)methyl (2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl)carbamate was added and the reaction was stirred for an additional 1.5 hours. The reaction was loaded directly onto silica gel and was eluted with 1-50% ethyl acetate/heptanes to provide the title compound.

2.42.5. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

Example 2.42.4 (4.29 g) was stirred in a 3:1:1 solution of acetic acid:water:tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) overnight. The reaction was poured into saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude title compound was purified via silica gel chromatography eluting with 1-50% ethyl acetate/heptanes to provide the title compound.

2.42.6. (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(3-(2-(2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((4-nitro)phenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a solution of Example 2.42.5 (0.595 g) and bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (0.492 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (4 mL) was added N-ethyl-N-isopropylpropan-2-amine (0.212 mL). After 1.5 hours, the reaction was concentrated under high vacuum. The reaction was loaded directly onto silica gel and eluted using 1-50% ethyl acetate/heptanes to provide the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 922.9 (M+Na)⁺.

2.42.7. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((2-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(H)-yl)picolinic acid

Example 1.1.17 (92 mg) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (0.6 mL). Example 2.42.6 (129 mg) and N-ethyl-N-isopropylpropan-2-amine (0.18 mL) were added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for one hour. The reaction was then concentrated and the residue was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (0.6 mL) and methanol (0.6 mL). Aqueous LiOH (1.94N, 0.55 mL) was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature for one hour. Purification by reverse phase chromatography (C18 column), eluting with 10-90% acetonitrile in 0.1% TFA water, provided the title compound as a trifluoroacetic acid salt. MS (ESI) m/e 1187.4 (M-H)⁻.

2.42.8. 3-(1-((3-(2-(((2-(2-(2-((R)-2-amino-3-sulfopropanamido)ethoxy)ethoxy)-4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(H)-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.26.8 for Example 2.31.5 in Example 2.34.1. MS (ESI) m/e 1338.4 (M-H)⁻.

2.42.9. 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(H)-yl)-3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)-2-(2-(2-((R)-2-(3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanamido)-3-sulfopropanamido)ethoxy)ethoxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.42.2 for Example 2.34.1 and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate for 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-

yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate in Example 2.34.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 8.06 (d, 1H), 8.02 (d, 1H), 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 6.97 (s, 2H), 6.96 (m, 2H), 6.66 (d, 1H), 6.58 (dd, 1H), 5.06 (br m, 1H), 4.96 (s, 4H), 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.09 (m, 2H), 3.88 (m, 3H), 3.80 (m, 2H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.59 (t, 2H), 3.44 (m, 6H), 3.28 (m, 4H), 3.19 (m, 2H), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.82 (br m, 3H), 2.72 (m, 1H), 2.33 (m, 2H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.33 (br m, 2H), 1.28-0.90 (m, 10H), 0.84, 0.81 (both s, total 6H). MS (ESI-) m/e 1489.5 (M-1).

2.43. Synthesis of 4-[[2-[[3-[[4-[[6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy]ethyl(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-{2-[2-[[N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy}phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon NG)

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.42.1 for Example 2.34.1 in Example 2.34.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 8.02 (d, 1H), 7.87 (d, 1H), 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 6.97 (s, 2H), 6.96 (m, 2H), 6.66 (d, 1H), 6.58 (dd, 1H), 5.06 (br m, 1H), 4.96 (s, 4H), 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.09 (m, 2H), 3.88 (m, 3H), 3.80 (m, 2H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.59 (t, 2H), 3.44 (m, 6H), 3.28 (m, 4H), 3.19 (m, 2H), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.82 (br m, 3H), 2.72 (m, 1H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.05 (t, 2H), 1.46 (br m, 4H), 1.33 (br m, 2H), 1.28-0.90 (m, 12H), 0.84, 0.81 (both s, total 6H). MS (ESI-) m/e 1531.5 (M-1).

2.44. Synthesis of 6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[[3-[[22-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,20-dioxo-7,10,13,16-tetraoxa-3,19-diazadocos-1-yl]oxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Synthon AS)

To a solution of Example 1.1.17 (56.9 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.065 mL) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1.0 mL) was added 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7, 10,13, 16-tetraoxa-4-azanonadecan-19-oate (50 mg). The reaction was stirred overnight, and the solution was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 20-80% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. ³Q NMR (400 MHz dimethyl sulfoxide-^Λ) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 1H), 8.08-7.95 (m, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.55-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.01-6.89 (m, 3H), 4.95 (s, 2H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 3.81 (s, 2H), 3.55-3.25 (m, 23H), 3.14 (d, 2H), 2.97 (t, 4H), 2.76 (d, 2H), 2.57 (s, 1H), 2.31 (d, 1H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 2H), 1.30-0.93 (m, 12H), 0.85 (d, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1180.3 (M+Na)⁺.

2.45. Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{[28-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-9-methyl-10,26-dioxo-3,6,13,16,19,22-hexaoxa-9,25-diazaoctacos-1-yl]oxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Synthon AT)

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To a solution of Example 1.2.11 (50 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.051 mL) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1.0 mL) was added 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7, 10,13,16-tetraoxa-4-azanonadecan-19-oate (39 mg). The reaction was stirred overnight and purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 20-80% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. ³¹P NMR (400 MHz dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 1H), 8.04 (d, 1H), 7.99 (t, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.53-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 6.99 (s, 2H), 6.98-6.92 (m, 1H), 4.95 (bs, 2H), 3.92-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 2H), 3.63-3.55 (m, 4H), 3.55-3.31 (m, 28H), 3.18-3.10 (m, 2H), 3.05-2.98 (m, 2H), 2.97 (s, 2H), 2.80 (s, 2H), 2.59-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.32 (t, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.39-1.34 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.18 (m, 4H), 1.20-0.92 (m, 6H), 0.84 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1268.4 (M+Na)⁺.

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2.46. Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{2-[2-(2-{[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl](methyl)amino}ethoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1³⁷]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Synthon AU)

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To a solution of Example 1.2.11 (50 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.051 mL) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1.0 mL) was added 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (18 mg). The reaction was stirred overnight and purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 20-80% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The desired fractions were combined and freeze-dried to provide the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 12.92-12.82 (m, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.53-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.01-6.97 (m, 2H), 6.98-6.92 (m, 1H), 4.95 (bs, 2H), 4.04-3.84 (m, 3H), 3.86-3.75 (m, 3H), 3.49-3.32 (m, 10H), 3.01 (s, 2H), 2.95 (s, 2H), 2.79 (s, 2H), 2.31-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.52-1.40 (m, 4H), 1.36 (s, 2H), 1.31-0.94 (m, 14H), 0.84 (s, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1041.3 (M+H)⁺.

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2.47. Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-(1-[[3-(2-[[4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl](methylamino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Synthon BK)

2.47.1. 4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-((2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl)oxy)-1-oxobutane-2-sulfonate

In a 100 mL flask sparged with nitrogen, 1-carboxy-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propane-1-sulfonate was dissolved in dimethylacetamide (20 mL). To this solution N-hydroxysuccinimide (440 mg) and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (1000 mg) were added, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 16 hours. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography running a gradient of 1-2% methanol in dichloromethane with 0.1 % acetic acid v/v included in the solvents to yield the title compound as a mixture of ~ 80% activated ester and 20 % acid, which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (ESI) m/e 360.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.47.2. 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-(1-[[3-(2-[[4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl](methylamino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid

To a solution of Example 1.1.17 (5 mg) and Example 2.47.1 (20.55 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.25 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.002 mL) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The crude reaction mixture was purified by reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a CI8 25 x 100 mm column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. ³/₄ NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-^d₆) δ ppm 8.01-7.95 (m, 1H), 7.76 (d, 1H), 7.60 (dd, 1H), 7.49-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.37-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.22 (m, 1H), 6.92 (d, 1H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 4.96 (bs, 2H), 3.89 (t, 2H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 3.35 (bs, 5H), 3.08-2.96 (m, 3H), 2.97-2.74 (m, 2H), 2.21 (bs, 1H), 2.08 (s, 4H), 1.42-1.38 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.23 (m, 4H), 1.23-1.01 (m, 6H), 0.97 (d, 1H), 0.89-0.79 (m, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1005.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.48. Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{[34-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,3,2-dioxo-7,10,13,16,19,22,25,28-octaoxa-3,31-diazatetraatriacont-1-yl]oxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Synthon BQ)

5

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2.44, replacing 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7,10,13,16-tetraoxa-4-azanonadecan-19-oate with 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7,10,13,16,19,22,25,28-octaoxa-4-azahentriacontan-31-oate (MAL-dPEG8-NHS-Ester). MS (ESI) m/e 1334.3 (M+H)⁺.

10

2.49. Synthesis of 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{[28-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,2,6-dioxo-7,10,13,16,19,22-hexaoxa-3,2,5-diazaoctacos-1-yl]oxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Synthon BR)

15

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2.44, replacing 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7,10,13,16-tetraoxa-4-azanonadecan-19-oate with 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 1-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-oxo-7,10,13,16,19,22-hexaoxa-4-azapentacosan-25-oate (MAL-dPEG6-NHS-Ester). MS (ESI) m/e 1246.3 (M+H)⁺.

20

2.50 Synthesis of 2-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-{2-[2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl}amino)ethoxy}ethoxy}phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon OI)

25

2.50.1 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)-2-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)picolinic acid

30

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 1.1.17 for Example 1.3.7 in Example 2.30.1. MS (ESI) m/e 1189.5 (M+H)⁺.

35

2.50.2 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-(2-(2-((R)-2-amino-3-sulfopropanamido)ethoxy)ethoxy)-2-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.50.1 for Example 2.31.5 in Example 2.34.1. MS (ESI) m/e 1339.5 (M+H)⁺.

2.50.3 2-[[[2-[[3-[[4-[[6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-{2-[2-((N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl)amino)ethoxy]ethoxy}phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.50.2 for Example 2.34.1 in Example 2.34.2. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 12.83 (s, 2H); 8.01 (dd, 1H), 7.86 (d, 1H), 7.80 - 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.60 (dd, 1H), 7.52 - 7.26 (m, 7H), 7.16 (d, 1H), 6.94 (d, 3H), 6.69 (d, 1H), 6.61 - 6.53 (m, 1H), 5.09 - 4.91 (m, 5H), 3.46 - 3.08 (m, 14H), 2.99 (t, 2H), 2.88 - 2.63 (m, 5H), 2.13 - 1.94 (m, 5H), 1.52 - 0.73 (m, 27H). MS (ESI) m/e 1531.4 (M-H)⁻.

2.51 Synthesis of N²-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-N⁶-(37-oxo-2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23,26,29,32,35-dodecaoxaheptatriacontan-37-yl)-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-[[3-[[4-[[6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide (Synthon NX)

2.51.1 (S)-6-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)hexanoic acid

To a cold (ice bath) solution of (S)-6-amino-2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)hexanoic acid (8.5 g) in a mixture of 5% aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (300 mL) and 1,4-dioxane (40 mL) was added dropwise a solution of (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl pyrrolidin-1-yl carbonate (11.7 g) in 1,4-dioxane (40 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred for 24 hours. Three additional vials were set up as described above. After the reactions were complete, the four reaction mixtures were combined, and the organic solvent was removed under vacuum. The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 3 with aqueous hydrochloric acid solution (IN) and then extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 500 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under vacuum to give a crude compound, which was recrystallized from methyl tert-butyl ether to afford the title compound. ¹H NMR (400MHz, chloroform-*d*) δ 11.05

(br. s., 1H), 7.76 (d, 2H), 7.59 (d, 2H), 7.45 - 7.27 (m, 4H), 6.52 - 6.17 (m, 1H), 5.16 - 4.87 (m, 1H), 4.54 - 4.17 (m, 4H), 3.26 - 2.98 (m, 2H), 1.76 - 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.62 - 1.31 (m, 14H).

2.51.2 tert-butyl 17-hydroxy-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxaheptadecan-1-oate

To a solution of 3,6,9,12-tetraoxatetradecane-1,14-diol (40 g) in toluene (800 mL) was added portion-
5 wise potassium tert-butoxide (20.7 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Tert-butyl 2-bromoacetate (36 g) was added dropwise to the mixture. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. Two additional vials were set up as described above. After the reactions were complete, the three reaction mixtures were combined. Water (500 mL) was added to the combined mixture, and the volume was concentrated to 1 liter. The mixture was extracted with
10 dichloromethane and was washed with aqueous 1N potassium tert-butoxide solution (1 L). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with dichloromethane methanol 50:1, to obtain the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-*d*) δ 4.01 (s, 2H), 3.75 - 3.58 (m, 21H), 1.46 (s, 9H).

2.51.3 tert-butyl 17-(tosyloxy)-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxaheptadecan-1-oate

To a solution of Example 2.51.2 (30 g) in dichloromethane (500 mL) was added dropwise a solution of 4-methylbenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (19.5 g) and triethylamine (10.3 g) in dichloromethane (500 mL) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours and was poured into water (100 mL). The solution was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 150 mL),
20 and the organic layer was washed with hydrochloric acid (6N, 15 mL) then NaHCO₃ (5% aqueous solution, 15 mL) followed by water (20 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to obtain a residue, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with petroleum ether:ethyl acetate 10:1 to dichloromethane methanol 5:1, to obtain the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-*if*) δ 7.79 (d, 2H), 7.34 (d, 2H), 4.18 -
25 4.13 (m, 2H), 4.01 (s, 2H), 3.72 - 3.56 (m, 18H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 9H).

2.51.4 2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23,26,29,32,35-dodecaoxaheptatriacontan-37-oic acid

To a solution of Example 2.51.3 (16 g) in tetrahydrofuran (300 mL) was added sodium hydride (1.6 g) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. A solution of 2,5,8,11,14,17-hexaoxonadecan-19-ol (32.8 g) in tetrahydrofuran (300 mL) was added dropwise at room
30 temperature to the reaction mixture. The resulted reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours, and water (20 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for another 3 hours to complete the tert-butyl ester hydrolysis. The final reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the organic solvent. The aqueous residue was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 150 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 3 and then extracted with
35 ethyl acetate (2 x 150 mL). Finally, the aqueous layer was concentrated to obtain crude product, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with a gradient of petroleum

ether:ethyl acetate 1:1 to dichloromethane:methanol 5:1, to obtain the title compound. ³/₄ NMR (400MHz, chloroform-*d*) δ 4.19 (s, 2H), 3.80 - 3.75 (m, 2H), 3.73 - 3.62 (m, 40H), 3.57 (dd, 2H), 3.40 (s, 3H)

**2.51.5 (43S,46S)-43-(((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-46-methyl-37,44-dioxo-
5 2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23,26,29,32,35-dodecaoxa-38,45-diazaheptatetracontan-
47-oic acid**

Example 2.51.5 was synthesized using standard Fmoc solid phase peptide synthesis procedures and a 2-chlorotrytil resin. Specifically, 2-chlorotrytil resin (12 g), (S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propanoic acid (10 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (44.9 mL) in
10 anhydrous, sieve-dried dichloromethane (100 mL) was shaken at 14 °C for 24 hours. The mixture was filtered, and the cake was washed with dichloromethane (3 x 500 mL), N,N-dimethylformamide (2 x 250 mL) and methanol (2 x 250 mL) (5 minutes each step). To the above resin was added 20% piperidine/N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL) to remove the Fmoc group. The mixture was bubbled with nitrogen gas for 15 minutes and filtered. The resin was washed with 20% piperidine/N,N-
15 dimethylformamide (100 mL) another five times (5 minutes each washing step), and washed with N,N-dimethylformamide (5 x 100 mL) to give the deprotected, L-Ala loaded resin.

To a solution of Example 2.51.1 (9.0 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (50 mL) was added hydroxybenzotriazole (3.5 g), 2-(6-chloro-1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylammonium hexafluorophosphate (9.3 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (8.4 mL). The mixture was stirred at 20
20 °C for 30 minutes. The above mixture was added to the L-Ala loaded resin and mixed by bubbling with nitrogen gas at room temperature for 90 minutes. The mixture was filtered, and the resin was washed with N,N-dimethylformamide (5 minutes each step). To the above resin was added approximately 20% piperidine/ N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL) to remove the Fmoc group. The mixture was bubbled with nitrogen gas for 15 minutes and filtered. The resin was washed with 20%
25 piperidine/N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL x 5) and N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL x 5) (5 minutes each washing step).

To a solution of Example 2.51.4 (11.0 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (50 mL) was added hydroxybenzotriazole (3.5 g), 2-(6-chloro-1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylammonium hexafluorophosphate (9.3 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (8.4 mL), and the mixture was added to
30 the resin and mixed by bubbling with nitrogen gas at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was filtered and the residue was washed with N,N-dimethylformamide (5 x 100 mL), dichloromethane (8 x 100 mL) (5 minutes each step).

To the final resin was added 1% trifluoroacetic acid/dichloromethane (100 mL) and mixed by bubbling with nitrogen gas for 5 minutes. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was collected.
35 The cleavage operation was repeated four times. The combined filtrate was brought to pH 7 with NaHCO₃ and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered

and concentrated to obtain the title compound. ^1H NMR (400MHz, methanol- d_4) δ 4.44 - 4.33 (m, 1H), 4.08 - 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.98 (s, 2H), 3.77 - 3.57 (m, 42H), 3.57 - 3.51 (m, 2H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.25 (t, 2H), 1.77 (br. s., 1H), 1.70 - 1.51 (m, 4H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.42 - 1.39 (m, 3H).

2.51.6 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-((S)-2-((S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

A solution of the trifluoroacetic acid salt of Example 1.3.7 (0.102 g), Example 2.21.4 (0.089 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.104 mL) were stirred in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) at room temperature for 16 hours. Diethylamine (0.062 mL) was added, and the reaction was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. The reaction was diluted with water (1 mL), quenched with trifluoroacetic acid (0.050 mL) and purified by reverse-phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a C18 column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (LC-MS) m/e 1066.5 (M+H) $^+$.

2.51.7 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)-3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-((4S,46S,49S,52S)-43-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-49-isopropyl-46,52-dimethyl-37,44,47,50-tetraoxo-2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23,26,29,32,35-dodecaoxa-38,45,48,51-tetraazatripentacontanamido)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinic acid

Example 2.51.5 (16.68 mg), was mixed with 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-b]pyridinium 3-oxid hexafluorophosphate (7.25 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.015 mL) in N-methylpyrrolidone (1 mL) for 10 minutes and was added to a solution of Example 2.51.6 (25 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.015 mL) in N-methylpyrrolidinone (1.5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for two hours. The reaction mixture was purified by reverse-phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a C18 column, eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 961.33 (2M+H) $^{2+}$.

2.51.8 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-((4S,46S,49S,52S)-43-amino-49-isopropyl-46,52-dimethyl-37,44,47,50-tetraoxo-2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23,26,29,32,35-dodecaoxa-38,45,48,51-tetraazatripentacontanamido)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

Example 2.51.7 (25 mg) was treated with 1 mL trifluoroacetic acid for 5 minutes. The solvent was removed by a gentle flow of nitrogen. The residue was lyophilized from 1:1 acetonitrile: water to give the title compound, which was used in the next step without further purification. MS (LC-MS) m/e 1822.0 (M+H)⁺.

5 **2.51.9** N²-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-N⁶-(37-oxo-2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23,26,29,32,35-dodecaoxaheptatriacontan-37-yl)-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide

10 To a solution of Example 2.51.8, (23 mg), N-succinimidyl 6-maleimidohexanoate (4.40 mg) and hydroxybenzotriazole (0.321 mg) in N-methylpyrrolidone (1.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (8.28 μL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was purified by reverse-phase HPLC using a Gilson system and a C18 column, 15 eluting with 5-85% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid. The product fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-*d*₆) δ ppm 7.76 (dq, 3H), 7.64 - 7.51 (m, 5H), 7.45 (dd, 4H), 7.35 (td, Hz, 3H), 4.97 (d, 5H), 3.95 - 3.79 (m, 8H), 3.57 (d, 46H), 3.50 - 3.30 (m, 14H), 1.58 - 0.82 (m, 59H). MS (LC-MS) m/e 1007.8 (2M+H)²⁺.

20 **2.52** Synthesis of 2-[[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-{[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino}ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon OJ)

25 The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.50.1 for Example 2.30.1 in Example 2.30.2. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, dimethyl sulfoxide-[^]) δ ppm 12.87 (s, 2H); 8.06 - 7.98 (m, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.61 (dd, 1H), 7.52 - 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.39 - 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 7.01 - 6.91 (m, 2H), 6.68 (d, 1H), 6.59 (d, 1H), 5.08 - 4.98 (m, 2H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 3.59 (t, 1H), 3.46 - 3.36 (m, 3H), 3.34 - 3.22 (m, 2H), 3.16 (q, 1H), 3.01 (t, 1H), 2.85 (d, 2H), 2.32 (t, 1H), 2.09 (s, 2H), 1.44 - 0.71 (m, 10H). MS (ESI) m/e 1338.4 (M-H)⁻.

35

2.53 Synthesis of 4-([2-([3-([4-([6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[3-([N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl]amino)propoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon XY)

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2.34.2, substituting 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate for 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone for N,N-dimethylformamide. MS (ESI) m/e 1458.0 (M-H)⁻.

2.54 Synthesis of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-([2-([3-([4-([6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[3-(3-sulfopropoxy)prop-1-yn-1-yl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide (Synthon LX)

2.54.1 methyl 4-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-2-iodobenzoate

To a solution of 3-iodo-4-(methoxycarbonyl)benzoic acid (9 g) in tert-butanol (100 mL) was added diphenyl phosphorazidate (7.6 mL) and triethylamine (4.9 mL). The mixture was heated to 83 °C (internal temperature) overnight. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to dryness and purified by flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0% to 20% ethyl acetate/heptane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 377.9 (M+H)⁺.

2.54.2 methyl 4-amino-2-iodobenzoate

Example 2.54.1 (3 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (30 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (10 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to dryness and partitioned between water (adjusted to pH 1 with hydrochloric acid) and ether. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to dryness. The resulting solid was triturated with toluene to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 278.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.54.3 methyl 4-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-iodobenzoate

A flask was charged with Example 2.54.2 (337 mg) and Fmoc-Val-Ala-OH (500 mg). Ethyl acetate (18 mL) was added followed by pyridine (0.296 mL). The resulting suspension was chilled in an ice bath and T3P (50% solution in ethyl acetate, 1.4 mL) was added dropwise. Stirring was continued at 0 °C for 45 minutes, and the reaction was placed in a -20 °C freezer overnight. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and then quenched with water. The layers were separated, and the aqueous was extracted twice more with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were dried with

anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane then treated with diethyl ether to precipitate the title compound, which was collected by filtration. MS (ESI) m/e 669.7 (M+H)⁺.

2.54.4 (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl ((S)-1-(((S)-1-((4-(hydroxymethyl)-3-iodophenyl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate

5 Example 2.54.3 (1 g) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL), and the solution was chilled to -15 °C in an ice-acetone bath. Lithium aluminum hydride (IN in tetrahydrofuran, 3 mL) was then added dropwise, keeping the temperature below -10 °C. The reaction was stirred for 1 hour and then
10 carefully quenched with 10% citric acid (25 mL). The reaction was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the organic extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5% to 6% methanol/dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 664.1
15 (M+H)⁺.

2.54.5 4-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-2,2-dimethylbutyl 3-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)propane-1-sulfonate

4-((Tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-2,2-dimethylbutan-1-ol (1.8 g) and 3-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)propane-1-sulfonyl chloride (2.1 g) were combined in dichloromethane (50.0 mL). The mixture was chilled in
20 an ice bath and triethylamine (3.5 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours and quenched by the addition of water. The layers were separated, and the aqueous was extracted thrice with dichloromethane. The combined organics were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0% to 25% ethyl acetate/heptane, to give the title
25 compound. MS (ESI) m/e 534.0 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.54.6 4-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-2,2-dimethylbutyl 3-(((3-(5-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)propane-1-sulfonate

30 Example 2.54.4 (1.5 g), copper(I) iodide (0.045 g) and bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride (0.164 g) were combined in a flask, and the system was degassed with N₂ for 45 minutes. Separately, Example 2.54.5 (2.38 g) was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (12 mL), and the solution was degassed with nitrogen for 45 minutes. The N,N-dimethylformamide solution was transferred via syringe to the dried reagents. N,N-Diisopropylethylamine (1.2 mL) was added, and the
35 reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (400 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (4 x 200 mL). The combined extracts were dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash

chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0% to 5% methanol/dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1012.1 (M-H₂O)⁺.

2.54.7 4-((tert-butyl-diphenylsilyloxy)-2,2-dimethylbutyl 3-((3-(5-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)propane-1-sulfonate

To a solution of Example 2.54.6 (700 mg) and bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (207 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (3 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.129 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0% to 60% ethyl acetate/heptane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1211.9 (M+NH₄)⁺.

2.54.8 3-(1-(((1r,3r)-3-(2-(((4-((S)-2-((S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(3-(3-sulfopropoxy)prop-1-yn-1-yl)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

A solution of Example 1.1.17 (0.026 g) and Example 2.54.7 (0.033 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.4 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.024 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 5 hours. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure to an oil. The oil was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (0.2 mL) and treated with tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1.0M in tetrahydrofuran, 0.27 mL), and the reaction stirred overnight. The reaction was diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide (1.3 mL), water (0.7 mL) and purified by preparatory reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson system (Luna column, 250 x 50, flow 60 mL/min) using a gradient of 10% to 85% acetonitrile water over 35 minutes. The product-containing fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1255.8 (M+H)⁺.

2.54.9 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-((3-[[4-[[6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[3-(3-sulfopropoxy)prop-1-yn-1-yl]phenyl]-L-alaninamide

To a solution Example 2.54.8 (0.022 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (7.02 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.015 mL), and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction was diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide (1.3 mL), water (0.7 mL) and purified by preparatory reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson system (Luna column, 250 x 50, flow 60 mL/min) using

a gradient of 10% to 85% acetonitrile water over 35 minutes. The product-containing fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.14 (d, 1H), 8.02 (d, 1H), 7.77 (d, 3H), 7.59 (t, 2H), 7.51 - 7.39 (m, 3H), 7.34 (td, 3H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 2H), 6.93 (d, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 4.34 (s, 3H), 4.21 - 4.10 (m, 2H), 3.87 (t, 2H), 3.78 (d, 2H), 3.53 (t, 4H), 3.24 (s, 4H), 2.99 (t, 2H), 2.84 (d, 4H), 2.46 - 2.38 (m, 2H), 2.25 - 2.02 (m, 5H), 1.92 (dt, 2H), 1.87 - 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.45 (dt, 4H), 1.38 - 0.87 (m, 18H), 0.87 - 0.71 (m, 10H). .MS (ESI) m/e 1448.8 (M+H)⁺.

2.55 Synthesis of (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-({2-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy]ethyl(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-L-alanyl}amino)phenyl)ethynyl)-L-gulonic acid (Synthon MJ)

2.55.1 (3R,4S,5R,6R)-3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)-6-(benzyloxymethyl)-tetrahydropyran-2-one

To a solution of (3R,4S,5R,6R)-3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)-6-((benzyloxy)methyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-ol (75 g) in dimethyl sulfoxide (400 mL) at 0 °C was added Ac₂O (225 mL). The mixture was stirred for 16 hours at room temperature before cooled to 0 °C. A large volume of water was added, and stirring was stopped so that the reaction mixture was allowed to settle for 3 hours (the crude lactone lies at the bottom of the flask). The supernatant was removed, and the crude mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed 3 times with water, neutralized with saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ and washed again twice with water. The organic layer was then dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 561 (M+Na)⁺.

2.55.2 (3R,4S,5R,6R)-3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)-6-(benzyloxymethyl)-2-ethynyl-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-ol

To a solution of ethynyltrimethylsilane (18.23 g) in tetrahydrofuran (400 mL) under nitrogen and chilled in a dry ice/acetone bath (internal temp -65 oC) was added 2.5M BuLi in hexane (55.7 mL) dropwise, keeping the temperature below -60 °C. The mixture was stirred in a cold bath for 40 minutes, followed by an ice-water bath (internal temp rose to 0.4oC) for 40 minutes, and finally cooled to -75oC again. A solution of Example 2.55.1 (50 g) in tetrahydrofuran (50 mL) was added dropwise, keeping the internal temperature below -70 °C. The mixture was stirred in a dry ice/acetone bath for additional 3 hours. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (250 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, extracted with ethyl acetate (3x 300 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 659 (M+Na)⁺.

2.55.3 trimethyl(((3S,4R,5R,6R)-3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)-6-(benzyloxymethyl)-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethynyl)silane

To a mixed solution of Example 2.55.2 (60 g) in acetonitrile (450 mL) and dichloromethane (150 mL) at -15 °C in an ice-salt bath was added triethylsilane (81 mL) dropwise, followed by addition of BF₃·OEt₂ (40.6 mL) at such a rate that the internal temperature did not exceed -10 °C. The mixture was then stirred at -15 °C to -10 °C for 2 hours. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (275 mL) and stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The mixture was then extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 550 mL). The extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with a gradient of 0% to 7% ethyl acetate/petroleum ether to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 643 (M+Na)⁺.

2.55.4 (2R,3R,4R,5S)-3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)-2-(benzyloxymethyl)-6-ethynyl-tetrahydro-2H-pyran

To a mixed solution of Example 2.55.3 (80 g) in dichloromethane (200 mL) and methanol (1000 mL) was added IN aqueous NaOH solution (258 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solvent was removed. The residue was then partitioned between water and dichloromethane. The extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 571 (M+Na)⁺.

2.55.5 (2R,3R,4R,5S)-2-(acetoxymethyl)-6-ethynyl-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a solution of Example 2.55.4 (66 g) in acetic anhydride (500 mL) cooled by an ice/water bath was added BF₃·OEt₂ (152 mL) dropwise. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours, cooled with an ice/water bath and neutralized with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3x500 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with a gradient of 0% to 30% ethyl acetate/petroleum ether to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 357 (M+H)⁺.

2.55.6 (3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-ethynyl-6-(hydroxymethyl)-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triol

To a solution of Example 2.55.5 (25 g) in methanol (440 mL) was added sodium methanolate (2.1 g). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, then neutralized with 4M HCl in dioxane. The solvent was removed, and the residue was adsorbed onto silica gel and loaded onto a silica gel column. The column was eluted with a gradient of 0 to 100% ethyl acetate/petroleum ether then 0% to 12% methanol/ethyl acetate to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 211 (M+Na)⁺.

2.55.7 (2S,3S,4R,5R)-6-ethynyl-3,4,5-trihydroxy-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-carboxylic acid

A three-necked RBF was charged with Example 2.55.6 (6.00 g), KBr (0.30 g), tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.41 g) and 60 mL of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution. TEMPO (0.15 g) in 60 mL dichloromethane was added. The mixture was stirred vigorously and cooled in an ice-salt bath to -2 °C internal temperature. A solution of brine (12 mL), aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (24 mL) and NaOCl (154 mL) was added dropwise such that the internal temperature was maintained below 2 °C. The pH

of the reaction mixture was maintained in the 8.2-8.4 range with the addition of solid Na_2CO_3 . After a total of 6 hours the reaction was cooled to 3 °C internal temperature and EtOH (-20 mL) was added dropwise and stirred for ~ 30 minutes. The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel, and the dichloromethane layer was discarded. The pH of the aqueous layer was adjusted to 2-3 using 1 M HCl. The aqueous layer was then concentrated to dryness to afford an off-white solid. Methanol (100 mL) was added to the dry solid, and the slurry was stirred for -30 minutes. The mixture was filtered over a pad of Celite, and the residue in the funnel was washed with -100 mL of methanol. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain the title compound.

2.55.8 (2S,3S,4R,5R)-methyl 6-ethynyl-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-carboxylate

A 500 mL three-necked RBF was charged with a suspension of Example 2.55.7 (6.45 g) in methanol (96 mL) and was cooled in an ice-salt-bath with internal temperature of -1 °C. Neat thionyl chloride (2.79 mL) was carefully added. The internal temperature kept rising throughout the addition but did not exceed 10 °C. The reaction was allowed to slowly warm up to 15-20 °C over 2.5 hours. After 2.5 hours, the reaction was concentrated to give the title compound.

2.55.9 (3S,4R,5S,6S)-2-ethynyl-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To Example 2.55.8 (6.9 g) as a solution in N,N-dimethylformamide (75 mL) was added DMAP (0.17 g) and acetic anhydride (36.1 mL). The suspension was cooled in an ice-bath and pyridine (18.04 mL) was added via syringe over 15 minutes. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. Additional acetic anhydride (12 mL) and pyridine (6 mL) were added and stirring was continued for an additional 6 hours. The reaction was cooled in an ice-bath and 250 mL of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution was added and stirred for 1 hour. Water (100 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extract was washed twice with saturated CuSO_4 solution, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with 50% ethyl acetate/petroleum ether to give the title compound. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, methanol- d_4) δ ppm 5.29 (t, 1H), 5.08 (td, 2H), 4.48 (dd, 1H), 4.23 (d, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.04 (d, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 4H).

2.55.10 (2S,3S,4R,5S,6S)-2-(((5-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)ethynyl)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

Example 2.55.9 (32.0 mg), Example 2.54.4 (50 mg), copper(I) iodide (1.5 mg) and bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride (5.5 mg) were combined in a septum-capped vial and sparged. Separately, N,N-diisopropylethylamine (27.0 μL) and N,N-dimethylformamide (390 μL) were combined and sparged for 1 hour and cannulated into the dry reagents. The reaction was stirred

at room temperature overnight. The reaction was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The combined organics were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0% to 20% methanol/dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 838.1 (M-H₂O)⁺.

5 **2.55.11 (2S,3S,4R,5S,6S)-2-((5-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)ethynyl)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate**

Example 2.55.10 (51 mg) and bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (36.3 mg) were combined in N,N-dimethylformamide (298 μL) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (11.55 mg) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and then concentrated under a stream of nitrogen. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0% to 70% ethyl acetate/heptane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1037.9 (M+NH₄)⁺.

15 **2.55.12 3-(1-(((1r,3r)-3-(2-(((4-((S)-2-((S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(((2S,3R,4R,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethynyl)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid, Trifluoroacetic Acid**

To a solution of Example 1.1.17 (0.044 g) and Example 2.55.11 (0.047 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.040 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 4 hours. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in methanol (0.5 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (0.5 mL) and treated with lithium hydroxide hydrate (0.029 g) as a solution in water (0.5 mL). The reaction was stirred for 1.5 hours, diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) and purified by preparatory reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson system using a gradient of 10% to 85% acetonitrile water over 35 minutes. The product-containing fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1279.9 (M+H)⁺

30 **2.55.13 (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-({2-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbonyl)oxy)methyl]-5-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-L-alanyl}amino)phenyl)ethynyl)-L-gulonic acid**

35 To a solution of Example 2.55.12 (0.025 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (7.19 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.016 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 3 hours. The reaction was diluted

with a 1:1 mixture of N,N-dimethylformamide (1.3 mL) and water (0.7 mL) and purified by preparatory reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson system using a gradient of 10% to 85% acetonitrile water over 35 minutes. The product-containing fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.85 (s, 2H), 10.03 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.78 (q, 3H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.55 (d, 1H), 7.54 - 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.36 (td, 3H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 6.99 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 4.36 (q, 1H), 4.25 - 4.13 (m, 2H), 3.88 (t, 2H), 3.80 (d, 2H), 3.69 (d, 2H), 3.44 (s, 2H), 3.36 (td, 2H), 3.32 - 3.16 (m, 4H), 3.01 (t, 2H), 2.90 (s, 2H), 2.84 (s, 2H), 2.16 (td, 2H), 2.09 (s, 4H), 1.95 (q, 1H), 1.47 (p, 4H), 1.29 (d, 6H), 1.24 (s, 1H), 1.16 (q, 4H), 1.08 (d, 3H), 0.83 (dt, 12H). MS (ESI) m/e 1472.3 (M+H)⁺.

10 **2.56 Synthesis of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbonyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[3-(3-sulfopropoxy)propyl]phenyl]-L-alaninamide (Synthon NH)**

15 **2.56.1 4-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)-2,2-dimethylbutyl 3-(3-(5-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl)propoxy)propane-1-sulfonate**

To a solution of Example 2.54.6 (900 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) and methanol (10 mL) was added to 10% Pd/C (200 mg, dry) in a 50 mL pressure bottle and shaken for 16 hours under 30 psi H₂ at room temperature. The reaction was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1016.1 (M-H₂O)⁺.

25 **2.56.2 4-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)-2,2-dimethylbutyl 3-(3-(5-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)propoxy)propane-1-sulfonate**

To a solution of Example 2.56.1 (846 mg) and bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (249 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (4 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (116 mg). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0% to 60% ethyl acetate/heptane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1216.0 (M+NH₄)⁺.

35 **2.56.3 3-(1-(((1r,3r)-3-(2-(((4-((S)-2-((S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(3-(3-sulfopropoxy)propyl)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid**

To a solution of Example 1.1.17 (0.018 g) and Example 2.56.2 (0.022 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.4 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.016 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 5 hours. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure, dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (0.2 mL) and treated with tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1.0M in tetrahydrofuran, 0.367 mL) overnight. The reaction was diluted with a mixture of N,N-dimethylformamide :water 2:1 (2 mL) and purified by preparatory reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson system using a gradient of 10% to 85% acetonitrile/water over 35 minutes. The product-containing fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1255.8 (M+H)⁺.

2.56.4 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-[3-(3-sulfopropoxy)propyl]phenyl]-L-alaninamide

To a solution of Example 2.56.3 (0.016 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate (5.4 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.4 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (10.17 μL), and the reaction was stirred for 5 hours. The reaction was diluted with a 1:1 mixture of N,N-dimethylformamide (1.3 mL) and water (0.7 mL) and purified by preparatory reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson system using a gradient of 10% to 85% acetonitrile water over 35 minutes. The product-containing fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-_d⁶) δ 12.82 (s, 2H), 9.87 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, 1H), 7.76 (dd, 2H), 7.61 - 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.50 - 7.37 (m, 3H), 7.36 - 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.24 (s, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.91 (d, 1H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 4.92 (s, 2H), 4.35 (p, 2H), 4.13 (dd, 2H), 3.85 (t, 2H), 3.76 (d, 2H), 3.41 - 3.25 (m, 8H), 3.21 (d, 2H), 2.97 (t, 2H), 2.80 (s, 3H), 2.60 (t, 2H), 2.23 - 2.01 (m, 5H), 1.93 (dq, 2H), 1.73 (dp, 4H), 1.44 (h, 4H), 1.37 - 0.86 (m, 18H), 0.80 (dd, 12H). MS (ESI) m/e 1452.4 (M+H)⁺.

2.57 Synthesis of 2-[[[2-((3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-(5-{[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino}pentyl)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon OV)

2.57.1 4-(5-chloropent-1-yn-1-yl)-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde

4-bromo-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (2.000 g), bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride (0.349 g) and copper(I) iodide (0.095 g) were weighed into a 100 mL RBF, and the vial was flushed with a stream of nitrogen. N,N-Diisopropylethylamine (3.48 mL), 5-chloropent-1-yne (2.041 g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (40 mL) were added, and the reaction heated to 50°C overnight. The reaction was cooled, diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL) and washed with 1N hydrochloric acid (75 mL) and

brine (75 mL). The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 1% to 5% ethyl acetate/heptane, to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 9.87 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, 1H), 7.04 - 7.00 (m, 2H), 3.72 (t, 2H), 2.66 (t, 2H), 2.16 - 2.03 (m, 2H).

5 **2.57.2 4-(5-azidopent-1-yn-1-yl)-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde**

To a solution of Example 2.57.1 (2.15 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (40 mL) was added sodium azide (0.942 g), and the reaction was heated to 75 °C for 1 hour. The reaction was cooled, diluted with diethyl ether (100 mL), washed with water (50 mL), brine (50 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel
10 chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 1% to 7% ethyl acetate/heptane, to give the desired product. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 11.04 (s, 1H), 9.89 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.07 - 7.01 (m, 2H), 3.50 (t, 2H), 2.60 (t, 2H), 1.92 (p, 2H).

2.57.3 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(5-azidopent-1-yn-1-yl)-2-formylphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

15 Example 2.57.2 (1.28 g), (3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (3.33 g) and silver oxide (1.94 g) were stirred in acetonitrile (25 mL). After stirring overnight, the reaction was diluted with dichloromethane (50 mL), filtered through a plug of Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5% to 40% ethyl acetate/heptane, to give the title compound.

20 **2.57.4 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(5-azidopent-1-yn-1-yl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate**

A solution of Example 2.57.3 (1.82 g) in tetrahydrofuran (6 mL) and methanol (6 mL) was cooled to 0 °C, and sodium borohydride (0.063 g) was added in one portion. After stirring for 30 minutes, the
25 reaction was diluted with diethyl ether (100 mL) and washed with sodium bicarbonate solution (100 mL) and brine (100 mL). The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10% to 55% ethyl acetate/heptanes over 40 minutes, to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (501 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.31 (d, 1H), 7.18 (dd, 1H), 7.05 (d, 1H), 5.43 - 5.29 (m, 3H), 5.17 (d, 30 1H), 4.76 (dd, 1H), 4.48 (dd, 1H), 4.17 (d, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.51 (t, 2H), 2.72 (dd, 1H), 2.57 (t, 2H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.91 (p, 2H).

2.57.5 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(5-aminopentyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

35 Example 2.57.4 (1.33 g) and tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) were added to 10% palladium/C (0.14 g) in a 50 mL pressure bottle and stirred at room temperature for 6 hours under 30 psi H₂. After 16 hours the reaction was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 526.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.57.6 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(5-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)pentyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

A solution of Example 2.57.5 (1.277 g) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.637 mL) and (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl carbonochloridate (0.566 g) were added, and the reaction was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10% to 75% ethyl acetate/heptane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 748.4 (M+H)⁺.

2.57.7 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(5-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)pentyl)-2-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a solution of Example 2.57.6 (0.200 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) were added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.070 mL) and bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (0.163 g), and the reaction was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified via silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10% to 65% heptanes/ethyl acetate, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 913.3 (M+H)⁺.

