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(54) Title: USE OF EXENDINS AND AGONISTS THEREOF FOR MODULATION OF TRIGLYCERIDE LEVELS AND TREATMENT OF DYSLIPIDEMIA

(57) Abstract: Methods for modulating the levels of plasma triglyceride and other lipids in a subject which comprise administration of an effective amount of an exendin or exendin agonist, alone or in conjunction with other compounds or compositions that lower blood triglyceride and/or other lipid levels.

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**USE OF EXENDINS AND AGONISTS THEREOF  
FOR MODULATION OF TRIGLYCERIDE LEVELS AND TREATMENT OF  
DYSLIPIDEMIA**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods for modulating triglyceride levels comprising administration of an effective amount of an exendin or an exendin agonist, alone or in conjunction with other compounds or compositions that may affect triglyceride levels. Pharmaceutical compositions for use in the methods of the invention are also disclosed.

BACKGROUND

The following description summarizes information that may be relevant to the present invention. It is not an admission that any of the information provided herein is prior art to the presently claimed inventions, or relevant, nor that any of the publications specifically or implicitly referenced are prior art.

Triglycerides and Triglyceride Levels

Triglycerides are a type of fat called lipids, and they are the chemical form in which most fat exists in food as well as in the body. More than 90 percent of the fat in the food people eat and in the fat stores in their bodies is made up of triglycerides. The liver also makes triglycerides from alcohol or excess carbohydrates. Calories ingested in a meal that are not used immediately by tissues are converted to triglycerides and transported to fat cells to be stored. When triglycerides reach fat cells, an enzyme called lipoprotein lipase separates them

from carrier molecules so they can be stored as fat. Hormones regulate the release of triglycerides from fat tissue to meet the needs of the body for energy between meals. The other two main classes of fats are phospholipids, such as lecithin, and sterols, such as cholesterol.

Like cholesterol, triglycerides are a necessary component of the chemistry of the body. Triglycerides circulate constantly in the blood, ferrying the fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E and K to locations where they are needed, aiding in the synthesis of certain hormones, and protecting cell membranes. Unlike cholesterol, triglyceride particles are large and do not enter the blood vessels and contribute to arterial blockages in the same way cholesterol does. High triglyceride levels, however, do indicate a defect in the system and have recently been confirmed as an early warning of heart trouble.

An excess amount of triglycerides in plasma is called hypertriglyceridemia. Hypertriglyceridemia is linked to the occurrence of coronary artery disease in some people. Elevated triglycerides may be a consequence of other disease, such as diabetes mellitus. E.g., "Management of Dyslipidemia in Adults With Diabetes," Diabetes Care 22:556-559 (January 1999). Like cholesterol, increases in triglyceride levels can be detected by plasma measurements. Triglyceride levels vary from day to day and in response to meals, and these measurements should be made after an overnight food and alcohol fast. At least two separate tests may be required to get an accurate reading. The triglyceride level in a patient is indicative of various potential disorders.

Traditionally, for example, a triglyceride level below 200 mg/dl was considered normal. However, recent research suggests that to prevent heart disease, the optimal level of triglycerides is less than 150 mg/dl and, more preferably, less than 100 mg/dl. Researchers reported that in one study, conducted at the University of Maryland Medical Center in Baltimore, patients with triglyceride levels above 100 mg/dL had an increased risk of suffering from coronary events (more than twofold). Another study, conducted at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, reported that triglyceride levels above 190 made the blood considerably more viscous. Other studies have reportedly shown a correlation between blood viscosity and heart disease.

Accordingly, triglyceride levels between 200-700 mg/dl are believed to represent an increased risk of heart disease. At these levels, lipoprotein lipase enzyme is present, but it does not work well. Triglycerides increase in the blood and become part of the plaque that clogs arteries. Often people with high triglycerides also have low levels of the protective HDL cholesterol, further increasing the risk of heart disease. This pattern is also frequently found in diabetes.

Triglyceride levels of 1000 mg/dl or more represent an increased risk of pancreatitis. In this situation, lipoprotein lipase is absent and triglycerides can cause inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis). Heart disease risk is less of a concern because the triglyceride particles remain attached to the carrier molecules, which are too big to become part of the artery-clogging plaque.

In sum, based on measurements of fasting plasma triglyceride levels, triglyceride levels have been characterized as follows:

Normal triglycerides	Less than 100-200 mg/dL
Borderline-high triglycerides	200-400 mg/dL
High triglycerides	400-1000 mg/dL
Very high triglycerides	Greater than 1000 mg/dL

Elevated triglycerides can be caused by diet (fatty foods, sweets, fruit juices, and alcohol can all increase levels), as well as by genetic factors. Thus, changes in life habits are a main therapy for higher than normal fasting triglycerides. The changes include cutting down on calorie intake, reducing saturated fat and cholesterol content of the diet, reducing alcohol intake, and committing to a regular exercise program. Because other risk factors for coronary artery disease multiply the hazard from hyperlipidemia, hypertension and cigarette smoking are also to be controlled. Even if drugs are used for treatment of hypertriglyceridemia, dietary management is still important.

It has been reported that elevated postprandial triglyceride levels are associated with cardiovascular disease. *E.g.*, Karpe, *J. Internal Med.* 246:341-355 (1999), Karpe et al., *Metabolism* 48:301-307 (1999), Karpe et al., *Atherosclerosis* 141:307-314 (1998), Nikkila et al., *Atherosclerosis* 106:149-157 (1994), and Patsch et al., *Atherosclerosis and Thrombosis* 12:136-1345 (1992).

#### Current Clinical Therapy for Elevated Triglycerides

As noted, many people strive to reduce triglyceride levels through exercise and a low-fat, low-sugar diet. The current therapeutic approach for elevated triglyceride levels is to control plasma triglycerides with medication. A large number of people with coronary heart

disease have elevated triglyceride readings. Thus, doctors often recommend that such patients take drugs in addition to altering their diets to lower these counts. There are several triglyceride-lowering drugs currently available. The following table lists some of the major therapies used for the treatment of hyperlipidemia, including elevated triglycerides.