2.57.8 3-(1-(((1S,3r)-3-(2-(((4-(5-aminopentyl)-2-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid, Trifluoroacetic Acid

To a solution of Example 1.1.17 (0.075 g) and Example 2.57.7 (0.078 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.075 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 3 hours. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure, dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 mL), methanol (0.5 mL) and treated with lithium hydroxide hydrate (0.054 g) as a solution in water (1 mL). After 1 hour, the reaction was quenched with 2,2,2-trifluoroacetic acid (0.099 mL), diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) and purified by preparatory reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson system using a gradient of 10% to 85% acetonitrile water over 35 minutes. The product-containing fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1171.6 (M+H)⁺.

2.57.9 Synthesis of 2-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbonyl]oxy)methyl]-5-(5-{[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino}pentyl)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

To a solution of Example 2.57.8 (0.040 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate (10.77 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.027 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 3 hours. The reaction was diluted with a 1:1 mixture of N,N-dimethylformamide :water (2 mL) and purified by preparatory reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson system using a gradient of 10% to 85% acetonitrile water over 35 minutes. The product-containing fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO -d₆) δ 12.81 (s, 2H), 8.00 (dd, 1H), 7.84 (t, 1H), 7.76 (d, 1H), 7.58 (dd, 1H), 7.50 - 7.35 (m, 4H), 7.38 - 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.13 (t, 1H), 6.97 - 6.87 (m, 4H), 6.80 (d, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.97 (d, 1H), 4.92 (s, 2H), 3.89 - 3.81 (m, 6H), 3.77 (s, 2H), 3.55 (t, 2H), 3.45 - 3.34 (m, 2H), 3.33 - 3.20 (m, 4H), 3.02 - 2.79 (m, 8H), 2.27 (t, 2H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.49 (h, 2H), 1.32 (t, 4H), 1.26 - 1.19 (m, 2H), 1.19 (s, 4H), 1.12 - 0.94 (m, 4H), 0.93 (s, 1H), 0.79 (d, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1344.4 (M+Na)⁺.

2.58 Synthesis of 2-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[16-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-14-oxo-4,7,10-trioxa-13-azahexadec-1-yl]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon QS)

2.58.1 tert-butyl (2-(2-(2-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate

To a stirred solution of tert-butyl (2-(2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate (0.854 g) in dichloromethane (20 mL) was added sodium hydroxide (0.5 g) and 3-bromoprop-1-yne (0.7 mL). The mixture was stirred at 50 °C overnight, filtered through Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the title compound.

2.58.2 (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl (2-(2-(2-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)carbamate

To a stirred solution of Example 2.58.1 (0.986 g) in dichloromethane (20 mL) was added hydrochloric acid (20 mL, 2M in ether). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was suspended in dichloromethane (20 mL). Triethylamine (3 mL) and 9-fluorenylmethyl chloroformate (1.5 g) were added, and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate was added, and the suspension was filtered. The eluent was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5% to 40% heptanes/ethyl acetate, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 410.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.58.3 (3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-formyl-5-iodophenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a stirred solution of (3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (1.0 g) in acetonitrile (12 mL) was added 2-hydroxy-4-iodobenzaldehyde (0.999 g), I₂ (0.192 g) and silver oxide (2.001 g). The mixture was covered with aluminum foil and stirred at room

temperature for 4 hours. The reaction was filtered through Celite and washed with ethyl acetate. The solvent was removed. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 10% -25% petroleum ether/ethyl acetate, to give the title compound. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): 2.07 (s, 9H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 4.26-4.28 (m, 1H), 5.25-5.27 (m, 1H), 5.34-5.40 (m, 3H), 7.51-7.59 (m, 3H), 10.28 (s, 1H). MS (ESI) *m/z* 587 (M+Na)⁺.

2.58.4 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(1-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-3-oxo-2,7,10,13-tetraoxa-4-azahexadec-15-yn-16-yl)-2-formylphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

Example 2.58.3 (0.280 g), Example 2.58.2 (0.264 g), bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) dichloride (0.035 g) and copper(I) iodide (9.45 mg) were weighed into a flask and flushed with a stream of nitrogen. N,N-Diisopropylethylamine (0.173 mL) and N,N-dimethylformamide (3 mL) were added, and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The reaction was diluted with diethyl ether (100 mL) and washed with water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10% to 75% ethyl acetate/heptanes, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) *m/e* 846.4 (M+H)⁺.

2.58.5 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(1-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-3-oxo-2,7,10,13-tetraoxa-4-azahexadecan-16-yl)-2-formylphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

Example 2.58.4 (0.225 g) and tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) were added to 10% Pd/C (45 mg, dry) in a 50 mL pressure bottle and shaken at room temperature for 1 hour under 30 psi H₂. The reaction was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the title compound. MS (ESI) *m/e* 850.4 (M+H)⁺.

2.58.6 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(1-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-3-oxo-2,7,10,13-tetraoxa-4-azahexadecan-16-yl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

A solution of Example 2.58.5 (0.200 g) in tetrahydrofuran (0.75 mL) and methanol (0.75 mL) was cooled to 0 °C and sodium borohydride (4.45 mg) was added. After 30 minutes, the reaction was poured into a mixture of ethyl acetate (50 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (20 mL). The organic layer was separated, washed with brine (25 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 20% to 85% ethyl acetate/hexanes over 30 minutes, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) *m/e* 852.4 (M+H)⁺.

2.58.7 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(1-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-3-oxo-2,7,10,13-tetraoxa-4-azahexadecan-16-yl)-2-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyloxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

A solution of Example 2.58.6 (0.158 g), bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (0.113 g) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.049 mL) was stirred in N,N-dimethylformamide (1.0 mL) at room temperature for 4 hours. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure, and residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 20% to 80% ethyl acetate/hexanes, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1017.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.58.8 3-(1-(((1S,3R)-3-(2-(((4-(3-(2-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)ethoxy)propyl)-2-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid, Trifluoroacetic Acid

To a solution of Example 1.1.17 (0.030 g) and Example 2.58.7 in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.030 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 3 hours. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure, dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 mL), methanol (0.5 mL) and treated with lithium hydroxide hydrate (0.022 g) as a solution in water (1 mL). After 1 hour, the reaction was quenched with trifluoroacetic acid (0.132 mL), diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide: water (1:1) (1 mL) and purified by preparatory reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson PLC 2020 system using a gradient of 5% to 75% acetonitrile water over 30 minutes. Product-containing fractions were combined and lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1275.7 (M+H)⁺.

2.58.9 2-[(2-[(3-[(4-[6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[16-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-14-oxo-4,7,10-trioxa-13-azahexadec-1-yl]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

To a solution of Example 2.58.8 (0.023 g) and 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate (5.73 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.4 mL) was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.014 mL), and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction was quenched with a mixture of water (1.5 mL), N,N-dimethylformamide (0.5 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.064 mL) and purified via preparatory reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson PLC 2020 system using a gradient of 5% to 75% acetonitrile/water over 30 minutes. Product-containing fractions were combined and lyophilized to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (501 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.01 (dd, 1H), 7.97 (t, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.51 - 7.39 (m, 3H), 7.39 - 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 6.96 (s, 2H), 6.95 - 6.90 (m, 2H), 6.82 (d, 1H), 5.15 - 4.96 (m, 4H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 3.94 - 3.83 (m, 4H), 3.79 (d, 2H), 3.57 (dd, 12H), 3.41 - 3.23 (m, 10H), 3.12 (q, 2H), 2.99 (t, 2H), 2.86 (d, 4H), 2.55 (t, 2H),

2.33 - 2.26 (m, 2H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.74 (p, 2H), 1.45 - 0.87 (m, 12H), 0.81 (d, 6H). MS (ESI) m/e 1448.4 (M+Na)⁺.

2.59 Synthesis of (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-(2-{2-([2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-IH-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl}(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-IH-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-L-alanyl}amino)phenyl)ethyl)-L-gulonic acid (Synthon SG)

2.59.1 2-iodo-4-nitrobenzoic acid

10 A 3L fully jacketed flask equipped with a mechanical stirrer, temperature probe and an addition funnel, under a nitrogen atmosphere, was charged with 2-amino-4-nitrobenzoic acid (69.1 g, Combi-Blocks) and sulfuric acid, 1.5 M aqueous (696 mL). The resulting orange suspension was cooled to 0 °C internal temperature, and a solution of sodium nitrite (28.8 g) in water (250 mL) was added dropwise over 43 minutes with the temperature kept below 1 °C. The reaction was stirred at ca. 0 °C
15 for 1 hour. A solution of potassium iodide (107 g) in water (250 mL) was added dropwise over 44 minutes with the internal temperature kept below 1 °C. (Initially addition is exothermic and there is gas evolution). The reaction was stirred 1 hour at 0 °C. The temperature was raised to 20 °C and then stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture became an orange suspension. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the collected orange solid was washed with water. The wet orange
20 solid (~ 108 g) was stirred in 10 % sodium sulfite (350 ml, with ~ 200 mL water used to wash in the solid) for 30 minutes. The orange suspension was acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid (35 mL), and the solid was collected by filtration and washed with water. The solid was slurried in water (1L) and re-filtered, and the solid was left to dry in the funnel overnight. The solid was then dried in a vacuum oven for 2 hours at 60 °C. The resulting bright orange solid was triturated with
25 dichloromethane (500 mL), and the suspension was filtered and washed with additional dichloromethane. The solid was air-dried to give the title product

2.59.2 (2-iodo-4-nitrophenyl)methanol

A flame-dried 3 L 3-necked flask was charged with Example 2.59.1 (51.9 g) and tetrahydrofuran (700 mL). The solution was cooled in an ice bath to 0.5 °C, and borane-tetrahydrofuran complex (443 mL, 30 1M in THF) was added dropwise (gas evolution) over 50 minutes, reaching a final internal temperature of 1.3 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 minutes, and the ice bath was removed. The reaction left to come to ambient temperature over 30 minutes. A heating mantle was installed, and the reaction was heated to an internal temperature of 65.5 °C for 3 hours, and then allowed to cool to room temperature while stirring overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled in an
35 ice bath to 0 °C and quenched by dropwise addition of methanol (400 mL). After a brief incubation period, the temperature rose quickly to 2.5 °C with gas evolution. After the first 100 mL are added over ~ 30 minutes, the addition was no longer exothermic, and the gas evolution ceased. The ice bath

was removed, and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature under nitrogen overnight. The mixture was concentrated to a solid, dissolved in dichloromethane/methanol and adsorbed on to silica gel (~ 150 g). The residue was loaded on a plug of silica gel (3000 mL) and eluted with dichloromethane to give the title product.

5 **2.59.3 (4-amino-2-iodophenyl)methanol**

A 5 L flask equipped with a mechanical stirrer, heating mantle controlled by a JKEM temperature probe and condenser was charged with Example 2.59.2 (98.83 g) and ethanol (2 L). The reaction was stirred rapidly, and iron (99 g) was added, followed by a solution of ammonium chloride (20.84 g) in water (500 mL). The reaction was heated over the course of 20 minutes to an internal temperature of 10 80.3 °C, where it began to reflux vigorously. The mantle was dropped until the reflux calmed. Thereafter, the mixture was heated to 80 °C for 1.5 hour. The reaction was filtered hot through a membrane filter, and the iron residue was washed with hot 50% ethyl acetate/methanol (800 mL). The eluent was passed through a Celite pad, and the clear yellow filtrate was concentrated. The residue was partitioned between 50% brine (1500 mL) and ethyl acetate (1500 mL). The layers were 15 separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (400 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give the title product, which was used without further purification.

2.59.4 4-(((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)-3-iodoaniline

A 5 L flask with a mechanical stirrer was charged with Example 2.59.3 (88 g) and dichloromethane (2 20 L). The suspension was cooled in an ice bath to an internal temperature of 2.5 °C, and tert-butyldichlorodimethylsilane (53.3 g) was added portion-wise over 8 minutes. After 10 minutes, 1H-imidazole (33.7 g) was added portionwise to the cold reaction. The reaction was stirred 90 minutes while the internal temperature rose to 15 °C. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (3 L) and dichloromethane (1 L). The layers were separated, and the organic layer was dried over sodium 25 sulfate, and concentrated to an oil. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (1600 g silica gel), eluting a gradient of 0 - 25% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title product as an oil.

2.59.5 (S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanoic acid

To a solution of (S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanoic acid (6.5 g) in 30 DME (40 mL) was added (S)-2-aminopropanoic acid (1.393 g) and sodium bicarbonate (1.314 g) in water (40 mL). Tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added to aid solubility. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. Aqueous citric acid (15%, 75 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted with 10% 2-propanol in ethyl acetate (2 x 100 mL). A precipitate formed in the organic layer. The combined organic layers were washed with water (2 x 150 mL). The organic layer 35 was concentrated under reduced pressure and then triturated with diethyl ether (80 mL). After brief sonication, the title compound was collected by filtration as a white solid. MS (ESI) m/e 411 (M+H)⁺.

2.59.6 (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl ((S)-1-(((S)-1-((4-(((tert-butyl)dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)-3-iodophenyl)amino)-1-oxopropan-2-yl)amino)-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)carbamate

A solution of Example 2.59.4 (5.44 g) and Example 2.59.5 (6.15 g) in a mixture of dichloromethane (70 mL) and methanol (35.0 mL) was added ethyl 2-ethoxyquinoline-1(2H)-carboxylate (4.08 g), and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction was concentrated and loaded onto silica gel, eluting with a gradient of 10% to 95% heptane in ethyl acetate followed by 5% methanol in dichloromethane. The product-containing fractions were concentrated, dissolved in 0.2% methanol in dichloromethane (50 mL), loaded onto silica gel and eluted with a gradient of 0.2% to 2% methanol in dichloromethane. The product containing fractions were collected to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 756.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.59.7 (2S,3S,4R,5S,6S)-2-((5-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(((tert-butyl)dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)ethynyl)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

A solution of Example 2.55.9 (4.500 g), Example 2.59.6 (6.62 g), copper(I) iodide (0.083 g) and PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.308 g) were combined in vial and degassed. N,N-dimethylformamide (45 mL) and N-ethyl-N-isopropylpropan-2-amine (4.55 mL) were added, and the reaction vessel was flushed with nitrogen and stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was partitioned between water (100 mL) and ethyl acetate (250 mL). The layers were separated, and the organic was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5% to 95% ethyl acetate in heptane. The product containing fractions were collected, concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0.25% to 2.5% methanol in dichloromethane to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 970.4 (M+H)⁺.

2.59.8 (2S,3S,4R,5S,6S)-2-(5-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(((tert-butyl)dimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)phenethyl)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

Example 2.59.7 (4.7 g) and tetrahydrofuran (95 mL) were added to 5% Pt/C (2.42 g, wet) in a 50 mL pressure bottle and shaken for 90 minutes at room temperature under 50 psi of hydrogen. The reaction was filtered and concentrated to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 974.6 (M+H)⁺.

2.59.9 (2S,3S,4R,5S,6S)-2-(5-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenethyl)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

A solution of Example 2.59.8 (5.4 g) in tetrahydrofuran (7 mL), water (7 mL) and glacial acetic acid (21 mL) was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate (200

mL) and washed with water (100 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (100 mL), brine (100 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 0.5% to 5% methanol in dichloromethane, to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 860.4 (M+H)⁺.

5 **2.59.10 (2S,3S,4R,5S,6S)-2-(5-((S)-2-((S)-2-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenethyl)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate**

To a solution of Example 2.59.9 (4.00 g) and bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (2.83 g) in acetonitrile (80 mL) was added N-ethyl-N-isopropylpropan-2-amine (1.22 mL) at room temperature. After stirring overnight, the reaction was concentrated, dissolved in dichloromethane (250 mL) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (4 x 150 mL). The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The resulting foam was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5% to 75% ethyl acetate in hexanes to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 1025.5 (M+H)⁺.

15 **2.59.11 3-(1-(((1r,3r)-3-(2-(((4-((S)-2-((S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(2-((2S,3R,4R,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethyl)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid**

This example was prepared by substituting Example 1.1.17 for Example 1.3.7 and substituting Example 2.59.10 for Example 2.29.7 in Example 2.30.1. MS (ESI) m/e 1283.8 (M+H)⁺.

25 **2.59.12 (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-(2-{2-[(2-[(3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-([N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-L-alanyl]amino)phenyl}ethyl)-L-gulonic acid**

This example was prepared by substituting Example 2.59.11 for Example 2.30.1 and substituting 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoate for 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate in Example 2.30.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.81 (s, 2H); 9.85 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, 1H), 7.99 (dd, 1H), 7.81 - 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.58 (dd, 1H), 7.54 - 7.28 (m, 7H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 7.00 - 6.87 (m, 3H), 4.95 (d, 4H), 4.35 (p, 1H), 4.14 (dd, 1H), 3.90 - 3.71 (m, 4H), 3.53 (d, 1H), 3.22 (d, 2H), 3.10 (dt, 2H), 3.00 - 2.86 (m, 3H), 2.85 - 2.66 (m, 4H), 2.54 (d, 1H), 2.20 - 1.86 (m, 6H). MS (ESI-) m/e 1474.4 (M-H)⁻.

2.60 Synthesis of 2-([2-([3-([4-[6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-(3-[(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)acetyl]amino}propyl)phenyl D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon UF)

2.60.1 (3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(2-formyl-5-iodophenoxy)-6-

(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a stirred solution of 2-hydroxy-4-iodobenzaldehyde (0.95 g) in acetonitrile (10 mL) was added (3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-bromo-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate (2.5 g) and silver oxide (2 g). The mixture was protected from light and stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was filtered through diatomaceous earth, washed with ethyl acetate and concentrated. The residue was purified via silica gel chromatography eluting with 15-30% ethyl acetate in heptanes to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 586.9 (M+Na)⁺.

2.60.2 (3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)prop-1-yn-1-yl)-2-formylphenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

To a stirred solution of (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl prop-2-yn-1-ylcarbamate (332 mg), Example 2.60.1 (675 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.5 mL) in N,N-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added bis(triphenylphosphine)pladium(ii) dichloride (100 mg) and copper(I) iodide (23 mg). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with water and brine. The aqueous layer was back extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified via silica gel chromatography eluting with 30-70% ethyl acetate in heptanes to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 714.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.60.3 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propyl)-2-formylphenoxy)-6-

(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

Into a glass tube reactor was charged Example 2.60.2 (3.15 g), 10% Pd/C (3.2 g) and tetrahydrofuran (30 mL). Purged with H₂ and stirred at room temperature under 50 psig of H₂ for 22 hours. The catalyst was filtered off and washed with tetrahydrofuran. The solvent was removed by vacuum to afford title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 718.5 (M+H)⁺.

2.60.4 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

This example was prepared by substituting Example 2.60.3 for Example 2.26.1 in Example 2.26.2. MS (ESI) m/e 742.2 (M+Na)⁺.

2.60.5 (2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-2-(5-(3-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonyl)amino)propyl)-2-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyl)oxy)methyl)phenoxy)-6-(methoxycarbonyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-3,4,5-triyl triacetate

5 This example was prepared by substituting Example 2.60.4 for Example 2.26.5 in Example 2.26.6. MS (ESI) m/e 885.2 (M+Na)⁺.

2.60.6 3-(1-(((1r,3r)-3-(2-(((4-(3-aminopropyl)-2-(((3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

10

This example was prepared by substituting Example 1.1.17 for Example 1.3.7 and substituting Example 2.60.5 for Example 2.29.7 in Example 2.30.1. MS (ESI-) m/e 1141.4 (M-H)⁻.

15

2.60.7 2-[[[2-[[3-[[4-[[6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-(3-[(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)acetyl]amino)propyl]phenyl D-glucopyranosiduronic acid

20

This example was prepared by substituting 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)acetate for 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate and substituting Example 2.60.6 for Example 2.30.1 in Example 2.30.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.84 (s, 2H); 8.12 (t, 1H), 8.00 (dd, 1H), 7.80 - 7.72 (m, 1H), 7.58 (dd, 1H), 7.50 - 7.37 (m, 3H), 7.36 - 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.18 - 7.11 (m, 1H), 7.03 (s, 2H), 6.97 - 6.88 (m, 2H), 6.82 (dd, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.99 (d, 1H), 4.93 (s, 2H), 3.45 - 3.36 (m, 3H), 3.32 - 3.21 (m, 4H), 3.09 - 2.93 (m, 4H), 2.85 (d, 3H), 2.56 - 2.41 (m, 3H), 1.64 (p, 2H), 1.39 - 0.66 (m, 18H). MS (ESI-) m/e 1278.4 (M-H)⁻.

25

2.61 Synthesis of 2-[[[2-[[3-[[4-[[6-[[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[4-[[[(3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-[(2-sulfoethoxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetyl]amino]butyl]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (Synthon VD)

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2.61.1 (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl but-3-yn-1-ylcarbamate

35

A solution of but-3-yn-1-amine hydrochloride (9 g) and DIEA (44.7 mL) was stirred in dichloromethane (70 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. A solution of (9H-fluoren-9-yl)methyl

carbonochloridate (22.06 g) in dichloromethane (35 mL) was added, and the reaction stirred for 2 hours. The reaction was concentrated, and the residue purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with petroleum ether in ethyl acetate (10%-25%) to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 314 (M+Na)⁺.

5 **2.61.2 (2S,3S,4S,5R,6S)-methyl 6-(5-(4-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonylamino)but-1-ynyl)-2-formylphenoxy)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-carboxylate**

Example 2.58.3 (2.7 g), Example 2.61.1 (2.091 g), bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) chloride (0.336 g) and copper(I) iodide (0.091 g) were weighed into a vial and flushed with a stream of
10 nitrogen. Triethylamine (2.001 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (45 mL) were added, and the reaction stirred at room temperature. After stirring for 16 hours, the reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate (200 mL) and washed with water (100 mL) and brine (100 mL). The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with petroleum ether in ethyl acetate (10%-50%), to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 750 (M+Na)⁺.

15 **2.61.3 (2S,3S,4S,5R,6S)-methyl 6-(5-(4-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonylamino)butyl)-2-formylphenoxy)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-carboxylate**

Example 2.61.2 (1.5 g) and tetrahydrofuran (45 mL) were added to 10% Pd-C (0.483 g) in a 100 mL pressure bottle and stirred for 16 hours under 1 atm H₂ at room temperature. The reaction was filtered
20 and concentrated to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 754 (M+Na)⁺.

2.61.4 (2S,3S,4S,5R,6S)-methyl 6-(5-(4-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonylamino)butyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-carboxylate

A solution of Example 2.61.3 (2.0 g) in tetrahydrofuran (7.00 mL) and methanol (7 mL) was cooled to
25 0 °C and NaBH₄ (0.052 g) was added in one portion. After 30 minutes the reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate (150 mL) and water (100 mL). The organic layer was separated, washed with brine (100 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with petroleum ether in ethyl acetate (10%-40%), to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 756 (M+Na)⁺.

30 **2.61.5 (2S,3S,4S,5R,6S)-methyl 6-(5-(4-(((9H-fluoren-9-yl)methoxy)carbonylamino)butyl)-2-(((4-nitrophenoxy)carbonyloxy)methyl)phenoxy)-3,4,5-triacetoxy-tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-carboxylate**

To a solution of Example 2.61.4 (3.0 g) and bis(4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (2.488 g) in dry acetonitrile
35 (70 mL) at 0 °C was added N,N-diisopropylethylamine (1.07 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 16 hours, the reaction was concentrated to give the residue, which was purified by silica gel

chromatography, eluting with petroleum ether in ethyl acetate (10%-50%), to give the title compound. MS (ESI) m/e 921 (M+Na)⁺.

2.61.6 (3R,7aS)-3-phenyltetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-c]oxazol-5(3H)-one

A solution of (S)-5-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-2-one (25g), benzaldehyde (25.5g) and para-
5 toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (0.50 g) in toluene (300 mL) was heated to reflux using a Dean-Stark trap under a drying tube for 16 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, and the solvent was decanted from the insoluble materials. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (2x) and brine (1x). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash
10 chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 35/65 heptane/ethyl acetate, to give the title product. MS (DCI) m/e 204.0 (M+1).

2.61.7 (3R,6R,7aS)-6-bromo-3-phenyltetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-c]oxazol-5(3H)-one

To a cold (-77 °C) solution of Example 2.61.6 (44.6 g) in tetrahydrofuran (670 mL) was added lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide(1.0M in hexanes) (250 mL) dropwise over 40 minutes, keeping T_{rxn} < -73
15 °C. The reaction was stirred at -77 °C for 2 hours, and bromine (12.5 mL) was added dropwise over 20 minutes, keeping T_{rxn} < -64 °C. The reaction was stirred at -77 °C for 75 minutes and was quenched by the addition of 150 mL cold 10% aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution to the -77 °C reaction. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and partitioned between half-saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the organic
20 was washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 80/20, 75/25, and 70/30 heptane/ethyl acetate to give the title product. MS (DCI) m/e 299.0 and 301.0 (M+NH₃+H)⁺.

2.61.8 (3R,6S,7aS)-6-bromo-3-phenyltetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-c]oxazol-5(3H)-one

The title compound was isolated as a by-product from Example 2.61.7. MS (DCI) m/e 299.0 and
25 301.0 (M+NH₃+H)⁺.

2.61.9 (3R,6S,7aS)-6-azido-3-phenyltetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-c]oxazol-5(3H)-one

To a solution of Example 2.61.7 (19.3 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL) was added sodium azide (13.5 g). The reaction was heated to 60 °C for 2.5 hours. The reaction was cooled to room
30 temperature and quenched by the addition of water (500 mL) and ethyl acetate (200 mL). The layers were separated, and the organic was washed brine. The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 78/22 heptane/ethyl acetate, to give the title product. MS (DCI) m/e 262.0 (M+NH₃+H)⁺.

35 **2.61.10 (3R,6S,7aS)-6-amino-3-phenyltetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-c]oxazol-5(3H)-one**

To a solution of Example 2.61.9 (13.5 g) in tetrahydrofuran (500 mL) and water (50 mL) was added polymer-supported triphenylphosphine (55 g). The reaction was mechanically stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction was filtered through Celite, eluting with ethyl acetate and toluene. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, dissolved in dichloromethane (100 mL), dried with sodium sulfate, then filtered and concentrated to give the title compound, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. MS (DCI) m/e 219.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.61.11 (3R,6S,7aS)-6-(dibenzylamino)-3-phenyltetrahydropyrrolo[1,2-c]oxazol-5(3H)-one

To a solution of Example 2.61.10 (11.3 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL) was added potassium carbonate (7.0 g), potassium iodide (4.2 g), and benzyl bromide (14.5 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight and quenched by the addition of water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the organic was washed brine. The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 10 to 15% ethyl acetate in heptane to give a solid that was triturated with heptane to give the title product. MS (DCI) m/e 399.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.61.12 (3S,5S)-3-(dibenzylamino)-5-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-2-one

To a solution of Example 2.61.11 (13 g) in tetrahydrofuran (130 mL) was added para-toluene sulfonic acid monohydrate (12.4 g) and water (50 mL), and the reaction was heated to 65 °C for 6 days. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the organic was washed with brine. The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The waxy solids were triturated with heptane (150 mL) to give the title product. MS (DCI) m/e 311.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.61.13 (3S,5S)-5-(((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)-3-(dibenzylamino)pyrrolidin-2-one

To a solution of Example 2.61.12 (9.3 g) and 1H-imidazole (2.2 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide was added tert-butyldimethylchlorosilane (11.2 mL, 50 weight % in toluene), and the reaction was stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water and ethyl ether. The layers were separated, and the organic was washed with brine. The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 35% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title product. MS (DCI) m/e 425.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.61.14 tert-butyl 2-((3S,5S)-5-(((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)-3-(dibenzylamino)-2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)acetate

To a cold (0 °C) solution of Example 2.61.13 (4.5 g) in tetrahydrofuran (45 mL) was added 95% sodium hydride (320 mg) in two portions. The cold solution was stirred for 40 minutes, and tert-butyl

2-bromoacetate (3.2 mL) was added. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the organic was washed with brine. The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 5-12% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title product. MS (DCI) m/e 539.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.61.15 tert-butyl 2-((3S,5S)-3-(dibenzylamino)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)acetate

To a solution of Example 2.61.14 (5.3 g) in tetrahydrofuran (25 mL) was added tetrabutylammonium fluoride (11 mL, 1.0M in 95/5 tetrahydrofuran /water). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for one hour and then quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution, water and ethyl acetate. The layers were separated, and the organic was washed with brine. The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 35% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title product. MS (DCI) m/e 425.1 (M+H)⁺.

2.61.16 tert-butyl [(3S,5S)-3-(dibenzylamino)-2-oxo-5-(8,8,13,13-tetramethyl-5,5-dioxido-12,12-diphenyl-2,6,11-trioxa-5X⁶-thia-12-silatetradec-1-yl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]acetate

To a solution of Example 2.61.15 (4.7 g) in dimethyl sulfoxide (14 mL) was added a solution of 4-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)-2,2-dimethylbutyl ethenesulfonate (14.5 g) in dimethyl sulfoxide (14 mL). Then potassium carbonate (2.6 g) and water (28 μL) were added, and the reaction heated at 60 °C under nitrogen for one day. The reaction was then cooled to room temperature, and then quenched by the addition of brine solution, water and diethyl ether. The layers were separated, and the organic was washed with brine. The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 15-25% ethyl acetate in heptane, to give the title product. MS (ESI+) m/e 871.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.61.17 tert-butyl [(3S,5S)-3-amino-2-oxo-5-(8,8,13,13-tetramethyl-5,5-dioxido-12,12-diphenyl-2,6,11-trioxa-5X⁶-thia-12-silatetradec-1-yl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]acetate

Example 2.61.16 (873 mg) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (5 mL) and methanol (15 mL), and palladium hydroxide on carbon, 20% by wt (180 mg) was added. The reaction was stirred under a hydrogen atmosphere (30 psi) at room temperature for 30 hours, then at 50 °C for one hour. The

reaction was cooled to room temperature, filtered, and concentrated to give the desired product. MS (ESI+) m/e 691.0 (M+H)⁺.

2.61.18 (2Z)-4-[[[(3S,5S)-1-(2-tert-butoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-oxo-5-(8,8,13,13-tetramethyl-5,5-dioxido-12,12-diphenyl-2,6,11-trioxa-5X⁶-thia-12-silatetradec-1-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]amino]-4-oxobut-2-enoic acid

5

Maleic anhydride (100 mg) was dissolved in dichloromethane (0.90 mL), and a solution of Example 2.61.17 (650 mg) in dichloromethane (0.90 mL) was added dropwise, then heated at 40 °C for 2 hours. The reaction was directly purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with a gradient of 1.0-2.5% methanol in dichloromethane containing 0.2% acetic acid. After concentrating the product-bearing fractions, toluene (10 mL) was added and concentrated again to give the title product. MS (ESI-) m/e 787.3 (M-H)⁻.

10

2.61.19 tert-butyl [(3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-(8,8,13,13-tetramethyl-5,5-dioxido-12,12-diphenyl-2,6,11-trioxa-5X⁶-thia-12-silatetradec-1-yl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]acetate

15

Example 2.61.18 (560 mg) was slurried in toluene (7 mL), and triethylamine (220 μL) and sodium sulfate (525 mg) were added. The reaction was heated at reflux under a nitrogen atmosphere for 6 hours, and the reaction stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was filtered, and the solids rinsed with ethyl acetate. The eluent was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, eluting with 45/55 heptane/ethyl acetate, ethyl acetate, and then 97.5/2.5/0.2 dichloromethane/methanol/acetic acid to give the title product.

20

2.61.20 2-(((3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-((2-sulfoethoxy)methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetic acid

25

Example 2.61.19 (1.2 g) was dissolved in trifluoroacetic acid (15 mL) and heated to 65-70 °C under nitrogen overnight. The trifluoroacetic acid was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in acetonitrile (2.5 mL) and purified by preparative reverse-phase liquid chromatography on a Luna CI8(2) AXIA column (250 x 50 mm, 10 μ particle size) using a gradient of 5-75% acetonitrile containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water over 30 min, to give the title compound. MS (ESI-) m/e 375.2 (M-H)⁻.

25

2.61.21 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-(4-aminobutyl)-2-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbonyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

30

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.61.5 for Example 2.42.6 in Example 2.42.7. MS (ESI) m/e 1155.5 (M-H)⁻.

35

2.61.22 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-3-(1-(((3-(2-(((2-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)-4-(4-(2-((3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-OXO-5-((2-sulfoethoxy)methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetamido)butyl)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methylamino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinic acid

Example 2.61.20 (35 mg) was dissolved in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.7 mL) and 0-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (41 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (37 μ L) were added. The reaction was stirred for 3 minutes at room temperature, and a solution of Example 2.61.21 (120 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (78 μ L) in N,N-dimethylformamide (0.7 mL) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, then diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide /water 1/1 (1.5 mL) and purified by reverse phase chromatography (CI 8 column), eluting with 20-80% acetonitrile in 0.1% TFA water, to provide the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 8.03 (d, IH), 7.84 (br t, IH), 7.79 (d, IH), 7.61 (d, IH), 7.51 (d, IH), 7.46 (d, IH), 7.44 (d, IH), 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.29 (s, IH), 7.16 (br d, IH), 7.07 (s, 2H), 6.96 (m, 2H), 6.85 (br d, IH), 5.08 (s, 2H), 5.03 (d, IH), 4.96 (s, 2H), 4.70 (t, IH), 4.05 (d, IH), 3.93 (d, IH), 3.87 (m, 2H), 3.82 (m, 3H), 3.74 (br m, IH), 3.63 (t, 2H), 3.44 (m, 5H), 3.32 (m, 2H), 3.28 (m, 2H), 3.08 (m, 2H), 3.01 (br t, 2H), 2.90, 2.86 (both br s, total 3H), 2.74 (ddd, 2H), 2.54 (br t, 2H), 2.35 (br m, IH), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.81 (m, IH), 1.55 (br m, 2H), 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.38 (br m, 2H), 1.25 (br m, 4H), 1.18-0.90 (m, 6H), 0.83 (br s, 6H); MS (ESI-) m/e 1513.5 (M-H)⁻.

2.62 Synthesis of 3-((3-((4-(((2-(((1r,3S)-3-((4-(6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl)-3-(beta-D-glucopyranuronosyloxy)phenyl)propyl)[(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)acetyl]amino)-N,N,N-trimethylpropan-1-aminium (Synthon VX)

2.62.1 3-((3-(4-(((2-(((1r,3S)-3-((4-(6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl)-3-(((2S,3R,4S,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy)phenyl)propyl)amino)-N,N,N-trimethylpropan-1-aminium 2,2,2-trifluoroacetate

To an ice cooled stirred solution of Example 2.60.6 (30 mg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (20 μ L) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) was added 3-bromo-N,N,N-trimethylpropan-1-aminium bromide

(7 mg). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with N,N-dimethylformamide/water (1mL, 1:1) and purified by Prep HPLC using a gradient of 20% to 100% acetonitrile/water. The product containing fractions were lyophilized to give the title compound. MS (ESI-) m/e 1240.6 (M-H)⁻.

5 **2.62.2 3-((3-(4-((2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-3-(beta-D-glucopyranuronosyloxy)phenyl)propyl)((2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)acetyl)amino)-N,N,N-trimethylpropan-1-aminium**

10 This example was prepared by substituting 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)acetate for 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoate and substituting Example 2.62.1 for Example 2.30.1 in Example 2.30.2. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.91 (s, 2H), 8.19 (t, 1H), 8.05 (dd, 1H), 7.81 (d, 1H), 7.63 (dd, 15 1H), 7.55 (d, 1H), 7.51 - 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.41 - 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.18 (q, 1H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 7.03 - 6.95 (m, 2H), 6.85 (d, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 5.04 (d, 1H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 4.07 (t, 2H), 4.02 (s, 2H), 3.44 (dt, 2H), 3.38 - 3.25 (m, 3H), 3.22 - 3.14 (m, 2H), 2.89 (d, 2H), 2.08 (s, 2H), 1.94 (d, 2H), 1.68 (p, 2H), 1.41 - 0.72 (m, 17H). MS (ESI) m/e 1379.5 (M+H)⁺.

20 **2.63 Synthesis of (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-[2-(2-((2-((3-((4-(6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-[[N-((3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-[(2-sulfoethoxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetyl)-L-valyl-L-alanyl]amino}phenyl)ethyl]-L-gulonic acid (Synthon WD)**

25 **2.63.1 3-(1-((3-(2-(((4-((S)-2-((S)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(2-((2S,3R,4R,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethyl)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)picolinic acid**

30 The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.59.10 for Example 2.42.6 in Example 2.42.7. MS (ESI) m/e 1281.6 (M-H)⁻.

35

2.63.2 6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl)-3-(1-((3-(2-(((2-(2-((2S,3R,4R,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethyl)-4-((S)-2-((S)-2-(2-((3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-((2-sulfoethoxy)methyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetamido)-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(methyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)picolinic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.63.1 for Example 2.61.21 in Example 2.61.22. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 9.85 (br d, 1H), 8.18 (d, 1H), 8.05 (br s, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.51 (d, 1H), 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.07 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 4.65 (t, 1H), 4.36 (m, 1H), 4.18 (m, 2H), 4.01 (d, 1H), 3.87 (br t, 2H), 3.81 (br d, 2H), 3.73 (br m, 1H), 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.53 (m, 2H), 3.44 (m, 2H), 3.32 (t, 2H), 3.24 (br m, 2H), 3.12 (m, 2H), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.92 (t, 1H), 2.82 (m, 3H), 2.77 (m, 3H), 2.59 (v br s, 1H), 2.37 (m, 1H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.55 (br m, 1H), 1.36 (br m, 1H), 1.28 (br m, 6H), 1.10 (br m, 7H), 0.93 (br m, 1H), 0.88, 0.86, 0.81 (all d, total 12H); MS (ESI-) m/e 1639.6 (M-H)⁻.

2.64 Synthesis of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-[[3-[[4-[[6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(IH)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy]ethyl](2-sulfoethyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide (Synthon CZ)

Example 1.9.2 (100 mg) and 4-((S)-2-((S)-2-(6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanamido)-3-methylbutanamido)-5-ureidopentanamido)benzyl (4-nitrophenyl) carbonate (purchased from Synchem, 114 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (7 mL) was cooled in an water-ice bath, and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.15 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes and then at room temperature overnight. The reaction was purified by a reverse phase HPLC using a Gilson system, eluting with 20-60% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% v/v trifluoroacetic acid, to provide the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 12.85 (s, 1H), 9.99 (s, 1H), 8.04 (t, 2H), 7.75-7.82 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.63 (m, 6H), 7.32-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.29 (m, 3H), 6.99 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 4.83-5.08 (m, 4H), 4.29-4.48 (m, 1H), 4.19 (t, 1H), 3.84-3.94 (m, 2H), 3.80 (d, 2H), 3.14-3.29 (m, 2H), 2.87-3.06 (m, 4H), 2.57-2.69 (m, 2H), 2.03-2.24 (m, 5H), 1.89-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.53-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.26-1.53 (m, 8H), 0.89-1.27 (m, 12H), 0.75-0.88 (m, 12H). MS (ESI) m/e 1452.2 (M+H)⁺.

2.65 Synthesis of (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-[2-(2-([2-([3-([4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](2-sulfoethyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-[[N-((35,55)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-[(2-sulfoethoxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetyl)-L-valyl-L-alanyl]amino}phenyl)ethyl]-L-gulonic acid (Synthon TX)

2.65.1 3-(1-(((1r,3s,5R,7S)-3-(2-(((4-((R)-2-((R)-2-amino-3-methylbutanamido)propanamido)-2-(2-((2S,3R,4R,5S,6S)-6-carboxy-3,4,5-trihydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)ethyl)benzyl)oxy)carbonyl)(2-sulfoethyl)amino)ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyladamantan-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-(8-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)picolinic acid

To a cold (0 °C) solution of Example 2.59.10 (70 mg) and Example 1.9.2 (58.1 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (4 mL) was added N-ethyl-N-isopropylpropan-2-amine (0.026 mL). The reaction was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. To the reaction mixture was added water (1 mL) and LiOH H₂O (20 mg). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The mixture was acidified with trifluoroacetic acid, filtered and purified by reverse-phase HPLC on a Gilson system (CI 8 column), eluting with 20-80% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid, to give the title product. MS (ESI) m/e 1564.4 (M-H)⁻.

2.65.2 (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-[2-(2-([2-([3-([4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)oxy)ethyl](2-sulfoethyl)carbamoyl)oxy)methyl]-5-[[N-((35,55)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-[(2-sulfoethoxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetyl)-L-valyl-L-alanyl]amino}phenyl)ethyl]-L-gulonic acid

The title compound was prepared by substituting Example 2.65.1 for Example 2.61.21 in Example 2.61.22. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 9.85 (s, 1H), 8.17 (br d, 1H), 8.01 (d, 2H), 7.77 (d, 1H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.43 (m, 4H), 7.34 (m, 3H), 7.19 (d, 1H), 7.06 (s, 2H), 6.96 (d, 1H), 4.99 (m, 2H), 4.95 (s, 2H), 4.63 (t, 1H), 4.36 (t, 1H), 4.19 (br m, 1H), 4.16 (d, 1H), 3.98 (d, 1H), 3.87 (br t, 2H), 3.81 (br d, 2H), 3.73 (br m, 1H), 3.63 (t, 2H), 3.53 (m, 2H), 3.44 (m, 4H), 3.31 (t, 2H), 3.21 (br m, 2H), 3.17 (m, 2H), 3.00 (m, 2H), 2.92 (br m, 1H), 2.75 (m, 3H), 2.65 (br m, 3H), 2.35 (br m, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.98 (br m, 2H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.55 (br m, 1H), 1.34 (br m, 1H), 1.26 (br m, 6H), 1.09 (br m, 7H), 0.93 (br m, 1H), 0.87, 0.83, 0.79 (all d, total 12H). MS (ESI) m/e 1733.4 (M-H)⁻.