<b>Drug or Drug Type</b>	<b>Major Indications</b>	<b>Mechanism</b>	<b>Common Side Effects</b>
<b>Bile acid sequestrants</b> cholestyramine colestipol	Elevated LDL	Promote bile acid excretion and increase LDL receptors in liver	Bloating, constipation, elevated triglycerides
<b>Nicotinic acid</b>	Elevated LDL, VLDL	Decreases VLDL synthesis	Cutaneous flushing, GI upset, elevated glucose, uric acid, and liver function tests
<b>HMG CoA reductase inhibitors (“statins”)</b> pravastatin simvastatin atorvastatin fluvastatin lovastatin	Elevated LDL	Inhibit cholesterol synthesis and upregulate LDL receptors in liver	Myositis (muscle inflammation), arthralgias (joint pains), GI upset, elevated liver function tests
<b>Fibric acid derivatives</b> gemfibrozil	Elevated triglycerides, elevated remnants	Stimulate lipoprotein lipase (an enzyme that breaks down lipids in lipoproteins), may decrease VLDL synthesis	Myositis (muscle inflammation), GI upset, gallstones, elevated liver function tests
<b>Fish oils</b>	Elevated triglycerides	Decrease synthesis and increase breakdown of triglycerides	Diarrhea, GI upset, fishy odor breath

Thus, it can be appreciated that an effective means to control triglyceride and other lipid levels is an important and a major challenge. A superior method of treatment would be of great utility. Methods for controlling triglyceride and other lipid levels, and compounds and

compositions which are useful therefor, have been invented and are described and claimed herein.

#### Exendins and Exendin Agonists

Exendins are peptides that were first isolated from the salivary secretions of the Gila monster, a lizard found in Arizona, and the Mexican Beaded Lizard. Exendin-3 is present in the salivary secretions of Heloderma horridum, and exendin-4 is present in the salivary secretions of Heloderma suspectum (Eng, J., et al., J. Biol. Chem., 265:20259-62, 1990; Eng, J., et al., J. Biol. Chem., 267:7402-05, 1992). The exendins have some sequence similarity to several members of the glucagon-like peptide family, with the highest homology, 53%, being to GLP-1[7-36]NH<sub>2</sub> (Goke, et al., J. Biol. Chem., 268:19650-55, 1993). GLP-1[7-36]NH<sub>2</sub>, also known as proglucagon[78-107] and most commonly as "GLP-1." GLP-1 has an insulinotropic effect, stimulating insulin secretion from pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells. GLP-1 also inhibits glucagon secretion from pancreatic  $\alpha$ -cells (Orskov, et al., Diabetes, 42:658-61, 1993; D'Alessio, et al., J. Clin. Invest., 97:133-38, 1996). GLP-1 is reported to inhibit gastric emptying (Williams B, et al., J Clin Endocrinol Metab 81 (1): 327-32, 1996; Wettergren A, et al., Dig Dis Sci 38 (4): 665-73, 1993), and gastric acid secretion. (Schjoldager BT, et al., Dig Dis Sci 34 (5): 703-8, 1989; O'Halloran DJ, et al., J Endocrinol 126 (1): 169-73, 1990; Wettergren A, et al., Dig Dis Sci 38 (4): 665-73, 1993). GLP-1[7-37], which has an additional glycine residue at its carboxy terminus, also stimulates insulin secretion in humans (Orskov, et al., Diabetes, 42:658-61, 1993). A transmembrane G-protein adenylate-cyclase-coupled receptor believed to be responsible for the insulinotropic effect of GLP-1 is reported

to have been cloned from a  $\beta$ -cell line (Thorens, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:8641-45 (1992)).

Exendin-4 potently binds at GLP-1 receptors on insulin-secreting  $\beta$ TC1 cells, at dispersed acinar cells from guinea pig pancreas, and at parietal cells from stomach; the peptide is also said to stimulate somatostatin release and inhibit gastrin release in isolated stomachs (Goke, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:19650-55, 1993; Schepp, et al., *Eur. J. Pharmacol.*, 69:183-91, 1994; Eissele, et al., *Life Sci.*, 55:629-34, 1994). Exendin-3 and exendin-4 were reported to stimulate cAMP production in, and amylase release from, pancreatic acinar cells (Malhotra, R., et al., *Regulatory Peptides*, 41:149-56, 1992; Raufman, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 267:21432-37, 1992; Singh, et al., *Regul. Pept.* 53:47-59, 1994). The use of exendin-3 and exendin-4 as insulinotropic agents for the treatment of diabetes mellitus and the prevention of hyperglycemia has been proposed (Eng, U.S. Patent No. 5,424,286).

C-terminally truncated exendin peptides such as exendin-4[9-39], a carboxyamidated molecule, and fragments 3-39 through 9-39 have been reported to be potent and selective antagonists of GLP-1 (Goke, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 268:19650-55, 1993; Raufman, J.P., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:2897-902, 1991; Schepp, W., et al., *Eur. J. Pharm.* 269:183-91, 1994; Montrose-Rafizadeh, et al., *Diabetes*, 45(Suppl. 2):152A, 1996). Exendin-4[9-39] is said to block endogenous GLP-1 in vivo, resulting in reduced insulin secretion. Wang, et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 95:417-21, 1995; D'Alessio, et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 97:133-38, 1996). The receptor apparently responsible for the insulinotropic effect of GLP-1 has reportedly been cloned from rat pancreatic islet cell (Thorens, B., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:8641-8645, 1992).

Exendins and exendin-4[9-39] are said to bind to the cloned GLP-1 receptor (rat pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell GLP-1 receptor (Fehmman HC, et al., Peptides 15 (3): 453-6, 1994) and human GLP-1 receptor (Thorens B, et al., Diabetes 42 (11): 1678-82, 1993)). In cells transfected with the cloned GLP-1 receptor, exendin-4 is reportedly an agonist, i.e., it increases cAMP, while exendin[9-39] is identified as an antagonist, i.e., it blocks the stimulatory actions of exendin-4 and GLP-1. Id.

Exendin-4[9-39] is also reported to act as an antagonist of the full length exendins, inhibiting stimulation of pancreatic acinar cells by exendin-3 and exendin-4 (Raufman, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 266:2897-902, 1991; Raufman, et al., J. Biol. Chem., 266:21432-37, 1992). It is also reported that exendin[9-39] inhibits the stimulation of plasma insulin levels by exendin-4, and inhibits the somatostatin release-stimulating and gastrin release-inhibiting activities of exendin-4 and GLP-1 (Kolligs, F., et al., Diabetes, 44:16-19, 1995; Eissele, et al., Life Sciences, 55:629-34, 1994).

Methods for regulating gastrointestinal motility using exendin agonists are described and claimed in United States Application Serial No. 08/908,867, filed August 8, 1997, entitled, "Methods for Regulating Gastrointestinal Motility," which application is a continuation-in-part of United States Application Serial No. 08/694,954, filed August 8, 1996, which enjoys common ownership with the present invention and is hereby incorporated by reference.

Methods of reducing food intake using exendin agonists are described and claimed in United States Application Serial No. 09/003,869, filed January 7, 1998, entitled, "Use of

Exendin and Agonists Thereof for the Reduction of Food Intake,” claiming the benefit of Provisional Application Nos. 60/034,905, filed January 7, 1997, 60/055,404, filed August 7, 1997, 60/065,442 filed November 14, 1997, and 60/066,029 filed November 14, 1997. These applications also enjoy common ownership with the present invention and are hereby incorporated by reference.

Exendins have also been reported to have inotropic and diuretic effects. International Application No. PCT/US99/02554, filed February 5, 1999, 1998, claiming the benefit of Provisional Application No. 60/075,122, filed February 13, 1998. These applications also enjoy common ownership with the present invention and are hereby incorporated by reference.

Additionally, exendins have been reported to suppress glucagon secretion (United States Provisional Application No.60/132,017, entitled, “Methods for Glucagon Suppression,” filed April 30, 1999, which enjoys common ownership with the present invention and is hereby incorporated by reference).

Exendin [9-39] has been used to investigate the physiological relevance of central GLP-1 in control of food intake (Turton, M.D. et al. Nature 379:69-72, 1996). GLP-1 administered by intracerebroventricular injection inhibits food intake in rats. This satiety-inducing effect of GLP-1 delivered ICV is reported to be inhibited by ICV injection of exendin [9-39] (Turton, supra). However, it has been reported that GLP-1 does not inhibit food intake in mice when administered by peripheral injection (Turton, M.D., Nature 379:69-72, 1996; Bhavsar, S.P., Soc. Neurosci. Abstr. 21:460 (188.8), 1995).

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns the discovery that exendins and exendin agonists have a significant effect on the reduction of blood serum triglyceride concentrations, rendering them ideal agents for the treatment of elevated triglycerides, which are associated with increased coronary heart disease.

The present invention is directed to novel methods for modulating triglyceride levels, as well as novel methods for the treatment of subjects with dyslipidemia (i.e., increased LDL cholesterol, increased VLDL cholesterol, and/or decreased HDL cholesterol), comprising the administration of an exendin, for example, exendin-3 [SEQ ID NO. 1: His Ser Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser-NH<sub>2</sub>], or exendin-4 [SEQ ID NO. 2: His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser-NH<sub>2</sub>], or other compounds which effectively bind to a receptor at which exendin exerts its actions which are beneficial in the treatment of undesired triglyceride levels.

In a first aspect, the invention features a method of modulating triglyceride levels in a subject comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an exendin or an exendin agonist. By an "exendin agonist" is meant a compound that mimics the effects of exendin in the modulation of triglyceride levels, for example, by binding to the receptor or receptors where exendin causes one or more of these effects, or by activating the signalling cascade by which exendin causes one or more of these effects.

Exendin agonist compounds include exendin acids, for example exendin-3 acid [SEQ ID NO. 185: His Ser Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser] and exendin-4 acid [SEQ ID NO. 186: His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser]. Preferred exendin agonist compounds include those described in International Application No. PCT/US98/16387, entitled, "Novel Exendin Agonist Compounds," filed August 6, 1998, claiming the benefit of United States Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/055,404, filed August 8, 1997; International Application No. PCT/US98/24220 entitled, "Novel Exendin Agonist Compounds," filed November 13, 1998, claiming priority on United States Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/065,442, filed November 14, 1997; and International Application No. PCT/US98/24273 entitled, "Novel Exendin Agonist Compounds," filed November 13, 1998, claiming priority on United States Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/066,029, filed November 14, 1997; all of which enjoy common ownership with the present application and all of which are incorporated by this reference into the present application as though fully set forth herein. Additional preferred exendin agonist compounds are those described and claimed in United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/132,018, entitled, "Modified Exendins and Exendin Agonists," filed April 30, 1999, which enjoys common ownership with the present application and which is incorporated by this reference into the present application as though fully set forth herein. Preferred exendin agonists are exendin analogs and derivatives. By

exendin analog or derivative is meant a variant of the exendin molecule. The variant may be a naturally occurring allelic variant of an exendin or a non-naturally occurring variant of an exendin, such as those identified herein. Variants include deletion variants, substitution variants, and addition or insertion variants. Exendin analogs or derivatives will normally have an activity about 1% to about 10,000% of the activity of the exendin of which it is an analog or derivative. Other exendin analogs or derivatives will preferably have an activity about 10% to about 1,000% of the activity of the exendin of which it is an analog or derivative, more preferably an activity about 50% to about 500% of the activity of the exendin of which it is an analog or derivative. Most preferred exendin analogs or derivatives will have at least about 50% sequence similarity to the exendin of which it is an analog or derivative. Still more preferred exendin analogs or derivatives will have at least about 70%, or at least about 90%, or 95% sequence similarity to the exendin of which it is an analog or derivative.

By "elevated triglyceride levels" or "ETL" is meant any degree of triglyceride levels that is determined to be undesirable or is targeted for modulation.

Thus, in a first embodiment, the present invention provides a method for modulating triglyceride levels in a subject comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an exendin or an exendin agonist.

In one aspect, the modulation of triglyceride levels in a subject is modulation of fasting triglyceride levels. In another aspect, the modulation of triglyceride levels in a subject is modulation of postprandial (post-meal) triglyceride levels. In still another aspect, the modulation

of triglyceride levels in a subject is the modulation of both fasting and postprandial triglyceride levels.

In yet another aspect, the modulation of lipid levels in a subject is modulation of fasting lipid levels. In another aspect, the modulation of lipid levels in a subject is modulation of postprandial (post-meal) triglyceride levels. In a further aspect, the modulation of lipid levels in a subject is the modulation of both fasting and postprandial lipid levels. In this aspect, lipids refer to lipids in addition to triglycerides, including, for example, cholesterol.

Preferred exendin agonist compounds include those described in International Application Nos. PCT/US98/16387, PCT/US98/24220, and PCT/US98/24273, which have been incorporated by reference in the present application. Preferably, the subject is a vertebrate, more preferably a mammal, and most preferably a human. In preferred aspects, the exendin or exendin agonist is administered parenterally, more preferably by injection, for example, by peripheral injection. Preferably, about 1  $\mu\text{g}$ -30  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 1 mg of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day. More preferably, about 1-30  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 500  $\mu\text{g}$ , or about 1-30  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 50  $\mu\text{g}$  of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day. Most preferably, depending upon the weight of the subject and the potency of the compound administered, about 3  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 50  $\mu\text{g}$  of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day. Preferred doses based upon patient weight for compounds having approximately the potency of exendin-4 range from about 0.005  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per dose to about 0.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per dose. More preferably, doses based upon patient weight for compounds having approximately the potency of exendin-4 range from about 0.02  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per dose to about 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per dose. Most preferably, doses based upon

patient weight for compounds having approximately the potency of exendin-4 range from about 0.05 µg/kg per dose to about 0.1 µg/kg per dose. These doses are administered from 1 to 4 times per day, preferably from 1 to 2 times per day. Doses of exendins or exendin agonists will normally be lower if given by continuous infusion. Doses of exendins or exendin agonists will normally be higher if given by non-injection methods, such as oral, buccal, sublingual, nasal, pulmonary or skin patch delivery.