Example 3: Generation of Mouse Anti-B7-H3 Monoclonal Antibodies by Mouse Hybridoma Technology

B7-H3 specific antibodies were raised using mouse hybridomas technology. Specifically, a mouse fibroblast cell line (3T12) expressing full length human B7-H3 as well as recombinant human or mouse B7-H3-ECD-human Fc fusion proteins were used as immunogens, the sequences of which are provided in Table 1. Human HCT1 16 cell lines expressing human B7-H3 were used for determining anti-sera titer and for screening antigen-specific antibodies. Cell lines were exposed to approximately 3000 mREM of gamma source radiation prior to immunization. Two different strains of mice were immunized in the hock with dosages containing 5 x 10⁶ cells/mouse/injection or 10 µg of protein/mouse/injection in the presence of Gerbu MM adjuvant (Cooper-Casey Corporation, Valley Center, CA, US) for both primary and boost immunizations. To increase immune response to mouse B7-H3, the mice were further boosted with a mixture of human and mouse B7-H3-ECD-human Fc proteins for the final boosts. Briefly, the antigens were prepared in PBS as follows: 200 x 10⁶ cells/mL or 400 µg/mL protein. The calculated volume of antigen was transferred to a sterile microcentrifuge tube and equal volume of Gerbu MM was then added. The solution was mixed by gently vortexing for 1 minute. The adjuvant-antigen solution was then drawn into a proper syringe for animal injection. A total of 25 µL of the mixture was injected into the hock of each leg of the mouse. Each animal was boosted 3 times before serum titer was determined for the groups. All animals were given 2 additional boosts with an equal mixture of mouse B7-H3-ECD-human Fc and human B7-H3-ECD-human Fc proteins in adjuvant before fusion.

Table 1: Amino acid sequences of recombinant proteins used for immunization or screening

Protein	Amino Acid Sequence
Human full length B7-H3	MLRRRGSPGMGVHVGAAALGALWFCLTGALEVQVPEDPVVALVGTDATLCCSFSPPEPG FSLAQLNLIWQLTDTKQLVHSFAEQDQGSAYANRTALFPDLLAQGNASLRLQRVRV ADEGSFTCFVSIRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSYQGY PEAEVFWQDQGQVPLTGNVTTSQMANEQGLFDVHSILRVVLGANGTYSCLVRNPVLQ QDAHSSVTITPQRSPTGAVEVQVPEDPVVALVGTDATLRCFSFPEPGFSLAQLNLIW QLTDTKQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYANRTALFPDLLAQGNASLRLQRVRVADEGSFTCFV SIRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSYRGYPEAEVFWQDG QGVPLTGNVTTSQMANEQGLFDVHSVLRVVLGANGTYSCLVRNPVLQQDAHGSVTIT GQPMTFPEALWVTVGLSVCLIALLLVALAFVCWRKIKQSCEEENAGAEDQDGEGETS KTALQPLKHSKEDDGQEIA (SEQ ID NO: 149)
Human B7-H3-ECD (fc fusion)	MLRRRGSPGMGVHVGAAALGALWFCLTGALEVQVPEDPVVALVGTDATLCCSFSPPEPG FSLAQLNLIWQLTDTKQLVHSFAEQDQGSAYANRTALFPDLLAQGNASLRLQRVRV ADEGSFTCFVSIRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSYQGY PEAEVFWQDQGQVPLTGNVTTSQMANEQGLFDVHSILRVVLGANGTYSCLVRNPVLQ QDAHSSVTITPQRSPTGAVEVQVPEDPVVALVGTDATLRCFSFPEPGFSLAQLNLIW QLTDTKQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYANRTALFPDLLAQGNASLRLQRVRVADEGSFTCFV SIRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSYRGYPEAEVFWQDG QGVPLTGNVTTSQMANEQGLFDVHSVLRVVLGANGTYSCLVRNPVLQQDAHGSVTIT GQPMTFAAADKTHTCPPCPAPEAEGAPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMI SRTPEVTCVVVDVSH EDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWE SNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSQSVMHEALHNHYTQK SLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 150)

<p>Mouse B7-H3- ECD (fc fusion)</p>	<p><u>MLRGWGGPSVGV</u><u>CVRTALGV</u><u>LCLCLTGAVEVQV</u><u>SEDPVVALVDTDATLRC</u><u>SFSPEPG</u> <u>FSLAQLNLIWQLTDTKQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYS</u><u>SNRTALFPDLLVQGNASLRLQRVRV</u> <u>TDEGSYTCFVSIQDFD</u><u>SAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGNMVTITCSSYQGY</u> <u>PEAEVFWKDGQGVPLTGNVTT</u><u>SQMANERGLFDVHSVLRWLGANGTYSCLVRNPVLQ</u> <u>QDAHGSVTITGQPLTFAAADK</u><u>THTCPPCPAPEAE</u> <u>GAPSVFLFPKPKD</u><u>TLMISRTPE</u> <u>VTCVWDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLN</u> <u>GKEYKCKVSNKALPAP</u> <u>IEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGF</u> <u>YPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFS</u><u>CSVMH</u> <u>EALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK</u> (SEQ ID NO: 151)</p>
<p>Human B7-H3- ECD (His tag)</p>	<p><u>MEFGLSWLFLVAILKGVQC</u><u>GALEVQVPEDPWALVGTDATLCCSFSPEPGFSLAQLN</u> <u>LIWQLTDTKQLVHSFAEGDQGSAYANRTALFPDLLAQGNASLRLQRVRVADEGSFT</u> <u>CFVSIRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSYQGYPEAEVFW</u> <u>QDGQGVPLTGNVTT</u><u>SQMANEQGLFDVHS</u> <u>ILRVVLGANGTYSCLVRNPVLQ</u><u>QDAHSSV</u> <u>TITPQRSPTGAVEVQVPEDPWALVGTDATLRC</u><u>SFSPEPGFSLAQLNLIWQLTDTKQ</u> <u>LVHSFTEGRDQGSAYANRTALFPDLLAQGNASLRLQRVRVADEGSFTCFV</u><u>SIRDFGS</u> <u>AAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSYRGYPEAEVFWQDGQGVPLTG</u> <u>NVTT</u><u>SQMANEQGLFDVHSVLRVVLGANGTYSCLVRNPVLQ</u><u>QDAHGSVTITGQPMTHH</u> <u>HHHH</u> (SEQ ID NO: 152)</p>
<p>Mouse B7-H3- ECD (His tag)</p>	<p><u>MEFGLSWLFLVAILKGVQC</u><u>VEVQVSEDPWALVDTDATLRC</u><u>SFSPEPGFSLAQLNLI</u> <u>WQLTDTKQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYS</u><u>SNRTALFPDLLVQGNASLRLQRVRVTDEGSYTCF</u> <u>VSIQDFD</u><u>SAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGNMVTITCSSYQGYPEAEVFWK</u> <u>DGQGVPLTGNVTT</u><u>SQMANERGLFDVHSVLRVVLGANGTYS</u> <u>CLVRNPVLQ</u><u>QDAHGSVTITGQPLTFHHHHHH</u> (SEQ ID NO: 153)</p>
<p>Cyno B7-H3- ECD (his tag)</p>	<p><u>MLHRRGSPGMGVHGAALGALWFCLTG</u><u>ALEVQVPEDPVVALVGTDATLRC</u><u>SFSPEPG</u> <u>FSLAQLNLIWQLTDTKQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYANRTALFLDLAQGNASLRLQRVRV</u> <u>ADEGSFTCFVSI</u><u>IRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSYRGY</u> <u>PEAEVFWQDGQ</u><u>GAPLTGNVTT</u><u>SQMANEQGLFDVHSVLRWLGANGTYSCLVRNPVLQ</u> <u>QDAHGS</u> <u>ITITPQRSPTGAVEVQVPEDPVVALVGTDATLRC</u><u>SFSPEPGFSLAQLNLIW</u> <u>QLTDTKQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYANRTALFLDLAQGNASLRLQRVRVADEGSFTCFV</u> <u>SIRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSYRGYPEAEVFWQDG</u> <u>QGAPLTGNVTT</u><u>SQMANEQGLFDVHSVLRWLGANGTYSCLVRNPVLQ</u><u>QDAHGSVTIT</u> <u>GQPMTF</u><u>AAAH</u><u>HHHHHHHH</u> (SEQ ID NO: 154)</p>
<p>Note: leader sequence, Fc, and His sequences are underlined</p>	

Hybridoma fusion and screening

Cells of murine myeloma cell line (NS-0, ECACC No. 851 10503) were cultured to reach the
5 log phase stage right before fusion. Popliteal and inguinal lymph nodes were removed from each
mouse and single cell suspensions were prepared sterilely. Lymphocytes were fused with myeloma
cells (E. Harlow, D. Lane, Antibody: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press,
Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1998); Kohler G. and Milstein C , "Continuous cultures of fused cell
secreting antibody of predefined specificity," *Nature*, 256:495-497 (1975); BTX Harvard Apparatus
10 (Holliston, MA, US) ECM 2001 technical manual). Fused hybrid cells were dispensed into 96-well
plates in DMEM/10% FBS/HAT media. Supernatants from surviving hybridoma colonies were
subjected to cell-based screening using human cell lines expressing the recombinant human B7-H3.
Briefly, a human cell line expressing the human B7-H3 was thawed and directly dispensed into 96
well (black with clear bottom for imaging) plates at 50,000 cells/well in growth media and incubated
15 for 2 days at 37 °C to reach 50% confluency. Hybridoma supernatants (50 µL/well) were transferred

to respective plates and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. Media was removed from each well and goat anti-mouse IgG-AF488 (Invitrogen, No. A11029, Grand Island, NY, US) was used for detection using the InCell Analyzer 2000 (GE). Hits were expanded and binding was confirmed by FACS using a different human cell line or a mouse cell line expressing the human B7-H3 and goat anti-mouse IgG-PE for detection. Species specificity was determined using the ELISA format according to the following procedure. ELISA plates were coated with human B7-H3-ECD-human Fc, cynomolgous B7-H3-ECD-his, or mouse B7-H3-ECD-human Fc proteins overnight at room temperature. Plates were washed and hybridoma supes (100 μ L) was added to each well, and incubated at room temperature for 1 hour. Plates were washed, donkey anti-mouse IgG-HRP (Jackson Immunochemicals, No. 115-035-071, West Grove, PA, US) was used for detection, and binding ODs were observed at 650 nm.

A selection of hits were subcloned using the MoFlo (Beckman, Indianapolis, IN, US) by depositing a single cell per well into 96 well cell culture plates to ensure clonality of the cell line. Resulting colonies were screened for specificity by FACS using mouse 3T12 fibroblast cell lines expressing the human B7-H3, cynomolgous B7-H3 or mouse B7-H3. Isotype of each monoclonal antibody was determined using the Mouse Monoclonal Isotyping Kit (Roche, No. 11-493-027-001, Indianapolis, IN, USA). Hybridoma clones producing antibodies that showed high specific binding activity against human and cynomolgus B7-H3 antigen were subcloned and purified (Table 2).

Table 2: List of Anti-B7-H3 antibodies generated using mouse hybridoma technology

Clone Name	Species / Isotype	FACS Binding (EC_{50} nM)		
		Human B7-H3	Cynomolgous B7-H3	Mouse B7-H3
Ab1	mouse IgG1/k	2.10	1.79	299.0
Ab2	mouse IgG1/k	1.70	1.50	1.00
Ab3	mouse IgG1/k	1.66	1.42	0.94
Ab4	mouse IgG2b/k	4.06	3.10	1.75
Ab5	mouse IgG1/k	2.71	1.91	6.01
Ab6	mouse IgG1/k	1.59	1.53	No binding
Ab7	mouse IgG1/k	3.22	2.67	67.13
Ab8	mouse IgG1/k	3.83	8.63	193.0
Ab9	mouse IgG1/k	4.49	259.0	0.72
Ab10	mouse IgG2b/k	3.97	4.46	3.80
Ab11	mouse IgG1/k	23.40	2.03	568.60
Ab12	mouse IgG1/k	3.88	6.71	8.72
Ab13	mouse IgG1/k	1.94	4.12	25.80
Ab14	mouse IgG1/k	3.03	2.97	102.2
Ab15	mouse IgG1/k	5.37	6.52	4.61
Ab16	mouse IgG1/k	3.94	4.28	318.7
Ab17	mouse IgG2b/k	2.75	2.60	2.39
Ab18	mouse IgG1/k	5.98	6.49	No binding

Example 4: *In Vitro* Characterization of Anti-B7-H3 Mouse Monoclonal Antibodies.

The binding affinity of the purified anti-B7-H3 monoclonal antibodies was determined by surface plasma resonance. Table 3 shows the association rate constants (k_a) dissociation rate constants (k_d) and equilibrium dissociation constants (K_D) for a series of mouse hybridoma derived anti-B7-H3 monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) binding to the soluble ECDs of human B7-H3 and cyno B7-H3. The binding kinetics were derived from SPR measurements using a Biacore T200 instrument and a mAb capture approach (as described in the materials and methods below).

Table 3: Biacore kinetics of anti-B7-H3 mouse hybridoma antibodies binding to human and cynomolgus monkey B7-H3.

Murine Antibody Name	huB7-H3			cynoB7-H3		
	k_a (1/Ms)	k_d (1/s)	K_D (M)	k_a (1/Ms)	k_d (1/s)	K_D (M)
Ab17	5.4E+05	1.9E-05	3.4E-11	5.1E+05	1.0E-05	1.9E-11
Ab18	2.1E+05	3.6E-05	1.7E-10	2.4E+05	2.9E-05	1.2E-10
Ab15	8.0E+04	3.4E-05	4.3E-10	7.7E+04	7.0E-05	9.1E-10
Ab4	6.9E+05	1.1E-03	1.6E-09	5.4E+05	9.6E-04	1.8E-09
Ab8	5.8E+04	9.9E-05	1.7E-09	1.6E+05	2.6E-04	1.7E-09
Ab10	4.1E+04	1.9E-04	4.6E-09	2.0E+05	4.2E-03	2.0E-08
Ab12	3.8E+04	2.5E-04	6.7E-09	5.5E+04	1.0E-05	1.8E-10
Ab5	1.3E+06	1.2E-02	9.2E-09	1.4E+06	2.8E-01	2.0E-07
Ab14	1.1E+05	1.4E-03	1.3E-08	6.9E+05	3.0E-03	4.3E-09
Ab9	6.6E+04	1.1E-03	1.7E-08	poor kinetic fit		
Ab13	3.3E+05	5.8E-03	1.7E-08	4.4E+05	3.7E-03	8.4E-09
Ab3	5.2E+05	1.0E-02	1.9E-08	3.8E+05	1.0E-02	2.6E-08
Ab16	1.4E+05	3.2E-03	2.4E-08	7.5E+05	5.6E-03	7.5E-09
Ab2	1.2E+05	2.9E-03	2.4E-08	2.3E+05	1.1E-02	5.0E-08
Ab11	2.0E+04	8.9E-04	4.5E-08	2.7E+04	7.2E-05	2.6E-09
Ab6	1.2E+04	1.0E-02	8.4E-07	2.8E+04	1.2E-02	4.1E-07
Ab1	no observable binding			no observable binding		
	little			little		
	observable			observable		
	binding			binding		
Ab7	binding			binding		

Pair-wise binding assays performed on Biacore T200 SPR instruments were used to determine the relative epitope grouping for the murine anti-B7-H3 mAbs as described in the methods below. Figure 1 shows an epitope grouping depiction, which describes the relative human B7-H3 epitope diversity and overlap for a series of anti-B7-H3 mAbs identified herein. Epitope groups are represented as individual ovals, some of which overlap with each other. Antibodies in different epitope groups can bind to B7-H3 simultaneously and likely bind to different epitopes while antibodies within a given epitope group cannot bind to B7-H3 simultaneously and likely bind to overlapping epitopes. The grouping information was derived from a simultaneous binding assay as

described in materials and methods. Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Abl 1, Abl2, and Ab8 groupings were ambiguous

Materials and methods: Binding kinetics

5 Biacore T200 SPR instruments were used to measure the binding kinetics of human B7-H3 (4Ig- B7-H3 variant) (analyte) binding to various mAbs (ligands). The assay format was Fc-based capture via immobilized anti-mouse (Fc) (Pierce 31170) or immobilized anti-human (Fc) (Pierce 31125). A standard amine coupling protocol was employed to immobilize the capture reagents via primary amines to the carboxy-methyl (CM) dextran surface of CM5 sensorchips (Biacore); capture antibodies were coupled to a level of approximately 5000RU. For binding kinetic measurements the assay buffer was HBS-EP+ (Biacore): 10 mM Hepes, pH7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 3 mM EDTA, 0.05% polysorbate 20. During the assay, all measurements were referenced against the capture surface alone. Each assay cycle consisted of the following steps: 1) Capture of ligand to approximately 50RU; 2) Analyte injection over both reference and test surface, 240 μ L at 80 μ L/ η η , after which the dissociation was monitored for 900 seconds at 80 μ L/ η η ; 3) Regeneration of capture surface with low pH glycine. For kinetic determinations analyte injections were 3-point, 9-fold dilution series of 900 nM, 100 nM and 11.11 nM, buffer only injections were included for secondary referencing. Data were processed and fit to a 1:1 binding model using Biacore T200 Evaluation Software to determine the binding kinetic rate constants, k_{on} (on-rate) and k_{off} (off-rate), and the equilibrium dissociation constant (affinity, K_{D}).

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Materials and methods: Epitope grouping

Pair-wise binding assays performed on Biacore T200 SPR instruments were used to determine the relative epitope grouping for a series of anti-B7-H3 mAbs. The assay format was Fc-based capture via immobilized anti-mouse(Fc) (Pierce 31170) or immobilized anti-human (Fc) (Pierce 31125). A standard amine coupling protocol was employed to immobilize the capture reagents via primary amines to the carboxy-methyl (CM) dextran surface of CM5 sensorchips (Biacore); capture antibodies were coupled to a level of approximately 2000RU. Epitope grouping measurements were done at 12 °C (low temperature allows for grouping information on fast off-rate mAbs), the assay buffer was HBS-EP+ (Biacore): 10 mM Hepes, pH7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 3 mM EDTA, 0.05% polysorbate 20. Each assay cycle consisted of the following steps in a four flowcell system: 1) separate test mAbs were captured in flowcells 2, 3 & 4 (flowcell 1 was reference, no test mAb); 2) all 4 flowcells were then blocked by injection with isotype control mAb or isotype mAb cocktail at 50 μ g/mL; 3) all 4 flowcells were then injected with antigen or buffer only (buffer only is for double referencing, done for each mAb pair individually); 4) all 4 flowcells were then injected with 2nd test mAb at 10 μ g/mL; 5) all 4 flowcells were then regenerated with glycine, pH1.5. The assay was done for each test mAb pair in reciprocal orientations. Simultaneous binding was evaluated examining the ratio of the 2nd test mAb response to the Ag response ($RU_{\text{mAb}2}/RU_{\text{Ag}}$); if this ratio was equal to or

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greater than 0.2 the interaction was scored as a simultaneous binder. From this pair-wise binding assay data a "venn" style diagram was constructed manually to depict relative epitope groupings.

Example 5: Generation of Anti-hB7-H3 Chimeric Antibodies

5 Following the identification of mouse anti-B7-H3 hybridoma antibodies, heavy and light chain variable regions (VH and VL) corresponding to the secreted antibodies were determined from cells using reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Murine variable regions were expressed in mammalian host cells in the context of a human immunoglobulin constant region to provide chimeric antibodies. Table 4 below provides the variable region amino acid sequences for the

10 mouse chimerized hybridomas.

Table 4: Variable region amino acid sequences of anti-B7-H3 antibodies from mouse hybridomas

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
1	chAb2	VH		QVQLQQPGAELVKPGASVKLSCKASGY TFSTSYWMHWVKQRPGQGLEWIGMIHPD SGTTNYNEKFRSKATLTVDKSSSTAYM QLSSLTSEDSAVYYCAVYYGSTYWFYFD VWGTGTTVTVSS
2	chAb2	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:1	GYTFSTSYWMH
3	chAb2	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:1	MIHPDSGTTNYNEKFRS
4	chAb2	CDR-H3	Residues 99-109 of SEQ ID NO:1	YYGSTYWFYFDV
5	chAb2	VL		DVVMQTPLSLPVSLGDQAYISCRSSQ SLVHINGNTYLHWYRQKPGQSPKLLIY KVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGSDTFTLKIS RVEAEDLGVIYFCSQSTHFPFTFGSGTK LEIK
6	chAb2	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:5	RSSQSLVHINGNTYLH
7	chAb2	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:5	KVSNRF
8	chAb2	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:5	SQSTHFPFT
9	chAb3	VH		QVQLQQPGAELVKPGASVKLSCKASGY TFSSYWMHWVKQRPGQGLEWIGLIHPD SGSTNYNEMFKNKATLTVDRSSSTAYV QLSSLTSEDSAVYFCAGGGRLYFDYWG QGTTTLTVSS
10	chAb3	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:9	GYTFSSYWMH

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
11	chAb3	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO: 9	LIHPDSGSTNYNEMFKN
12	chAb3	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO: 9	GGRLYFDY
13	chAb3	VL		DVVMQTPLSLPVS LGDQASISCRSSQ SLVHSNGD TYLRWYLQKPGQSPKLLIY KVS NRFSGVPDR FSGSGSGTDFTLKIT RVEAEDLG VYFCSQSTHVPYTFGGGTK LEIK
14	chAb3	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:13	RSSQSLVHSNGD TYLR
7	chAb3	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:13	KVSNRFS
15	chAb3	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:13	SQSTHVPYT
16	chAb4	VH		QVQLQQPGAE LVKPGASVKLSCKASGY SFTSYWMHWVKQRPQG LEWIGMIHPN SGSN NYNEKFKSKATLTVDKSSNTAYM QLSSLTSEDSAVYYCARRLGLHFDYWG QGTTLTVSS
17	chAb4	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:16	GYSFTSYWMH
18	chAb4	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:16	MIHPNSGSNNYNEKFKS
19	chAb4	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:16	RLGLHFDY
20	chAb4	VL		DIVMTQSQKFMSTPVGDRVSITCICASQ NVGTAVAWYQQKPGQSPKLLIYSASNR YTGVPDRFTGSGSGTDFTLTISNMQSE DLADYFCQQYSSYPYTFGGGTKLEIK
21	chAb4	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:20	KASQNVGTAVA
22	chAb4	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:20	SASNRYT
23	chAb4	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:20	QQYSSYPYT
24	chAb18	VH		QVQLQQ SAAELARP GA SVKM SCKA SGY SFTSYTIHWVKQRPQG LEWIGYINPN SRNTDYNQKFKDETTLTADRSSSTAYM QLISLTSEDSAVYYCARYSGSTPYWYF DVWGAGTTVTVSS
25	chAb18	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:24	GYSFTSYTIH

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
26	chAb18	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:24	YINPNSRNTDYNQKFKD
27	chAb18	CDR-H3	Residues 99-110 of SEQ ID NO:24	YSGSTPYWYFDV
28	chAb18	VL		QIVLTQSPAILSASPGEKVTMTCRASS SVSYMNWY QQKPGSSPKPWI YATSNLA SGVPARFSVSVSGTSHSLTI SRVEAED AATYYCQWSSNPLTFGAGTKLELK
29	chAb18	CDR-L1	Residues 24-33 of SEQ ID NO:28	RASSSVSYMN
30	chAb18	CDR-L2	Residues 49-55 of SEQ ID NO:28	ATSNLAS
31	chAb18	CDR-L3	Residues 88-96 of SEQ ID NO:28	QWSSNPLT
32	chAb13	VH		DVQLQESGPDLVKPSQSLSLTCTVTGY SITSGYSWHWIRQFPGNKLEWMGYIHS SGSTNYNPSLKSRI SINRDTSKNQFFL QLNSVTTEDTATYYCAGYDDYFEYWGQ GTTLTVSS
33	chAb13	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:32	GYSITSGYSWH
34	chAb13	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:32	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	chAb13	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:32	YDDYFEY
36	chAb13	VL		DIVMTQSQKFMSTSVGDRVSVTCKASQ NVGFNVAWYQQKPGQSPKALIYSASYR YSGVPDRFTGSGGTDFTLTISNVQSE DLAEYFCQQYNSYPFTFGSGTKLEIK
37	chAb13	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:36	KASQNVGFNVA
38	chAb13	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:36	SASYRYS
182	chAb13	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:36	QQYNSYPFT
40	chAb12	VH		EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLKLSAASGF TFSSYAMSWVRQTPEKRLEWVATISSG TNYTYYPDSVKGRFTI SRDNAKNTLYL QMTSLRSE DTAMY YCARQGRYSWIAYW GQGTLLVTVSA
41	chAb12	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:40	GFTFSSYAMS
42	chAb12	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:40	TISSGTNYTYYPDSVKG

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
43	chAbl2	CDR-H3	Residues 99-107 of SEQ ID NO:40	QGRYSWIAY
44	chAbl2	VL		DIVLTQSPASLAVSLGQRATISCRASK SVSTSDYSYMHWNQKPGQPPKLLIYL ASNLESGVPARFSGSGSGTDFTLNIHP VEEEDAATYYCQHSRELLTFGAGTKLE LK
45	chAbl2	CDR-L1	Residues 24-38 of SEQ ID NO:44	RASKSVSTSDYSYMH
46	chAbl2	CDR-L2	Residues 54-60 of SEQ ID NO:44	LASNLES
47	chAbl2	CDR-L3	Residues 93-100 of SEQ ID NO:44	QHSRELLT
48	chAbl4	VH		EVKLVESSGGLVKGPGSLKLSAASGF TFSSYGMSWVRQTPEKRLEWVATISGG GTNT YYPD SVEGRF TI SRDNAKNF LYL QMSSLRSEDTALYCARHYGSQTMDYW GQGTSVTVSS
49	chAbl4	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:48	GFTFSSYGMS
50	chAbl4	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:48	TISGGGTNTYYPDSVEG
51	chAbl4	CDR-H3	Residues 99-107 of SEQ ID NO:48	HYGSQTMDY
52	chAbl4	VL		DIQMTQSPASLSASVGETVTITCRTSG NIHNYLTYWYQQKQKSPQLLVYNAKTL ADGVPSRFRSGSGSGTQFSLKINSLQPE DFGSYYCQHFWS IMWTFGGGTKLEIK
53	chAbl4	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:52	RTSGNIHNYLT
54	chAbl4	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:52	NAKTLAD
55	chAbl4	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:52	QHFWSIMWT
56	chAb6	VH		QVQLQQSGAELMKPGASVKISCKATGY TFSRYWIEWVKQRPGHGLEWIGEILPG SGSTNYNEKFKGKATFTADTSSNTAYM QVSSLTSEDSAVHYCARRGYGYVPYAL DYWGQTSVTVSS
57	chAb6	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:56	GYTFSRYWIE
58	chAb6	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:56	EILP GSGSTNYNEKFKG

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
59	chAb6	CDR-H3	Residues 99-110 of SEQ ID NO:56	RGYGYVPYALDY
60	chAb6	VL		EIQMTQTTSSLSASLGDRVTISCRASQ DISNSLNWYQQKPDGTVNLLIYYTSRL YSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDYSLTISNLEQE DIATYFCQQGNTLPYTFGGGTKLEIK
61	chAb6	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO: 60	RASQDISNSLN
62	chAb6	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO: 60	YTSRLYS
63	chAbb	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO: 60	QQGNTLPYT
64	chAb11	VH		EVKLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCATSGF TFTNYMSWVRQPPGKALEWLGFI RNK ANDYTTEYSASVKGRFTISRDNQSIL YLQMNTLRAEDSATYICARESPGNPFA YWGQGLVTVSA
65	chAb11	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO: 64	GFTFTNYMS
66	chAb11	CDR-H2	Residues 50-68 of SEQ ID NO: 64	FIRNKANDYTTEYSASVKG
67	chAb11	CDR-H3	Residues 101-109 of SEQ ID NO: 64	ESPGNPFAY
68	chAb11	VL		DIVMTQSPSSLTVTAGEKVTMTCKSSQ SLLNSGTQKNFLTWYQQKPGQPPKLLI YWASTRESGVPDRFTGSGSGTDFTLTI SSVQAEDLAVYFCQNDYIYPLTFGAGT KLELK
69	chAb11	CDR-L1	Residues 24-40 of SEQ ID NO: 68	KSSQSLNSGTQKNFLT
70	chAb11	CDR-L2	Residues 56-62 of SEQ ID NO: 68	WASTRES
71	chAb11	CDR-L3	Residues 95-103 of SEQ ID NO: 68	QNDYIYPLT
72	chAb16	VH		EVKLLVSGGGLVQPGGSLKLSAASGF DFSRYWMSWVRQAPGKLEWIGEINPD SSTINYTPSLKDKF IISRDNKNTLYL QMSKVRSEDTALYICARPGFGNYIYAM DYWGQGTSVTVSS
73	chAb16	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:72	GFDFSRYWMS
74	chAb16	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:72	EINPDSSTINYTPSLKD

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
75	chAb16	CDR-H3	Residues 99-110 of SEQ ID NO:72	PGFGNYIYAMDY
76	chAb16	VL		DIQMTQTTSSLSASLGDRVTINCRASQ DISNFLNHWYQQKPDGTVKLLIYYTSRL YLGVPSRFSGSGSGTDYSLTISNLEQE DIATYFCQQGNTLPPTFGGGTKLEIK
77	chAb16	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:76	RASQDISNFLN
78	chAb16	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:76	YTSRLYL
79	chAb16	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:76	QQGNTLPPT
80	chAb10	VH		DVQLQESGPGLVKPSQSLSLTCTVTGY SITSDYAWNWIWRFQGNRLEWMGHINY SGITNYPNPSLKSRI SITRDTSKNQFFL QLYSVTTEDTATYFCARRSLFYFYGSS LYAMDYWGQTSVTVSS
81	chAb10	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:80	GYSITSDYAWN
82	chAb10	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:80	HINYSGITNYPNPSLKS
83	chAb10	CDR-H3	Residues 99-114 of SEQ ID NO:80	RSLFYFYGSSLYAMDY
84	chAb10	VL		DVVMTQSPFSLPVS LGDQASISCRSSQ SLVHSNGNTYLHWY LQKP GQSPKLLIY KVS NRFSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKI S RVEAEDLG VYFCSQSTHVPWTFGGGTK LEIK
85	chAb10	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:84	RSSQSLVHSNGNTYLH
7	chAb10	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:84	KVSNRFS
86	chAb10	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:84	SQSTHVPWT
87	chAb7	VH		EVQLVESGENLVKPGGSLKLSAASGF SFRGYGMSWVRQTPDKRLEWVAAISTG GNYTYYPDSVQGRFTI SRDNANNTLYL QMS SLK SEDTAMY Y CARRGGNYAGFAY WGQGLVTVSA
88	chAb7	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:87	GFSFRGYGMS
89	chAb7	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:87	AISTGGNYTYYPDSVQG

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
90	chAb7	CDR-H3	Residues 99-108 of SEQ ID NO:87	RGGNYAGFAY
91	chAb7	VL		DIQMTQSPASLSVSVGETVTITCRPSE NIYSNLAWYQQKQKGKSPQLLVYAATNL ADGVPSRFRSGSGSGTQYSLKINSLQSE DFGTYYCQHFWGTPFTFGSGTKLEIK
92	chAb7	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO: 91	RPSENIYSNLA
93	chAb7	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO: 91	AATNLAD
94	chAb7	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO: 91	QHFWGTPFT
95	chAb8	VH		EVKLVESGGGLVKPGGSLKLSAASGF TFSSYGMSSWRQTPEKRLEWVATISGG GNYTYCPDSVKGRFTI SRDNAKNNLYL QMSSLRSEDTALYYCTRQGYDYHYAM DFWGGTSTVTVSS
49	chAb8	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO: 95	GFTFSSYGMSS
96	chAb8	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO: 95	TISGGGNYTYCPDSVKG
97	chAb8	CDR-H3	Residues 99-110 of SEQ ID NO: 95	QRGYDYHYAMDF
98	chAb8	VL		DIQMTQSPASLSVSVGETVTITCRASE NIYSNLAWHQKQKSPQLLVYAATNL ADGVPSRFRSGNGSDTQYSLKINSLQSE DFGSYFCQNFWGTSWTFGGGTKLEIK
99	chAb8	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO: 98	RASENIYSNLA
93	chAb8	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO: 98	AATNLAD
100	chAb8	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO: 98	QNFWGTSWT
101	chAb17	VH		EVKLVESGGGLVQPGGSLKLSAASGF TFSSYIMSSWRQTPEKRLEWVASIVSS NITYYPDSMKGRFTI SRDNARNILYLQ MSSLKSEDTAMYYCARSGTRAWFAYWG QGTLVTVSA
102	chAb17	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:101	GFTFSSYIMS
103	chAb17	CDR-H2	Residues 50-65 of SEQ ID NO:101	SIVSSNITYYPDSMKG

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
104	chAb17	CDR-H3	Residues 98-106 of SEQ ID NO:101	SGTRAWFAY
105	chAb17	VL		DIVLTQSPASLAVSLGQRATISCRASK SVSTSAYSYMHWYQQKPGQPPKLLIYL ASNLESGVPPARFSGSGSGTDFTLNIHP VEEEDAATYYCQHSRELPYTFGGGTKL EIK
106	chAb17	CDR-L1	Residues 24-38 of SEQ ID NO:105	RASKSVSTSAYSYMH
46	chAb17	CDR-L2	Residues 54-60 of SEQ ID NO:105	LASNLES
107	chAb17	CDR-L3	Residues 93-101 of SEQ ID NO:105	QHSRELPYT
108	chAb5	VH		QVQLQQPGDELVKPGASVKLSCKTSGY TFTTDWMHWVKQRPQGQLEWIGMIHPN SGTTNYNEKFKSKAALTVDKSSSTACM QLSSLTSEDSAVYYCARSYWKWYFDVW GTGTTVTVSS
109	chAb5	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:108	GYTFTDWMH
110	chAb5	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:108	MIHPNSGTTNYNEKFKS
111	chAb5	CDR-H3	Residues 99-107 of SEQ ID NO:108	SYWKWYFDV
112	chAb5	VL		QIVLTQSPAISASLGEITLTCSASS SVSYMHWYQQKSGTSPKLLIYSTSNLA SGVPSRFSGSGSGTFYSLTISSVEAED SADYYCHQWTSYMYTFGGGTKLEIK
113	chAb5	CDR-L1	Residues 24-33 of SEQ ID NO:112	SASSSVSYMH
114	chAb5	CDR-L2	Residues 49-55 of SEQ ID NO:112	STSNLAS
115	chAb5	CDR-L3	Residues 88-96 of SEQ ID NO:112	HQWTSYMYT

Example 6: Binding Characterization of Chimeric Anti-B7-H3 Antibodies

To generate purified chimeric antibodies, expression vectors were transiently transfected into HEK293 6E suspension cell cultures in a ratio of 60% to 40% light to heavy chain construct. 1 mg/ml of polyethylenimine (PEI) or 2.6 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$ of Expifectamine was used to transfect the cells. Cell supernatants were harvested after five days in shaking flasks, spun down to pellet cells, and filtered through 0.22 μm filters to separate IgG from culture contaminants. Antibody-containing supernatants were purified on Akta Pure using protein A mAb SelectSure. Columns were equilibrated in PBS pH 7.4, supernatants were then passed through the column and a wash was performed with PBS pH 7.4. IgG were eluted with 0.1 M acetic acid pH 3.5 and collected in several aliquots. Fractions containing IgG were pooled and dialyzed in PBS overnight at 4 °C. Anti-B7-H3 chimeric antibodies that were successfully expressed were characterized for the ability to bind the B7-H3 overexpressing human non-small cell lung cancer cell line NCI-H1650 (ATCC® No. CRL-5883) by FACS using the methods described below. Table 5 summarizes the binding properties of the chimeric anti-B7-H3 antibodies.

TABLE 5: *In vitro* characterization of B7-H3 chimeric antibodies

Chimeric Ab Name	Isotype	Parental Hybridoma	FACS binding (EC_{50} nM)
chAb2	huIgG1/k	Ab2	0.10
chAb3	huIgG1/k	Ab3	0.61
chAb4	huIgG1/k	Ab4	0.56
chAb18	huIgG1/k	Ab18	1.14
chAb13	huIgG1/k	Ab13	1.53
chAb11	huIgG1/k	Ab11	1.12
chAb6	huIgG1/k	Ab6	0.33
chAb16	huIgG1/k	Ab16	0.27
chAb14	huIgG1/k	Ab14	0.81

FACS binding methods

Cells were harvested from flasks when approximately 80% confluent using Gibco® Cell Dissociation Buffer. Cells were washed once in PBS/1% FBS (FACS buffer) then resuspended at 2.5×10^6 cells/mL in FACS buffer. 100 μL of cells/well were added to a round bottom 96-well plate. 10 μL of a 10x concentration of mAb/ADC (final concentrations are indicated the figures). Wells were washed twice with FACS buffer and resuspended in 50 μL of secondary Ab (AlexaFluor 488) diluted in FACS buffer. The plate was incubated at 4°C for one hour and washed twice with FACS buffer. Cells were resuspended in 100 μL of PBS/1% formaldehyde and analyzed on a Becton Dickinson LSRII flow cytometer. Data was analyzed using WinList flow cytometry analysis software.

Example 7: Characterization of Chimeric Anti-B7-H3 Antibodies as Bcl-xL Inhibiting Antibody Drug Conjugates

Nine anti-B7-H3 chimeric antibodies were conjugated to the Bcl-xL inhibiting (Bcl-xLi) synthon CZ (Example 2.1) using conjugation Method A described below. The resulting ADCs (anti-B7-H3 antibodies conjugated to synthon CZ) were tested for binding to cell surface human B7-H3 by FACS (as described in Example 6) and for cell cytotoxicity in cell lines expressing B7-H3. Of the nine antibodies, three antibodies (chAb2, chAb6, and chAb16) precipitated following conjugation to synthon CZ and showed weak cytotoxicity in cells expressing human B7-H3. Table 6 provides cell surface binding and cytotoxicity activity of anti-B7-H3 chimera ADCs against breast cancer cell HCC38 expressing human B7-H3.

TABLE 6: *In vitro* characterization of B7-H3 chimeric-CZ conjugates

ADC Name	Conjugation observation	FACS Binding Human B7-H3 EC ₅₀ nM	Cytotoxicity (HCC38 cell line IC ₅₀ nM)	Conjugation Method	DAR by MS	% agg by SEC
chAb2-CZ	Precipitates	2.60	4.77	A	1.0	5.9
chAb3-CZ	Clear	0.65	0.17	A	4.6	6.3
chAb4-CZ	Clear	0.54	0.26	A	1.4	5.7
chAb18-CZ	Clear	1.78	0.28	A	2.3	4.3
chAb13-CZ	Clear	1.49	0.18	A	3.8	8.3
chAb11-CZ	Clear	1.12	2.34	A	3.2	5.6
chAb6-CZ	Precipitates	0.56	80.98	A	1.3	0.5
chAb16-CZ	Precipitates	0.62	21.89	A	0.9	2.3
chAb14-CZ	Clear	0.50	2.01	A	1.4	1.9

Materials and methods: Conjugation of Bcl-xL inhibitory ADCs

ADCs were synthesized using one of the methods described below. Exemplary ADCs were synthesized using one of nine exemplary methods, described below.

Method A. A solution of Bond-Breaker™ tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP) solution (10 mM, 0.017 mL) was added to a solution of antibody (10 mg/mL, 1 mL) preheated to 37 °C. The reaction mixture was kept at 37 °C for 1 hour. The solution of reduced antibody was added to a solution of synthon (3.3 mM, 0.160 mL in DMSO) and gently mixed for 30 minutes. The reaction solution was loaded onto a desalting column (PD10, washed with Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline [DPBS] 3x before use), followed by DPBS (3 mL). The purified ADC solution was filtered through a 0.2 micron, low protein-binding 13 mm syringe-filter and stored at 4 °C.

Method B. A solution of Bond-Breaker™ tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP) solution (10 mM, 0.017 mL) was added to the solution of antibody (10 mg/mL, 1 mL) preheated to 37 °C. The reaction mixture was kept at 37 °C for 1 hour. The solution of reduced antibody was adjusted to pH=8 by

adding boric buffer (0.05 mL, 0.5 M, pH 8), added to a solution of synthon (3.3 mM, 0.160 mL in DMSO) and gently mixed for 4 hours. The reaction solution was loaded onto a desalting column (PD10, washed with DPBS 3x before use), followed by DPBS (1.6 mL) and eluted with additional DPBS (3 mL). The purified ADC solution was filtered through a 0.2 micron, low protein-binding 13 mm syringe-filter and stored at 4 °C.

Method C. Conjugations were performed using a PerkinElmer Janus (part AJL8M01) robotic liquid handling system equipped with an 1235/96 tip ModuLar Dispense Technology (MDT), disposable head (part 70243540) containing a gripper arm (part 7400358), and an 8-tip Varispan pipetting arm (part 7002357) on an expanded deck. The PerkinElmer Janus system was controlled using the WinPREP version 4.8.3.315 Software.