In one preferred aspect, the exendin or exendin agonist used in the methods of the present invention is exendin-3. In another preferred aspect, said exendin is exendin-4. Other preferred exendin agonists include exendin-4 (1-30) [SEQ ID NO 6: His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly], exendin-4 (1-30) amide [SEQ ID NO 7: His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly-NH<sub>2</sub>], exendin-4 (1-28) amide [SEQ ID NO 40: His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub>], <sup>14</sup>Leu, <sup>25</sup>Phe exendin-4 [SEQ ID NO 9: His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser-NH<sub>2</sub>], <sup>14</sup>Leu, <sup>25</sup>Phe exendin-4 (1-28) amide [SEQ ID NO 41: His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub>], and <sup>14</sup>Leu, <sup>22</sup>Ala, <sup>25</sup>Phe exendin-4 (1-28) amide [SEQ ID NO 8: His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Ala Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub>].

In the methods of the present invention, the extendins and extendin agonists may be administered separately or together with one or more other compounds and compositions that exhibit a long-term or short-term triglyceride control action, including, but not limited to other compounds and compositions that comprise a statin, an HMGCoA reductase inhibitor, and/or a triglyceride lowering fibric acid derivative. Suitable statins include, for example, simvastatin, pravastatin, and lovastatin. Suitable triglyceride lowering fibric acid derivatives include gemfibrozil.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 depicts the amino acid sequences for certain extendin agonist compounds useful in the present invention [SEQ ID NOS 9-39].

Figure 2 depicts the mean concentrations of triglyceride in plasma at days 1, 3 and 5 of a clinical study in humans to evaluate the effect of extendin-4 on triglycerides.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Extendins and extendin agonists are useful as described herein in view of their pharmacological properties. As indicated by the human clinical study described in Example 186 below, for example, extendin-4 and agonists thereof will be useful in lowering plasma triglyceride concentrations in ELT subjects, as well as in the treatment of subjects with dyslipidemia (i.e., increased LDL cholesterol, increased VLDL cholesterol, and/or decreased HDL cholesterol).

In the clinical study described in the Examples below, a single-blind, placebo controlled crossover protocol was used to evaluate the effect of multiple doses of synthetic

exendin-4 on plasma triglyceride concentrations in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The study compared the effects of multiple doses of synthetic exendin-4 and placebo given twice daily (before breakfast and dinner) for five days.

On the mornings of Days 1 and 5, each patient was given a standardized breakfast ten minutes after administration of study medication (placebo or synthetic exendin-4) and blood samples were collected for 3 hours thereafter. Patients who received placebo showed a characteristic rise in serum triglycerides following the meal. Patients who received synthetic exendin-4, however, that rise in serum triglycerides was statistically significantly suppressed. Thus, on Day 5, the peak increase in triglycerides was reduced by 24% ( $P < 0.001$ ) and the total triglyceride area under the three-hour curve was reduced by 15% ( $P = 0.0024$ ). As shown in Figure 2, similar results were observed on Day 1.

On Day 3 subjects were given a standardized lunch composed of solid food 4.5 hours after administration of study medication and a standardized breakfast. Blood samples were collected for three hours post lunch (i.e., from 4.5 to 7.5 hours after administration of exendin-4 or placebo). Serum triglyceride concentrations increased in response to the lunch. However, the total triglyceride area under the three-hour curve was statistically significantly reduced in those patients who received synthetic exendin-4 as compared to placebo, in this case by approximately 20%. These experiments demonstrate the ability of exendin agonists to lower triglycerides, in particular, postprandial triglycerides, among other things as described and claimed herein.

Activity as exendin agonists can be indicated by activity in assays described in the art. Activity as exendin agonists may also be evaluated by their ability to delay gastric emptying, suppress food intake, or suppress glucagon, as referenced above. Activity as exendin agonists may also be evaluated by their affinity to exendin receptors (United States Provisional Application No.60/166,899, entitled, "High Affinity Exendin Receptors," filed November 22, 1999, which enjoys common ownership with the present invention and is hereby incorporated by reference). Effects of exendins or exendin agonists in modulating triglyceride levels can be identified, evaluated, or screened for, using methods described or referenced herein, or other methods known in the art for determining effects on plasma triglyceride concentrations.

#### Exendin Agonist Compounds

Exendin agonist compounds are those described in International Application No. PCT/US98/16387, filed August 6, 1998, entitled, "Novel Exendin Agonist Compounds," which claims the benefit of United States Provisional Application No. 60/055,404, filed August 8, 1997, including compounds of the formula (I) [SEQ ID NO. 3]:

Xaa<sub>1</sub> Xaa<sub>2</sub> Xaa<sub>3</sub> Gly Thr Xaa<sub>4</sub> Xaa<sub>5</sub> Xaa<sub>6</sub> Xaa<sub>7</sub> Xaa<sub>8</sub>  
 Ser Lys Gln Xaa<sub>9</sub> Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
 Xaa<sub>10</sub> Xaa<sub>11</sub> Xaa<sub>12</sub> Xaa<sub>13</sub> Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Xaa<sub>14</sub>  
 Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>15</sub> Xaa<sub>16</sub> Xaa<sub>17</sub> Xaa<sub>18</sub>-Z

wherein Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His, Arg or Tyr; Xaa<sub>2</sub> is Ser, Gly, Ala or Thr; Xaa<sub>3</sub> is Asp or Glu; Xaa<sub>4</sub> is Phe, Tyr or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>5</sub> is Thr or Ser; Xaa<sub>6</sub> is Ser or Thr; Xaa<sub>7</sub> is Asp or Glu; Xaa<sub>8</sub> is Leu, Ile, Val, pentylglycine or Met; Xaa<sub>9</sub> is Leu, Ile, pentylglycine, Val or Met; Xaa<sub>10</sub> is Phe, Tyr or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>11</sub> is Ile, Val, Leu, pentylglycine, tert-butylglycine or Met;

Xaa<sub>12</sub> is Glu or Asp; Xaa<sub>13</sub> is Trp, Phe, Tyr, or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>14</sub>, Xaa<sub>15</sub>, Xaa<sub>16</sub> and Xaa<sub>17</sub> are independently Pro, homoproline, 3Hyp, 4Hyp, thioproline, N-alkylglycine, N-alkylpentylglycine or N-alkylalanine; Xaa<sub>18</sub> is Ser, Thr or Tyr; and Z is -OH or -NH<sub>2</sub>; with the proviso that the compound is not exendin-3 or exendin-4.