A Pall Filter plate 5052 was pre-wet with 100 µL 1x DPBS using the MDT. Vacuum was applied to the filter plate for 10 seconds and was followed by a 5 second vent to remove DPBS from filter plate. A 50% slurry of Protein A resin (GE MabSelect Sure) in DPBS was poured into an 8 well reservoir equipped with a magnetic ball, and the resin was mixed by passing a traveling magnet underneath the reservoir plate. The 8 tip Varispan arm, equipped with 1 mL conductive tips, was used to aspirate the resin (250 µL) and transfer to a 96-well filter plate. A vacuum was applied for 2 cycles to remove most of the buffer. Using the MDT, 150 µL of 1xPBS was aspirated and dispensed to the 96-well filter plate holding the resin. A vacuum was applied, removing the buffer from the resin. The rinse/vacuum cycle was repeated 3 times. A 2 mL, 96-well collection plate was mounted on the Janus deck, and the MDT transferred 450 µL of 5x DPBS to the collection plate for later use. Reduced antibody (2 mg) as a solution in (200 µL) DPBS was prepared as described above for Conditions A and preloaded into a 96 well plate. The solutions of reduced antibody were transferred to the filter plate wells containing the resin, and the mixture was mixed with the MDT by repeated aspiration/dispensation of a 100 µL volume within the well for 45 seconds per cycle. The aspiration/dispensation cycle was repeated for a total of 5 times over the course of 5 minutes. A vacuum was applied to the filter plate for 2 cycles, thereby removing excess antibody. The MDT tips were rinsed with water for 5 cycles (200 µL, 1 mL total volume). The MDT aspirated and dispensed 150 µL of DPBS to the filter plate wells containing resin -bound antibody, and a vacuum was applied for two cycles. The wash and vacuum sequence was repeated two more times. After the last vacuum cycle, 100 µL of 1x DPBS was dispensed to the wells containing the resin-bound antibody. The MDT then collected 30 µL each of 3.3 mM dimethyl sulfoxide solutions of synthons plated in a 96-well format and dispensed it to the filter plate containing resin-bound antibody in DPBS. The wells containing the conjugation mixture were mixed with the MDT by repeated aspiration/dispensation of a 100 µL volume within the well for 45 seconds per cycle. The aspiration/dispensation sequence was repeated for a total of 5 times over the course of 5 minutes. A vacuum was applied for 2 cycles to

remove excess synthon to waste. The MDT tips were rinsed with water for 5 cycles (200 μ L, 1 mL total volume). The MDT aspirated and dispensed DPBS (150 μ L) to the conjugation mixture, and a vacuum was applied for two cycles. The wash and vacuum sequence was repeated two more times. The MDT gripper then moved the filter plate and collar to a holding station. The MDT placed the 2 mL collection plate containing 450 μ L of 10x DPBS inside the vacuum manifold. The MDT reassembled the vacuum manifold by placement of the filter plate and collar. The MDT tips were rinsed with water for 5 cycles (200 μ L, 1 mL total volume). The MDT aspirated and dispensed 100 μ L of IgG Elution Buffer 3.75 (Pierce) to the conjugation mixture. After one minute, a vacuum was applied for 2 cycles, and the eluent was captured in the receiving plate containing 450 μ L of 5x DPBS. The aspiration/dispensation sequence was repeated 3 additional times to deliver ADC samples with concentrations in the range of 1.5-2.5 mg/mL at pH 7.4 in DPBS.

Method D. Conjugations were performed using a PerkinElmer Janus (part AJL8M01) robotic liquid handling system equipped with an 1235/96 tip ModuLar Dispense Technology (MDT), disposable head (part 70243540) containing a gripper arm (part 7400358), and an 8-tip Varispan pipetting arm (part 7002357) on an expanded deck. The PerkinElmer Janus system was controlled using the WinPREP version 4.8.3.315 Software.

A Pall Filter plate 5052 was prewet with 100 μ L 1x DPBS using the MDT. Vacuum was applied to the filter plate for 10 seconds and was followed by a 5 second vent to remove DPBS from filter plate. A 50% slurry of Protein A resin (GE MabSelect Sure) in DPBS was poured into an 8-well reservoir equipped with a magnetic ball, and the resin was mixed by passing a traveling magnet underneath the reservoir plate. The 8 tip Varispan arm, equipped with 1 mL conductive tips, was used to aspirate the resin (250 μ L) and transfer to a 96-well filter plate. A vacuum was applied to the filter plate for 2 cycles to remove most of the buffer. The MDT aspirated and dispensed 150 μ L of DPBS to the filter plate wells containing the resin. The wash and vacuum sequence was repeated two more times. A 2 mL, 96-well collection plate was mounted on the Janus deck, and the MDT transferred 450 μ L of 5x DPBS to the collection plate for later use. Reduced antibody (2 mg) as a solution in (200 μ L) DPBS was prepared as described above for Conditions A and dispensed into the 96-well plate. The MDT then collected 30 μ L each of 3.3 mM dimethyl sulfoxide solutions of synthons plated in a 96-well format and dispensed it to the plate loaded with reduced antibody in DPBS. The mixture was mixed with the MDT by twice repeated aspiration/dispensation of a 100 μ L volume within the well. After five minutes, the conjugation reaction mixture (230 μ L) was transferred to the 96-well filter plate containing the resin. The wells containing the conjugation mixture and resin were mixed with the MDT by repeated aspiration/dispensation of a 100 μ L volume within the well for 45 seconds per cycle. The aspiration/dispensation sequence was repeated for a total of 5 times over the course of 5 minutes. A vacuum was applied for 2 cycles to remove excess synthon and protein to waste. The

MDT tips were rinsed with water for 5 cycles (200 μ L, 1 mL total volume). The MDT aspirated and dispensed DPBS (150 μ L) to the conjugation mixture, and a vacuum was applied for two cycles. The wash and vacuum sequence was repeated two more times. The MDT gripper then moved the filter plate and collar to a holding station. The MDT placed the 2 mL collection plate containing 450 μ L of 5x DPBS inside the vacuum manifold. The MDT reassembled the vacuum manifold by placement of the filter plate and collar. The MDT tips were rinsed with water for 5 cycles (200 μ L, 1 mL total volume). The MDT aspirated and dispensed 100 μ L of IgG Elution Buffer 3.75 (P) to the conjugation mixture. After one minute, a vacuum was applied for 2 cycles, and the eluent was captured in the receiving plate containing 450 μ L of 5x DPBS. The aspiration/dispensation sequence was repeated 3 additional times to deliver ADC samples with concentrations in the range of 1.5-2.5 mg/mL at pH 7.4 in DPBS.

Method E. A solution of Bond-Breaker™ tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP) solution (10 mM, 0.017 mL) was added to the solution of antibody (10 mg/mL, 1 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to 37 °C for 75 minutes. The solution of reduced antibody cooled to room temperature and was added to a solution of synthon (10 mM, 0.040 mL in DMSO) followed by addition of boric buffer (0.1 mL, 1M, pH 8). The reaction solution was let to stand for 3 days at room temperature, loaded onto a desalting column (PD10, washed with DPBS 3x5mL before use), followed by DPBS (1.6 mL) and eluted with additional DPBS (3 mL). The purified ADC solution was filtered through a 0.2 micron, low protein-binding 13 mm syringe-filter and stored at 4 °C.

Method F. Conjugations were performed using a Tecan Freedom Evo robotic liquid handling system. The solution of antibody (10 mg/mL) was preheated to 37 °C and aliquoted to a heated 96 deep-well plate in amounts of 3 mg per well (0.3 mL) and kept at 37°C. A solution of Bond-Breaker™ tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP) solution (1 mM, 0.051 mL/well) was added to antibodies, and the reaction mixture was kept at 37 °C for 75 minutes. The solution of reduced antibody was transferred to an unheated 96 deep-well plate. Corresponding solutions of synthons (5 mM, 0.024 mL in DMSO) were added to the wells with reduced antibodies and treated for 15 minutes. The reaction solutions were loaded onto a platform (8 x 12) of desalting columns (NAP5, washed with DPBS 4x before use), followed by DPBS (0.3 mL) and eluted with additional DPBS (0.8 mL). The purified ADC solutions were further aliquoted for analytics and stored at 4 °C.

Method G. Conjugations were performed using a Tecan Freedom Evo robotic liquid handling system. The solution of antibody (10 mg/mL) was preheated to 37 °C and aliquoted onto a heated 96 deep-well plate in amounts of 3 mg per well (0.3 mL) and kept at 37 °C. A solution of Bond-Breaker™ tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP) solution (1 mM, 0.051 mL/well) was added to antibodies, and

the reaction mixture was kept at 37 °C for 75 minutes. The solutions of reduced antibody were transferred to an unheated 96 deep-well plate. Corresponding solutions of synthons (5 mM, 0.024 mL/well in DMSO) were added to the wells with reduced antibodies followed by addition of boric buffer (pH=8, 0.03 mL/well) and treated for 3 days. The reaction solutions were loaded onto a platform (8 x 12) of desalting columns (NAP5, washed with DPBS 4x before use), followed by DPBS (0.3 mL) and eluted with additional DPBS (0.8 mL). The purified ADC solutions were further aliquoted for analytics and stored at 4 °C.

Method H. A solution of Bond-Breaker™ tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP) solution (10 mM, 0.17 mL) was added to the solution of antibody (10 mg/mL, 10 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to 37 °C for 75 minutes. The solution of synthon (10 mM, 0.40 mL in DMSO) was added to a solution of reduced antibody cooled to room temperature. The reaction solution was let to stand for 30 minutes at room temperature. The solution of ADC was treated with saturated ammonium sulfate solution (~2 - 2.5 mL) until a slightly cloudy solution formed. This solution was loaded onto butyl sepharose column (5 mL of butyl sepharose) equilibrated with 30% phase B in phase A (phase A: 1.5 M ammonium sulphate, 25 mM phosphate; phase B: 25 mM phosphate, 25% isopropanol v/v). Individual fractions with DAR2 (also referred to as "E2") and DAR4 (also referred to as "E4") eluted upon applying gradient A/B up to 75% phase B. Each ADC solution was concentrated and buffer switched using centrifuge concentrators or TFF for larger scales. The purified ADC solutions were filtered through a 0.2 micron, low protein-binding 13 mm syringe-filter and stored at 4 °C.

Method I. A solution of Bond-Breaker™ tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP) solution (10 mM, 0.17 mL) was added to the solution of antibody (10 mg/mL, 10 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to 37 °C for 75 minutes. The solution of synthon (10 mM, 0.40 mL in DMSO) was added to a solution of reduced antibody cooled to room temperature. The reaction solution was let to stand for 30 minutes at room temperature. The solution of ADC was treated with saturated ammonium sulfate solution (~2 - 2.5 mL) until a slightly cloudy solution formed. This solution was loaded onto a butyl sepharose column (5 mL of butyl sepharose) equilibrated with 30% phase B in Phase A (phase A: 1.5 M ammonium sulphate, 25 mM phosphate; phase B: 25 mM phosphate, 25% isopropanol v/v). Individual fractions with DAR2 (also referred to as "E2") and DAR 4 (also referred to as "E4") eluted upon applying a gradient A/B up to 75% phase B. Each ADC solution was concentrated and buffer switched using centrifuge concentrators or TFF for larger scales. The ADC solutions were treated with boric buffer (0.1 mL, 1M, pH8). The reaction solution was let stand for 3 days at room temperature, then loaded onto a desalting column (PD10, washed with DPBS 3x5mL before use), followed by DPBS (1.6 mL) and eluted with additional DPBS (3 mL). The

purified ADC solution was filtered through a 0.2 micron, low protein-binding 13 mm syringe-filter and stored at 4 °C.

DAR and aggregation of ADCs

5 The DAR and percentage aggregation of ADCs synthesized were determined by LC-MS and size exclusion chromatography (SEC), respectively.

LC-MS general methodology

LC-MS analysis was performed using an Agilent 1100 HPLC system interfaced to an Agilent
10 LC/MSD TOF 6220 ESI mass spectrometer. The ADC was reduced with 5 mM (final concentration) Bond-Breaker® TCEP solution (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL), loaded onto a Protein Microtrap (Michrom Bioresources, Auburn, CA) desalting cartridge, and eluted with a gradient of 10% B to 75% B in 0.2 minutes at ambient temperature. Mobile phase A was H₂O with 0.1% formic acid (FA), mobile phase B was acetonitrile with 0.1% FA, and the flow rate was 0.2 mL/min. Electrospray-
15 ionization time-of-flight mass spectra of the co-eluting light and heavy chains were acquired using Agilent MassHunter™ acquisition software. The extracted intensity vs. m/z spectrum was deconvoluted using the Maximum Entropy feature of MassHunter software to determine the mass of each reduced antibody fragment. DAR was calculated from the deconvoluted spectrum by summing intensities of the naked and modified peaks for the light chain and heavy chain, normalized by
20 multiplying intensity by the number of drugs attached. The summed, normalized intensities were divided by the sum of the intensities, and the summing results for two light chains and two heavy chains produced a final average DAR value for the full ADC.

Thiosuccinimide hydrolysis of a bioconjugate can be monitored by electrospray mass spectrometry, since the addition of water to the conjugate results in an increase of 18 Daltons to the
25 observable molecular weight of the conjugate. When a conjugate is prepared by fully reducing the interchain disulfides of a human IgG1 antibody and conjugating the maleimide derivative to each of the resulting cysteines, each light chain of the antibody will contain a single maleimide modification and each heavy chain will contain three maleimide modifications, as described in Figure 2. Upon complete hydrolysis of the resulting thiosuccinimides, the mass of the light chain will therefore
30 increase by 18 Daltons, while the mass of each heavy chain will increase by 54 Daltons. This is illustrated in Figure 5 with the conjugation and subsequent hydrolysis of an exemplary maleimide drug-linker (synthon TX, molecular weight 1736 Da) to the fully reduced huAbl3v1 antibody.

Size exclusion chromatography general methodology

35 Size exclusion chromatography was performed using a Shodex KW802.5 column in 0.2 M potassium phosphate pH 6.2 with 0.25 mM potassium chloride and 15% IPA at a flow rate of 0.75 ml/min. The peak area absorbance at 280 nm was determined for each of the high molecular weight

and monomeric eluents by integration of the area under the curve. The % aggregate fraction of the conjugate sample was determined by dividing the peak area absorbance at 280 nM for the high molecular weight eluent by the sum of the peak area absorbances at 280 nM of the high molecular weight and monomeric eluents multiplied by 100%.

5

In vitro cell viability assay methods

The tumor cell lines HCC38 (breast cancer), NCI-H1650 (NSCLC) and NCI-H847 (small cell lung cancer cell line) were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). Cells were grown in 96-well culture plates using recommended growth media overnight at a density of 5×10^3 (HCC38) or 20×10^3 (NCI-H847) or 40×10^3 (NCI-H1650) per well. The following day, treatments were added in fresh media to triplicate wells. Cellular viability was determined 5 days later using the CellTiter-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability Assay kit (Promega), as directed in the manufacturer's protocol. Cell viability was assessed as percentage of control untreated cells.

15 **Example 8: In vivo Efficacy of Anti-B7-H3 Antibody Drug Conjugates**

Of the nine chimeric antibodies tested *in vitro* conjugated to CZ synthons, four showed subnanomolar cytotoxicity (Table 6). chAb3-CZ, chAb18-CZ, and chAb13-CZ achieved DARS ranging from 2.6 to 4.2 (see Table 7) and were assessed for anti-tumor activity in a mouse small cell lung cancer cell line xenograft model NCI-H146, of human origin, using the methods described below. Antibody MSL109 (an IgG1 antibody that binds to cytomegalovirus (CMV) glycoprotein H) was used as a control, both as a naked antibody and as an ADC (conjugated to the same synthon (CZ) as the chAb3, chAb18, and chAb13 antibodies). MSL109 is an isotype matched non-targeting control. The methods of this xenograft assay are described below. The results are presented in Table 7. The results show that each of the anti-B7-H3 Bcl-xL inhibiting ADCs were able to significantly inhibit tumor growth relative to the naked antibody control (MSL109) or non-target specific Bcl-xL ADC control (MSL109-CZ).

25

Table 7: *In vivo* efficacy of chimeric anti-B7-H3 antibody as Bcl-xL drug conjugates

ADC	Conjugation Method	DAR	Dose ^[a] /route/regimen	Number of mice	TGI _{max} (%)	TGD (%)
MSL109	-	-	10mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	0	0
MSL109-CZ	A	4.2	10mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	34	10
chAb3-CZ	A	3.5	10mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	87	109
chAb18-CZ	A	2.6	10mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	90	100
chAb13-CZ	A	3.7	10mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	81	104

^[a] dose is given in mg/kg/day

Evaluation of efficacy in xenograft models methods

NCI-H146 cells, NCI-1650 cells and EBC-1 cells were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA). The cells were cultured as monolayers in RPMI-1640 (NCI-H146, NCI-H1650) or MEM (EBC-1) culture media (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) that was supplemented with 10 % Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS, Hyclone, Logan, UT). To generate xenografts, 5×10^6 viable cells were inoculated subcutaneously into the right flank of immune deficient female SCID/bg mice (Charles River Laboratories, Wilmington, MA) respectively. The injection volume was 0.2 mL and composed of a 1:1 mixture of S MEM and Matrigel (BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ). Tumors were size matched at approximately 200 mm^3 . Antibodies and conjugates were formulated in 0.9% sodium chloride for injection and injected intraperitoneally. Injection volume did not exceed $200 \mu\text{L}$. Therapy began within 24 hours after size matching of the tumors. Mice weighed approximately 22 g at the onset of therapy. Tumor volume was estimated two to three times weekly. Measurements of the length (L) and width (W) of the tumor were taken via electronic caliper and the volume was calculated according to the following equation: $V = L \times W^2/2$. Mice were euthanized when tumor volume reached $3,000 \text{ mm}^3$ or skin ulcerations occurred. Eight mice were housed per cage. Food and water were available ad libitum. Mice were acclimated to the animal facilities for a period of at least one week prior to commencement of experiments. Animals were tested in the light phase of a 12-hour light: 12-hour dark schedule (lights on at 06:00 hours). As described above, human IgG control antibody (MSL109) was used as a negative control agent.

To refer to efficacy of therapeutic agents, parameters of amplitude (TGI_{max}), durability (TGD) of therapeutic response are used. TGI_{max} is the maximum tumor growth inhibition during the experiment. Tumor growth inhibition is calculated by $100 \times (1 - T_v/C_v)$ where T_v and C_v are the mean tumor volumes of the treated and control groups, respectively. TGD or tumor growth delay is the extended time of a treated tumor needed to reach a volume of 1 cm^3 relative to the control group. TGD is calculated by $100 \times (T_t/C_t - 1)$ where T_t and C_t are the median time periods to reach 1 cm^3 of the treated and control groups, respectively.

Example 9: Humanization of Anti-B7-H3 Antibody chAbl8

Anti-B7-H3 chimeric antibody chAbl8 was selected for humanization based on its binding characteristics and favorable properties as an ADC, including its properties when conjugated to a Bcl-xL inhibitor (described above as exemplary conjugate CZ).

Humanized antibodies were generated based on the variable heavy (VH) and variable light (VL) CDR sequences of chAbl8. Specifically, human germline sequences were selected for constructing CDR-grafted, humanized chAbl8 antibodies, where the CDR domains of the VH and VL chains were grafted onto different human heavy and light chain acceptor sequences. Based on the alignments with the VH and VL sequences of monoclonal antibody chAbl8, the following human sequences were selected as acceptors:

- IGHV1-69*06 and IGHJ6*01 for constructing heavy chain acceptor sequences

- IGKV1-9*01 and IGKJ2*01 for constructing light chain acceptor sequences
 - IGKV6-21*01 and IGKJ2*01 as backup acceptor for constructing light chain
- Thus, the VH and VL CDRs of chAb18 were grafted into said acceptor sequences.

To generate humanized antibodies, framework back-mutations were identified and introduced into the CDR-grafted antibody sequences by *de novo* synthesis of the variable domain, or mutagenic oligonucleotide primers and polymerase chain reactions, or both by methods well known in the art. Different combinations of back mutations and other mutations were constructed for each of the CDR-grafts as described below. Residue numbers for these mutations are based on the Kabat numbering system.

For heavy chains huAb18VH.1, one or more of the following Vernier and VH/VL interfacing residues were back mutated as follows: L46P, L47W, G64V, F71H. Additional mutations include the following: Q1E, N60A, K64Q, D65G. For light chains huAb18VL.1, one or more of the following Vernier and VH/VL interfacing residues were back mutated as follows: A43S, L46P, L47W, G64V, G66V, F71H. For light chains huAb18VL.2, one or more of the following Vernier and VH/VL interfacing residues were back mutated as follows: L46P, L47W, K49Y, G64V, G66V, F71H.

The variable region and CDR amino acid sequences of the humanized antibodies are described in Table 8 below.

TABLE 8: VH and VL amino acid sequences of humanized versions of chAb18

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
116	huAb18VH.1	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGY SFTSYTIHWVRQAPGQGLEWMGYINPN SRNTDYNQKFKDRVTITADKSTSTAYM ELSSLRSED TAVYYCARY SGSTPYWYF DVGQGTTVTVSS
25	huAb18VH.1	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:116	GYSETSYTIH
26	huAb18VH.1	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:116	YINPNSRNTDYNQKFKD
27	huAb18VH.1	CDR-H3	Residues 99-110 of SEQ ID NO:116	YSGSTPYWYFDV
117	huAb18VH.1a	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGY SFTSYTIHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGYINPN SRNTDYNQKFKDRITLTADRSTSTAYM ELSSLRSED TAVYYCARY SGSTPYWYF DVGQGTTVTVSS
25	huAb18VH.1a	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:117	GYSETSYTIH
26	huAb18VH.1a	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:117	YINPNSRNTDYNQKFKD
27	huAb18VH.1a	CDR-H3	Residues 99-110 of SEQ ID NO:117	YSGSTPYWYFDV
118	huAb18VH.1b	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGY

SEQ ID NO	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
				SFTSYTIHWVRQAPGQGLEWMGYINPN SRNTDYAQKFQGRVTLTADKSTSTAYM ELSSLRSEDYAVYYCARYSGSTPYWYF DVWGQGTITVTVSS
25	huAbl8VH. 1b	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:118	GYSFTSYTIH
119	huAbl8VH. 1b	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:118	YINPNSRNTDYAQKFQG
27	huAbl8VH. 1b	CDR-H3	Residues 99-110 of SEQ ID NO:118	YSGSTPYWYFDV
120	huAbl8VL. 1	VL		DIQLTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTITCRASS SVSYMNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYATSNLA SGVPSRFSVSGSGTEFTLTISLQPED FATYYCQQWSSNPLTFGQGTKLEIK
29	huAbl8VL. 1	CDR-L1	Residues 24-33 of SEQ ID NO:120	RASSSVSYMN
30	huAbl8VL. 1	CDR-L2	Residues 49-55 of SEQ ID NO:120	ATSNLAS
31	huAbl8VL. 1	CDR-L3	Residues 88-96 of SEQ ID NO:120	QQWSSNPLT
121	huAbl8VL. 1a	VL		DIQLTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTITCRASS SVSYMNWYQQKPGKSPKPIYATSNLA SGVPSRFSVSVSGTEHTLTISLQPED FATYYCQQWSSNPLTFGQGTKLEIK
29	hu18AbVL. 1a	CDR-L1	Residues 24-33 of SEQ ID NO:121	RASSSVSYMN
30	huAbl8VL. 1a	CDR-L2	Residues 49-55 of SEQ ID NO:121	ATSNLAS
31	huAbl8VL. 1a	CDR-L3	Residues 88-96 of SEQ ID NO:121	QQWSSNPLT
122	huAbl8VL. 1b	VL		DIQLTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTITCRASS SVSYMNWYQQKPGKAPKPIYATSNLA SGVPSRFSVSGSGTEHTLTISLQPED FATYYCQQWSSNPLTFGQGTKLEIK
29	huAbl8VL. 1b	CDR-L1	Residues 24-33 of SEQ ID NO:122	RASSSVSYMN
30	huAbl8VL. 1b	CDR-L2	Residues 49-55 of SEQ ID NO:122	ATSNLAS
31	huAbl8VL. 1b	CDR-L3	Residues 88-96 of SEQ ID NO:122	QQWSSNPLT
123	huAbl8VL. 2	VL		EIVLTQSPDFQSVTPKEKVTITCRASS SVSYMNWYQQKPDQSPKLLIKATSNLA SGVPSRFSVSGSGTDFTLTINSLEAED AATYYCQQWSSNPLTFGQGTKLEIK

SEQ ID NO.	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
29	huAbl8VL.2	CDR-L1	Residues 24-33 of SEQ ID NO:123	RASSVSYMN
30	huAbl8VL.2	CDR-L2	Residues 49-55 of SEQ ID NO:123	ATSNLAS
31	huAbl8VL.2	CDR-L3	Residues 88-96 of SEQ ID NO:123	QQWSSNPLT
124	huAbl8VL.2a	VL		EIVLTQSPDFQSVTPKEKVTITCRASS SVSYMNWYQQKPDQSPKPWIYATSNLA SGVPSRFSVSVSGTDHTLTINSLEAED AATYYCQQWSSNPLTFGQGTKLEIK
29	huAbl8VL.2a	CDR-L1	Residues 24-33 of SEQ ID NO:124	RASSVSYMN
30	huAbl8VL.2a	CDR-L2	Residues 49-55 of SEQ ID NO:124	ATSNLAS
31	huAbl8VL.2a	CDR-L3	Residues 88-96 of SEQ ID NO:124	QQWSSNPLT

Humanized variable regions of the murine monoclonal Abl8 (described above) were cloned into IgG expression vectors for functional characterization:

- 5 • Humanized Ab 18VH.1 (huAb 18VH.1) is a CDR-grafted, humanized Ab 18 VH containing IGHV1-69*06 and IGJH6*01 framework sequences. It also contains a Q1E change to prevent pyroglutamate formation. The variable and CDR sequences of huAbl8VH.1 are described in Table 8.
- 10 • Humanized Abl8VH.la (huAbl8VH.la) is a humanized design based on huAbl8VH.1 and contains 4 proposed framework back-mutations: M48I, V67T, L69I, K73R. The variable and CDR sequences of huAbl8VH.la are described in Table 8.
- 15 • Humanized Abl8VH.lb (huAbl8VH.lb) is a humanized design based on huAbl8VH.1 and huAbl8VH.la and contains 1 proposed framework back-mutation L69I and 3 HCDR2 germlining changes N60A, K64Q, D65G. The variable and CDR sequences of huAbl8VH.lb are described in Table 8.
- 20 • Humanized Ab 18VL.1 (huAb 18VL.1) is a CDR-grafted, humanized Ab 18 VL containing IGKV1-9*01 and IGKJ2*01 framework sequences. The variable and CDR sequences of huAbl8VL.1 are described in Table 8.
- Humanized Abl8VL.la (huAbl8VL.la) is a humanized design based on huAbl8VL.1 and contains 6 proposed framework back-mutations: A43S, L46P, L47W, G64V, G66V, F71H. The variable and CDR sequences of huAbl8VL.la are described in Table 8.

- Humanized Abl8VL.1b (huAbl8VL.1b) is a humanized design based on huAbl8VL.1 and huAbl8VL.1a contains 4 proposed framework back-mutations: L46P, L47W, G64V, F71H. The variable and CDR sequences of huAbl8VL.1b are described in Table 8.
- Humanized Ab 18VL.2 (huAb 18VL.2) is a CDR-grafted, humanized Ab 18 VL containing IGKV6-21*01 and IGKJ2*01 framework sequences. The variable and CDR sequences of huAbl8VL.2 are described in Table 8.
- Humanized Abl8VL.2a (huAbl8VL.2a) is a humanized design based on huAbl8VL.2 and contains 6 proposed framework back-mutations: L46P, L47W, K49Y, G64V, G66V, F71H. The variable and CDR sequences of huAbl8VL.2a are described in Table 8.

Thus, the humanization of chAbl8 resulted in 10 humanized antibodies, including huAbl8v1, huAbl8v2, huAbl8v3, huAbl8v4, huAbl8v5, huAbl8v6, huAbl8v7, huAbl8v8, huAbl8v9, and huAbl8v10. The variable and heavy light chains for each of these humanized versions of Abl8 are provided below:

Table 9: Anti-B7-H3 Abl8 humanized antibodies

huAb18v1	huAb18 VH1 / huAb18VL1
huAb18v2	huAb18 VH1b / huAb18VL1
huAb18v3	huAb18 VH1a / huAbVL1a
huAb18v4	huAb18 VH1b / huAb18VL1a
huAb18v5	huAn18 VH1/ huAb18VL2
huAb18v6	huAb18 VH1b/ huAb18VL2
huAb18v7	huAb18 VH1b/ huAb18 VL2a
huAb18v8	huAb18 VH1a/ huAb18 VL1b
huAb18v9	huAb18 VH1a/ huAb18 VL2a
huAb18v10	huAb18 VH1b/ huAb18 VL1b

15

Example 10: *In vitro* Characterization of Anti-B7-H3 chAbl8 Humanized Variants

The humanization of chAbl8 generated 10 variants (described above in Table 9) that retained binding to human and cyno B7-H3 as assessed by FACS (the method of which is described above in Example 6). These variants were further characterized for binding by SPR and were successfully conjugated to the Bcl-xL inhibitor synthon CZ using Method A (described above) and assessed for cell cytotoxicity as described in Example 7. Table 10 summarizes the *in vitro* characteristics of the various humanized Abl8 variants. The parental chAbl8 from which the variants were derived was also tested as a comparator. All humanized variants had similar binding properties as assessed by Biacore, and retained binding activity to cell surface expressed as conjugates with the CZ synthon. The cytotoxicity of all of the variants as CZ synthons were similar to the chAbl8 from which they were derived.

25

TABLE 10: *In vitro* characterization of humanized anti-B7-H3 Abl8 variants

Variant name	Sequence Numbers	DAR by MS	% agg by SEC	FACS Binding to hu B7-H3)	Affinity of naked mAbs (Biacore, K_D)	Cytotoxicity (HCC38 Cell line IC ₅₀)
chAb18-CZ	24, 28	2.3		1.14	1.70E-10	0.28
huAb18v1-CZ	116, 120	2.6	3.3	1.27	5.20E-10	0.39
huAb18v2-CZ	118, 120	1.8	3.3	2.25	6.90E-10	1.19
huAb18v3-CZ	117, 121	2.4	3.6	1.27	2.30E-10	0.32
huAb18v4-CZ	118, 121	2.5	5.5	0.90	5.70E-10	0.29
huAb18v5-CZ	116, 123	3.4	4.2	2.91	2.30E-10	0.12
huAb18v6-CZ	118, 123	3.4	3.5	2.09	2.00E-10	0.14
huAb18v7-CZ	118, 124	4.3	3.6	1.92	4.00E-10	0.03
huAb18v8-CZ	117, 122	2.6	3.5	1.98	2.50E-10	1.3
huAb18v9-CZ	117, 124	2.4	3.8	1.58	3.80E-10	0.9
huAb18v10-CZ	118, 122	2.7	3.2	1.19	2.50E-10	0.57

Humanized chAbl8 variants were conjugated to the CZ synthon and tested for cytotoxicity in HCC38 cell line. As described in Table 10, most humanized antibodies showed potent cytotoxicity, similar to those observed with control antibody chAbl8.

Example 11: *In Vivo* Efficacy of Humanized Abl8 Variants as Bcl-xL Inhibitor ADCs

Six of the humanized chAbl8 variants were selected based on *in vitro* cytotoxicity results described in Example 10. Specifically, antibodies huAb18v1, huAb18v3, huAb18v4, huAb18v6, huAb18v7, and huAb18v9 were each conjugated to the CZ synthon (to form an anti-B7-H3 CZ ADC) for evaluation in an *in vivo* xenograft model of small cell lung cancer (using NCI-H146 cells), as described in Example 8. Single dose treatment of the tumor bearing mice resulted in tumor growth inhibition and tumor growth delay and the results are summarized in Table 11. Ab095 was used as a negative control for the effect of administering IgG, as it is an isotype matched non-target specific antibody raised against tetanus toxoid. See Larrick *et al*, 1992, *Immunological Reviews* 69-85. Mice were administered 6 mg/kg of the ADC intraperitoneally QDx1.

Table 11: *In vivo* efficacy of anti-B7-H3 ADCS (humanized chAb!8-CZ variants)

ADC	Conjugation Method	DAR by MS	Dose ^[a] /route/ regimen	Number of mice	TGI _{max} (%)	TGD (%)
AB095	-	n/a	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	0	0
huAb18v1-CZ	A	2.6	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	79	45
huAb18v3-CZ	A	2.4	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	81	39
huAB18v4-CZ	A	2.5	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	85	48
huAB18v6-CZ	A	3.4	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	86	45
huAb18v7-CZ	A	4.3	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	87	42
huAb18v9-CZ	A	2.4	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	83	35

^[a] dose is given in mg/kg/day

As described in Table 11, each of the tested humanized antibodies was able to inhibit tumor growth in the mouse xenograft model.

5 **Example 12: Humanization of Anti-B7-H3 Antibody chAb3**

Anti-B7-H3 chimeric antibody chAb3 was selected for humanization based on its favorable properties as a Bcl-xL inhibiting (Bcl-xLi) conjugate. Humanized antibodies were generated based on the variable heavy (VH) and variable light (VL) CDR sequences of chAB3. Specifically, human germline sequences were selected for constructing CDR-grafted, humanized chAb3 antibodies where the CDR domains of the VH and VL chains of chAb3 were grafted onto different human heavy and light chain acceptor sequences. Based on the alignments with the VH and VL sequences of monoclonal antibody chAb3 the following human sequences were selected as acceptors:

- IGHV1-69*06 and IGHJ6*01 for constructing heavy chain acceptor sequences
- IGKV2-28*01 and IGKJ4*01 for constructing light chain acceptor sequences

15

IGHV1-69*06 IGHJ6
 QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASggtfssyaisWVRQAPGQGLEWMGgiipifgtanyaqkfqgRVTI
 TADKSTSTAYMELSLRSEDNAVYYCARxxxxxxxxWGQGTT VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 174);
 where xxxxxxxx represents the CDR-H3 region.

20

IGKV2-28*01 IGKJ4
 DIVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCrssqslhsngynyldWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYlgsnrasGVPDRFSGSGS
 GTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCxxxxxxxxFGGGTKVEIK (SEQ ID NO: 175);
 where xxxxxxxx represents the CDR-L3 region.

25

By grafting the corresponding VH and VL CDRs of chAb3 into said acceptor sequences, CDR-grafted, humanized, and modified VH and VL sequences were prepared. To generate humanized antibodies with potential framework back-mutations, the mutations were identified and introduced into the CDR-grafted antibody sequences by *de novo* synthesis of the variable domain, or mutagenic oligonucleotide primers and polymerase chain reactions, or both. Different combinations of back mutations and other mutations are constructed for each of the CDR-grafts as follows. Residue numbers for these mutations are based on the Kabat numbering system.

The amino acid sequences of the various humanized heavy and light chain variable regions are described below in Table 12.

35 For heavy chains huAb3VH. 1, one or more of the following Vernier and VH/VL interfacing residues were back mutated as follows: M48I, V67A, I69L, A71V, K73R, M80V, Y91F, R94G. For light chains huAb3 1 VL. 1, one or more of the following Vernier and VH/VL interfacing residues were back mutated as follows: I2V, Y87F.

40 The following humanized variable regions of the murine monoclonal chAb3 antibody were cloned into IgG expression vectors for functional characterization:

- Humanized Ab3 VH.1 (huAb3VH.1) is a CDR-grafted, humanized Ab3 VH containing IGHV1-69*06 and IGHJ6*01 framework sequences. It also contains a Q1E change to prevent pyroglutamate formation.
- Humanized Ab3 VH.1a (huAb3VH.1a) is a humanized design based on huAb3VH.1 and contains 8 proposed framework back-mutations: M48I, V67A, I69L, A71V, K73R, M80V, Y91F, R94G.
- Humanized Ab3 VH.1b (huAb3VH.1b) is a humanized design between huAb3VH.1 and huAb3VH.1a and contains 6 proposed framework back-mutations: M48I, V67A, I69L, A71V, K73R, R94G.
- Humanized Ab3 VL.1 (huAb3VL.1) is a CDR-grafted, humanized Ab3 VL containing IGKV2-28*01 and IGKJ4*01 framework sequences.
- Humanized Ab3 VL.1a (huAb3VL.1a) is a humanized design based on huAb3VL.1 and contains 2 proposed framework back-mutations: I2V, Y87F.
- Humanized Ab3 VL.1b (huAb3VL.1b) is a humanized design contains only 1 proposed framework back-mutations: I2V.

The variable region and CDR amino acid sequences of the foregoing humanized antibodies are described in Table 12 below.

TABLE 12: VH and VL sequences of humanized versions of chAb3

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
125	huAb3VH.1	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKV SCKAS GYT FSSYWMH WVRQAPGQGLEWMGLI HPDSG STNYNEMFKN RVTITADKSTSTAYMELSLRSEDTAVYYCARG GRLYFDY WGQGTTTVTSS
10	huAb3VH.1	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:125	GYTFSSYWMH
11	huAb3VH.1	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:125	LIHPDSGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3VH.1	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:125	GRLYFDY
126	huAb3VH.1a	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKV SCKAS GYT FSSYWMH WVRQAPGQGLEWIGLI HPDSG STNYNEMFKN RATLTVD RSTSTAYVELSLRSEDTAVYFCAG GRLYFDY WGQGTTTVTSS
10	huAb3VH.1a	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:126	GYTFSSYWMH
11	huAb3VH.1a	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:126	LIHPDSGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3VH.1a	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106	GRLYFDY

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
			of SEQ ID NO:126	
127	huAb3VH .1b	VH		EVQLVQ SGAEVKKP GSSVKVS CKASGYT FSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIHPDSG STNYNEMFKNRAT LTVDRSTSTAYMELS SLRSEDVAVYYCAGGGRLYFDYWGQGT VTVSS
10	huAb3VH .1b	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:127	GYTFSSYWMH
11	huAb3VH .1b	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:127	LIHPDSGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3VH .1b	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:127	GGRLYFDY
128	huAb3VL .1	VL		DIVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCRSSQS LVHSNGDYLRLWYLQKPGQSPQLLI YKV SNRFGVDPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVE AEDVGVYYCSQSTHVPYTFGGGKVEIK
14	huAb3VL .1	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:128	RSSQLVHSNGDYLRL
7	huAb3VL .1	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:128	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3VL .1	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:128	SQSTHVPYT
129	huAb3VL. 1a	VL		DVVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCRSSQS LVHSNGDYLRLWYLQKPGQSPQLLI YKV SNRFGVDPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVE AEDVGVYFCSQSTHVPYTFGGGKVEIK
14	huAb3VL. 1a	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:129	RSSQLVHSNGDYLRL
7	huAb3VL. 1a	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:129	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3VL. 1a	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:129	SQSTHVPYT
130	huAb3VL .1b	VL		DVVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCRSSQS LVHSNGDYLRLWYLQKPGQSPQLLI YKV SNRFGVDPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVE AEDVGVYYCSQSTHVPYTFGGGKVEIK
14	huAb3VL .1b	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:130	RSSQLVHSNGDYLRL
7	huAb3VL .1b	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:130	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3VL .1b	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:130	SQSTHVPYT

The humanization of chAb3 resulted in 6 humanized antibodies, including huAb3v1, huAb3v2, huAb3v3, huAb3v4, huAb3v5, and huAb3v6. The variable and heavy light chains for each of these humanized versions of Ab18 are provided below in Table 13.

Table 13: Humanized Ab3 antibodies

huAb3v1	huAb3 VH1 / huAb3 VL1
huAb3v2	huAb3 VH1b / huAb3 VL1
huAb3v3	huAb3 VH1a / huAb3 VL1a
huAb3v4	huAb3 VH1 / huAb3 VL1b
huAb3v5	huAb3 VH1b / huAb3 VL1b
huAb3v6	huAb3 VH1a / huAb3 VL1b

Example 13: *In vitro* characterization of chAb3 humanized variants

The humanization of chAb3 generated 6 variants (described in Table 13) that retained binding to human B7-H3 as assessed by FACS (as described in Example 6). These variants were further characterized for binding by SPR and as ADCs conjugated to the Bcl-xL inhibitor synthon (linker warhead) CZ. The humanized Ab3 antibodies were also assessed for cell cytotoxicity (using the assay described above in Example 7). Table 14 summarizes *in vitro* characteristics of chAb3 humanized variants. An ADC comprising chAb3 conjugated to synthon CZ was used as a control.

TABLE 14: *In vitro* characterization of humanized variants of chAb3

ADC	Seq. Id. Number	Conjugation Method	DAR by MS	% agg by SEC	FACS (Binding to hu B7-H3) EC ₅₀ (nM)	Affinity of naked mAbs (Biacore, K _D)	Cytotoxicity (HCC38 Cell line IC ₅₀) (nM)
chAb3-CZ	9, 13	A	3.8		0.61	1.90E-08	0.17
huAb3v1-CZ	125, 128	A	3.6	3.3	1.45	5.20E-10	0.53
huAb3v2-CZ	127, 128	A	3.8	10.1	0.73	6.90E-10	0.13
huAb3v3-CZ	126, 129	A	3.6	2.5	1.68	2.30E-10	9.22
huAb3v4-CZ	125, 130	A	3.1	3.1	n/a	5.70E-10	n/a
huAb3v5-CZ	127, 130	A	3.1	5.9	0.85	2.30E-10	0.17
huAb3v6-CZ	126, 130	A	3.3	4.9	1.78	2.00E-10	0.13

Example 14: *In vivo* Efficacy of chAb3 Humanized Variants as Bcl-xL ADCs

Two of the humanized variants (huAb3v2 and huAb3v6) were selected based on potent *in vitro* cytotoxicity as CZ conjugates and acceptable aggregation properties for evaluation in an *in vivo* murine xenograft model of small cell lung cancer cells (NCI-H146 cells) as described in materials and methods in Example 8. Single dose treatment of tumor bearing mice resulted in tumor growth inhibition and tumor growth delay for both humanized antibodies conjugated to an exemplary Bcl-xL inhibitor, and the results are summarized in Table 15.

Table 15: *In vivo* efficacy of humanized chAb3-CZ variants

ADC	Conjugation Method	DAR	Dose ^[a] /route/ regimen	Number of mice	TGI _{max} (%)	TGD (%)
AB095	-		6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	0	0
huAb3v2-CZ	A	3.8	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	83	52
huAb3v6-CZ	A	3.3	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	91	88

^[a] dose is given in mg/kg/day

5 Example 15: Modifications of the CDRs of Humanized Variant Antibody huAb3v2

huAb3v2 showed favorable binding and cell killing properties. An examination of the variable region amino acid sequences of huAb3v2, however, revealed potential deamidation and/or isomerization sites.

The amino acid sequences of huAb3 variable regions are described below, including the light chain (huAb3VL1) and the heavy chain (huAb3VH1b). The potential deamidation and/or isomerization sites in CDRs of the VH (CDR2 at amino acids "ds" and VL (CDR1 at amino acids "ng") are italicized and were thus engineered to improve antibody manufacturing. The CDRs are described in lower case letters in the sequences below.

To make huAb3v2 variants lacking these potential deamidation and/or isomerization sites, each of the amino acids indicated below (x and z; representing the potential sites in the CDR1 of the VL and the CDR2 of the VH) were mutagenized. The resulting 30 VL variants were paired with the original huAb3v2 VH and tested for binding. The resulting 29 VH variants were paired with the original huAb3v2 VL and tested for binding. Successful VH variants were combined and tested with productive VL variants harboring changes in LCDR1 to make the final humanized variants lacking the potential deamidation and/or isomerization sites in CDRs. The amino acid sequences of the variants are provided in Table 16 below. The full length amino acid sequences of the heavy chain and light chain of the huAb3v2 variant, huAb3v2.5 are provided in SEQ ID NOs: 170 and 171, respectively. The full length amino acid sequences of the heavy chain and light chain of the huAb3v2 variant, huAb3v2.6 are provided in SEQ ID NOs: 172 and 173, respectively.

25 huAb3 VL1

DIVMTQSPLSLPVTGPGEPAISCrssqslvhsragdtylrWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYkvsnrfsGVPDRFSGSGS
GTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCsqsthvpytFGGGTKVEIK (SEQ ID NO: 128)

30 xg (15 variants) (SEQ ID NO: 178)

nz (15 variants) (SEQ ID NO: 179)

35 huAb3 VH1b

EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVCSCKASgytffssyw mhWVRQAPGQGLEWIGIhpi/sgstnynemfknRAT
LTVDRSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAGggrlyfdyWGQGTTVTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 127)

(15 variants) xs (SEQ ID NO: 180)

(14 variants) dz (SEQ ID NO: 181)

where (for both the VL and VH),

x = All amino acids, except: M, C, N, D, or Q.

z = All amino acids, except: M, C, G, S, N, or P.

Proposed framework back mutations are underlined (see Example 12).

5

Table 16: Variable region sequences of huAb3v2 antibody variants

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
131	huAb3v2.1	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASG YTFSSYWMH WVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIH PWSGSTNYNEMFKN RATLTVDRSTST AYMELSSLRSED TAVYYCAG GGRLYF DYWGQGT TVTVSS
10	huAb3v2.1	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:131	GYTFSSYWMH
132	huAb3v2.1	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:131	LIHPWSGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3v2.1	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:131	GGRLYFDY
133	huAb3v2.1	VL		DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSS QSLVHSSGDTYLR WYLQKPGQSPQLL IY KVSNRF SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTL KISRVEAEDVGVYYC SQSTHVPYTF G GGTKVEIK
134	huAb3v2.1	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:133	RSSQSLVHSSGDTYLR
7	huAb3v2.1	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:133	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3v2.1	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:133	SQSTHVPYT
131	huAb3v2.2	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASG YTFSSYWMH WVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIH PWSGSTNYNEMFKN RATLTVDRSTST AYMELSSLRSED TAVYYCAG GGRLYF DYWGQGT TVTVSS
10	huAb3v2.2	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:131	GYTFSSYWMH
132	huAb3v2.2	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:131	LIHPWSGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3v2.2	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:131	GGRLYFDY
135	huAb3v2.2	VL		DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSS QSLVHSNRDTYLR WYLQKPGQSPQLL IY KVSNRF SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTL KISRVEAEDVGVYYC SQSTHVPYTF G GGTKVEIK
136	huAb3v2.2	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39	RSSQSLVHSNRDTYLR

SEQ ID NO :	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
			of SEQ ID NO:135	
7	huAb3v2.2	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:135	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3v2.2	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:135	SQSTHVPYT
131	huAb3v2.3	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASG YTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIH PWSGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTVDRSTST AYMELSSLRSED TAVYYCAGGGRLYF DYWGQGTITVTVSS
10	huAb3v2.3	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:131	GYTFSSYWMH
132	huAb3v2.3	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:131	LIHPWSGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3v2.3	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:131	GGRLYFDY
137	huAb3v2.3	VL		DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSS QSLVHSNQDTYLRWYLQKPGQSPQLL IYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTL KISRVEAEDVGVYYCSQSTHVPYTFG GGTKVEIK
138	huAb3v2.3	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:137	RSSQSLVHSNQDTYLR
7	huAb3v2.3	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:137	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3v2.3	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:137	SQSTHVPYT
139	huAb3v2.4	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASG YTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIH PESGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTVDRSTST AYMELSSLRSED TAVYYCAGGGRLYF DYWGQGTITVTVSS
10	huAb3v2.4	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:139	GYTFSSYWMH
140	huAb3v2.4	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:139	LIHPESGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3v2.4	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:139	GGRLYFDY
133	huAb3v2.4	VL		DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSS QSLVHSSGDTYLRWYLQKPGQSPQLL IYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTL KISRVEAEDVGVYYCSQSTHVPYTFG GGTKVEIK
134	huAb3v2.4	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:133	RSSQSLVHSSGDTYLR

SEQ ID NO :	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
7	huAb3v2.4	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:133	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3v2.4	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:133	SQSTHVPYT
139	huAb3v2.5	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASG YTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIH PESGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTVDRSTST AYMELSSLRSED TAVYYCAGGGRLYF DYWGQGTITVTVSS
10	huAb3v2.5	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:139	GYTFSSYWMH
140	huAb3v2.5	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:139	LIHPESGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3v2.5	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:139	GGRLYFDY
135	huAb3v2.5	VL		DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSS QSLVHSNRD TYLRWYLQKPGQSPQLL IYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTL KISRVEAEDVGVYYCSQSTHVPYTFG GGTKVEIK
136	huAb3v2.5	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:135	RSSQSLVHSNRD TYLR
7	huAb3v2.5	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:135	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3v2.5	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:135	SQSTHVPYT
139	huAb3v2.6	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASG YTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIH PESGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTVDRSTST AYMELSSLRSED TAVYYCAGGGRLYF DYWGQGTITVTVSS
10	huAb3v2.6	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:139	GYTFSSYWMH
140	huAb3v2.6	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:139	LIHPESGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3v2.6	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:139	GGRLYFDY
137	huAb3v2.6	VL		DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSS QSLVHSNQD TYLRWYLQKPGQSPQLL IYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTL KISRVEAEDVGVYYCSQSTHVPYTFG GGTKVEIK
138	huAb3v2.6	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:137	RSSQSLVHSNQD TYLR

SEQ ID NO	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
7	huAb3v2.6	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:137	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3v2.6	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:137	SQSTHVPYT
141	huAb3v2.7			EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASG YTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIH PISGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTVDRSTST AYMELSSLRSED TAVYYCAGGGRLYF DYWGQGTITVTVSS
10	huAb3v2.7	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:141	GYTFSSYWMH
142	huAb3v2.7	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:141	LIHPISGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3v2.7	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:141	GGRLYFDY
133	huAb3v2.7			DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSS QSLVHSSGDTYLRWYLQKPGQSPQLL IYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTL KISRVEAEDVGVYYCSQSTHVPYTFG GGTKVEIK
134	huAb3v2.7	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:133	RSSQSLVHSSGDTYLR
7	huAb3v2.7	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:133	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3v2.7	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:133	SQSTHVPYT
141	huAb3v2.8	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASG YTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIH PISGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTVDRSTST AYMELSSLRSED TAVYYCAGGGRLYF DYWGQGTITVTVSS
10	huAb3v2.8	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:141	GYTFSSYWMH
142	huAb3v2.8	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:141	LIHPISGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3v2.8	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:141	GGRLYFDY
135	huAb3v2.8	VL		DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSS QSLVHSNRD TYLRWYLQKPGQSPQLL IYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTL KISRVEAEDVGVYYCSQSTHVPYTFG GGTKVEIK
136	huAb3v2.8	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:135	RSSQSLVHSNRD TYLR

SEQ ID NO :	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino Acid Sequence
7	huAb3v2.8	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:135	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3v2.8	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:135	SQSTHVPYT
141	huAb3v2.9	VH		EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASG YTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIH PISGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTVDRSTST AYMELSSLRSEDYAVYYCAGGGRLYF DYWGQGTITVTVSS
10	huAb3v2.9	CDR-H1	Residues 26-35 of SEQ ID NO:141	GYTFSSYWMH
142	huAb3v2.9	CDR-H2	Residues 50-66 of SEQ ID NO:141	LIHPISGSTNYNEMFKN
12	huAb3v2.9	CDR-H3	Residues 99-106 of SEQ ID NO:141	GGRLYFDY
137	huAb3v2.9	VL		DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSS QSLVHSNQDTYLRWYLQKPGQSPQLL IYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTL KISRVEAEDVGVYYCSQSTHVPYTFG GGTKVEIK
138	huAb3v2.9	CDR-L1	Residues 24-39 of SEQ ID NO:137	RSSQSLVHSNQDTYLR
7	huAb3v2.9	CDR-L2	Residues 55-61 of SEQ ID NO:137	KVSNRFS
15	huAb3v2.9	CDR-L3	Residues 94-102 of SEQ ID NO:137	SQSTHVPYT

Example 16: *In vitro* characterization of huAb3v2 Variants

Removal of potential deamidation and/or isomerization sites (described in Example 15) generated only 6 variants that retained binding to both human and cyno B7-H3 exogenously expressed on mouse 3T12 fibroblasts as assessed by FACS (as described in the methods of Example 6).

These new anti-B7-H3 antibodies were further characterized for binding by SPR and conjugated to the Bcl-xLi synthon CZ and assessed for cell cytotoxicity (using the methods described in Example 7). Table 15 provides *in vitro* characteristics of six huAb3v2 humanized variants.

Table 17: *In vitro* characterization of humanized huAb3v2 variants, including naked antibodies and ADCs

ADC	Sequence number	Conjugation Method	DAR by MS	% agg by SEC	ELISA hB7-H3 EC ₅₀ nM	FACS (EC ₅₀ nM)		Affinity of naked mAbs (Biacore, K _D)	Cytotoxicity (H847 Cell line IC ₅₀) (nM)
						hB7-H3	cyB7-H3		
huAb3v2-CZ	127, 128	A	3.5		0.44	5.11	2.87	2.30E-09	1.49
huAb3v2.2-CZ	131, 135	A	0.7	1.8	0.10	5.29	3.68	Poor fit	26.7
huAb3v2.3-CZ	131, 137	A	1.1	1.5	0.11	6.50	4.03	Poor fit	--
huAb3v2.5-CZ	139, 135	A	3.4	15.6	0.13	5.14	4.86	5.30E-09	1.57
huAb3v2.6-CZ	139, 137	A	3.3	15	0.09	5.64	3.31	5.80E-08	1.70
huAb3v2.8-CZ	141, 135	A	2.0	5.7	0.14	3.94	3.01	Poor fit	2.36
huAb3v2.9-CZ	141, 137	A	2.7	4.3	0.16	6.16	4.64	Poor fit	2.30

As described in Table 17, the results showed that all six huAb3v2 variants had similar binding properties to cells expressing human or cynoB7-H3 as compared to the parental huAb3v2. Of the six huAb3v2 variants, four antibodies (huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, huAb3v2.8, huAb3v2.9) showed potent cytotoxicity in H847 cells when conjugated to exemplary Bcl-xLi synthon CZ.

Example 17: Humanization of Anti-B7-H3 Antibody chAbl3

The anti-B7-H3 chimeric antibody chAbl3 was selected for humanization based on its binding characteristics and favorable properties as an ADC (conjugated to a Bcl-xL inhibitor).

Prior to humanization, chAbl3 was modified in order to minimize potential deamidation in the light chain CDR3 (QQYN5YPFT (SEQ ID NO: 182); potential deamidation site is indicated as residues "NS" (italicized)). Point mutations in the amino acid position corresponding to "N" and/or "S" within the light chain CDR3 of chAbl3 were introduced, resulting in 30 variants. Antibodies containing these CDR3 light chain variants were then screened for their ability to retain the binding characteristics of chAbl3. Variants comprising a CDR3 having a tryptophan (W) point mutation instead of the serine "S" in the "NS" motif (i.e., QQYNWYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 39)) retained the binding features of the parent chAbl3 antibody. The substitution of the S residue with a W residue within the CDR3 was surprising given the structural differences between serine and tryptophan as well as the significant role the CDR3 plays in antigen binding.

Humanized antibodies were generated based on the variable heavy (VH) and variable light (VL) CDR sequences of chAbl3, including the "NW" light chain CDR3. Specifically, human

germline sequences were selected for constructing CDR-grafted, humanized chAbl3 antibodies, where the CDR domains of the VH and VL chains were grafted onto different human heavy and light chain acceptor sequences. Based on the alignments with the VH and VL sequences of monoclonal antibody chAbl3, the following human sequences were selected as acceptors:

- 5 · IGHV4-b*01(0-1) and IGHJ6*01 for constructing heavy chain acceptor sequences
 · IGKV1-39*01 and IGKJ2*01 for constructing light chain acceptor sequences

IGHV4-b_IGHJ6

10 QVQLQESGPGGLVKPSETLSLTCAVSGysissgyywgWIRQPPGKGLEWIGsiyhsgstyynpslksRVTISV
 DTSKNQFSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCARxxxxxxxWGQGTTVTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 176);
 where xxxxxxx represents the CDR-H3 region.

IGKV1-39_IGKJ2

15 DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGRVTITCrasqsissylnWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYaasslqsGVPSRFRSGSGSGTD
 FTLTISLQPEDFATYYCxxxxxxxxxFGQGTKLEIK (SEQ ID NO: 177);
 where xxxxxxx represents the CDR-L3 region.

20 By grafting the "NW" light chain CDR3 and the remaining five corresponding VH and VL
 CDRs of chAbl3 into said acceptor sequences, the CDR-grafted, humanized, and modified VH and
 VL sequences were prepared. To generate humanized antibodies with potential framework back-
 mutations, mutations were identified and introduced into the CDR-grafted antibody sequences by *de*
 *nov*o synthesis of the variable domain, or mutagenic oligonucleotide primers and polymerase chain
 reactions, or both by methods well known in the art. Different combinations of back mutations and
 25 other mutations were constructed for each of the CDR-grafts as follows. Residue numbers for these
 mutations are based on the Kabat numbering system.

The following humanized variable regions of the murine monoclonal chAbl3 antibodies were cloned into IgG expression vectors for functional characterization:

- 30 · Humanized Abl3 VH.1 (huAbl3VH.1) is a CDR-grafted, humanized Abl3 VH containing
 IGHV4-b*01(0-1) and IGHJ6*01 framework sequences. It also contains a Q1E change to
 prevent pyroglutamate formation.
- Humanized Abl3 VH.1 (huAbl3 VH.1 a) is a humanized design based on huAbl3VH.1 and
 contains 9 proposed framework back-mutation(s): S25T, P40F, K43N, I48M, V67I, T68S,
 V71R, S79F, R94G.
- 35 · Humanized Ab 13 VH. 1b (huAb 13VH. 1b) is an intermediate design between on huAb 13VH. 1
 and huAbl3VH.1a and contains 4 proposed framework back-mutation(s): K43N, I48M, V67I,
 V71R.
- Humanized Abl3 VL.1 (huAbl3VL.1) is a CDR-grafted, humanized Abl3 VL containing
 IGKV1-39*01 and IGHJ6*01 framework sequences.

- Humanized Abl3 VL.1a (huAbl3VL.1a) is a humanized design based on huAbl3VL.1 and contains 4 proposed framework back-mutation(s): A43S, L46A, T85E, Y87F.
- Humanized Abl3 VL.1b (huAbl3VL.1b) is an intermediate design between on huAbl3VL.1 and huAbl3VL.1a and contains 1 proposed framework back-mutation(s): Y87F.

5 Further to the above, exemplary framework sequences are described below:

The variable region and CDR amino acid sequences of the foregoing are described in Table 18 below.

10 Table 18: Amino acid variable region sequences of humanized Ab13

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Sequence
143	huAb13VL.1	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCKAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSAS YRYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISL QPEDFATYYCQQYNWYPFTFGQGTKL EIK
37	huAb13VL.1	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:143	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAb13VL.1	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:143	SASYRYS
39	huAb13VL.1	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:143	QQYNWYPFT
144	huAb13VL.1a	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCKAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPGKSPKALIYSAS YRYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISL QPEDFAEYFCQQYNWYPFTFGQGTKL EIK
37	huAb13VL.1a	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:144	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAb13VL.1a	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:144	SASYRYS
39	huAb13VL.1a	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:144	QQYNWYPFT
146	huAb13VH.1	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAVSG YSITSGYSWHWIRQPPGKGLEWIGYI HSSGSTNYPNPSLKS RVTISVDTSKNQ FSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCARYDDYFE YWGQGTITVTVSS
33	huAb13VH.1	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:146	GYSITSGYSWH

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Sequence
34	huAb13VH.1	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:146	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	huAb13VH.1	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:146	YDDYFEY
145	huAb13VL.1b	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCKAS QNVGFNVA WYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSAS YRYS GVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTISL QPEDFATYFC QQYNWYPFT FGQGTKL EIK
37	huAb13VL.1b	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:145	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAb13VL.1b	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:145	SASYRYS
39	huAb13VL.1b	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:145	QQYNWYPFT
147	huAb13VH.1a	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAVT G YSITSGYSWH WIRQFPNGLEWMGYI HSSGSTNYNPSLKS RISISRDTSKNQ FFLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCAG YDDYFE YWGQTTVTVSS
33	huAb13VH.1a	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:147	GYSITSGYSWH
34	huAb13VH.1a	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:147	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	huAb13VH.1a	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:147	YDDYFEY
148	huAb13VH.1b	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAV S G YSITSGYSWH WIRQPPNGLEWMGYI HSSGSTNYNPSLKS RITISRDTSKNQ FSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYC AR YDDYFE YWGQTTVTVSS
33	huAb13VH.1b	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:148	GYSITSGYSWH
34	huAb13VH.1b	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:148	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	huAb13VH.1b	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:148	YDDYFEY

Example 18: Generation of huAbl3 variants

The 3 VH and 3 VL region amino acid sequences of humanized Abl3 variants described in Table 16 were paired together to generate 9 huAbl3 variants described in Table 19. The full length amino acid sequences of the heavy chain and light chain of the huAbl3v1 variant, huAbl3v1 are provided in SEQ ID NOs: 168 and 169, respectively.

5

Table 19: Variable region sequences of engineered huAb!3 variants

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino acid sequence
147	huAb13v1	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCAVTG YSITSGYSWHWIRQFPNGLEWMGYI HSSGSTNYPNPSLKS RISISRDTSKNQ FFLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCAGYDDYFE YWGQGTITVTVSS
33	huAb13v1	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:147	GYSITSGYSWH
34	huAb13v1	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:147	YIHSSGSTNYPNPSLKS
35	huAb13v1	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:147	YDDYFEY
144	huAb13v1	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGRVTITCK KAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPKGSPKALIYSAS YRYS GVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISL QPEDFAEYFC QQYNWYPFT FGQGTKL EIK
37	huAb13v1	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:144	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAb13v1	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:144	SASYRYS
39	huAb13v1	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:144	QQYNWYPFT
146	huAb13v2	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCAVSG YSITSGYSWHWIRQPPGKGLEWIGYI HSSGSTNYPNPSLKS RVTVSVDTSKNQ FSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARYDDYFE YWGQGTITVTVSS
33	huAb13v2	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:146	GYSITSGYSWH
34	huAb13v2	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:146	YIHSSGSTNYPNPSLKS
35	huAb13v2	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:146	YDDYFEY

SEQ ID NO.	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino acid sequence
143	huAbl3v2	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCKAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPKAPKLLIYSAS YRYSQVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTISL QPEDFATYYCQQYNWYPFTFGQGTKL EIK
37	huAbl3v2	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:143	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAbl3v2	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:143	SASYRYS
39	huAbl3v2	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:143	QQYNWYPFT
146	huAbl3v3	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCVSG YSITSGYSWHWIRQPPGKGLEWIGYI HSSGSTNYNPSLKSRTISVDTSKNQ FSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCARYDDYFE YWGQGTITVTVSS
33	huAbl3v3	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:146	GYSITSGYSWH
34	huAbl3v3	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:146	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	huAbl3v3	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:146	YDDYFEY
144	huAbl3v3	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCKAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPK GKS PKALIYSAS YRYSQVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTISL QPEDFAEYFCQQYNWYPFTFGQGTKL EIK
37	huAbl3v3	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:144	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAbl3v3	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:144	SASYRYS
39	huAbl3v3	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:144	QQYNWYPFT
146	huAbl3v4	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCVSG YSITSGYSWHWIRQPPGKGLEWIGYI HSSGSTNYNPSLKSRTISVDTSKNQ FSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCARYDDYFE YWGQGTITVTVSS
33	huAbl3v4	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:146	GYSITSGYSWH

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino acid sequence
34	huAbl3v4	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:146	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	huAbl3v4	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:146	YDDYFEY
145	huAbl3v4	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITITCKAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSAS YRYSQVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISL QPEDFATYFCQQYNWYPFTFGQGTKL EIK
37	huAbl3v4	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO: 145	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAbl3v4	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO: 145	SASYRYS
39	huAbl3v4	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO: 145	QQYNWYPFT
147	huAbl3v5	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAVTG YSITSGYSWHWIRQFPNGLEWMGYI HSSGSTNYNPSLKSRIISRDTSKNQ FFLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCAGYDDYFE YWGQGTTVTVSS
33	huAbl3v5	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:147	GYSITSGYSWH
34	huAbl3v5	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:147	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	huAbl3v5	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:147	YDDYFEY
143	huAbl3v5	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITITCKAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSAS YRYSQVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISL QPEDFATYYCQQYNWYPFTFGQGTKL EIK
37	huAbl3v5	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO: 143	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAbl3v5	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO: 143	SASYRYS
39	huAbl3v5	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO: 143	QQYNWYPFT
147	huAbl3v6	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAVTG YSITSGYSWHWIRQFPNGLEWMGYI HSSGSTNYNPSLKSRIISRDTSKNQ FFLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCAGYDDYFE

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino acid sequence
				YWGQGTTVTVSS
33	huAbl3v6	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:147	GYSITSGYSWH
34	huAbl3v6	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:147	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	huAbl3v6	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:147	YDDYFEY
145	huAbl3v6	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCKAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSAS YRYSGVPSRFSGSGSDFTLTI SSL QPEDFATYFCQQYNWYPFTFGQGTKL EIK
37	huAbl3v6	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO: 145	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAbl3v6	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO: 145	SASYRYS
39	huAbl3v6	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO: 145	QQYNWYPFT
148	huAbl3v7	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAVSG YSITSGYSWHWIRQPPGNLEWNGYI HSSGSTNYNPSLKSRLTISRDTSKNQ FSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCARYDDYFE YWGQGTTVTVSS
33	huAbl3v7	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:148	GYSITSGYSWH
34	huAbl3v7	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:148	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	huAbl3v7	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:148	YDDYFEY
143	huAbl3v7	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCKAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSAS YRYSGVPSRFSGSGSDFTLTI SSL QPEDFATYYCQQYNWYPFTFGQGTKL EIK
37	huAbl3v7	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO: 143	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAbl3v7	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO: 143	SASYRYS
39	huAbl3v7	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO: 143	QQYNWYPFT
148	huAbl3v8	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAVSG

SEQ ID NO.	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino acid sequence
				YSITSGYSWHWIRQPPGNLEWMGYI HSSGSTNYNPSLKSRLTISRDTSKNQ FSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARYDDYFE YWGQGTTVTVSS
33	huAbl3v8	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:148	GYSITSGYSWH
34	huAbl3v8	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:148	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	huAbl3v8	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:148	YDDYFEY
144	huAbl3v8	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCKAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPKGKPKLLIYSAS YRYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISL QPEDFAEYFCQQYNWYPFTFGQGTKL EIK
37	huAbl3v8	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:144	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAbl3v8	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:144	SASYRYS
39	huAbl3v8	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO:144	QQYNWYPFT
148	huAbl3v9	VH		EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAVSG YSITSGYSWHWIRQPPGNLEWMGYI HSSGSTNYNPSLKSRLTISRDTSKNQ FSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARYDDYFE YWGQGTTVTVSS
33	huAbl3v9	CDR-H1	Residues 26-36 of SEQ ID NO:148	GYSITSGYSWH
34	huAbl3v9	CDR-H2	Residues 51-66 of SEQ ID NO:148	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	huAbl3v9	CDR-H3	Residues 99-105 of SEQ ID NO:148	YDDYFEY
145	huAbl3v9	VL		DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCKAS QNVGFNVAWYQQKPKGKPKLLIYSAS YRYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISL QPEDFATYFCQQYNWYPFTFGQGTKL EIK
37	huAbl3v9	CDR-L1	Residues 24-34 of SEQ ID NO:145	KASQNVGFNVA
38	huAbl3v9	CDR-L2	Residues 50-56 of SEQ ID NO:145	SASYRYS

SEQ ID NO:	Clone	Protein Region	Residues	Amino acid sequence
39	huAbl3v9	CDR-L3	Residues 89-97 of SEQ ID NO: 145	QQYNWYPFT

Example 19: Characterization of huAbl3 VLJa Humanized Variants

Nine huAbl3 variants described in Examples 17 and 18 were generated and tested for binding to B7-H3 by FACS (according to methods described in Example 6). Six variants did not bind to human B7-H3. The remaining three variants were further characterized for binding by SPR and conjugated (via Method A) to the Bcl-xL inhibitor (specifically the linker warhead (or synthon) CZ) and assessed for cell cytotoxicity (according to methods described in Example 7). Table 20 provides the *in vitro* characteristics of these variants.

Table 20: *In vitro* characterization of huAbl3 VLJa variants conjugated to synthon (or linker payload) CZ

Variant name	Sequence Number	DAR by MS	% agg by SEC	ELISA hB7-H3 EC ₅₀ nM	FACS (EC ₅₀ nM)		Affinity of naked mAbs (Biacore, K _D)	Cytotoxicity H847 Cell line IC ₅₀ (nM)
					hB7-H3	cyB7-H3		
chAb13-CZ	32, 36	-	-	0.26	6.27	18.35	5.7E-09	-
huAb13v1-CZ	147, 144	4.0	5.1	0.12	6.01	10.0	6.2E-09	0.09
huAb13v5-CZ	147, 143	3.4	2.4	0.19	5.21	10.59	Poor fit	1.60
huAb13v6-CZ	147, 145	3.6	7.3	0.14	5.83	12.95	Poor fit	0.84

HuAbl3v1 was selected for further study due in part to its potent and superior cytotoxicity against H847 cells and similar binding characteristics as chAb13 from which it was derived. In contrast, huAb13v5 and huAb13v6 showed poor fit kinetics in Biacore experiments suggesting their binding properties are more divergent from the parental chAb13 than huAbl3v1 and have reduced activity in the cell killing assay.

Example 20: *In vitro* potency of Selected Humanized B7-H3 Antibodies with Exemplary Bcl-xL Inhibitor Linker Warheads (Synthons)

Humanized antibodies huAbl3v1, huAb3v2.5 and huAb3v2.6 were selected to be conjugated with several Bcl-xL inhibitor payloads (or synthons) at a 3 mg scale using Methods A, E or G, as described in Example 7. The anti-tumor activity of these ADCs was tested in cytotoxicity assays using the NCI-H1650 non-small cell lung cancer cell line as described in Example 7. As control, the *in vitro* anti-tumor activity of ADCs comprising the non-targeting antibody MSL109 (a monoclonal

antibody that binds to the CMV glycoprotein H conjugated to Bcl-xL inhibitor payloads (or synthons) was also evaluated. The results are described in Table 21.

Table 21: *In vitro* tumor cell cytotoxicity of selected humanized B7-H3 ADCs with exemplary Bcl-xL inhibitor linker warheads (synthons).

5

ADC	Conjugation Method	DAR by MS	%agg by SEC	ADC conc (mg/ml)	EC ₅₀ nM H1650
huAb13v1-CZ	G	4	3.9	3	0.18
huAb13v1-TX	G	3.6	2.8	2.6	0.22
huAb13v1-TV	G	2.4	3	3.9	0.43
huAb13v1-AAA	G	2	20.2	2.7	0.37
huAb13v1-AAD	G	3.7	3.3	2.7	0.21
huAb13v1-WD	E	3	5.4	5.8	0.45
huAb13v1-LB	A	2.2	21.9	3.7	>133
huAb13v1-ZT	G	2.4	10.6	1.7	0.3
huAb13v1-ZZ	G	1.4	20.3	2.5	0.42
huAb13v1-XW	G	4.3	6.3	2.6	0.86
huAb13v1-SE	A	3.7	4	5.4	0.63
huAb13v1-SR	A	2.6	49.5	4.5	0.59
huAb13v1-YG	E	3.3	2.1	3.8	0.33
huAb13v1-KZ	A	2.8	16.8	3.5	178.8
huAb3v2.5-CZ	G	3.3	15.6	3.6	0.40
huAb3v2.5-TX	G	3.3	8.9	2.9	0.62
huAb3v2.5-TV	G	3.7	10.4	3.5	0.53
huAb3v2.5-YY	G	2.3	16.2	3.2	0.71
huAb3v2.5-AAA	G	2	14.8	3.3	0.85
huAb3v2.5-AAD	G	3.4	11.3	3.7	0.49
huAb3v2.5-WD	E	2.8	11.5	5.4	0.83
huAb3v2.5-LB	A	2.2	24.4	3.9	2.59
huAb3v2.5-ZT	G	1.6	20.1	3.3	0.95
huAb3v2.5-ZZ	G	1.2	19.4	3.7	1.1
huAb3v2.5-XW	G	3.9	16.4	3.4	2.18
huAb3v2.5-SE	A	3.7	10.6	5.4	0.85
huAb3v2.5-SR	A	1.8	48.5	5.1	0.59
huAb3v2.5-YG	E	4	8.6	3.3	0.71
huAb3v2.5-KZ	A	2.6	24.5	3.4	0.87
huAb3v2.6-CZ	G	3.4	15	3.6	0.40
huAb3v2.6-TX	G	3.2	10.4	3.4	0.47
huAb3v2.6-TV	G	3.3	10.7	3.8	0.52
huAb3v2.6-YY	G	2.2	19.9	3.4	0.72
huAb3v2.6-AAA	G	1.9	20.2	3.6	1.24

huAb3v2.6-AAD	G	3.4	11.9	3.7	0.85
huAb3v2.6-WD	E	3.1	12.4	5.3	0.79
huAb3v2.6-LB	A	2.4	27.2	3.9	2.07
huAb3v2.6-ZT	G	1.7	21.6	3.7	1.11
huAb3v2.6-ZZ	G	1.2	20.7	3.5	1.35
huAb3v2.6-XW	G	4	16.8	3.2	2.4
huAb3v2.6-SE	A	3.6	11.8	5.7	1.01
huAb3v2.6-SR	A	2.5	48.2	5.2	0.71
huAb3v2.6-YG	E	3.7	9.9	4.8	0.68
huAb3v2.6-KZ	A	3.5	26.1	3.6	5.52
MSL109-CZ	G	3.2	0.5	3.7	19.50
MSL109-TX	G	3.5	0.7	3	20.00
MSL109-TV	G	3.6	0	2.6	31.13
MSL109-YY	G	2.9	0	1.8	26.53
MSL109-AAA	G	1.9	13.7	3.2	23.52
MSL109-AAD	G	3	0.4	3.8	>67
MSL109-WD	E	2.9	0	7.06	18.22
MSL109-LB	A	1.8	0	4.2	9.88
MSL109-ZT	G	2.3	7.5	2.2	>67
MSL109-ZZ	G	1.4	15	3.5	>67
MSL109-XW	G	3.3	3.7	3.2	>67
MSL109-SE	A	3.6	33.4	6.0	29.56
MSL109-SR	A	1.8	2.3	3.8	53.29
MSL109-YG	E	3.1	13.2	4.0	19.93
MSL109-KZ	A	2.5	18	4.3	50.16

In contrast to the low anti-tumor activity exhibited by the ADCs comprising the non-targeting antibody MSL109 conjugated to a Bcl-xL inhibitor payload, the B7-H3-targeting ADCs exhibited greater tumor cell killing, which reflects the antigen-dependent delivery of the B7-H3-targeting ADCs to the B7-H3-expressing tumor cells.

Further, certain synthon/antibody combinations resulted in ADCs having superior *in vitro* activity. For example, synthon LB was more potent when conjugated to anti-B7-H3 antibodies huAb3v2.5 and huAb3v2.6 in comparison to anti-B7-H3 antibody huAb13v1 conjugated to the same synthon (see, for example, EC₅₀ values in Table 21).

The anti-tumor activity of these ADCs was tested in cytotoxicity assays using the NCI-H146 small cell lung cancer cell line as described in Example 7. The results are described in Table 22.

Table 22: *In vitro* tumor cell cytotoxicity of selected humanized B7-H3 ADCs with exemplary Bcl-xL inhibitor synthons.

ADC	Conjugation Method	DAR	%agg by SEC	ADC conc (mg/ml)	EC ₅₀ nM H146
huAb13v1-AAA E2	I	2	3.3	11.6	2
huAb13v1-WD E2	I	2	4.5	14.5	2

huAb13v1-AAA E2 and huAb13v1-WD E2 were tested for cytotoxicity using H146 cells.

5 Both conjugates show potent and comparable cytotoxicity.

Example 21: *In vivo* analysis of anti-B7-H3 ADCs

Humanized anti-B7-H3 antibodies huAb13v1, huAb3v2.5 and huAb3v2.6 were selected to be conjugated with several Bcl-xL inhibitor payloads and were evaluated in xenograft models of small cell lung cancer (H146) as conjugates using a number of Bcl-xL inhibitor warheads (synthons) using the methods described in Example 7 and Example 8. The results are summarized in Table 23 and Table 24.

Table 23: *In vivo* efficacy of humanized anti-B7-H3 ADCs

ADC	Conjugation Method	DAR	Dose ^[a] /route/regimen	Number of mice	TGI _{max} (%)	TGD (%)
AB095	-	n/a	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	0	0
huAb3v2.5-CZ	A	3.5	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	92	122
huAb3v2.6-CZ	A	3.4	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	93	130
huAb3v2.9-CZ	A	2.8	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	94	135
huAb3v2.9-TX	E	1.7	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	93	109
huAb3v2.6-TX	E	2.7	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	92	130
huAb3v2.5-TX	E	2.5	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	86	89

^[a] dose is given in mg/kg/day

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Table 24: *In vivo* efficacy of humanized anti-B7-H3 ADCs

ADC	Conjugation Method	DAR	Dose ^[a] /route/regimen	Number of mice	TGI _{max} (%)
AB095	-	n/a	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	0
huAb3v2.5-AAA	E	2.3	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	65
huAb3v2.5-XW	E	3.1	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	51
huAb3v2.6-AAA	E	3.5	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	47
huAb3v2.6-XW	E	4.0	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	43
huAb13v1-AAA	E	3.5	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	76
huAb13v1-XW	E	4.2	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	35
huAb13v1-TX E2	I	2	6mg/kg/IP/QDx1	8	88

^[a] dose is given in mg/kg/day

Humanized anti-B7-H3 antibody huAb13v1 was conjugated with the Bcl-xL inhibitor synthon WD and evaluated in a xenograft model of the B7-H3-positive small cell lung cancer (H1650) as conjugates using the methods described in Example 7 and Example 8. As control, the *in vivo* anti-tumor activity of a non-targeting IgG isotype matched antibody (AB095) was also evaluated. The results are summarized in Table 25.

Table 25: *In vivo* efficacy of humanized anti-B7-H3 ADC huAb13v1-WD in H1650

ADC	DAR/ Conjugation Method	Dose mg/kg/day	route/ regimen	TGI _{max} (%)	TGD (%)
AB095 ^(a)	N.A.	10	IP/QDx1	0	0
huAb13v1-WD-E2	2/I	1	IP/QDx1	46*	47*
huAb13v1-WD-E2	2/I	3	IP/QDx1	48*	47*
huAb13v1-WD-E2	2/I	10	IP/QDx1	62*	77*

^(a) IgG1 mAb
 * = p < 0.05 as compared to control treatment (AB095)
 † = p < 0.05 as compared to the most active partner in a drug combination
 N.A. = not applicable

In contrast to the lack of activity observed using the non-targeting IgG isotype-matched antibody Ab095, the B7-H3-targeting Bcl-xL ADCs exhibited tumor growth inhibition (TGI) and tumor growth delay (TGD), as shown in Tables 24 and 25, reflecting the antigen-dependent delivery of the B7-H3-targeting ADCs which deliver the Bcl-xL inhibitor to the B7-H3-expressing tumor cells in this xenograft mouse model. As an additional control, the *in vivo* anti-tumor activity of ADCs comprising the non-targeting antibody MSL109 conjugated with Bcl-xL inhibitor synthons was evaluated in the xenograft model of the B7-H3-positive small cell lung cancer (H1650). The activity of these ADCs was compared that of the non-targeting IgG isotype matched antibody, AB095, as control. As shown in Table 26, the ADCs comprising the non-targeting antibody MSL109 conjugated with Bcl-xL inhibitor synthons exhibited very modest tumor growth inhibition and low or no tumor growth delay. In contrast, the B7-H3-targeting Bcl-xL ADCs (as shown in Table 25) exhibited much greater tumor growth inhibition (TGI) and tumor growth delay (TGD), reflecting the antigen-dependent delivery of these ADCs to B7-H3-expressing cells in this mouse xenograft model.

Table 26. *In vivo* efficacy of non-targeting (MSL109) Bcl-xL inhibiting ADCs in NCI-H1650 model of NSCLC

Treatment	Dose ^[a] /route/regimen	Growth Inhibition	
		TGI _{max} (%)	TGD (%)
MSL109 [†] -H	3/IP/Q4Dx6	18*	0
MSL109 [†] -H	10/IP/Q4Dx6	43*	20*
MSL109 [†] -H	30/IP/Q4Dx6	8	0
MSL109 [†] -CZ	3/IP/Q4Dx6	29*	0
MSL109 [†] -CZ	3/IP/Q7Dx6	18*	0
MSL109 [†] -CZ	10/IP/Q4Dx6	32*	16
MSL109 [†] -CZ	30/IP/Q4Dx6	32*	12

[†] Non-targeting antibody
^[a] dose is given in mg/kg/day
* = p < 0.05 as compared to control treatment (AB095)
Q4Dx6 indicates one dose every 4 days for a total of 6 doses

5 Example 22: B7-H3 Combination Therapy

The anti-tumor activity of huAb13v1 as CZ or TX conjugates as purified DAR2 (E2) conjugates were characterized in xenograft models of non-small cell lung cancer (H1650, H1299, H1975, and EBC1) of human origin using the methods described in Example 8. The anti-tumor activity was assessed as monotherapy and in combination with docetaxel (H1650, H1299, H1975, and EBC1). The results are presented in Table 27.

Table 27: *In vivo* efficacy of humanized huAb13y1 anti-B7-H3 conjugates as monotherapy and in combination with docetaxel

ADC	DAR/Conjugation Method	Dose mg/kg/day	route/regimen	TGI _{max} (%)	TGD (%)
EBC1					
AB095	-	10	Q4Dx6/IP	0	0
huAb13v1-TX E2	2/I	10	Q4Dx6/IP	58	67
Docetaxel	-	7.5	QDx1/IV	85	80
huAb13v1-TX E2 +Docetaxel	2/I	10+7.5	Q4Dx6/IP+QDx1/IV	140	140
NCI-H1299					
AB095	-	10	Q4Dx6/IP	0	0
huAb13v1-TX E2	2/I	10	Q4Dx6/IP	80	24
Docetaxel	-	7.5	QDx1/IV	87	48
huAb13v1-TX E2 +Docetaxel	2/I	10+7.5	Q4Dx6/IP+QDx1/IV	97	83

ADC	DAR/ Conjugation Method	Dose mg/kg/day	route/ regimen	TGI _{max} (%)	TGD (%)
NCI-H1975					
AB095		10	Q4Dx6/IP	0	0
huAb13v1-TX E2	2/I	10	Q4Dx6/IP	52	62
Docetaxel		7.5	QDx1/IV	81	77
huAb13v1-TX E2 +Docetaxel	2/I	10+7.5	Q4Dx6/IP+Q Dx1/IV	92	108
NCI-H1650					
AB095	-	8	Q7Dx6/IP	0	0
huAb13v1-CZ	2/I	10	QDx1/IP	80	100
Docetaxel	-	7.5	QDx1/IV	84	143
huAb13v1-CZ +Docetaxel	-	10+7.5	QDx1/IP+Q Dx1/IV	99	>600
NCI-H1650					
AB095 ^(a)	N.A.	10	IP/ Q14Dx3	0	0
DTX	N.A.	7.5	IV/Q14Dx3	80*	158*
huAb13v1-WD E2	2/I	10	IP/ Q14Dx3	67*	83*
huAb13v1-WD E2 + DTX)	2/I + N.A.	10 + 7.5	IP/ Q14Dx3 + IV/Q14Dx3	98* [¥]	>717* [¥]
huAb13v1-WD E2	2/.	3	IP/ Q14Dx3	56*	75*
huAb13v1-WD E2 + DTX)	2/I + N.A.	3 + 7.5	IP/ Q14Dx3 + IV/Q14Dx3	99* [¥]	>717* [¥]
huAb13v1-WD E2	2/I	1	IP/ Q14Dx3	60*	67*
huAb13v1-WD E2 + DTX	2/I + N.A.	1 + 7.5	IP/ Q14Dx3 + IV/Q14Dx3	88* [¥]	467* [¥]
huAb13v1-AAA E2	2/I	10	IP/ Q14Dx3	63*	117*
huAb13v1-AAA E2 + DTX	2/I + N.A.	10 + 7.5	IP/ Q14Dx3 + IV/Q14Dx3	99* [¥]	>717* [¥]
huAb13v1-AAA E2	2/I	3	IP/ Q14Dx3	60*	117*
huAb13v1-AAA E2 + DTX	2/I + N.A.	3 + 7.5	IP/ Q14Dx3 + IV/Q14Dx3	99* [¥]	>717* [¥]
huAb13v1-AAA E2	2/I	1	IP/ Q14Dx3	50*	67*
huAb13v1-AAA E2 + DTX	2/I + N.A.	1 + 7.5	IP/ Q14Dx3 + IV/Q14Dx3	92* [¥]	>717* [¥]

ADC	DAR/ Conjugation Method	Dose mg/kg/day	route/ regimen	TGI _{max} (%)	TGD (%)
<p style="text-align: center;">(a) IgG1 mAb</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* = p < 0.05 as compared to control treatment (AB095)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">‡ = p < 0.05 as compared to the most active partner in a drug combination</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N.A. = not applicable</p>					

5 The results presented in Table 27 demonstrate that above, huAbl3vl as CZ, TX, WD or AAA purified DAR2 (E2) conjugates inhibited the growth of all four NSCLC xenograft models as monotherapy. In addition, huAbl3vl as CZ, TX, WD or AAA purified DAR2 (E2) conjugates effectively combined with docetaxel to produce more sustained tumor growth inhibition. This is most dramatically illustrated in the HI650 xenograft model where the combination therapy resulted in a TGD of between 467% and >717%, whereas the individual monotherapies resulted in TGD in the range of 67% -158%. These results support the clinical utility of Bcl-xL inhibitor (Bcl-xLi) ADCs to be dosed in combination with chemotherapy.