Preferred N-alkyl groups for N-alkylglycine, N-alkylpentylglycine and N-alkylalanine include lower alkyl groups preferably of 1 to about 6 carbon atoms, more preferably of 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Suitable compounds include those listed in Figure 1 having amino acid sequences of SEQ. ID. NOS. 9 to 39.

Preferred exendin agonist compounds include those wherein Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His or Tyr. More preferably Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His.

Preferred are those compounds wherein Xaa<sub>2</sub> is Gly.

Preferred are those compounds wherein Xaa<sub>9</sub> is Leu, pentylglycine or Met.

Preferred compounds include those wherein Xaa<sub>13</sub> is Trp or Phe.

Also preferred are compounds where Xaa<sub>4</sub> is Phe or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>11</sub> is Ile or Val and Xaa<sub>14</sub>, Xaa<sub>15</sub>, Xaa<sub>16</sub> and Xaa<sub>17</sub> are independently selected from Pro, homoproline, thioproline or N-alkylalanine. Preferably N-alkylalanine has a N-alkyl group of 1 to about 6 carbon atoms.

According to an especially preferred aspect, Xaa<sub>15</sub>, Xaa<sub>16</sub> and Xaa<sub>17</sub> are the same amino acid residue.

Preferred are compounds wherein Xaa<sub>18</sub> is Ser or Tyr, more preferably Ser.

Preferably Z is -NH<sub>2</sub>.

According to one aspect, preferred are compounds of formula (I) wherein Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His or Tyr, more preferably His; Xaa<sub>2</sub> is Gly; Xaa<sub>4</sub> is Phe or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>9</sub> is Leu,

pentylglycine or Met; Xaa<sub>10</sub> is Phe or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>11</sub> is Ile or Val; Xaa<sub>14</sub>, Xaa<sub>15</sub>, Xaa<sub>16</sub> and Xaa<sub>17</sub> are independently selected from Pro, homoproline, thioproline or N-alkylalanine; and Xaa<sub>18</sub> is Ser or Tyr, more preferably Ser. More preferably Z is -NH<sub>2</sub>.

According to an especially preferred aspect, especially preferred compounds include those of formula (I) wherein: Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His or Arg; Xaa<sub>2</sub> is Gly; Xaa<sub>3</sub> is Asp or Glu; Xaa<sub>4</sub> is Phe or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>5</sub> is Thr or Ser; Xaa<sub>6</sub> is Ser or Thr; Xaa<sub>7</sub> is Asp or Glu;

Xaa<sub>8</sub> is Leu or pentylglycine; Xaa<sub>9</sub> is Leu or pentylglycine; Xaa<sub>10</sub> is Phe or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>11</sub> is Ile, Val or t-butyltylglycine; Xaa<sub>12</sub> is Glu or Asp; Xaa<sub>13</sub> is Trp or Phe; Xaa<sub>14</sub>, Xaa<sub>15</sub>, Xaa<sub>16</sub>, and Xaa<sub>17</sub> are independently Pro, homoproline, thioproline, or N-methylalanine; Xaa<sub>18</sub> is Ser or Tyr; and Z is -OH or -NH<sub>2</sub>; with the proviso that the compound does not have the formula of either SEQ. ID. NOS. 1 or 2. More preferably Z is -NH<sub>2</sub>. Especially preferred compounds include those having the amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. NOS. 9, 10, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 34, 35 and 39.

According to an especially preferred aspect, provided are compounds where Xaa<sub>9</sub> is Leu, Ile, Val or pentylglycine, more preferably Leu or pentylglycine, and Xaa<sub>13</sub> is Phe, Tyr or naphthylalanine, more preferably Phe or naphthylalanine. These compounds will exhibit advantageous duration of action and be less subject to oxidative degradation, both in vitro and in vivo, as well as during synthesis of the compound.

Exendin agonist compounds also include those described in International Application No. PCT/US98/24210, filed November 13, 1998, entitled, "Novel Exendin Agonist compounds," which claims the benefit of United States Provisional Application No.

60/065,442, filed November 14, 1997, including compounds of the formula (II) [SEQ ID NO. 4]:

Xaa<sub>1</sub> Xaa<sub>2</sub> Xaa<sub>3</sub> Gly Xaa<sub>5</sub> Xaa<sub>6</sub> Xaa<sub>7</sub> Xaa<sub>8</sub> Xaa<sub>9</sub> Xaa<sub>10</sub>

Xaa<sub>11</sub> Xaa<sub>12</sub> Xaa<sub>13</sub> Xaa<sub>14</sub> Xaa<sub>15</sub> Xaa<sub>16</sub> Xaa<sub>17</sub> Ala Xaa<sub>19</sub> Xaa<sub>20</sub>

Xaa<sub>21</sub> Xaa<sub>22</sub> Xaa<sub>23</sub> Xaa<sub>24</sub> Xaa<sub>25</sub> Xaa<sub>26</sub> Xaa<sub>27</sub> Xaa<sub>28</sub>-Z<sub>1</sub>; wherein

Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His, Arg or Tyr;

Xaa<sub>2</sub> is Ser, Gly, Ala or Thr;

Xaa<sub>3</sub> is Asp or Glu;

Xaa<sub>5</sub> is Ala or Thr;

Xaa<sub>6</sub> is Ala, Phe, Tyr or naphthylalanine;

Xaa<sub>7</sub> is Thr or Ser;

Xaa<sub>8</sub> is Ala, Ser or Thr;

Xaa<sub>9</sub> is Asp or Glu;

Xaa<sub>10</sub> is Ala, Leu, Ile, Val, pentylglycine or Met;

Xaa<sub>11</sub> is Ala or Ser;

Xaa<sub>12</sub> is Ala or Lys;

Xaa<sub>13</sub> is Ala or Gln;

Xaa<sub>14</sub> is Ala, Leu, Ile, pentylglycine, Val or Met;

Xaa<sub>15</sub> is Ala or Glu;

Xaa<sub>16</sub> is Ala or Glu;

Xaa<sub>17</sub> is Ala or Glu;

Xaa<sub>19</sub> is Ala or Val;

Xaa<sub>20</sub> is Ala or Arg;

Xaa<sub>21</sub> is Ala or Leu;

Xaa<sub>22</sub> is Ala, Phe, Tyr or naphthylalanine;

Xaa<sub>23</sub> is Ile, Val, Leu, pentylglycine, tert-butylglycine  
or Met;

Xaa<sub>24</sub> is Ala, Glu or Asp;

Xaa<sub>25</sub> is Ala, Trp, Phe, Tyr or naphthylalanine;