SEQUENCE SUMMARY

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
1	chAb2 VH amino acid sequence	QVQLQQPGAELVKPGASVKLSCKA SGYTFTSYWMH WVKQRPGQGLEWI GMIHPDSGTTNYNEKFRS KATLTV DKSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYYC AV YYGSTYWFYFDV WGVTGTTTVTVSS
2	chAb2 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GYTF T SYWMH
3	chAb2 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	MIHPDSGTTNYNEKFRS
4	chAb2 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	YYGSTYWFYFDV
5	chAb2 VL amino acid sequence	DVVMTQTPLSLPVSLGDQAYISCR SSQSLVHINGNTYLH HWYRQKPGQS PKLLIY KVSNRFS GVDPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKISRVEAEDLGVYF CSQS THFPFT FGSGTKLEIK
6	chAb2 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RSSQSLVHINGNTYLH
7	chAb2, chAb3, chAb10, huAb3VL.1, huAb3VL.1a, huAb3VL.1b, huAb3v2.1, huAb3v2.2, huAb3v2.3, huAb3v2.4, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, huAb3v2.7, huAb3v2.8, and huAb3v2.9 VL CDR2 amino acid sequence	KVSNRFS
8	chAb2 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	SQSTHFPFT
9	chAb3 VH amino acid sequence	QVQLQQPGAELVKPGASVKLSCKA SGYTFSSYWMH WVKQRPGQGLEWI GLIHPDSGSTNYNEMFKN KATLTV DRSSSTAYVQLSSLTSEDSAVYFC AG GGRLYFDY WGQGTTLTVSS
10	chAb3, huAb3VH.1, huAb3VH.1a, huAb3VH.1b, huAb3v2.1, huAb3v2.2, huAb3v2.3, huAb3v2.4, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, huAb3v2.7, huAb3v2.8, and huAb3v2.9 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GYTFSSYWMH
11	chAb3, huAb3VH.1, huAb3VH.1a, and huAb3VH.1b VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	LIHPDSGSTNYNEMFKN
12	chAb3, huAb3VH.1, huAb3VH.1a, huAb3VH.1b, huAb3v2.1, huAb3v2.2, huAb3v2.3, huAb3v2.4, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, huAb3v2.7, huAb3v2.8, and huAb3v2.9 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	GGRLYFDY
13	chAb3 VL amino acid sequence	DVVMTQTPLSLPVSLGDQASISCR SSQSLVHSNGDTYL RWYLQKPGQS PKLLIY KVSNRFS GVDPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKITRVEAEDLGVYF CSQS THVPYT FGGGTKLEIK
14	chAb3, huAb3VL.1, huAb3VL.1a, and huAb3VL.1b VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RSSQSLVHSNGDTYL R

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
15	chAb3, huAb3VL.1, huAb3VL.1a, huAb3VL.1b, huAb3v2.1, huAb3v2.2, huAb3v2.3, huAb3v2.4, huAb3v2.5, huAb3v2.6, huAb3v2.7, huAb3v2.8, and huAb3v2.9 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	SQSTHVPYT
16	chAb4 VH amino acid sequence	QVQLQQPGAE LVKPGASVKLSCKA SGYSFSTSYWMHWVKQRPGQGLEWV GMIHPNSGSMNYNEKFKSKATLTV DKSSNTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYYC ARRLGLHFDYWGQGTTTLTVSS
17	chAb4 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GYSFSTSYWMH
18	chAb4 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	MIHPNSGSMNYNEKFKS
19	chAb4 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	RLGLHFDY
20	chAb4 VL amino acid sequence	DIVMTQSQKFMSTPVGDRVSITCK ASQNVGTAVAWYQQKPGQSPKLLI YSASNRYTGVPDRFTGSGSGTDFE LTISNMQSEDLADYFCQQYSSYPY TFGGGTKLEIK
21	chAb4 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	KASQNVGTAVA
22	chAb4 VL CDR2 amino acid sequence	SASNRYT
23	chAb4 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QQYSSYPY
24	chAbl8 VH amino acid sequence	QVQLQQSAAELARP GASVVK SCKA SGYSFSTSYTIHWVKQRPGQGLEWV GYINPNSRNTD YNQKFKDETTLTA DRSSSTAYMQLI SLTSEDSAVYYC ARYSGSTPYWYFDVWGAGTTVTVS S
25	chAbl8, huAbl8VH.1, huAbl8VH.1a, and huAbl8VH.1b VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GYSFSTSYTIH
26	chAbl8, huAbl8VH.1, and huAbl8VH.1a VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	YINPNSRNTDYNQKFKD
27	chAbl8, huAbl8VH.1, huAbl8VH.1a, and huAbl8VH.1b VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	YSGSTPYWYFDV
28	chAbl8 VL amino acid sequence	QIVLTQSPAILSASPGEKVTMTCR ASSSVSYMNWYQQKPGSSPKPWVY ATSNLASGVPARFVSVSGTSHSL TISRVEAEDAATYYCQQWSSNPLT FGAGTKLELK
29	chAbl8, huAbl8VL.1, huAbl8VL.1a, huAbl8VL.1b, huAbl8VL.2, and huAbl8VL.2a, VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RASSSVSYMN
30	chAbl8, huAbl8VL.1, huAbl8VL.1a, huAbl8VL.1b, huAbl8VL.2, and huAbl8VL.2a, VL CDR2 amino acid sequence	ATSNLAS

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
31	chAbl8, huAbl8VL.1, huAbl8VL.1a, huAbl8VL.1b, huAbl8VL.2, and huAbl8VL.2a, VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QQWSSNPLT
32	chAbl3 VH amino acid sequence	DVQLQESGPDLVKPSQSLSLTCTV TGYS ITSGYSWHWI RQFP GNKLEW MGYIHSSGSTNYNPSLKSRSINR DTSKNQFFLQLNSVTTEDTATYYC AGYDDYFEYWGQGTTLTVSS
33	chAbl3, huAbl3Vh.1, huAbl3Vh.1a, huAbl3Vh.1b, huAbl3v1, huAbl3v2, huAbl3v3, huAbl3v4, huAbl3v5, huAbl3v6, huAbl3v7, huAbl3v8, and huAbl3v9 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GYSITSGYSWH
34	chAbl3, huAbl3Vh.1, huAbl3Vh.1a, huAbl3Vh.1b, huAbl3v1, huAbl3v2, huAbl3v3, huAbl3v4, huAbl3v5, huAbl3v6, huAbl3v7, huAbl3v8, and huAbl3v9 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	YIHSSGSTNYNPSLKS
35	chAbl3, huAbl3Vh.1, huAbl3Vh.1a, huAbl3Vh.1b, huAbl3v1, huAbl3v2, huAbl3v3, huAbl3v4, huAbl3v5, huAbl3v6, huAbl3v7, huAbl3v8, and huAbl3v9 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	YDDYFEY
36	chAbl3 VL amino acid sequence	DIVMTQSQKFMSTSVGDRVSVTCK ASQNVGFNVAWYQQKP GQSPKALI YSASYRYSQVDPDRFTGSGSGTDFT LTISNVQSEDLAEYFCQQYNSYPF TFGSGTKLEIK
37	chAbl3, huAbl3VL.1, huAbl3VL.1a, huAbl3VL.1b, huAbl3v1, huAbl3v2, huAbl3v3, huAbl3v4, huAbl3v5, huAbl3v6, huAbl3v7, huAbl3v8, and huAbl3v9 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	KASQNVGFNVA
38	chAbl3, huAbl3VL.1, huAbl3VL.1a, huAbl3VL.1b, huAbl3v1, huAbl3v2, huAbl3v3, huAbl3v4, huAbl3v5, huAbl3v6, huAbl3v7, huAbl3v8, and huAbl3v9 VL CDR2 amino acid sequence	SASYRYS
39	huAbl3VL.1, huAbl3VL.1a, huAbl3VL.1b, huAbl3v1, huAbl3v2, huAbl3v3, huAbl3v4, huAbl3v5, huAbl3v6, huAbl3v7, huAbl3v8, and huAbl3v9 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QQYNWYPFT

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
40	chAbl2 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVESGGGLV ^K PGGSLKLSCAA SGFTFSSYAMSWVRQTPEKRLEWV ATISSGTNYTYYPDSVKGRF TI SR DNAKNTLYLQMTSLRSED ^T AMY ^C ARQGRYSWIAYWGQGTLLVTVSA
41	chAbl2 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GFTFSSYAMS
42	chAbl2 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	TISSGTNYTYYPDSVKG
43	chAbl2 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	QGRYSWIAY
44	chAbl2 VL amino acid sequence	DIVLTQSPASLAVSLGQRATISCR ASKSVSTSDYSYMHWNQOKPGQPP KLLI YLASNLESGV ^P ARFSGSGSG TDFTLNIHPVEEEDAAT ^Y CQHSR ELLTFGAGTKLELK
45	chAbl2 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RASKSVSTSDYSYMH
46	chAbl2 and chAbl7 VL CDR2 amino acid	LASNLES
47	chAbl2 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QHSRELLT
48	chAbl4 VH amino acid sequence	EVKLVESGGGLV ^K PGGSLKLSCAA SGFTFSSYGM^SSWVRQTPEKRLEWV ATISGGGTNTYYPDSVEGRF TI SR DNAKNFLYLQMSL ^R SED ^T ALY ^C ARHYGSQ^TMDYWGQGTSVTVS S
49	chAbl4 and chAb8 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GFTFSSYGMS
50	chAbl4 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	TISGGGTNTYYPDSVEG
51	chAbl4 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	HYGSQ ^T MDY
52	chAbl4 VL amino acid sequence	DIQMTQSPASLSASVGETV ^T ITCR TSGNIHNYLTWYQQKQKSPQLLV YNAKTLADGV ^P SRFSGSGSGTQFS LKINSLQPEDFG ^S SY ^C QHFWSIMW TFGGGTKLEIK
53	chAbl4 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RTSGNIHNYLT
54	chAbl4 VL CDR2 amino acid sequence	NAKTLAD
55	chAbl4 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QHFWSIMWT
56	chAb6 VH amino acid sequence	QVQLQQ SGAE LMKP GASVKI SCKA TGYTFSRYWIEWVKQ ^R PGHGLEWI GEILPGSGSTNYNEKFKGKATFTA DTSSNTAYMQVSSLTSEDSAVHYC ARRGYGYVP YALD YWGQGT SVTVS S
57	chAb6 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GYTFSRYWIE
58	chAb6 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	EILPGSGSTNYNEKFKG
59	chAb6 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	RGYGYVPYALDY

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
60	chAb6 VL amino acid sequence	EQMTQTSSLSASLGDRVTISCR ASQDISNSLNWYQQKPDGTVNLLI YYTSRLYSGVPSRFRSGSGSGTDYS LTI SNLEQED I ATYFCQQGNTLPY TFGGGTKLEIK
61	chAb6 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RASQDI SNSLN
62	chAb6 VL CDR2 amino acid sequence	YTSRLYS
63	chAb6 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QQGNTLPYT
64	chAb11 VH amino acid sequence	EVKLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAT SGFTFTNYMSWVRQP PGKALEWL GF IRNKANDYTTEYSASVKGRF TI SRDNSQSILYLQMNTLRAEDSATY YCARESPGNPFAYWGQGTLVTVSA
65	chAb11 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GFTFTNYMS
66	chAb11 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	FIRNKANDYTTEYSASVKG
67	chAb11 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	ESPGNPFAY
68	chAb11 VL amino acid sequence	DIVMTQSPSSLTVTAGEKVTMTCK SSQSLLSNGTQKNFLTWYQQKP GQ PPKLLI YWASTRESGVPDRFTGSG SGTDFTLTISSVQAEDLAVYFCQN DYIYPLTFGAGTKLELK
69	chAb11 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	KSSQSLLSNGTQKNFLT
70	chAb11 VL CDR2 amino acid sequence	WASTRES
71	chAb11 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QNDYIYPLT
72	chAb16 VH amino acid sequence	EVKLLESGGGLVQPGGSLKLSCAA SGFDFSRYWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWI GEINPDSSTINYTPSLKDKF I I SR DNAKNTLYLQMSKVRSEDALYYC ARPGFGNYIYAMDYWGQGTSVTVS S
73	chAb16 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GFDFSRYWMS
74	chAb16 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	EINPDSSTINYTPSLKD
75	chAb16 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	PGFGNYIYAMDY
76	chAb16 VL amino acid sequence	DIQMTQTSSLSASLGDRVTINCR ASQDISNFLNWXQQKPDGTVKLLI YYTSRLYLGVPSRFRSGSGSGTDYS LTI SNLEQED I ATYFCQQGNTLPP TFGGGTKLEIK
77	chAb16 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RASQDI SNFLN
78	chAb16 VL CDR2 amino acid sequence	YTSRLYL
79	chAb16 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QQGNTLPPT

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
80	chAb10 VH amino acid sequence	DVQLQESGPGLVKPSQSLSLTCTV TGYS ITSDYAWN WI RQFP GNRLEW MGHINYSGITNYNPSLKSRI SI TR DTSKNQFFLQLYSVTTEDTATYFC ARRSLFYYYGSSLYAMDYWGQGTS VTVSS
81	chAb10 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GYSITSDYAWN
82	chAb10 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	HINYSGITNYNPSLKS
83	chAb10 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	RSLFYYYGSSLYAMDY
84	chAb10 VL amino acid sequence	DVVMTQSPFSLPVSLGDQASISCR SSQSLVHSNNGNTYLHWYLQKPGQS PKLLIYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDLGVYFCSQS THVPWTFGGGTKLEIK
85	chAb10 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RSSQSLVHSNNGNTYLH
86	chAb10 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	SQSTHVPWT
87	chAb7 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVESGENLVKPGGSLKLSCAA SGFSFRGYGMSWVRQTPDKRLEWV AAI STGGNYT YYPD SVQGRF TI SR DNANNTLYLQMSSLKSED TAMYIC ARRGGNYAGFAYWGQGT LVTVSA
88	chAb7 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GFSFRGYGMS
89	chAb7 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	AISTGGNYTYYPDSVQG
90	chAb7 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	RGGNYAGFAY
91	chAb7 VL amino acid sequence	DIQMTQSPASLSVSVGETVTITCR PSENIYSNLAWYQQKQKSPQLLV YAATNLADGVPSRFSGSGSGTQYS LKINSLQSEDFGTYYCQHFWGTPF TFGSGTKLEIK
92	chAb7 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RPSENIYSNLA
93	chAb7 and chAb8 VL CDR2 amino acid	AATNLAD
94	chAb7 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QHFWGTPFT
95	chAb8 VH amino acid sequence	EVKLVESGGGLVKPGGSLKLSCAA SGFTFSSYGMSWVRQTPEKRLEWV AT ISGGGNYT YCPD SVKGRF TI SR DNAKNNLYLQMSSLRSED TALIYC TRQRGYDYHYAMDFWGQGTSVTVS S
96	chAb8 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	TISGGGNYTYCPDSVKG
97	chAb8 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	QRGYDYHYAMDF
98	chAb8 VL amino acid sequence	DIQMTQSPASLSVSVGETVTITCR ASENIYSNLAWHQKQKSPQLLV YAATNLAD GVP SRF SGNG SDTQYS LKINSLQSEDFGSYFCQNFWGTSW TFGGGTKLEIK

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
99	chAb8 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RASENI YSNLA
100	chAb8 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QNFWGTSWT
101	chAbl7 VH amino acid sequence	EVKLVESGGGLVQPGGSLKLSCAA SGFTFSSYIMSWVRQTPEKRLEWV ASIVSSNI TYYP DSMKGRF T I SRD NARNILYLQMSLKSSEDAMYYCA RSCTR AWFAYWG QGT LVTVSA
102	chAbl7 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GFTFSSYIMS
103	chAbl7 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	SIVSSNITYYPDSMKG
104	chAbl7 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	SGTRAWFAY
105	chAbl7 VL amino acid sequence	DIVLTQSPASLAVSLGQRATISCR ASKSVSTSAYS MHWY QQKPGQPP KLLI YLASNLESGVPARFSGSGSG TDFTLNIHPVEEEDAATYYCQHSR ELPYTFGGGTKLEIK
106	chAbl7 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RASKSVSTSAYS Y MH
107	chAbl7 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QHSRELPYT
108	chAb5 VH amino acid sequence	QVQLQQPGDELVKPGASVKLSCKT SGYFTTTDWMHWVKQRPGQGLEWI GMIHPNSGTTNYNEKFKSKAALTV DKSSSTACMQLSSLTSEDSAVYYC ARS YWKWYFDVWGT GTTVTVSS
109	chAb5 VH CDR1 amino acid sequence	GYFTTTDWMH
110	chAb5 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	MIHPNSGTTNYNEKFKS
111	chAb5 VH CDR3 amino acid sequence	SYWKWYFDV
112	chAb5 VL amino acid sequence	QIVLTQSPAIMASLGEIITLTCS ASSSVSYMHWYQQKSGTSPKLLIY STSNLASGVPSRFSGSGSGTFYSL TISSVEAEDSADYYCHQWTSYMYT FGGGTKLEIK
113	chAb5 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	SASSSVSYMH
114	chAb5 VL CDR2 amino acid sequence	STSNLAS
115	chAb5 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	HQWTSYMYT
116	huAbl8VH.1, huAbl8v1, and huAbl8v5 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYSFTSYTIHWVRQAPGQGLEWM GYINPNSRNTDYNQICFICDRVT I TA DKSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDATAVYYC ARYSGSTPYWYFDVWGQGTITVTVS S
117	huAbl8VH.1a, huAbl8v3, huAbl8v8, and huAbl8v9 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYSFTSYTIHWVRQAPGQGLEWI GYINPNSRNTDYNQICFICDRITLTA DRSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDATAVYYC ARYSGSTPYWYFDVWGQGTITVTVS S

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
118	huAbl8VH.1b, huAbl8v2, huAbl8v4, huAbl8v6, huAbl8v7, and huAbl8v10 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYSFTSYTIHWVRQAPGQGLEWM GYINPNSRNTDYAQKFQGRVTLTA DKSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYC ARYSGSTPYWYFDVWGQGTITVTVS S
119	huAbl8VH.1b VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	YINPNSRNTDYAQKFQG
120	huAbl8VL.1, huAbl8v1, and huAbl8v2 VL amino acid sequence	DIQLTQSPSFLSASVGDRTITCR ASSSVSYMNWYQQKPKAPKLLIY ATSNLASGVPSRFSVSGSGTEFTL TISSLQPEDFATYYCQQWSSNPLT FGQGTKLEIK
121	huAbl8VL.1a, huAbl8v3, and huAbl8v4 VL amino acid sequence	DIQLTQSPSFLSASVGDRTITCR ASSSVSYMNWYQQKPKSPKPIY ATSNLASGVPSRFSVSVSGTEHTL TISSLQPEDFATYYCQQWSSNPLT FGQGTKLEIK
122	huAbl8VL.1b, huAbl8v8, and huAbl8v10 VL amino acid sequence	DIQLTQSPSFLSASVGDRTITCR ASSSVSYMNWYQQKPKAPKPIY ATSNLASGVPSRFSVSGSGTEHTL TISSLQPEDFATYYCQQWSSNPLT FGQGTKLEIK
123	huAbl8VL.2, huAbl8v5, and huAbl8v6 VL amino acid sequence	EIVLTQSPDFQSVTPKEKVTITCR ASSSVSYMNWYQQKPDQSPKLLIK ATSNLASGVPSRFSVSGSGTDFTL TINSLEAEDAATYYCQQWSSNPLT FGQGTKLEIK
124	huAbl8VL.2a, huAbl8v7, and huAbl8v9 VL amino acid sequence	EIVLTQSPDFQSVTPKEKVTITCR ASSSVSYMNWYQQKPDQSPKPIY ATSNLASGVPSRFSVSVSGTDHTL TINSLEAEDAATYYCQQWSSNPLT FGQGTKLEIK
125	huAb3VH.1, huAb3v1, and huAb3v4 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYTF SSYWMHWVRQ APGQGLEWM GLIHPDSGSTNYNEMFKNRVTITA DKSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYC ARGGRLYFDYWGQGTITVTVS S
126	huAb3VH.1a, huAb3v3, and huAb3v6 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYTF SSYWMHWVRQ APGQGLEWI GLIHPDSGSTNYNEMFICNRATLTV DRSTSTAYVELSSLRSEDTAVYFC AGGRLYFDYWGQGTITVTVS S

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
127	huAb3VH.1b, huAb3v2, and huAb3v5 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIHPD SGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTVDRSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYC AGGGRLYFDYWGGQTTVTVS S
128	huAb3VL.1, huAb3v1, and huAb3v2 VL amino acid sequence	DIVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLVHSNGDTYLRWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCSQS THVPYTFGGGTKVEIK
129	huAb3VL.1a and huAb3v3 VL amino acid sequence	DVVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLVHSNGDTYLRWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYFCSQS THVPYTFGGGTKVEIK
130	huAb3VL.1b, huAb3v4, huAb3v5, and huAb3v6 VL amino acid sequence	DVVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLVHSNGDTYLRWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCSQS THVPYTFGGGTKVEIK
131	huAb3v2.1, huAb3v2.2, and huAb3v2 .3 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGLIHPW SGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTVDRSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYC AGGGRLYFDYWGGQTTVTVS S
132	huAb3v2.1, huAb3v2.2, and huAb3v2 .3 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	LIHPWSGSTNYNEMFKN
133	huAb3v2.1, huAb3v2.4, and huAb3v2 .7 VL amino acid sequence	DIVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLVHSSGDTYLRWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCSQS THVPYTFGGGTKVEIK
134	huAb3v2.1, huAb3v2.4, and huAb3v2 .7 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RSSQSLVHSSGDTYLR
135	huAb3v2.2, huAb3v2.5, and huAb3v2 .8 VL amino acid sequence	DIVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLVHSNRD TYLRWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYKVSNRFSGVPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCSQS THVPYTFGGGTKVEIK
136	huAb3v2.2, huAb3v2.5, and huAb3v2 .8 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RSSQSLVHSNRD TYLR

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
137	huAb3v2.3, huAb3v2.6, and huAb3v2 .9 VL amino acid sequence	DIVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLVHSNQDITYLRWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYKVSNRFSGVDPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCSQS THVPYTFGGGTKVEIK
138	huAb3v2.3, huAb3v2.6, and huAb3v2 .9 VL CDR1 amino acid sequence	RSSQSLVHSNQDITYLR
139	huAb3v2.4, huAb3v2.5, and huAb3v2 .6 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWI GLIHPESGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTV DRSTSTAYMELSSLRSED TAVYYC AGGGRLYFDYWQGGTTVTVS S
140	huAb3v2.4, huAb3v2.5, and huAb3v2 .6 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	L IHPESGSTNYNEMFKN
141	huAb3v2.7, huAb3v2.8, and huAb3v2 .9 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWI GLIHPISGSTNYNEMFICNRATLTV DRSTSTAYMELSSLRSED TAVYYC AGGGRLYFDYWQGGTTVTVS S
142	huAb3v2.7, huAb3v2.8, and huAb3v2 .9 VH CDR2 amino acid sequence	L IHP ISGSTNYNEMFKN
143	huAbl3VL.1, huAbl3v2, huAbl3v5, and huAbl3v7 VL amino acid sequence	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCK ASQNVGFNVAWYQQKPK GKAPKLLI YSASYRYSQVPSRFRSGSGSGTDFT LTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYNWYPF TFGQGTKLEIK
144	huAbl3VL.1a, huAbl3v1, huAbl3v3, and huAbl3v8 VL amino acid sequence	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCK ASQNVGFNVAWYQQKPK GKSPKALI YSASYRYSQVPSRFRSGSGSGTDFT LTISSLQPEDFAEYFCQQYNWYPF TFGQGTKLEIK
145	huAbl3VL.1b, huAbl3v4, huAbl3v6, and huAbl3v9 VL amino acid sequence	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCK ASQNVGFNVAWYQQKPK GKAPKLLI YSASYRYSQVPSRFRSGSGSGTDFT LTISSLQPEDFATYFCQQYNWYPF TFGQGTKLEIK
146	huAbl3VH.1, huAbl3v2, huAbl3v3, and huAbl3v4 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAV SGYSITSGYSWHWIRQPPGKGLEW IGYIHSSGSTNYNP SLKSRVT I SV DTSKNQFSLKLSVTAADTAVYYC ARYDDYFEYWQGGTTVTVSS

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
147	huAbl3VH.1a, huAbl3v1, huAbl3v5, and huAbl3v6 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLQESGPGGLVKPSETLSLTCAV TGYS ITSGYSWHWI RQFP GNGLEW MGYIHSSGSTNYNPSLKSRI SI SR DTSKNQFFLKLSSVTAADTAVYYC AGYDDYFEYWGQGTTVTVSS
148	huAbl3VH.1b, huAbl3v7, huAbl3v8, and huAbl3v9 VH amino acid sequence	EVQLQESGPGGLVKPSETLSLTCAV SGYS ITSGYSWHWI RQPP GNGLEW MGYIHSSGSTNYNPSLKSRI TISR DTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYC ARYDDYFEYWGQGTTVTVSS
149	B7-H3 amino acid sequence (human)	MLRRRG SPGMGVHVGAAAL GALWF C LTGALEVQVPEDPVVALVGTDATL CCSFSPPEPGFSLAQLNLIWQLTDT KQLVHSFAEQDQGSAYANRTALF PDLAQAQGNASLRLQVRVADEGSF TCFVSIRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSK PSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSY QGYPEAEVFWQDGQGVPLTGNVTT SQMANEQGLFDVHSILRVVLGANG TYSCLVRNPVLQQDAHSSVTITPQ RSPTGAVEVQVPEDPVVALVGT DA TLRCSFSPEPGFSLAQLNLIWQLT DTKQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYANRTA LFPDLAQAQGNASLRLQVRVADEG SFTCFVSIRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPY SKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCS SYRGYPEAEVFWQDGQGVPLTGNV TTSQMANEQGLFDVHSVLRVVLGA NGTYSCLVRNPVLQQDAHGSVTIT GQPMTFPPEALWTVGLSVCLIAL LVALAFVCWRK IKQSCEENAGAE DQDGEGEGSKTALQPLKHSDSKED DGQEIA

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
150	Human B7-H3-ECD (fc fusion) Note: Fc sequence is underlined	MLRRRG SPGMGVHVGAAAL GALWFC LTGALEVQVPEDPVVALVGTDATL CCSFSPEPGFSLAQLNLIWQLTDT KQLVHSFAEGQDQGSAYANRTALF PDLLAQGNASLRLQRVRVADEGSF TCFVSI RDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSK PSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSY QGYPEAEVFWQDGQGVPLTGNVTT SQMANEQGLFDVHSILRVVLGANG TYSCLVRNPVLQQDAHSSVTITPQ RSPTGAVEVQVPEDPVVALVGT DA TLRCSFSPEPGFSLAQLNLIWQLT DTKQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYANRTA LFPDLLAQGNASLRLQRVRVADEG SFTCFVSI RDFGSAAVSLQVAAPY SKPSMTLEPNKDLRPGDVTITCS SYRGYPEAEVFWQDGQGVPLTGNV TTSQMANEQGLFDVHSVLRVVLGA NGTYSCLVRNPVLQQDAHGSVTIT GQPMTFAAADKTHTCPPCPAPEAE <u>GAPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEV</u> <u>TCWVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVE</u> <u>VHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRWSVLT</u> <u>VLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAP</u> <u>LEKTIKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSR</u> <u>EEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAV</u> <u>EWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGS</u> <u>FFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV</u> <u>MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK</u>
151	Mouse B7-H3-ECD (fc fusion) Note: Fc sequence is underlined	MLRGWGGPSVGVVVRTALGVLCLC LTGAVEVQVSEDPVVALVDTDATL RCSFSPEPGFSLAQLNLIWQLTDT KQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYSNRRTALF PDLLVQGNASLRLQRVRVTDEGSY TCFVSIQDFDSA AVSLQVAAPYSK PSMTLEPNKDLRPGNMVTITCSSY QGYPEAEVFWKDGQGVPLTGNVTT SQMANERGLFDVHSVLRVVLGANG TYSCLVRNPVLQQDAHGSVTITGQ PLTFAAADKTHTCPPCPAPEAEGA <u>PSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC</u> <u>WVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH</u> <u>NAKTKPREEQYNSTYRWSVLTVL</u> <u>HQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALP APIE</u> <u>KTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREE</u> <u>MTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEW</u> <u>ESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFF</u> <u>LYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVSMH</u> <u>EALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK</u>

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
152	Human B7-H3-ECD (his tag)	MEFGLSWLFLVAILKGVQC GALEV QVPEDPWALVGT DATLCCSF SPE PGFSLAQLNLIWQLTDTKQLVHSF AEGDQGSAYANRTALFPDLLAQG NASLRLQRVRVADEGSFTCFVSIR DFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEP NKDLRPGDVTITCSSYQGYPEAE VFWQDGQGVPLTGNVTT SQMANEQ GLFDVHS ILRWLGANGT YSCLVR NPVLQQDAHSSVTITPQRSPTGAV EVQVPEDPWALVGT DATLRCSFS PEPGFSLAQLNLIWQLTDTKQLVH SFTEGRDQGSAYANRTALFPDLLA QGNASLRLQRVRVADEGSFTCFVS IRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTL EPNKDLRPGDVTITCSSYRGYPE AEFVWQDGQGVPLTGNVTT SQMAN EQGLFDVHSVLRWLGANGTY SCL VRNPVLQQDAHGSVTITGQPMTHH HHHH
153	Mouse B7-H3-ECD (his tag)	MEFGLSWLFLVAILKGVQC VEVQV SEDPWALVDT DATLRCSFSPEPG FSLAQLNLIWQLTDTKQLVHSFTE GRDQGSAYS NR TALFPDLLVQGNA SLRLQRVRVTDEGS YTCFVS IQDF DSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMTLEPNK DLRPGNMVTITCSSYQGYPEAEVF WKDGQGVPLTGNVTT SQMANERGL FDVHSVLRWLGANGTY SCLVRNP VLQQDAHGSVTITGQPLTFHHHHH H

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
154	Cynomolgus B7-H3-ECD (his tag)	MLHRRG SPGMGVHVGAAL GALWF C LTGALEVQVPEDPVVALVGTDATL RCSFSPEPGFSLAQLNLIWQLTDT KQLVHSFTEGRDQGSAYANRTALF LDLLAQGNASLRLQVRVVADEGSF TCFVSIRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSK PSMTLEPNKDLRPGDTVITICSSY RGYPEAEVFWQDGQGAPLTGNVTT SQMANEQGLFDVHSVLRVVLGANG TYSCLVRNPVLQQDAHGSITITPQ RSPTGAVEVQVPEDPVVALVGT DA TLRCSF SPEPGFSLAQLNLIWQLTDTKQLV HSFTEGRDQGSAYANRTALFLDLL AQGNASLRLQVRVVADEGSFTCFV SIRDFGSAAVSLQVAAPYSKPSMT LEPNKDLRPGDTVITICSSYRGYP EAEVFWQDGQGAPLTGNVTT SQMA NEQGLFDVHSVLRVVLGANGTYSC LVRNPVLQQDAHGSVITITGQPMTF AAAHHHHHHHH
155	Amino acid sequence of IGHV1-69*06	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVCSKA SGGTFSSYAI SWVRQAPGQGLEWM GGIIPIFGTANYAQKFQGRVTITA DKSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYC AR
156	Amino acid sequence of IGHJ6*01	WGQGTTVTVSS
157	Amino acid sequence of IGKV1-9*01	DIQLTQSPSFLSASVGDRTITCR ASQGISSYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YAASTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTEFT LTISLQPEDFATYYCQQLNSYPP
158	Amino acid sequence of IGKJ2*01	FGQGTKLEIK

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
159	Ig gamma-1 constant region	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAA LGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTS GVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVP SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVVDK KVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGG PSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC WVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH NAKTKPREEQYNSTYRWSVLTVL HQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIE KTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREE MTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEW ESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFF LYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVSMH EALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
160	Ig gamma-1 constant region mutant	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAA LGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTS GVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVP SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVVDK KVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGG PSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC WVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH NAKTKPREEQYNSTYRWSVLTVL HQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIE KTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREE MTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEW ESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFF LYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVSMH EALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
161	Ig Kappa constant region	RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTAS WCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQ SGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTL TLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSS PVTKSFNRGEC
162	Ig Lambda constant region	QPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKAT LVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPV KAGVETTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLS LTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVE KTVAPTECS
163	Amino acid sequence of IGKV6-21*01	EIVLTQSPDFQSVTPKEKVTITCR ASQSIGSSLHWYQQKPDQSPKLLI KYASQFSGVPSRFSGSGSDFT LTINSLEAEDAATYYCHQSSSLPX

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
164	Amino acid sequence of IGKV2-28*01	DIVMTQSPLSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLLHSNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYLGSNRASGVDPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCMQA LQTPP
165	Amino acid sequence of IGKJ4*01	FGGGTKVEIK
166	Amino acid sequence of IGHV-b*01 (0-1)	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAV SGYSISSGYWGWIRQPPGKGLEW IGSIYHSGSTYYNPSLKSRTISV DTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYC AR
167	Amino acid sequence of IGKv1-39*01	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCR ASQSISSYLNWYQQKPKAPKLLI YAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFT LTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPP
168	<p>Amino acid sequence of huAbl3v1 heavy chain</p> <p>Note: Ig gamma-1 constant region mutant sequence is underlined.</p>	<p>EVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAV TGYSITSGYSWHWIRQFPNGLEW MGYIHSSGSTNYNPSLKSRSISR DTSKNQFFLKLSSVTAADTAVYYC AGYDDYFEYWGQGT^{TVTVSS}ASTK <u>GPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL</u> <u>VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHT</u> <u>FPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSL</u> <u>GTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKEP</u> <u>KSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVF</u> <u>LFPPKPKDTLMI SRTPEVTCWVD</u> <u>VSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKT</u> <u>KPREEQYNSTYRWSVLTVLHQDW</u> <u>LNGKEYKCKVSNKALP AP IEKTI S</u> <u>KAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKN</u> <u>QVSLTCLVKGFIYPSDIAVEWESNG</u> <u>QPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSK</u> <u>LTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSSVMHEALH</u> <u>NHYTEKLSLSLSPGK</u></p>

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
169	<p>Amino acid sequence of huAbl3v1 light chain</p> <p>Note: Ig kappa constant region sequence is underlined.</p>	<p>DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCK ASQNVGFNVAWYQQKP GKSPKALI YSASYRYSGVPSRFRSGSGSGTDF LTISLQPEDFAEYFCQQYNWYPF TFGQGTKLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPP <u>SDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREA</u> <u>KVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDS</u> <u>KDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVY</u> <u>ACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC</u></p>
170	<p>Amino acid sequence of huAb3v2 .5 heavy chain</p> <p>Note: Ig gamma-1 constant region mutant sequence is underlined.</p>	<p>EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYTFSSYWMHWRQAPGGLEWI GLIHPESGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTV DRSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYC AGGRLYFDYWGGTTVTVS SAST <u>KGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGC</u> <u>LVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH</u> <u>TFFPAVLOSSGLYSLSSWTVPSSS</u> <u>LGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVE</u> <u>PKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSV</u> <u>FLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVW</u> <u>DVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAK</u> <u>TKPREEOYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQD</u> <u>WLNQKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTI</u> <u>SKAKGPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTK</u> <u>NQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN</u> <u>GOENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYS</u> <u>KLTVDKSRWOOGNVFSQSVMHEAL</u> <u>HNHYTQKSLSLSPGK</u></p>
171	<p>Amino acid sequence of huAb3v2 .5 light chain</p> <p>Note: Ig kappa constant region sequence is underlined.</p>	<p>DIVMTQSPSLSPVTPGEPASISCR SSQSLVHSNRDYLRLWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYKVSNRFSQVDFRSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCSQS THVP YTFGGGTKVE IKRTVAAPSV <u>FIFPPSDEOLKSGTASWCLLNNF</u> <u>YPREAKVOWKVDNALQSGNSOESV</u> <u>TEQDSKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYE</u> <u>KHKVYACEVTHOGLSSPVTKSFNR</u> <u>GEC</u></p>

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
172	<p>Amino acid sequence of huAb3v2 .6 heavy chain</p> <p>Note: Ig gamma-1 constant region mutant sequence is underlined.</p>	<p>EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWI GLIHPESGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTV DRSTSTAYM ELSSLRSED^TAVYYCAGGGRLYFD YWGGT^TTVTVS <u>S</u>ASTKGP SVFP <u>LA</u> <u>PSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEP</u> <u>VTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLOSS</u> <u>GLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICN</u> <u>VNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHT</u> <u>CPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKD</u> <u>TLMI</u>SRTPEVTCWVDVSHEDPEV KFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN STYRWSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKC KVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGPRE POVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLV KGFYPSDIAVEWESNGOPENNYKT <u>TPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW</u> <u>QQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSL</u> <u>SLSPGK</u></p>
173	<p>Amino acid sequence of huAb3v2 .6 light chain</p> <p>Note: Ig kappa constant region sequence is underlined.</p>	<p>DIVMTQSP^LSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLVHSNQD^TYLRWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYKVS^NRFGV^PDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCSQS THVP YTFGGG^TKVE <u>IKRTVAAPSV</u> <u>FIFPPSDEOLKSGTASWCLLNNF</u> <u>YPREAKVQWKVDNALOSGNSOESV</u> <u>TEODSKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYE</u> <u>KHKVYACEVTHOGLSSPVTKSFNR</u> <u>GEC</u></p>
174	<p>Amino acid sequence of IGHV1-69*0 6_IGHJ6</p>	<p>QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGGTFSSYAI SWVRQAPGQGLEWM GGIIPIFGTANYAQKFQGRVTITA DKSTSTAYMELSSLRSED^TAVYYC ARXXXXXXXXXWGQTTTVTVS S</p>

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
175	Amino acid sequence of IGKV2-28*01_IGKJ4	DIVMTQSPSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLHNSNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYLGSNRASGVDPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCXXX XXXXXXXXFGGGTKVEIK
176	Amino acid sequence of IGHV4-b_IGHJ6	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCAV SGYSISSGYWGWIRQPPGKGLEW IGSIYHSGSTYYNPSLKSRTISV DTSKNQFSLKLSVTAADTAVYYC ARXXXXXXXXWGQTTVTVSS
177	Amino acid sequence of IGKV1-39_IGKJ2	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCR ASQSISSYLNWYQQKPKAPKLLI YAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFT LTISLQPEDFATYYCXXXXXXXXX XFGQGTKLEIK
178	Amino acid sequence of huAb3 VL1 variants Note: X can be any amino acid except: M, C, N, D, or Q	DIVMTQSPSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLVHSXGDTYLRWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYKVSNRFSGVDPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCSQS THVPYTFGGGTKVEIK
179	Amino acid sequence of huAb3 VL1 variants Note: X can be any amino acid except: M, C, G, S, N, or P	DIVMTQSPSLPVTTPGEPASISCR SSQSLVHSNXDTYLRWYLQKPGQS PQLLIYKVSNRFSGVDPDRFSGSGS GTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGVYYCSQS THVPYTFGGGTKVEIK
180	Amino acid sequence of huAb3 VH1b variants Note: X can be any amino acid except: M, C, N, D, or Q	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWI GLIHPXSGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTV DRSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDVAVYYC AGGGRLYFDYWGQTTVTVS S
181	Amino acid sequence of huAb3 VH1b variants Note: X can be any amino acid except: M, C, G, S, N, or P	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKA SGYTFSSYWMHWVRQAPGQGLEWI GLIHPDXGSTNYNEMFKNRATLTV DRSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDVAVYYC AGGGRLYFDYWGQTTVTVS S

SEQ ID NO:	Description	Amino Acid Sequence
182	chAbl3 VL CDR3 amino acid sequence	QQYNSYPFT

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The contents of all references, patents, pending patent applications and published patents, cited throughout this application are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

5

EQUIVALENTS

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

10

CLAIMS

1. An isolated antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, that binds to human B7-H3 (hB7-H3), wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12 and a
5 light chain variable region comprising a CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 15.
2. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 1, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR2 having
10 the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 140 and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7.
3. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 1 or 2, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1
15 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10 and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of either SEQ ID NO: 136 or 138.
4. An isolated antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, that binds to human B7-H3, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region
20 comprising a CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 35 and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39.
5. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 4, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR2 having
25 the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38.
6. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 4 or 5, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1
30 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 33 and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of either SEQ ID NO: 37.
7. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein
35 the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is an IgG isotype.

8. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 7, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is an IgG1 or an IgG4 isotype.
9. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein
5 the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, has a K_D of 1.5×10^{-8} or less as determined by surface plasmon resonance.
10. An antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, that binds to hB7-H3, said antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising either
10 a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 10, 11, and 12, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 14, 7, and 15, or a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39.
- 15 11. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 10, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is humanized.
12. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, according to claim 11, further comprising a human acceptor framework.
20
13. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 12, wherein said human acceptor framework comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos: 155, 156, 164, 165, 166, and 167..
- 25 14. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 13, wherein said human acceptor framework comprises at least one framework region amino acid substitution.
15. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 14, wherein the amino acid sequence of the framework is at least 65% identical to the sequence of said human acceptor
30 framework and comprises at least 70 amino acid residues identical to said human acceptor framework.
16. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 14 or 15, wherein said human acceptor framework comprises at least one framework region amino acid substitution at a key
35 residue, said key residue selected from the group consisting of:
a residue adjacent to a CDR;
a glycosylation site residue;

- a rare residue;
a residue capable of interacting with human CD40;
a residue capable of interacting with a CDR;
a canonical residue;
- 5 a contact residue between heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region;
a residue within a Vernier zone; and
a residue in a region that overlaps between a Chothia-defined variable heavy chain CDR1 and
a Kabat-defined first heavy chain framework.
- 10 17. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 16, wherein said key residue is
selected from the group consisting of 48H, 67H, 69H, 71H, 73H, 94H, and 2L.
18. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 17, wherein the key residue
substitution is in the variable heavy chain region and is selected from the group consisting of
15 M48I, V67A, I69L, A71V, K73R, and R94G.
19. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 17 or 18, wherein the key residue
substitution is in the variable light chain region and is I2V.
- 20 20. An antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, that binds to hB7-H3 comprising a heavy
chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 25, 26, and 27, and a light chain
variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31.
21. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 20, wherein the antibody, or
25 antigen binding portion thereof, is humanized.
22. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, according to claim 21, further comprising a
human acceptor framework.
- 30 23. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 22, wherein said human acceptor
framework comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID
NOs: 155 to 158.
24. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 22 or 23, wherein said human
35 acceptor framework comprises at least one framework region amino acid substitution.

25. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 24, wherein the amino acid sequence of the framework is at least 65% identical to the sequence of said human acceptor framework and comprises at least 70 amino acid residues identical to said human acceptor framework.
- 5
26. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 24 or 25, wherein said human acceptor framework comprises at least one framework region amino acid substitution at a key residue, said key residue selected from the group consisting of:
- 10 a residue adjacent to a CDR;
a glycosylation site residue;
a rare residue;
a residue capable of interacting with human CD40;
a residue capable of interacting with a CDR;
a canonical residue;
- 15 a contact residue between heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region;
a residue within a Vernier zone; and
a residue in a region that overlaps between a Chothia-defined variable heavy chain CDR1 and a Kabat-defined first heavy chain framework.
- 20 27. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 26, wherein said key residue is selected from the group consisting of 69H, 46L, 47L, 64L, and 71L.
28. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 27, wherein the key residue substitution is in the variable heavy chain region and is L69I.
- 25
29. The antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of claim 27 or 28, wherein the key residue substitution is in the variable light chain region and is selected from the group consisting of L46P, L47W, G64V, and F71H.
- 30 30. An anti4iB7-H3 antibody, or antigen4binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, a heavy chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140, a heavy chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12, a light chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136 or 138, a light chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, and a light chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.
- 35

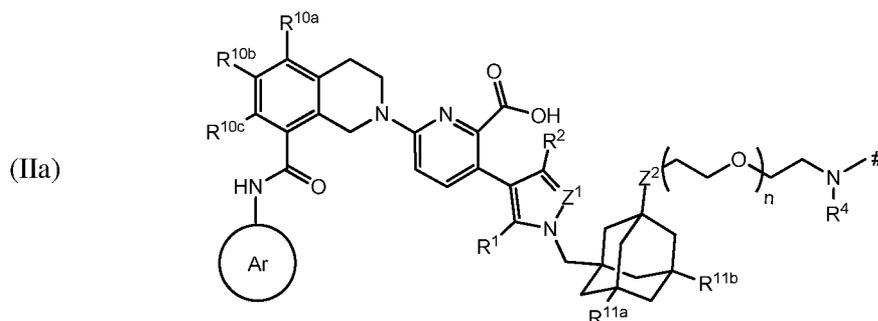
31. An anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33, a heavy chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34, a heavy chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35, a light chain CDR1
5 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37, a light chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38, and a light chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39.
32. An anti4iB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain
10 variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139 and a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135.
33. An anti4iB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain
15 comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 139, and/or a light chain comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 135.
34. An anti4iB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain
20 variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139 and a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 137.
35. An anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain
25 comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 139, and/or a light chain comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 137.
36. An anti4iB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain
30 variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147 and a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144.
37. An anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain
35 comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 147, and/or a light chain comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to SEQ ID NO: 144.
38. The antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, binds cyno B7-H3.

39. The antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, has a dissociation constant (K_D) to hB7-H3 selected from the group consisting of: at most about 10^{-7} M; at most about 10^{-8} M; at most about 10^{-9} M; at most about 10^{-10} M; at most about 10^{-11} M; at most about 10^{-12} M; and at most 10^{-13} M.
40. The antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, comprises a heavy chain immunoglobulin constant domain of a human IgM constant domain, a human IgG1 constant domain, a human IgG2 constant domain, a human IgG3 constant domain, a human IgG4 constant domain, a human IgA constant domain, or a human IgE constant domain.
41. The antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims, which is an IgG1 antibody having four polypeptide chains which are two heavy chains (HCs) and two light chains (LCs).
42. The antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, of claim 40 or 41, wherein the human IgG1 constant domain comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 159 or SEQ ID NO: 160.
43. An anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprising a sequence set selected from the group consisting of
- a) a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 168 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169;
 - b) a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 170 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 171; and
 - c) a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 172 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 173.
44. An anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, that competes with the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims.
45. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of claims 1-44, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
46. An anti-hB7-H3 Antibody Drug Conjugate (ADC) comprising an anti-hB7-H3 antibody of any one of claims 1-44 conjugated to a drug via a linker.

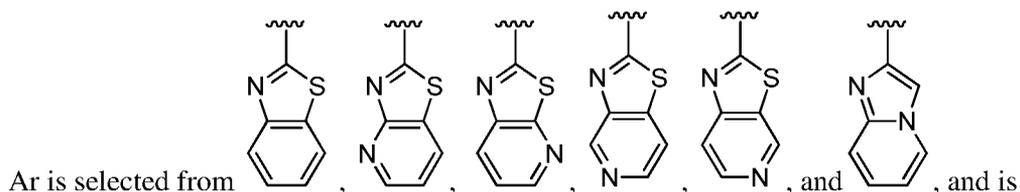
47. The ADC of claim 46, wherein the drug is an auristatin or a pyrrolobenzodiazepine (PBD).

48. The ADC of claim 46, wherein the drug is a Bcl-xL inhibitor.

5 49. An anti-hB7-H3 antibody drug conjugate (ADC) comprising a drug linked to an anti-human B7-H3 (hB7-H3) antibody by way of a linker, wherein the drug is a Bcl-xL inhibitor according to structural formula (IIa):



wherein:



10 optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halo, cyano, methyl, and halomethyl;

Z^1 is selected from N, CH and C-CN;

Z^2 is selected from NH, CH_2 , O, S, S(O), and S(O)₂;

R^1 is selected from methyl, chloro, and cyano;

15 R^2 is selected from hydrogen, methyl, chloro, and cyano;

R^4 is hydrogen, C_{i-4} alkanyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₂₋₄ alkynyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl or C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl, wherein the C₁₋₄ alkanyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₂₋₄ alkynyl, C_{i-4} haloalkyl and C_{i-4} hydroxyalkyl are optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from OCH₃, OCH₂CH₂OCH₃, and OCH₂CH₂NHCH₃;

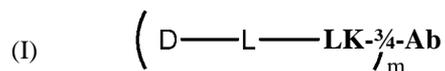
20 R^{10a} , R^{10b} , and R^{10c} are each, independently of one another, selected from hydrogen, halo, C_{i-6} alkanyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, and C_{i-6} haloalkyl;

R^{11a} and R^{11b} are each, independently of one another, selected from hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, halomethyl, hydroxyl, methoxy, halo, CN and SCH₃;

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3; and

25 # represents a point of attachment to a linker.

50. The ADC of claim 49, which is a compound according to structural formula (I):



wherein:

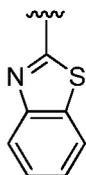
D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor drug of formula (IIa);

L is the linker;

5 Ab is the anti-hB7-H3 antibody;

LK represents a covalent linkage linking the linker (L) to the anti-hB7-H3 antibody (Ab); and m is an integer ranging from 1 to 20.

51. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which Ar is unsubstituted.



52. The ADC of claim 51, in which Ar is .

10 53. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which R^{10a}, R^{10b}, and R^{10c} are each hydrogen.

54. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which one of R^{10a}, R^{10b} and R^{10c} is halo and the others are hydrogen.

55. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which Z¹ is N.

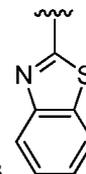
56. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which R¹ is methyl or chloro.

15 57. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which R² is hydrogen or methyl.

58. The ADC of claim 57, in which R² is hydrogen.

59. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which R⁴ is hydrogen or C_{i-4} alkanyl, wherein the C_{i-4} alkanyl is optionally substituted with -OCH₃.

20 60. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which Z¹ is N; R¹ is methyl; R² is hydrogen; R⁴ is hydrogen or C_{i-4} alkanyl, wherein the C_{i-4} alkanyl is optionally substituted with -OCH₃; one of R^{10a}, R^{10b} and R^{10c} is

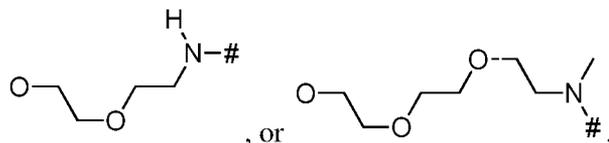
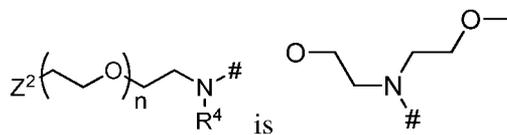


hydrogen or halo, and the others are hydrogen; R^{11a} and R^{11b} are each methyl, and Ar is .

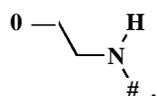
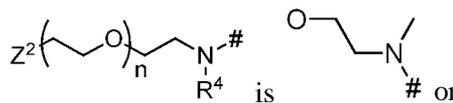
61. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which Z² is CH₂ or O.

62. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which n is 0, 1 or 2.

63. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which the group



64. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, in which the group



5 65. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, wherein Z² oxygen, R⁴ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkanyl optionally substituted with OCH₃, and n is 0, 1 or 2.

66. The ADC of claim 49 or 50, wherein the Bcl-xL inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of the following compounds modified in that the hydrogen corresponding to the # position of structural formula (IIa) is not present forming a monoradical::

10 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-((3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

15 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-([1-((1r,3R,5S,7s)-3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-[2-(2-(methylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy)ethoxy)tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

3-(1-([3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

20 3-[1-((3-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

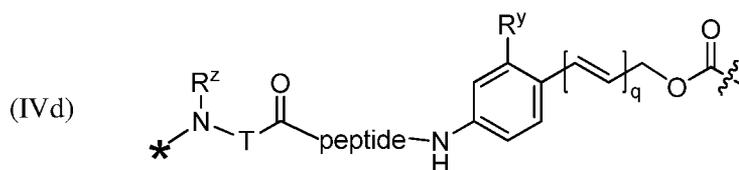
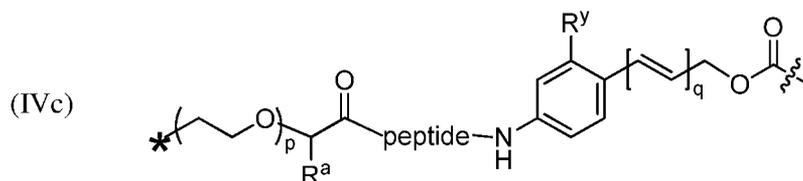
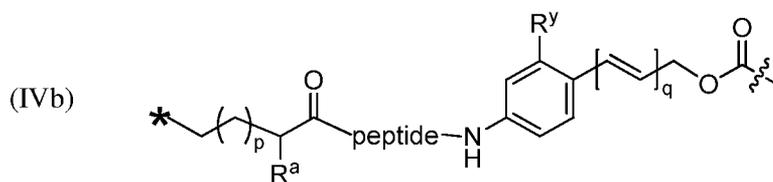
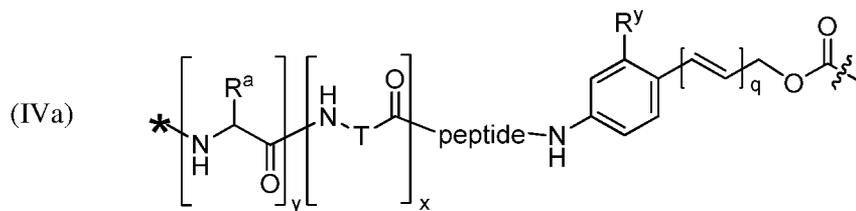
6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-((3-[2-((2-methoxyethyl)amino)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

25 3-(1-([3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

30 3-(1-([3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; and

3-(1-([3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-7-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid.

67. The ADC of any one of claims 49-66 in which the linker is cleavable by a lysosomal enzyme.
- 5 68. The ADC of claim 67, in which the lysosomal enzyme is Cathepsin B.
69. The ADC of any one of claims 49-66, in which the linker comprises a segment according to structural formula (IVa), (IVb), (IVc), or (IVd):



wherein:

- 10 peptide represents a peptide (illustrated N→C, wherein peptide includes the amino and carboxy "termini") cleavable by a lysosomal enzyme;
- T represents a polymer comprising one or more ethylene glycol units or an alkylene chain, or combinations thereof;
- R^a is selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, SO₃H and CH₂SO₃H;
- R^y is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl-(0)_r-(C₁₋₄ alkylene)_s-G¹ or C₁₋₄ alkyl-(N)-[(C₁₋₄ alkylene)-G¹]₂;
- 15 R^z is C_{1,4} alkyl-(0)_r-(C_{1,4} alkylene)_s-G²;

G¹ is SO₃H, CO₂H, PEG 4-32, or sugar moiety;

G² is SO₃H, CO₂H, or PEG 4-32 moiety;

r is 0 or 1;

s is 0 or 1;

5 p is an integer ranging from 0 to 5;

q is 0 or 1;

x is 0 or 1;

y is 0 or 1;

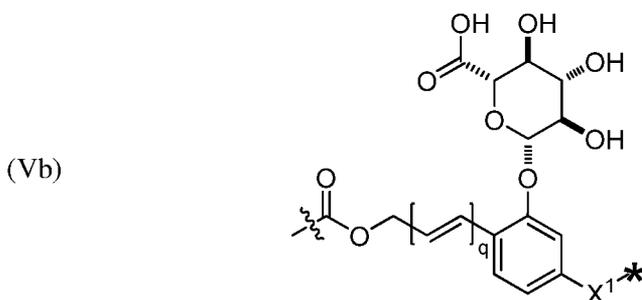
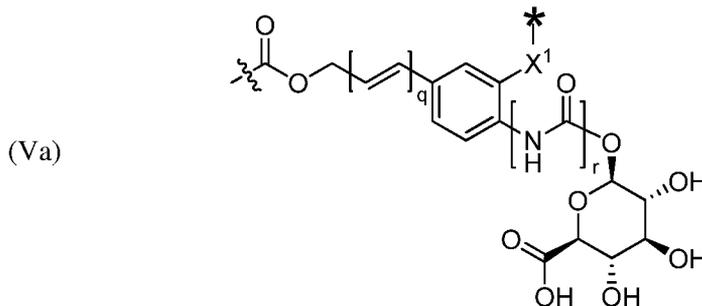
 represents the point of attachment of the linker to the Bcl-xL inhibitor; and

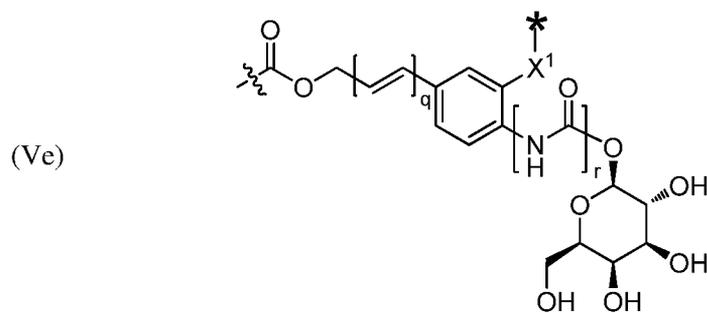
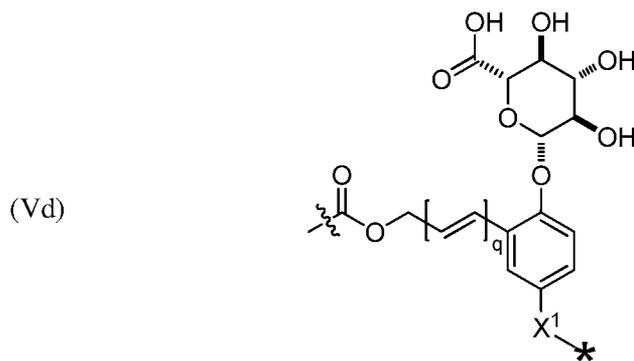
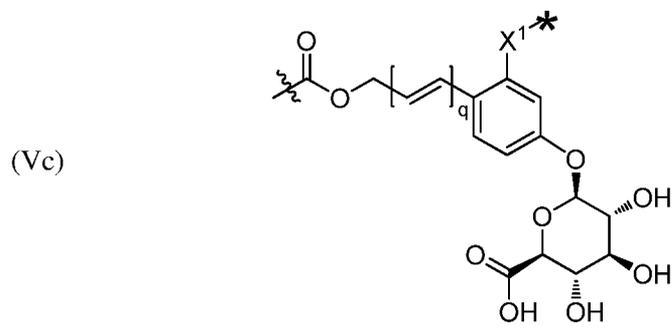
10 * represents the point of attachment to the remainder of the linker.

70. The ADC of claim 69, in which peptide is selected from the group consisting of Val-Cit; Cit-Val; Ala-Ala; Ala-Cit; Cit-Ala; Asn-Cit; Cit-Asn; Cit-Cit; Val-Glu; Glu-Val; Ser-Cit; Cit-Ser; Lys-Cit; Cit-Lys; Asp-Cit; Cit-Asp; Ala-Val; Val-Ala; Phe-Lys; Lys-Phe; Val-Lys; Lys-Val; Ala-Lys; Lys-Ala; Phe-Cit; Cit-Phe; Leu-Cit; Cit-Leu; Ile-Cit; Cit-Ile; Phe-Arg; Arg-Phe; Cit-Trp; and Trp-Cit.

15 71. The ADC of claim 67, in which the lysosomal enzyme is β-glucuronidase or β-galactosidase.

72. The ADC of any one of claims 49-66, in which the linker comprises a segment according to structural formula (Va), (Vb), (Vc), (Vd), or (Ve):





wherein:

q is 0 or 1;

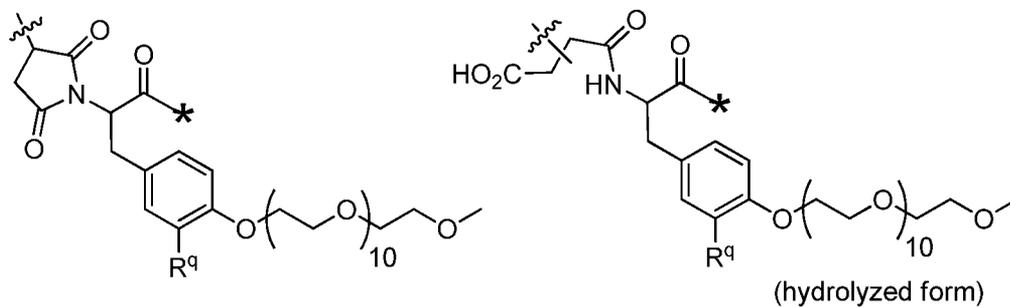
r is 0 or 1;

X¹ is CH₂, O or NH;

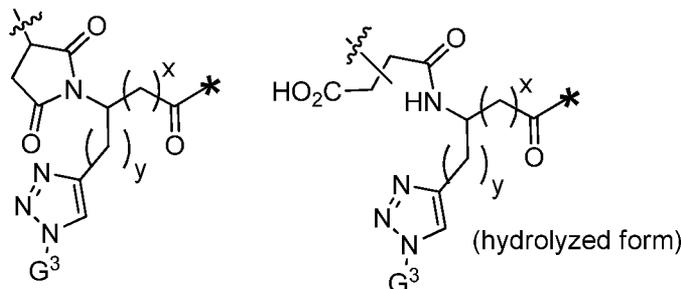
5 ζ represents the point of attachment of the linker to the drug; and

* represents the point of attachment to the remainder of the linker.

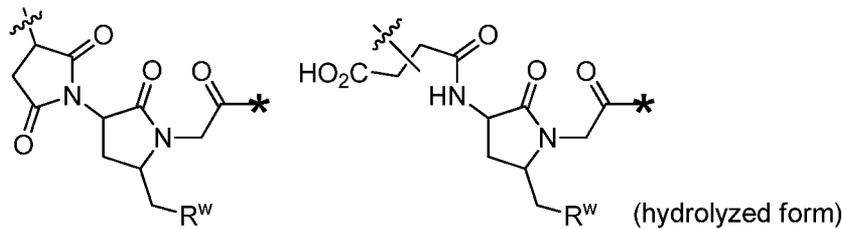
73. The ADC of any one of claims 49-66, in which the linker comprises a segment according to structural formulae (Vc), (Vd), or (Ve):



(VIIIa)



(VIIIb)



(VIIIc)

5 or a hydrolyzed derivative thereof, wherein:

R^q is H or $-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_m-CH_3$;

x is 0 or 1;

y is 0 or 1;

G^3 is $-CH_2CH_2CH_2SO_3H$ or $-CH_2CH_2O-(CH_2CH_2O)_m-CH_3$;

10 R^w is $-O-CH_2CH_2SO_3H$ or $-NH(CO)-CH_2CH_2O-(CH_2CH_2O)_n-CH_3$;

* represents the point of attachment to the remainder of the linker; and

ξ represents the point of attachment of the linker to the antibody.

74. The ADC of any one of claims 49-66, in which the linker comprises a polyethylene glycol segment having from 1 to 6 ethylene glycol units.

15 75. The ADC of any one of claims 50-66, in which m is 2, 3 or 4.

76. The ADC of any one of claims 49-66, in which the linker L is selected from IVa or IVb.

77. The ADC of any one of claims 49-66, in which the linker L is selected from the group consisting of IVa.1-IVa.8, IVb.1-IVb.19, IVc.1-IVc.7, IVd.1-IVd.4, Va.1-Va.12, Vb.1-Vb.10, Vc.1-Vc.11, Vd.1-Vd.6, Ve.1-Ve.2, VIa.1, VIc.1-VIc.2, VID.1-VID.4, VIIa.1-VIIa.4, VIIb.1-VIIb.8,

20 VIIc.1-VIIc.6 in the closed or open form.

78. The ADC of any one of claims 49-66, in which the linker L is selected from the group consisting of IVb.2, IVc.5, IVc.6, IVc.7, IVd.4, Vb.9, VIIa.1, VIIa.3, VIIc.1, VIIc.3, VIIc.4, and

VIIc.5, wherein the maleimide of each linker has reacted with the antibody, Ab, forming a covalent attachment as either a succinimide (closed form) or succinamide (open form).

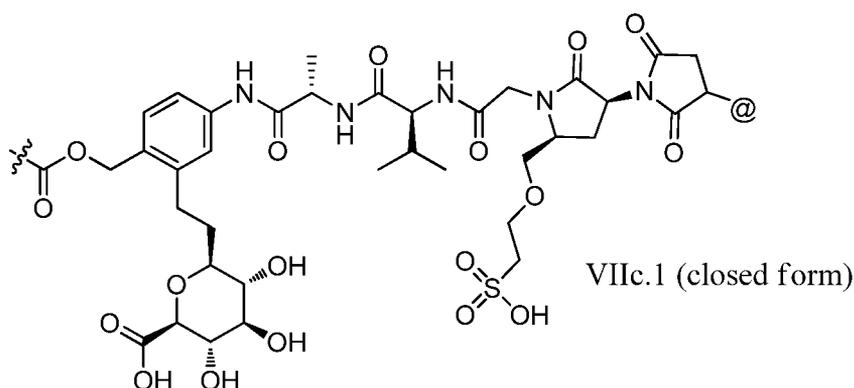
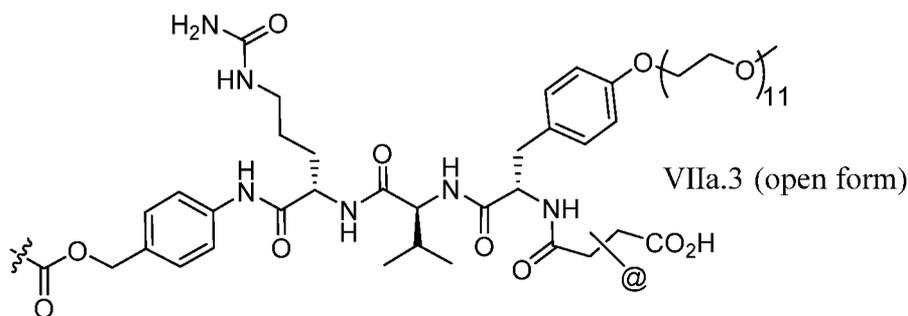
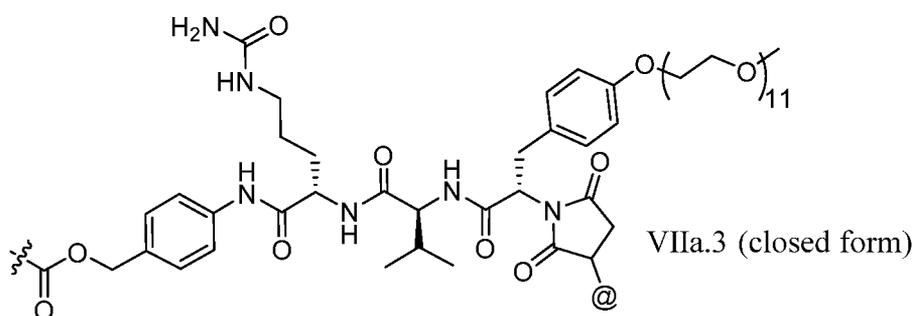
79. The ADC of any one of claims 49-66, in which the linker L is selected from the group consisting of IVc.5, IVc.6, IVd.4, VIIa.1, VIIa.3, VIIc.1, VIIc.3, VIIc.4, and VIIc.5, wherein the

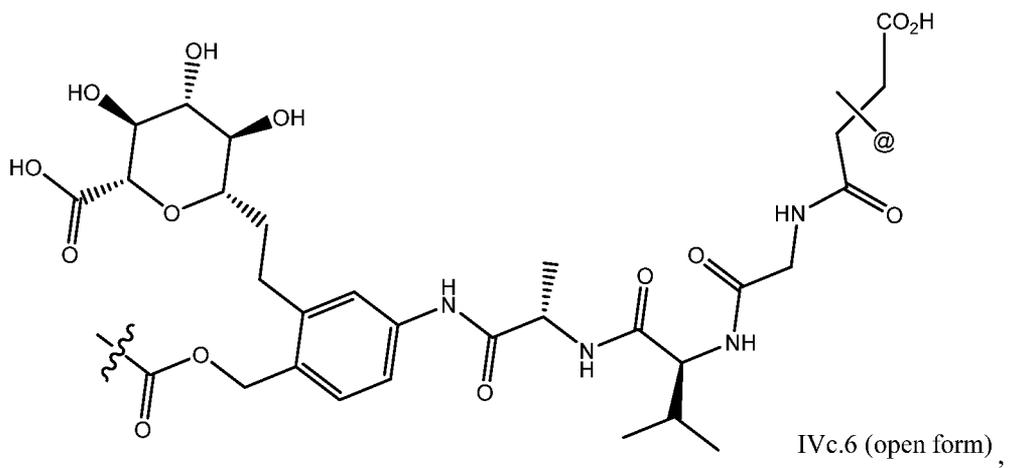
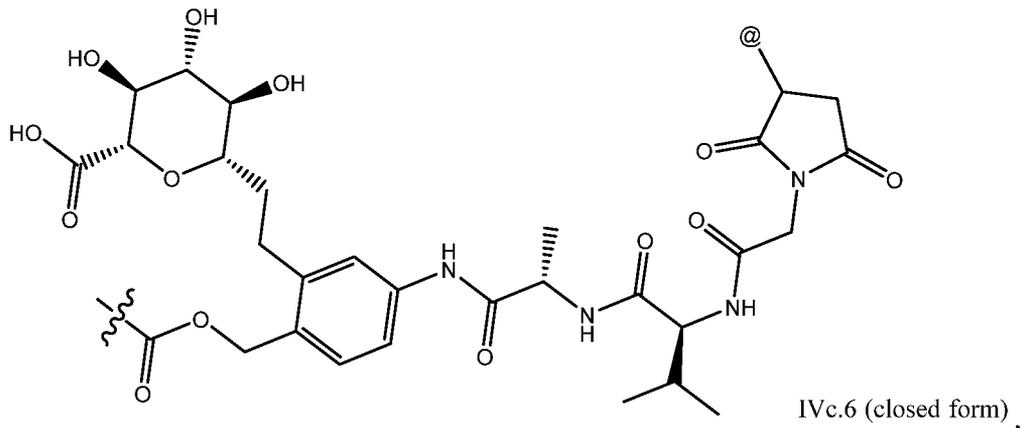
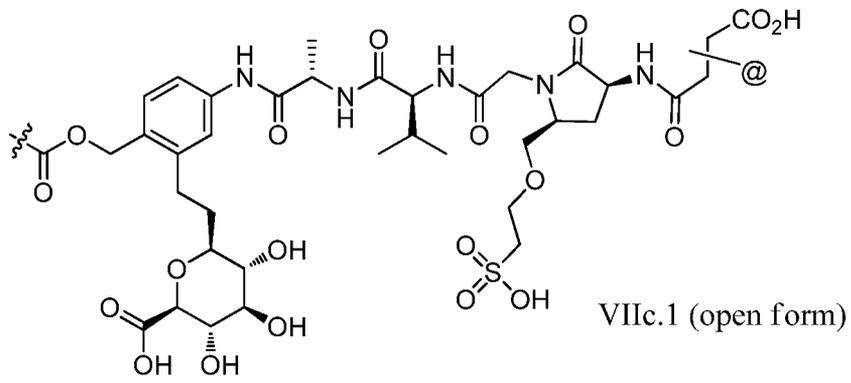
5 maleimide of each linker has reacted with the antibody, Ab, forming a covalent attachment as either a succinimide (closed form) or succinamide (open form).

80. The ADC of any one of claims 49-66, in which the linker L is selected from the group

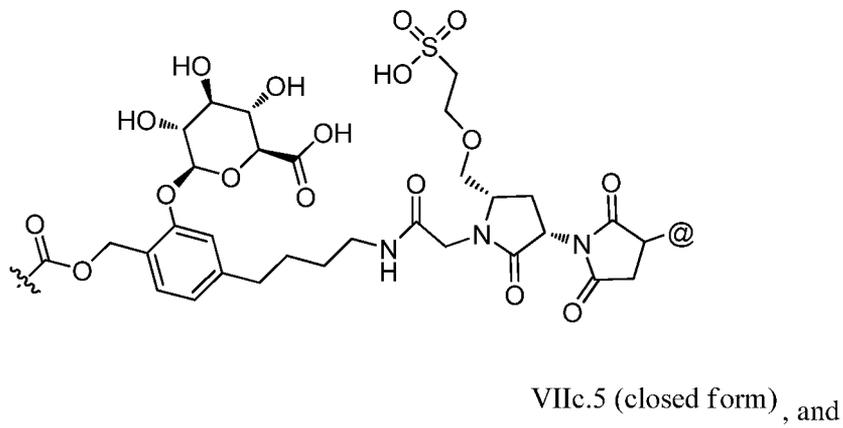
consisting of VIIa.3, IVc.6, VIIc.1, and VIIc.5, wherein --- is the attachment point to drug D and @ is the attachment point to the LK, wherein when the linker is in the open form as shown below, @ can

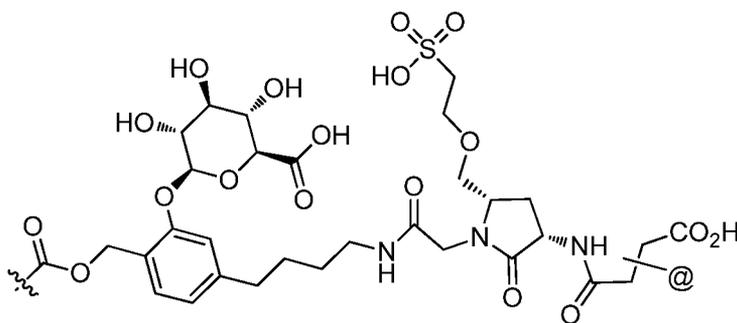
10 be either at the α -position or β -position of the carboxylic acid next to it:





5





VIIc.5 (open form)

81. The ADC of any one of claims 50-66, in which LK is a linkage formed with an amino group on the anti-hB7-H3 antibody Ab.
- 5 82. The ADC of claim 80, in which LK is an amide or a thiourea.
83. The ADC of any one of claims 43-59, in which LK is a linkage formed with a sulfhydryl group on the anti-hB7-H3 antibody Ab.
84. The ADC of claim 83, in which LK is a thioether.
85. The ADC of any one of claims 50-66, in which:
- 10 LK is selected from the group consisting of amide, thiourea and thioether; and
m is an integer ranging from 1 to 8.
86. The ADC of claim 50 in which:
- D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor selected from the group consisting of the following compounds modified in that the hydrogen corresponding to the # position of structural formula (IIa) is not present
- 15 forming a monoradical:
- 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-({3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-(1-
20 {{(1r,3R,5S,7s)-3,5-dimethyl-7-(2-{2-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethoxy)tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 25 3-[1-({3-[2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{ 1-[(3-
2-[(2-methoxyethyl)amino]ethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-
30 pyrazol-4-yl}pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

5 3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-6-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; and

3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-7-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

10 L is selected from the group consisting of linkers IVa.1-IVa.8, IVb.1-IVb.19, IVc.1-IVc.7, IVd.1-IVd.4, Va.1-Va.12, Vb.1-Vb.10, Vc.1-Vc.11, Vd.1-Vd.6, Ve.1-Ve.2, Vla.1, Vlc.1-Vlc.2, VId.1-VId.4, VIIa.1-VIIa.4, VIIb.1-VIIb.8, VIIc.1-VIIc.6 wherein each linker has reacted with the anti-hB7-H3 antibody, Ab, forming a covalent attachment;

LK is thioether; and

15 m is an integer ranging from 1 to 8.

87. The ADC of claim 50 in which:

D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor selected from the group consisting of the following compounds modified in that the hydrogen corresponding to the # position of structural formula (IIa) is not present forming a monoradical:

20 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-[1-((3,5-dimethyl-7-[2-(methylamino)ethoxy]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid; and

25 3-(1-{{3-(2-aminoethoxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}methyl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5-fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

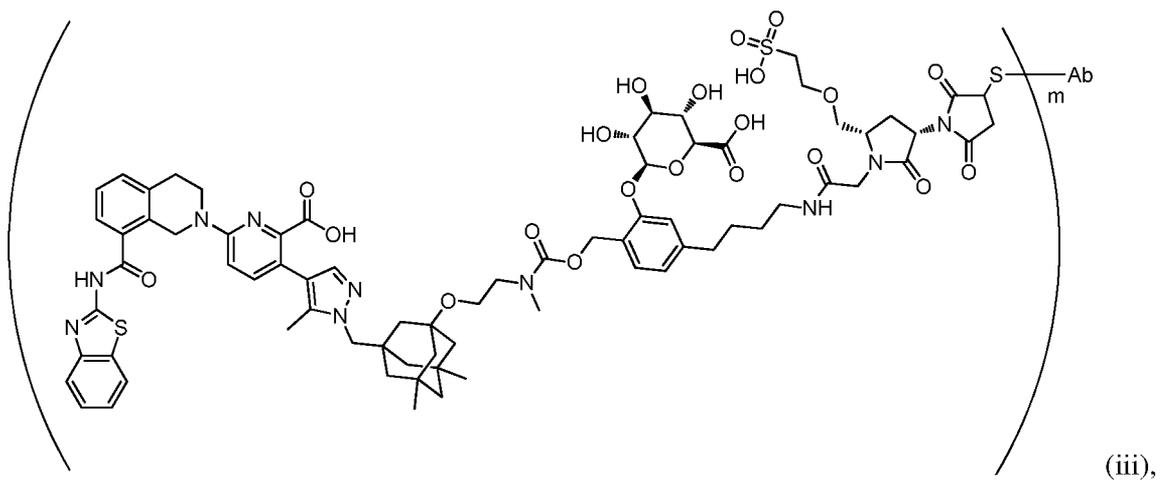
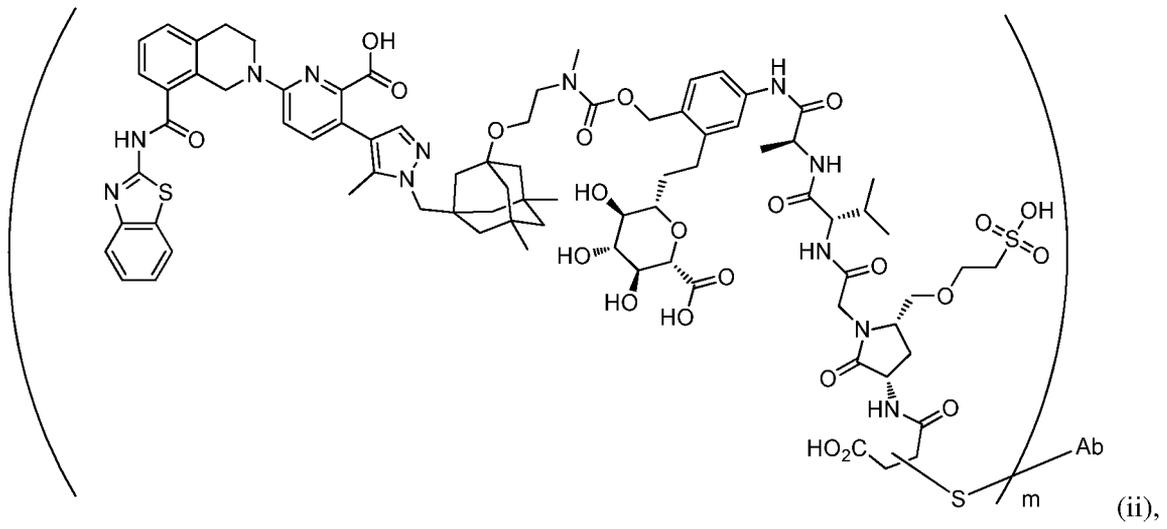
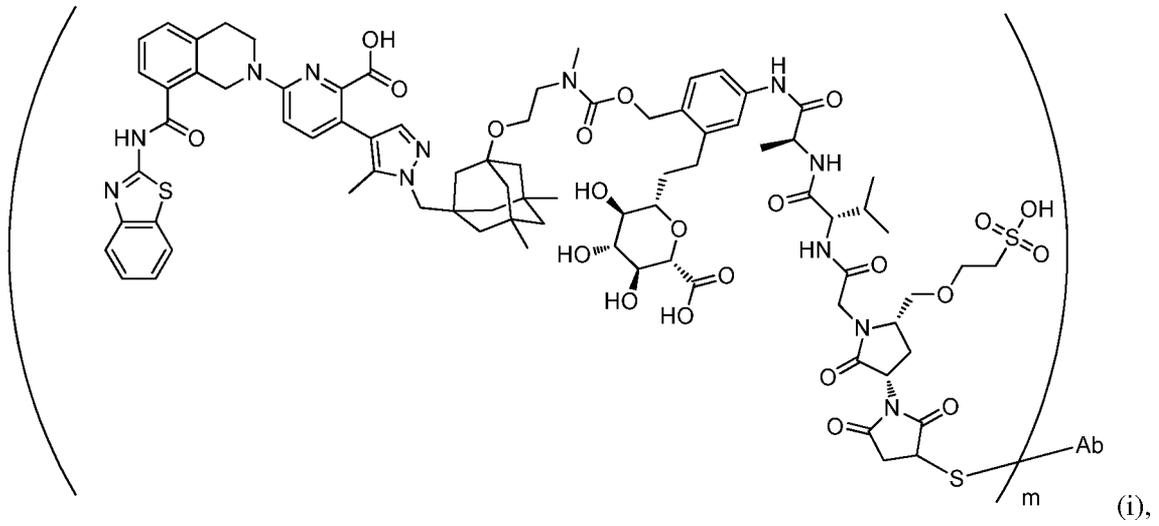
L is selected from the group consisting of linkers Vc.5, IVc.6, IVd.4, VIIa.1, VIIc.1, Vile.3, VIIc.4, and VIIc.5 in either closed or open form;

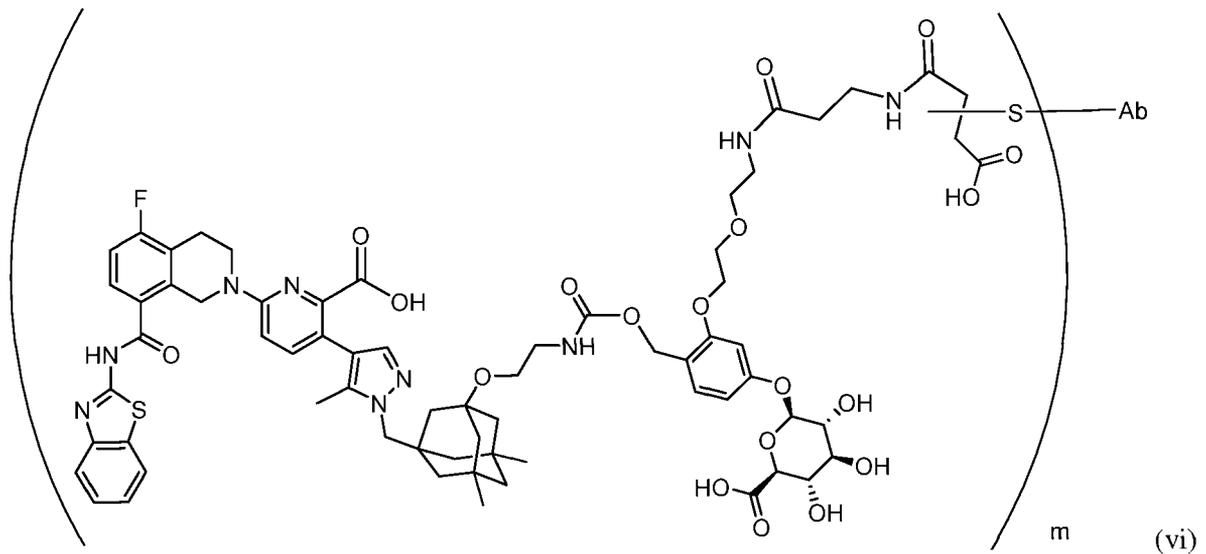
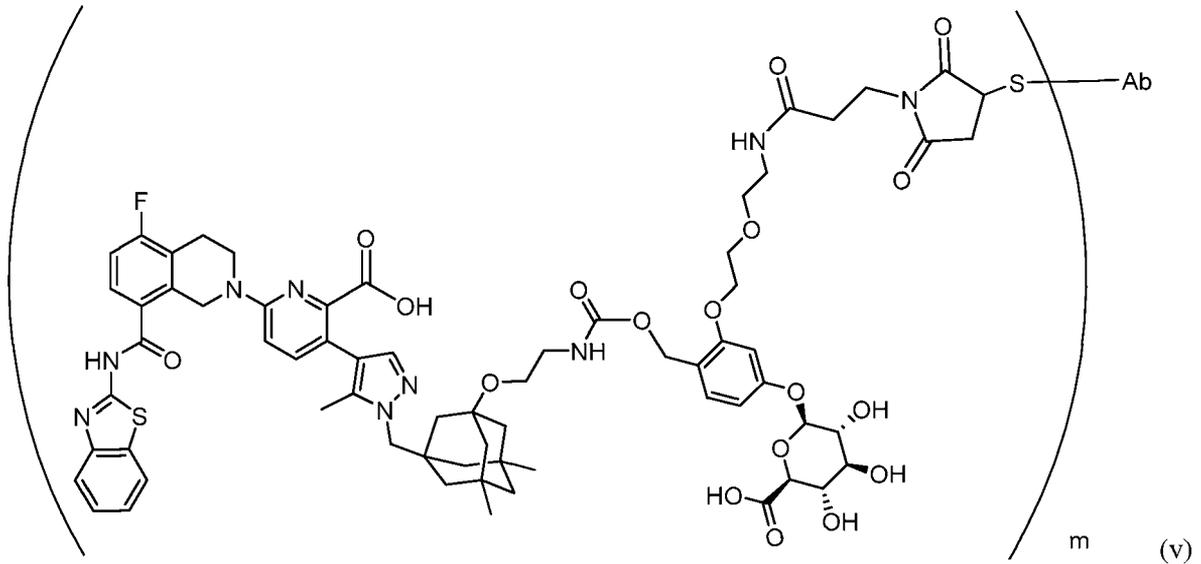
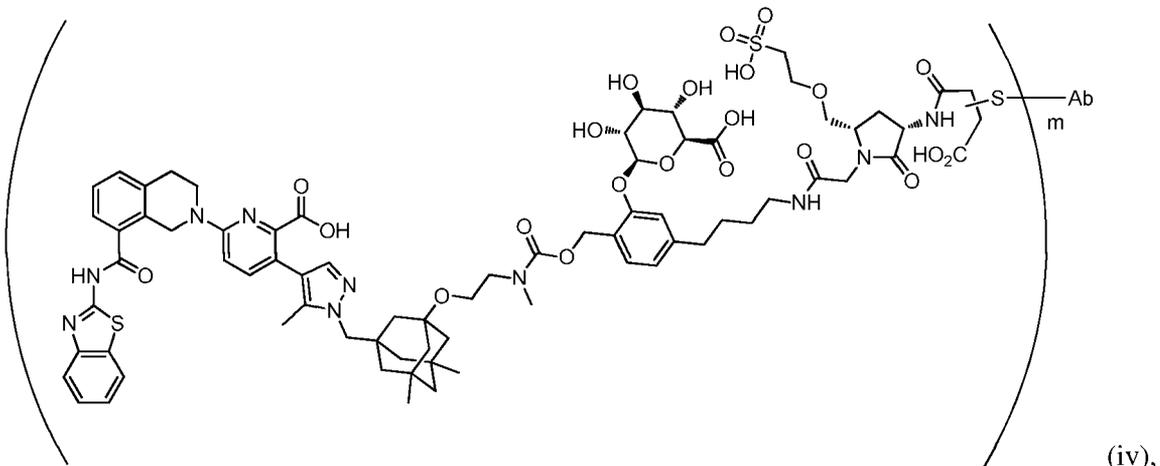
LK is thioether; and

m is an integer ranging from 2 to 4.