Xaa<sub>26</sub> is Ala or Leu;

Xaa<sub>27</sub> is Ala or Lys;

Xaa<sub>28</sub> is Ala or Asn;

Z<sub>1</sub> is-OH,

-NH<sub>2</sub>

Gly-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>36</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>36</sub> Xaa<sub>37</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub> or

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>36</sub> Xaa<sub>37</sub> Xaa<sub>38</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>;

Xaa<sub>31</sub>, Xaa<sub>36</sub>, Xaa<sub>37</sub> and Xaa<sub>38</sub> are independently Pro,

homoproline, 3Hyp, 4Hyp, thioproline,

N-alkylglycine, N-alkylpentylglycine or

N-alkylalanine; and

Z<sub>2</sub> is -OH or -NH<sub>2</sub>;

provided that no more than three of Xaa<sub>3</sub>, Xaa<sub>5</sub>, Xaa<sub>6</sub>, Xaa<sub>8</sub>, Xaa<sub>10</sub>, Xaa<sub>11</sub>, Xaa<sub>12</sub>, Xaa<sub>13</sub>,

Xaa<sub>14</sub>, Xaa<sub>15</sub>, Xaa<sub>16</sub>, Xaa<sub>17</sub>, Xaa<sub>19</sub>, Xaa<sub>20</sub>, Xaa<sub>21</sub>, Xaa<sub>24</sub>, Xaa<sub>25</sub>, Xaa<sub>26</sub>, Xaa<sub>27</sub> and Xaa<sub>28</sub> are

Ala.

Preferred N-alkyl groups for N-alkylglycine, N-alkylpentylglycine and N-alkylalanine include lower alkyl groups preferably of 1 to about 6 carbon atoms, more preferably of 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

Preferred exendin agonist compounds include those wherein Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His or Tyr. More preferably Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His.

Preferred are those compounds wherein Xaa<sub>2</sub> is Gly.

Preferred are those compounds wherein Xaa<sub>14</sub> is Leu, pentylglycine or Met.

Preferred compounds are those wherein Xaa<sub>25</sub> is Trp or Phe.

Preferred compounds are those where Xaa<sub>6</sub> is Phe or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>22</sub> is Phe or naphthylalanine and Xaa<sub>23</sub> is Ile or Val.

Preferred are compounds wherein Xaa<sub>31</sub>, Xaa<sub>36</sub>, Xaa<sub>37</sub> and Xaa<sub>38</sub> are independently selected from Pro, homoproline, thioproline and N-alkylalanine.

Preferably Z<sub>1</sub> is -NH<sub>2</sub>.

Preferable Z<sub>2</sub> is -NH<sub>2</sub>.

According to one aspect, preferred are compounds of formula (II) wherein Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His or Tyr, more preferably His; Xaa<sub>2</sub> is Gly; Xaa<sub>6</sub> is Phe or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>14</sub> is Leu, pentylglycine or Met; Xaa<sub>22</sub> is Phe or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>23</sub> is Ile or Val; Xaa<sub>31</sub>, Xaa<sub>36</sub>, Xaa<sub>37</sub> and Xaa<sub>38</sub> are independently selected from Pro, homoproline, thioproline or N-alkylalanine. More preferably Z<sub>1</sub> is -NH<sub>2</sub>.

According to an especially preferred aspect, especially preferred compounds include those of formula (II) wherein: Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His or Arg; Xaa<sub>2</sub> is Gly or Ala; Xaa<sub>3</sub> is Asp or Glu; Xaa<sub>5</sub> is Ala or Thr; Xaa<sub>6</sub> is Ala, Phe or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>7</sub> is Thr or Ser; Xaa<sub>8</sub> is Ala, Ser or Thr; Xaa<sub>9</sub> is Asp or Glu; Xaa<sub>10</sub> is Ala, Leu or pentylglycine; Xaa<sub>11</sub> is Ala or Ser; Xaa<sub>12</sub> is Ala or Lys; Xaa<sub>13</sub> is Ala or Gln; Xaa<sub>14</sub> is Ala, Leu or pentylglycine; Xaa<sub>15</sub> is Ala or Glu; Xaa<sub>16</sub> is Ala or Glu; Xaa<sub>17</sub> is Ala or Glu; Xaa<sub>19</sub> is Ala or Val; Xaa<sub>20</sub> is Ala or Arg; Xaa<sub>21</sub> is Ala or Leu; Xaa<sub>22</sub> is Phe or naphthylalanine; Xaa<sub>23</sub> is Ile, Val or tert-butylglycine; Xaa<sub>24</sub> is Ala, Glu or Asp; Xaa<sub>25</sub> is Ala, Trp or Phe; Xaa<sub>26</sub> is Ala or Leu; Xaa<sub>27</sub> is Ala or Lys; Xaa<sub>28</sub> is Ala or Asn; Z<sub>1</sub> is -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, Gly-Z<sub>2</sub>, Gly Gly-Z<sub>2</sub>, Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>, Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser-Z<sub>2</sub>, Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub>

Ser Ser-Z<sub>2</sub>, Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly-Z<sub>2</sub>, Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala-Z<sub>2</sub>, Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>36</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>, Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>36</sub> Xaa<sub>37</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>, Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>36</sub> Xaa<sub>37</sub> Xaa<sub>38</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>; Xaa<sub>31</sub>, Xaa<sub>36</sub>, Xaa<sub>37</sub> and Xaa<sub>38</sub> being independently Pro homoproline, thioproline or N-methylalanine; and Z<sub>2</sub> being -OH or -NH<sub>2</sub>; provided that no more than three of Xaa<sub>3</sub>, Xaa<sub>5</sub>, Xaa<sub>6</sub>, Xaa<sub>8</sub>, Xaa<sub>10</sub>, Xaa<sub>11</sub>, Xaa<sub>12</sub>, Xaa<sub>13</sub>, Xaa<sub>14</sub>, Xaa<sub>15</sub>, Xaa<sub>16</sub>, Xaa<sub>17</sub>, Xaa<sub>19</sub>, Xaa<sub>20</sub>, Xaa<sub>21</sub>, Xaa<sub>24</sub>, Xaa<sub>25</sub>, Xaa<sub>26</sub>, Xaa<sub>27</sub> and Xaa<sub>28</sub> are Ala. Especially preferred compounds include those having the amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. NOS. 40-61.

According to an especially preferred aspect, provided are compounds where Xaa<sub>14</sub> is Leu, Ile, Val or pentylglycine, more preferably Leu or pentylglycine, and Xaa<sub>25</sub> is Phe, Tyr or naphthylalanine, more preferably Phe or naphthylalanine. These compounds will be less susceptible to oxidative degradation, both in vitro and in vivo, as well as during synthesis of the compound.