30 88. The ADC of claim 50, selected from the group consisting of huAb3v2.5-WD, huAb3v2.5-LB, huAb3v2.5-VD, huAb3v2.6-WD, huAb3v2.6-LB, huAb3v2.6-VD, huAbl3vl-WD, huAbl3vl-LB, huAbl3vl-VD, wherein WD, LB, and VD are synthons disclosed in Table B, and wherein the conjugated synthons are either in open or closed form.

89. The ADC of claim 50, selected from the group consisting of formulas i-vi:





wherein m is an integer from 1 to 6.

- 5 90. The ADC of claim 50, wherein m is an integer from 1 to 4.
91. The ADC of any one of claims 49-90, wherein the anti-hB7-H3 antibody comprises a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12, a heavy

chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 140, and a heavy chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10; a light chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, a light chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 7, and a light chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 136 or 138.

92. The ADC of any one of claims 49-90, wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 135.

93. The ADC of any one of claims 49-90, wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 139, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 137.

94. The ADC of any one of claims 49-90, wherein the antibody comprises a light chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 39, a light chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38, and a light chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37; and a heavy chain CDR3 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35, a heavy chain CDR2 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34, and a heavy chain CDR1 domain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33.

95. The ADC of any one of claims 49-90, wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147, and a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 144.

96. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of an ADC according to any one of claims 46-95, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

97. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an ADC mixture comprising a plurality of the ADC of any one of claims 46-95, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

98. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 97, wherein the ADC mixture has an average drug to antibody ratio (DAR) of 1.5 to 4.

99. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 97, wherein the ADC mixture comprises ADCs each having a DAR of 1.5 to 8.

100. A method for treating cancer, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of the ADC of any one of claims 46-99 to a subject in need thereof.

101. The method of claim 100, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of small cell lung cancer, non small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, a glioblastoma, prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, gastric cancer, melanoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, head and neck cancer, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), and kidney cancer.

102. The method of claim 100, wherein the cancer is a squamous cell carcinoma.

103. The method of claim 102, wherein the squamous cell carcinoma is squamous lung cancer or squamous head and neck cancer.

104. The method of claim 100, wherein the cancer is non-small cell lung cancer or triple negative breast cancer.

5 105. A method for inhibiting or decreasing solid tumor growth in a subject having a solid tumor, said method comprising administering an effective amount of the ADC of any one of claims 46-99 to the subject having the solid tumor, such that the solid tumor growth is inhibited or decreased.

106. The method of claim 105, wherein the solid tumor is a non-small cell lung carcinoma.

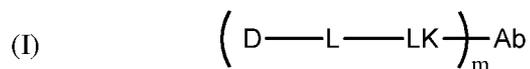
10 107. The method of any one of claims 100-106, wherein the ADC is administered in combination with an additional agent or an additional therapy.

108. The method of claim 107, wherein the additional agent is selected from the group consisting of an anti-PD1 antibody (e.g. pembrolizumab), an anti-PD-L1 antibody (e.g., atezolizumab), an anti-CTLA-4 antibody (e.g. ipilimumab), a MEK inhibitor (e.g. trametinib), an ERK inhibitor, a BRAF inhibitor (e.g. dabrafenib), osimertinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, sorafenib, a CDK9
15 inhibitor (e.g. dinaciclib), a MCL-1 inhibitor, temozolomide, a Bcl-xL inhibitor, a Bcl-2 inhibitor (e.g., venetoclax), ibrutinib, a mTOR inhibitor (e.g. everolimus), a PI3K inhibitor (e.g. buparlisib), duvelisib, idelalisib, an AKT inhibitor, a HER2 inhibitor (e.g. lapatinib), a taxane (e.g. docetaxel, paclitaxel, nab-paclitaxel), an ADC comprising an auristatin, an ADC comprising a PBD (e.g. rovalpituzumab tesirine), an ADC comprising a maytansinoid (e.g. TDM1), a TRAIL agonist, a
20 proteasome inhibitor (e.g. bortezomib), and a nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (NAMPT) inhibitor.

109. The method of claim 107, wherein the additional therapy is radiation.

110. The method of claim 107, wherein the additional agent is a chemotherapeutic agent.

111. A process for the preparation of an ADC according to structural formula (I):



25 wherein:

D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor drug of formula (IIa);

L is the linker;

Ab is the hB7-H3 antibody, wherein the hB7-H3 antibody comprises the heavy and light chain CDRs of huAb5v2.5, huAb5v2.6, of huAb13v1;

30 LK represents a covalent linkage linking linker L to antibody Ab; and

m is an integer ranging from 1 to 20.

the process comprising:

treating an antibody in an aqueous solution with an effective amount of a disulfide reducing agent at 30-40 °C for at least 15 minutes, and then cooling the antibody solution to 20-27 °C;

adding to the reduced antibody solution a solution of water/dimethyl sulfoxide comprising a synthon selected from the group of 2.1 to 2.63 (Table B);

adjusting the pH of the solution to a pH of 7.5 to 8.5; and

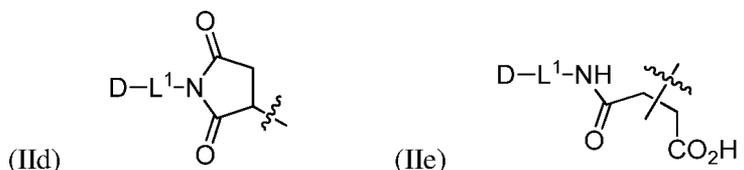
allowing the reaction to run for 48 to 80 hours to form the ADC;

5 wherein the mass is shifted by 18 ± 2 amu for each hydrolysis of a succinimide to a succinamide as measured by electron spray mass spectrometry; and

wherein the ADC is optionally purified by hydrophobic interaction chromatography.

112. The process of claim 111, wherein m is 2.

113. An ADC of any one of claims 49-95, formed by contacting an antibody that binds a hB7-H3
10 cell surface receptor or tumor associated antigen expressed on a tumor cell with a drug-linker synthon under conditions in which the synthon covalently links to the antibody through a maleimide moiety as shown in formulae (IId) and (IIe),



15 wherein D is the Bcl-xL inhibitor drug of formula (IIa) or (IIb); and L¹ is the portion of the linker not formed from the maleimide upon attachment of the synthon to the antibody; and wherein the drug-linker synthon is selected from the list below:

N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

25 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

30 N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[[2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

N46-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({(1s,3s)-3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

5 N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanonadecan-1-oyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]tricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

10 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

15 N-({2-[2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy]ethoxy}acetyl)-L-valyl-N-{4-[12-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

20 N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide;

N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-L-alanyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

25 N-[(2R)-4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

30 N-[(2S)-4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-N⁵-carbamoyl-L-ornithinamide ;

35 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl-L-valyl-N-{4-[(2-({3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl}-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl}oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-L-alaninamide;

- 4-[(1E)-3-({[2-({[3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;
- 5 4-[(1E)-3-({[2-({[3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethoxy]ethyl]carbamoyl}oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;
- 10 4-[(1E)-3-({[2-({[3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethoxy]ethyl]carbamoyl}oxy)prop-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;
- 15 4-[(1E)-14-({[3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)-6-methyl-5-oxo-4,9,12-trioxa-6-azatetradec-1-en-1-yl]-2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;
- 20 4-[(2-({[3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-({[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino}ethoxy)ethoxy)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;
- 25 4-[(2-({[3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2-({[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino}ethoxy)ethoxy)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;
- 30 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{2-[(3-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-beta-alanyl}amino)-4-(beta-D-galactopyranosyloxy)benzyl]oxy}carbonyl)(methyl)amino]ethoxy]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;
- 35 2-[(2-({[3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl}oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-({[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino}ethoxy)ethoxy)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;
- 2-[(2-({[3-[(4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-

yl }oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -5- [2-(2- {[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)propanoyl] amino }ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-3-(3- {[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl] amino }propoxy)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

1-0-({4-[({2-({3-[4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-[2-(2- {[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]amino }ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl }carbamoyl)-beta-D-glucopyranuronic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-(1- {[3-(2- {[3-[(N- {[2-({N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-17-oxo-4,7,10,13-tetraoxa-16-azanadecan- 1-oyl] -3-sulfo-D-alanyl }amino)ethoxy] acetyl }-beta-alanyl)amino] -4-(beta-D-galactopyranosyloxy)benzyl }oxy)carbonyl] (methyl)amino }ethoxy)-5,7-

dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl]methyl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-3-[3-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl }amino)propoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)hexanoyl] -beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -2-({N-[19-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)- 17-oxo-4,7, 10, 13-tetraoxa- 16-azanadecan- 1-oyl]-beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -2-({N-[4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)butanoyl] -beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[12-({3-[4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,7,10-trioxa-4-azadodec-1-yl]-2- {[N-({2-[2-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)ethoxy]ethoxy }acetyl)-beta-alanyl]amino }phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-2-[(N- {6-[(ethenylsulfonyl)amino]hexanoyl }-beta-alanyl)amino]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

5 4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -2-({N- [6-(ethenylsulfonyl)hexanoyl] -beta-alanyl }amino)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

10 4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-5 -fluoro-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-3-[2-(2- {3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)propanoyl] amino }ethoxy)ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

15 4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -3- {2-[2-({N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)propanoyl] -3-sulfo-L-alanyl }amino)ethoxy] ethoxy }phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

20 4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -3- {2-[2-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl }amino)ethoxy]ethoxy }phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3- { 1-[(3- {22-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)-3-methyl-4,20-dioxo-7, 10, 13, 16-tetraoxa-3 ,19-diazadocos- 1-yl }oxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl }pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

25 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3- {1-[(3- {28-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-9-methyl-10,26-dioxo-3,6, 13, 16, 19, 22-hexaoxa-9, 25-diazaoctacos- 1-yl }oxy)-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl)methyl] -5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol-4-yl }pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

30 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3- { 1-[(3- {2-[2-(2- {6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl](methyl)amino }ethoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy }-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl }pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-(1- {3-(2- {4-(2,5-dioxo-2,5 -dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)-2-sulfobutanoyl] (methyl)amino }ethoxy)-5 ,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl]methyl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol -4-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

35 6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3- {1-[(3- {34-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,32-dioxo-7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25 , 28-octaoxa-3, 31 -

diazatetraatriacont-1-yl]oxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3-{1-[(3-{[28-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-methyl-4,26-dioxo-7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22-hexaoxa-3, 25-

5 diazaoctacos-1-yl]oxy}-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid;

2-[(2-((3-((4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-{2-[2-((N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-

10 yl)hexanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl)amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

N²-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-N⁶-(37-oxo-2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23,26,29,32,35-dodecaoxaheptatriacontan-37-yl)-L-lysyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-((3-((4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-

15 yl]oxy)ethyl]carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl]-L-alaninamide;

2-[(2-((3-((4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-[2-(2-{[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

20 4-[(2-((3-((4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[3-((N-[3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)propanoyl]-3-sulfo-L-alanyl)amino)propoxy]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

25 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-((3-((4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[3-(3-sulfopropoxy)prop-1-yn-1-yl]phenyl]-L-alaninamide;

30 (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-((2-[(2-((3-((4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-5-((N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-L-alanyl)amino)phenyl]ethynyl)-L-gulonic acid;

35 N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]-L-valyl-N-{4-[[[2-((3-((4-{6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-2-carboxypyridin-3-yl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.^{1³⁷}]dec-1-yl]oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl]oxy)methyl]-3-[3-(3-sulfopropoxy)propyl]phenyl]-L-alaninamide;

2-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -5-(5- {3-(2,5 -dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)propanoyl} amino }pentyl)phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

5 2-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -5-[16-(2,5-dioxo-2,5 -dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)- 14-oxo-4,7,10-trioxa-13-azahexadec-1-yl]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

10 (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-(2- {2-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl] (methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -5-({N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)hexanoyl] -L-valyl-L-alanyl }amino)phenyl }ethyl)-L-gulonic acid;

15 2-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -5-(3- {[2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)acetyl]amino}propyl)phenyl D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

20 2-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3 ,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl)(methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-5-{4-[((3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-[(2-sulfoethoxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetyl)amino]butyl}phenyl beta-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid;

25 3-{3-4-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3 -yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3 .3.1.1^{3,7}]dec- 1-yl }oxy)ethyl] (methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl] -3-(beta-D-glucopyranuronosyloxy)phenyl }propyl) [(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro- 1H-pyrrol- 1-yl)acetyl] amino }-N,N,N-trimethylpropan-1 -aminium; and

30 (6S)-2,6-anhydro-6-[2-(2-[({2-({3-[(4- {6-[8-(1,3-benzothiazol-2-ylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl] -2-carboxypyridin-3-yl }-5-methyl- 1H-pyrazol- 1-yl)methyl] -5,7-dimethyltricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]dec-1-yl }oxy)ethyl](methyl)carbamoyl }oxy)methyl]-5-{ [N-((3S,5S)-3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-oxo-5-[(2-sulfoethoxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetyl)-L-valyl-L-alanyl] amino }phenyl)ethyl] -L-gulonic acid.

114. The ADC of claim 95 in which the contacting step is carried out under conditions such that the ADC has a DAR of 2, 3 or 4.

35 115. The method of any one of claims 100-104, wherein the cancer or tumor is characterized as having an activating EGFR mutation.

116. The method of claim 115, wherein the activating EGFR mutation is selected from the group consisting of an exon 19 deletion mutation, a single-point substitution mutation L858R in exon 21, a T790M point mutation, and combinations thereof.

117. The ADC of any one of claims 49-95, wherein the antibody is an IgG1 having four
5 polypeptide chains which are two heavy chains (HCs) and two light chains (LCs).

118. An ADC prepared by the process of claim 111 or 112.

Figure 1

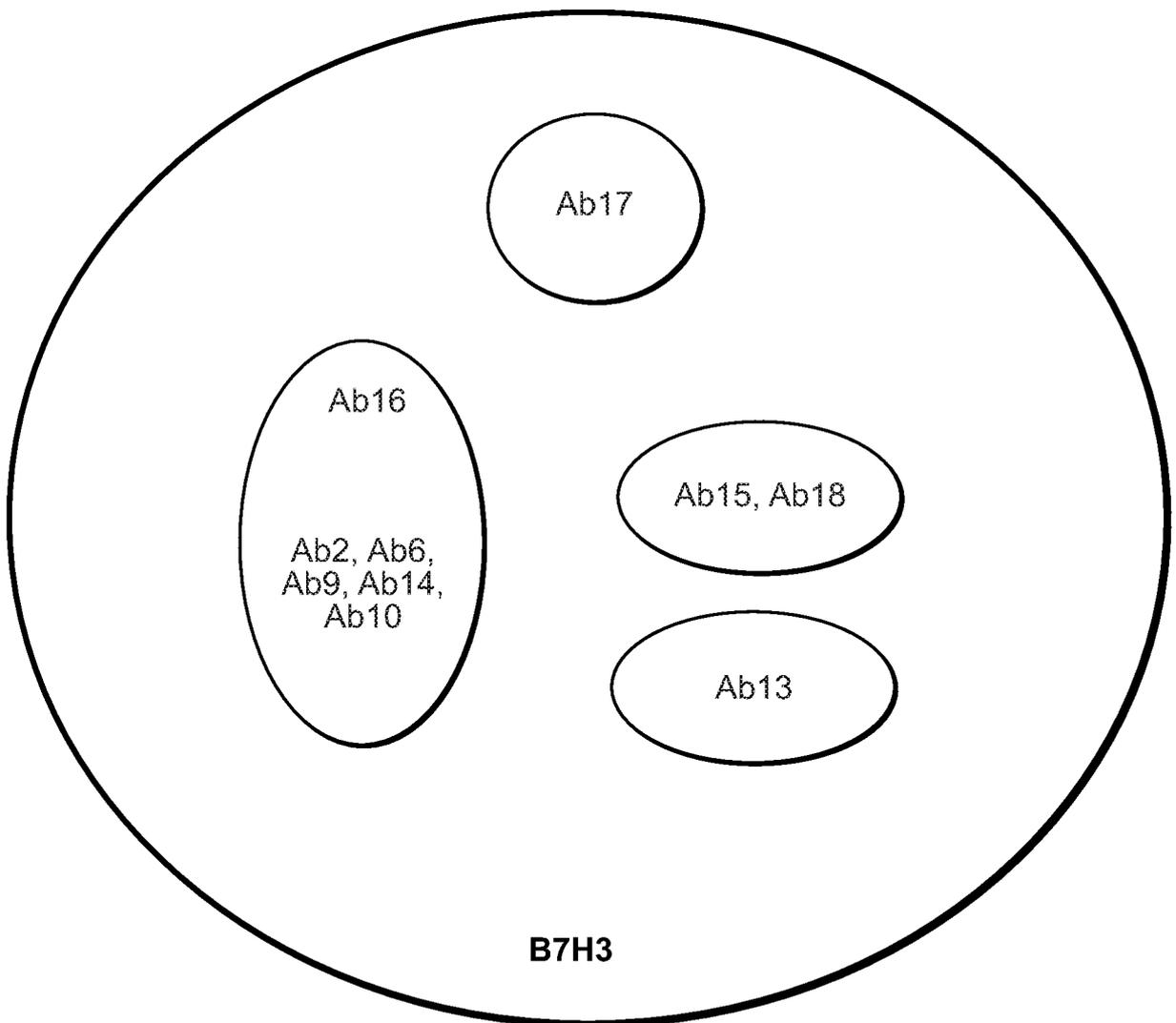


Figure 2

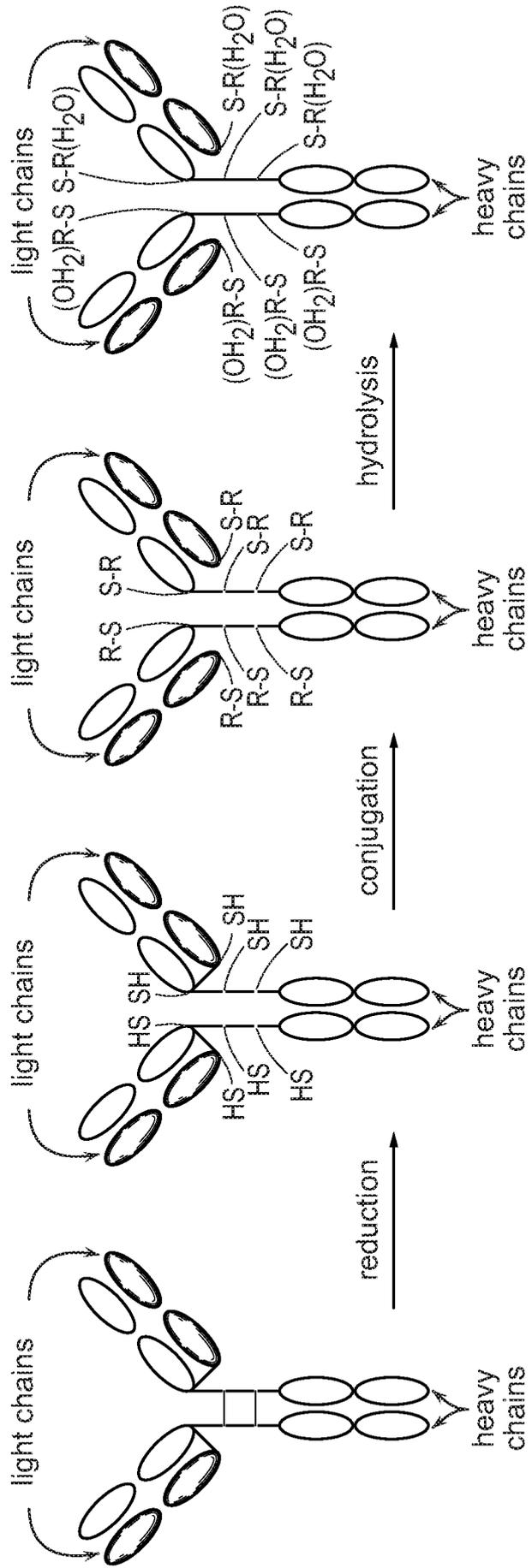


Figure 3

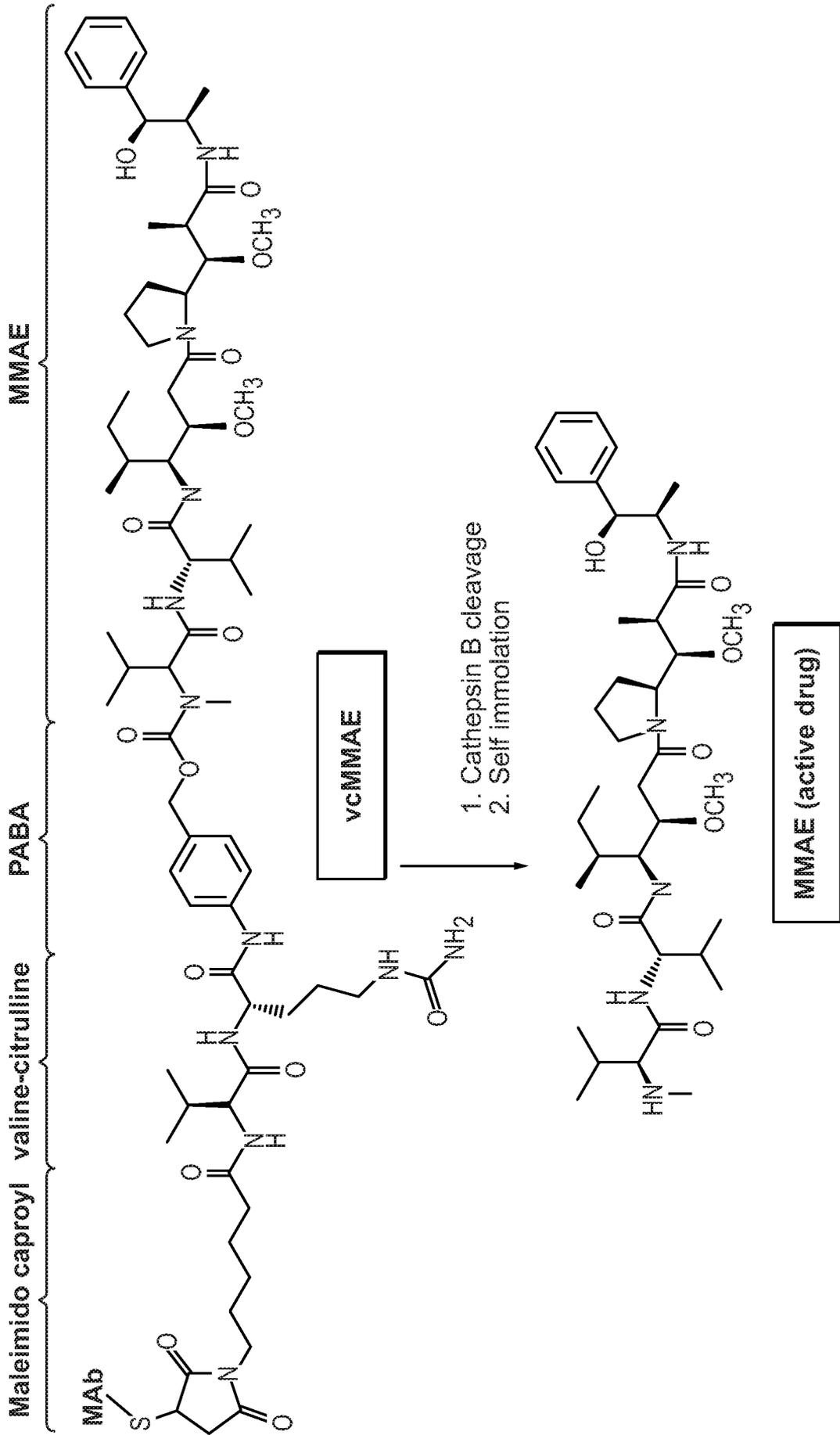
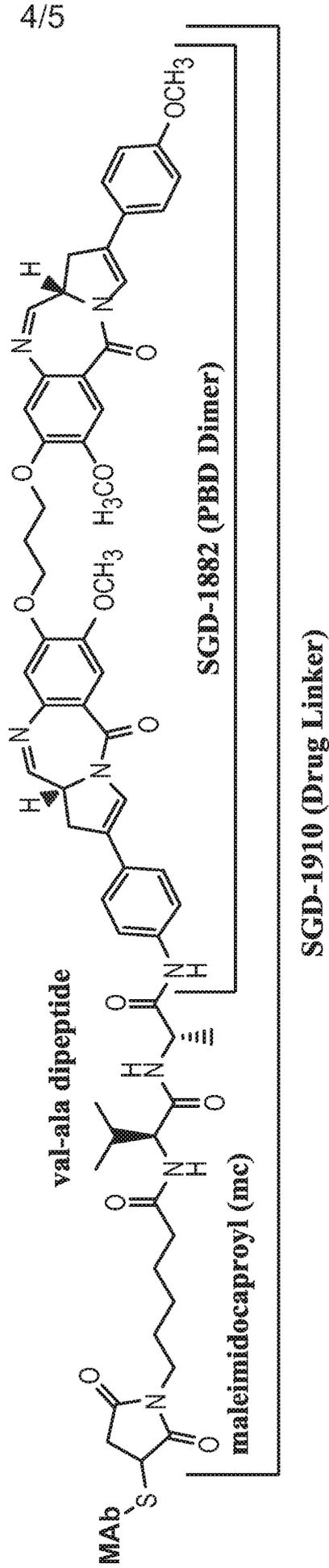


Figure 4



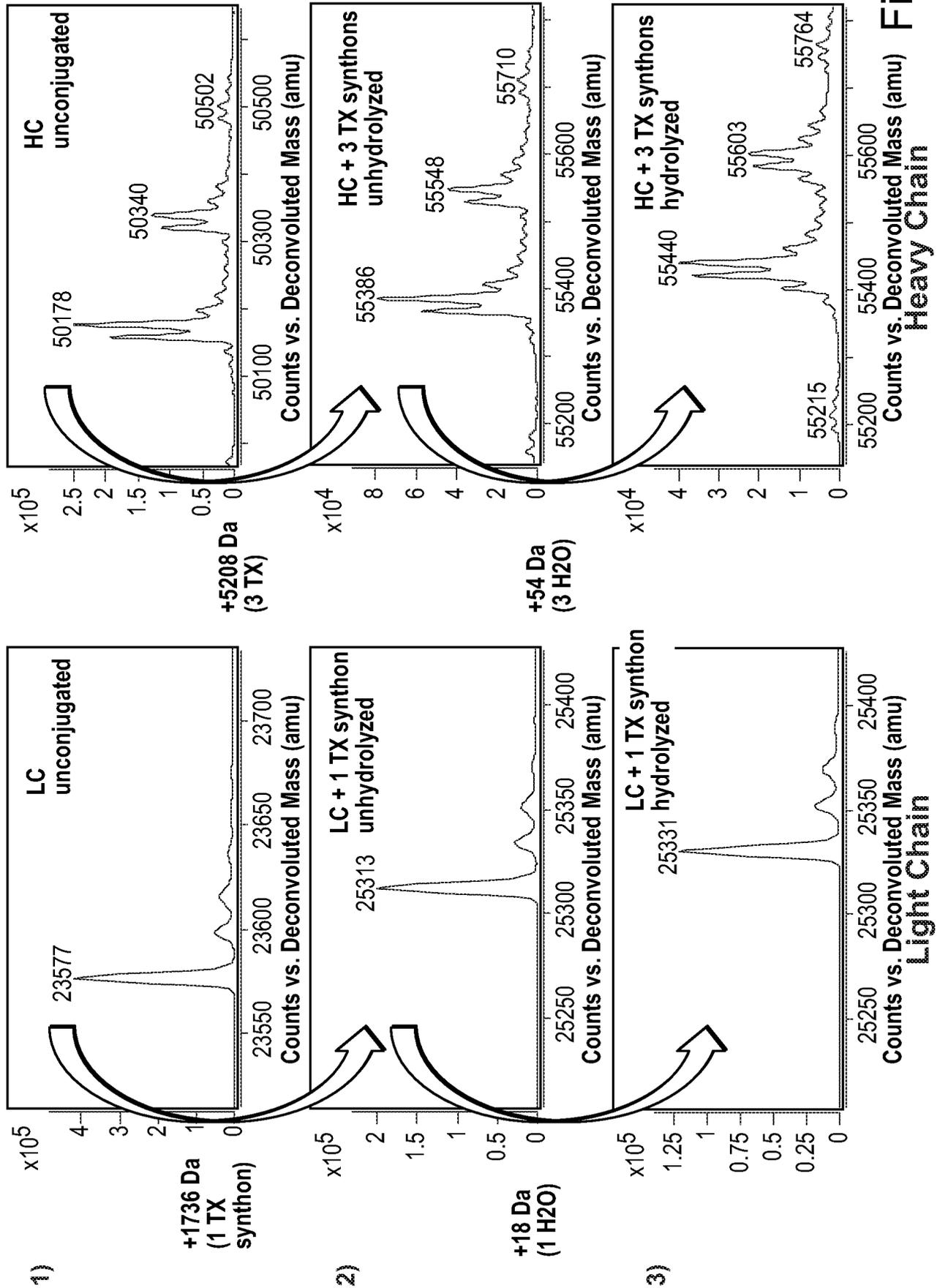


Figure 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2017/036428

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 INV. C07K16/28 A61K47/68 A61K31/337
 ADD. A61K39/00 A61P35/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 C07K A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
 EPO-Internal , BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	MAHIUDDIN AHMED ET AL: "Humanized Affinity-matured Monoclonal Antibody 8H9 Has Potent Antitumor Activity and Binds to FG Loop of Tumor Antigen B7-H3", JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 290, no. 50, 11 December 2015 (2015-12-11), pages 30018-30029, XP055396132, US	1-19, 38-42, 44-47
Y	ISSN: 0021-9258, DOI: 10.1074/jbc.M115.679852 abstract	1-19, 38-42, 44-47
	----- -/- .	

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
8 August 2017	04/10/2017

Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Lechner, Oskar
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2017/036428

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	AKI KO NAGASE-ZEMBUTSU ET AL: "Devel opment of DS-5573a: A novel afucosyl ated mAb di rected at B7-H3 wi th potent anti tumor acti vi ty" , CANCER SCI ENCE, vol . 107 , no. 5 , 26 Apri l 2016 (2016-04-26) , pages 674-681 , XP055396124, JP ISSN : 1347-9032 , DOI : 10. 1111/cas .12915	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47
Y	abstract	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47

X	E. PICARDA ET AL: "Mol ecul ar Pathways : Targeti ng B7-H3 (CD276) for Human Cancer Immunotherapy" , CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH , vol . 22 , no. 14 , 20 May 2016 (2016-05-20) , pages 3425-3431 , XP055396638, US ISSN : 1078-0432 , DOI : 10. 1158/1078-0432 .CCR-15-2428	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47
Y	the whol e document	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47

X	Wo 2011/109400 A2 (MACROGENICS INC [US] ; LOO DERYK T [US] ; HUANG LING [US]) 9 September 2011 (2011-09-09)	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47
Y	cl aims 1-24 , par 117 , cl aim 27	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47

X	Anonymous : "Macrogeni cs - Corporate Fact Sheet" , , 26 May 2016 (2016-05-26) , pages 1-2 , XP055396257 , Retri eved from the Internet: URL: https ://www.macrogeni cs .com/wp-content /upl oads/2016/05/MacroGeni cs_Corporate_Fac tsheet.pdf [retri eved on 2017-08-04]	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47
Y	abstract	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2017/036428

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Deryk Loo ET AL: "Abstract 1201: Anti -B7-H3 anti body-drug conjugates as potenti al therapeuti cs for sol id cancer" , Cancer Research , 20 April 2016 (2016-04-20) , pages 1201-1201 , XP055396737 , DOI : 10.1158/1538-7445 .AM2016-1201 Retri eved from the Internet: URL: http ://f ìles.sharehol der.com/downl oads /AMDA-278VRP/0x0x886237/E3742E18-80FE-4E9D -BA3B-FDA5E0B5EA32/MacroGeni cs_AACR_2016_- _Anti -B7-H3 _Anti body-drug _Conjugates .pdf [retri eved on 2017-08-07]	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47
Y	abstract	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47

X	Rockv ille ET AL: "MacroGeni cs Presents Data from Fi ve Precl ini cal Programs at AACR Annual Meeti ng 2016" , 19 April 2016 (2016-04-19) , XP055396285 , Retri eved from the Internet: URL: http:// i r.macrogeni cs.com/comrn on/downl oad/downl oad.cfm?companyi d=AMDA-278VRP&fi 1 ei d=886563&fi l ekey=03D3915B-D68D-4906-B67E -BB61941CF359&fi l ename=965754.pdf [retri eved on 2017-08-07]	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47
Y	abstract	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47

X	US 2014/328750 AI (JOHNSON LESLIE S [US] ET AL) 6 November 2014 (2014-11-06)	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47
Y	par 351 , cl aims	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47

X	D. LOO ET AL: "Devel opment of an Fc-Enhanced Anti -B7-H3 Monocl onal Anti body with Potent Anti tumor Acti vi ty" , CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH , vol . 18, no. 14, 15 July 2012 (2012-07-15) , pages 3834-3845 , XP055092714, ISSN : 1078-0432 , DOI : 10.1158/1078-0432 .CCR-12-0715	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47
Y	abstract	1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2017/036428

Box No. I Nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence(s) (Continuation of item 1.c of the first sheet)

1. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of a sequence listing:
 - a. forming part of the international application as filed:
 - in the form of an Annex C/ST.25 text file.
 - on paper or in the form of an image file.
 - b. furnished together with the international application under PCT Rule 13fer1 (a) for the purposes of international search only in the form of an Annex C/ST.25 text file.
 - c. furnished subsequent to the international filing date for the purposes of international search only:
 - in the form of an Annex C/ST.25 text file (Rule 13fer1 (a)).
 - on paper or in the form of an image file (Rule 13fer1 (b) and Administrative Instructions, Section 713).
2. In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that forming part of the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
3. Additional comments:

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2017/036428

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos. :

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos. :
1-19 , 38-42 , 44-47 (al l parti al ly)

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-19, 38-42, 44-47 (all partially)

An antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, that binds to hB7-H3, said antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 10, 11, and 12, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 14, 7, and 15
& ADC comprising said anti-B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to aauristatin.

2. claims: 1-19, 38-42, 44-47 (all partially)

"-"

& ADC comprising said anti-B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a pyrrolidobenzodiazepine (PBD)

3. claims: 1-19, 38-42, 44-46, 48-90, 96-118(all partially)

"-"

& ADC comprising said anti-B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a Bcl-XL inhibitor.

4. claims: 31, 36, 37 (completely) ; 1-19, 38-45 (partially)

"-"- VH CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35 (e.g. Seq 147; Seq 168), and a VL CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 37, 38, and 39 (e.g. Seq 144; Seq 169) & ADC comprising said anti-B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to aauristatin.

5. claims: 1-19, 38-45 (all partially)

"-"

& ADC comprising said anti-B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a pyrrolidobenzodiazepine (PBD)

6. claims: 94, 95 (completely) ; 1-19, 38-45, 48-90, 96-118 (partially)

"-"

& ADC comprising said anti-B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a Bcl-XL inhibitor.

7. claims: 20-29, 38-42, 44, 45 (all partially)

"-"- VH CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 25, 26, and 27, and a VL CDR

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

set of SEQ ID NOs: 29, 30, and 31 & ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to auri statin.

8. claims: 20-29, 38-42, 44, 45 (at least partly)

"-"

& ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a pyrrolidobenzodiazepine (PBD)

9. claims: 20-29, 38-42, 44, 45, 48-90, 96-118 (at least partly)

"-"

& ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a Bcl-XL inhibitor.

10. claims: 32, 33, 38-45 (at least partly)

"-"- VH CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 10, 140, 12 (e.g. Seq 139; Seq 170), and a VL CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 136, 7 and 15 (e.g. Seq 135; Seq 171) & ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to auri statin.

11. claims: 32, 33, 38-45 (at least partly)

"-"

& ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a pyrrolidobenzodiazepine (PBD)

12. claims: 92 (completely); 32, 33, 38-45, 48-91, 96-118 (partly)

"-"

& ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a Bcl-XL inhibitor.

13. claims: 30, 34, 35, 38-45 (at least partly)

"-"- VH CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 10, 140, 12 (e.g. Seq 139; Seq 172), and a VL CDR set of SEQ ID NOs: 138, 7 and 15 (e.g. Seq 137; Seq 173) & ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to auri statin.

14. claims: 30, 34, 35, 38-45 (at least partly)

"-"

& ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a pyrrolidobenzodiazepine (PBD)

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

15. claims: 93 (completely) ; 30, 34, 35, 38-45, 48-91, 96-118 (partially)

-"-

& ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a Bcl-XL inhibitor.

16. claims: 44, 45 (partially)

An anti -hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, that competes with the antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, of any one of the preceding claims excluding Ab of inventions 1-15 & ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a protein.

17. claims: 44, 45 (partially)

-"-

& ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a pyrrolidobenzodiazepine (PBD)

18. claims: 44, 45, 48-90, 96-118 (all partially)

-"-

& ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a Bcl-XL inhibitor.

19. claims: 49-87, 89, 90, 96-118 (all partially)

An anti -hB7-H3 antibody, or antigen-binding portion thereof, excluding Ab covered by inventions 1-18 & ADC comprising said anti -B7-H3 Ab conjugated via a linker to a Bcl-XL inhibitor.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2017/036428

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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			CA 2791658 AI 09-09 -2011
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			CR 20120450 A 27-12 -2012
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			US 2014328750 AI 06-11-2014
			US 2016264672 AI 15-09-2016