Exendin agonist compounds also include those described in International Patent Application No. PCT/US98/24273, filed November 13, 1998, entitled, "Novel Exendin Agonist Compounds," which claims the benefit of United States Provisional Application No. 60/066,029, filed November 14, 1997, including compounds of the formula (III)[SEQ ID NO. 5]:

Xaa<sub>1</sub> Xaa<sub>2</sub> Xaa<sub>3</sub> Xaa<sub>4</sub> Xaa<sub>5</sub> Xaa<sub>6</sub> Xaa<sub>7</sub> Xaa<sub>8</sub> Xaa<sub>9</sub> Xaa<sub>10</sub>

Xaa<sub>11</sub> Xaa<sub>12</sub> Xaa<sub>13</sub> Xaa<sub>14</sub> Xaa<sub>15</sub> Xaa<sub>16</sub> Xaa<sub>17</sub> Ala Xaa<sub>19</sub> Xaa<sub>20</sub>

Xaa<sub>21</sub> Xaa<sub>22</sub> Xaa<sub>23</sub> Xaa<sub>24</sub> Xaa<sub>25</sub> Xaa<sub>26</sub> Xaa<sub>27</sub> Xaa<sub>28</sub>-Z<sub>1</sub>; wherein

Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His, Arg, Tyr, Ala, Norval, Val

or Norleu;

Xaa<sub>2</sub> is Ser, Gly, Ala or Thr;

Xaa<sub>3</sub> is Ala, Asp or Glu;

Xaa<sub>4</sub> is Ala, Norval, Val, Norleu or Gly;

Xaa<sub>5</sub> is Ala or Thr;

Xaa<sub>6</sub> is Phe, Tyr or naphthylalanine;

Xaa<sub>7</sub> is Thr or Ser;

Xaa<sub>8</sub> is Ala, Ser or Thr;

Xaa<sub>9</sub> is Ala, Norval, Val, Norleu, Asp or Glu;

Xaa<sub>10</sub> is Ala, Leu, Ile, Val, pentylglycine or Met;

Xaa<sub>11</sub> is Ala or Ser;

Xaa<sub>12</sub> is Ala or Lys;

Xaa<sub>13</sub> is Ala or Gln;

Xaa<sub>14</sub> is Ala, Leu, Ile, pentylglycine, Val or Met;

Xaa<sub>15</sub> is Ala or Glu;

Xaa<sub>16</sub> is Ala or Glu;

Xaa<sub>17</sub> is Ala or Glu;

Xaa<sub>19</sub> is Ala or Val;

Xaa<sub>20</sub> is Ala or Arg;

Xaa<sub>21</sub> is Ala or Leu;

Xaa<sub>22</sub> is Phe, Tyr or naphthylalanine;

Xaa<sub>23</sub> is Ile, Val, Leu, pentylglycine, tert-butylglycine or Met;

Xaa<sub>24</sub> is Ala, Glu or Asp;

Xaa<sub>25</sub> is Ala, Trp, Phe, Tyr or naphthylalanine;

Xaa<sub>26</sub> is Ala or Leu;

Xaa<sub>27</sub> is Ala or Lys;

Xaa<sub>28</sub> is Ala or Asn;

Z<sub>1</sub> is -OH,

-NH<sub>2</sub>,

Gly-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>36</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>36</sub> Xaa<sub>37</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>,

Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>36</sub> Xaa<sub>37</sub> Xaa<sub>38</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub> or Gly Gly Xaa<sub>31</sub> Ser Ser Gly

Ala Xaa<sub>36</sub> Xaa<sub>37</sub> Xaa<sub>38</sub> Xaa<sub>39</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>; wherein

Xaa<sub>31</sub>, Xaa<sub>36</sub>, Xaa<sub>37</sub> and Xaa<sub>38</sub> are independently

Pro, homoproline, 3Hyp, 4Hyp, thioproline,

N-alkylglycine, N-alkylpentylglycine or

N-alkylalanine; and

Z<sub>2</sub> is -OH or -NH<sub>2</sub>;

provided that no more than three of Xaa<sub>3</sub>, Xaa<sub>4</sub>, Xaa<sub>5</sub>, Xaa<sub>6</sub>, Xaa<sub>8</sub>, Xaa<sub>9</sub>, Xaa<sub>10</sub>, Xaa<sub>11</sub>, Xaa<sub>12</sub>, Xaa<sub>13</sub>, Xaa<sub>14</sub>, Xaa<sub>15</sub>, Xaa<sub>16</sub>, Xaa<sub>17</sub>, Xaa<sub>19</sub>, Xaa<sub>20</sub>, Xaa<sub>21</sub>, Xaa<sub>24</sub>, Xaa<sub>25</sub>, Xaa<sub>26</sub>, Xaa<sub>27</sub> and Xaa<sub>28</sub> are Ala; and provided also that, if Xaa<sub>1</sub> is His, Arg or Tyr, then at least one of Xaa<sub>3</sub>, Xaa<sub>4</sub> and Xaa<sub>9</sub> is Ala.

#### Definitions

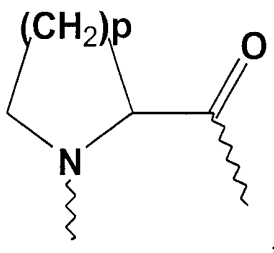
In accordance with the present invention and as used herein, the following terms are defined to have the following meanings, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

The term "amino acid" refers to natural amino acids, unnatural amino acids, and amino acid analogs, all in their D and L stereoisomers if their structure allow such stereoisomeric forms. Natural amino acids include alanine (Ala), arginine (Arg), asparagine (Asn), aspartic acid (Asp), cysteine (Cys), glutamine (Gln), glutamic acid (Glu), glycine (Gly), histidine (His), isoleucine (Ile), leucine (Leu), Lysine (Lys), methionine (Met), phenylalanine (Phe), proline (Pro), serine (Ser), threonine (Thr), typtophan (Trp), tyrosine (Tyr) and valine (Val). Unnatural amino acids include, but are not limited to azetidincarboxylic acid, 2-aminoadipic acid, 3-aminoadipic acid, beta-alanine, aminopropionic acid, 2-aminobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, 6-aminocaproic acid, 2-

aminoheptanoic acid, 2-aminoisobutyric acid, 3-aminoisobutyric acid, 2-aminopimelic acid, tertiary-butylglycine, 2,4-diaminoisobutyric acid, desmosine, 2,2'-diaminopimelic acid, 2,3-diaminopropionic acid, N-ethylglycine, N-ethylasparagine, homoproline, hydroxylysine, allo-hydroxylysine, 3-hydroxyproline, 4-hydroxyproline, isodesmosine, allo-isoleucine, N-methylalanine, N-methylglycine, N-methylisoleucine, N-methylpentylglycine, N-methylvaline, naphthalanine, norvaline, norleucine, ornithine, pentylglycine, pipercolic acid and thioproline. Amino acid analogs include the natural and unnatural amino acids which are chemically blocked, reversibly or irreversibly, or modified on their N-terminal amino group or their side-chain groups, as for example, methionine sulfoxide, methionine sulfone, S-(carboxymethyl)-cysteine, S-(carboxymethyl)-cysteine sulfoxide and S-(carboxymethyl)-cysteine sulfone.

The term "amino acid analog" refers to an amino acid wherein either the C-terminal carboxy group, the N-terminal amino group or side-chain functional group has been chemically codified to another functional group. For example, aspartic acid-(beta-methyl ester) is an amino acid analog of aspartic acid; N-ethylglycine is an amino acid analog of glycine; or alanine carboxamide is an amino acid analog of alanine.

The term "amino acid residue" refers to radicals having the structure: (1) -C(O)-R-NH-, wherein R typically is -CH(R')-, wherein R' is an amino acid side chain, typically H or a carbon containing substituent; or (2)



wherein  $p$  is 1, 2 or 3 representing the azetidincarboxylic acid, proline or pipercolic acid residues, respectively.

The term “lower” referred to herein in connection with organic radicals such as alkyl groups defines such groups with up to and including about 6, preferably up to and including 4 and advantageously one or two carbon atoms. Such groups may be straight chain or branched chain.

“Pharmaceutically acceptable salt” includes salts of the compounds described herein derived from the combination of such compounds and an organic or inorganic acid. In practice, the use of the salt form amounts to use of the base form. The compounds are useful in both free base and salt form.

In addition, the following abbreviations stand for the following:

“ACN” or “CH<sub>3</sub>CN” refers to acetonitrile.

“Boc”, “tBoc” or “Tboc” refers to t-butoxy carbonyl.

“DCC” refers to N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide.

“Fmoc” refers to fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl.

“HBTU” refers to 2-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)-

1,1,3,3,-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate.

“HOBt” refers to 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate.

“homoP” or hPro” refers to homoproline.

“MeAla” or “Nme” refers to N-methylalanine.

“naph” refers to naphthylalanine.

“pG” or pGly” refers to pentylglycine.

“tBuG” refers to tertiary-butylglycine.

“ThioP” or tPro” refers to thioproline.

3Hyp” refers to 3-hydroxyproline

4Hyp” refers to 4-hydroxyproline

NAG” refers to N-alkylglycine

NAPG” refers to N-alkylpentylglycine

“Norval” refers to norvaline

“Norleu” refers to norleucine

#### Preparation of Compounds

The exendins and exendin agonists described herein may be prepared using standard solid-phase peptide synthesis techniques and preferably an automated or semiautomated peptide synthesizer. Typically, using such techniques, an  $\alpha$ -N-carbamoyl protected amino acid and an amino acid attached to the growing peptide chain on a resin are coupled at room temperature in an inert solvent such as dimethylformamide, N-methylpyrrolidinone or methylene chloride in the presence of coupling agents such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and

1-hydroxybenzotriazole in the presence of a base such as diisopropylethylamine. The  $\alpha$ -N-carbamoyl protecting group is removed from the resulting peptide-resin using a reagent such as trifluoroacetic acid or piperidine, and the coupling reaction repeated with the next desired N-protected amino acid to be added to the peptide chain. Suitable N-protecting groups are well known in the art, with t-butyloxycarbonyl (tBoc) and fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) being preferred herein.

The solvents, amino acid derivatives, and 4-methylbenzhydryl-amine resin used in the peptide synthesizer may be purchased from Applied Biosystems Inc. (Foster City, CA). The following side-chain protected amino acids may be purchased from Applied Biosystems, Inc.: Boc-Arg(Mts), Fmoc-Arg(Pmc), Boc-Thr(Bzl), Fmoc-Thr(t-Bu), Boc-Ser(Bzl), Fmoc-Ser(t-Bu), Boc-Tyr(BrZ), Fmoc-Tyr(t-Bu), Boc-Lys(Cl-Z), Fmoc-Lys(Boc), Boc-Glu(Bzl), Fmoc-Glu(t-Bu), Fmoc-His(Trt), Fmoc-Asn(Trt), and Fmoc-Gln(Trt). Boc-His(BOM) may be purchased from Applied Biosystems, Inc. or Bachem Inc. (Torrance, CA). Anisole, dimethylsulfide, phenol, ethanedithiol, and thioanisole may be obtained from Aldrich Chemical Company (Milwaukee, WI). Air Products and Chemicals (Allentown, PA) supplies HF. Ethyl ether, acetic acid and methanol may be purchased from Fisher Scientific (Pittsburgh, PA).

Solid phase peptide synthesis may be carried out with an automatic peptide synthesizer (Model 430A, Applied Biosystems Inc., Foster City, CA) using the NMP/HOBt (Option 1) system and tBoc or Fmoc chemistry (see, Applied Biosystems User's Manual for the ABI 430A Peptide Synthesizer, Version 1.3B July 1, 1988, section 6, pp. 49-70, Applied

Biosystems, Inc., Foster City, CA) with capping. Boc-peptide-resins may be cleaved with HF (-5° C to 0° C, 1 hour). The peptide may be extracted from the resin with alternating water and acetic acid, and the filtrates lyophilized. The Fmoc-peptide resins may be cleaved according to standard methods (Introduction to Cleavage Techniques, Applied Biosystems, Inc., 1990, pp. 6-12). Peptides may be also be assembled using an Advanced Chem Tech Synthesizer (Model MPS 350, Louisville, Kentucky).

Peptides may be purified by RP-HPLC (preparative and analytical) using a Waters Delta Prep 3000 system. A C4, C8 or C18 preparative column (10 $\mu$ , 2.2 x 25 cm; Vydac, Hesperia, CA) may be used to isolate peptides, and purity may be determined using a C4, C8 or C18 analytical column (5 $\mu$ , 0.46 x 25 cm; Vydac). Solvents (A=0.1% TFA/water and B=0.1% TFA/CH<sub>3</sub>CN) may be delivered to the analytical column at a flowrate of 1.0 ml/min and to the preparative column at 15 ml/min. Amino acid analyses may be performed on the Waters Pico Tag system and processed using the Maxima program. Peptides may be hydrolyzed by vapor-phase acid hydrolysis (115° C, 20-24 h). Hydrolysates may be derivatized and analyzed by standard methods (Cohen, et al., The Pico Tag Method: A Manual of Advanced Techniques for Amino Acid Analysis, pp. 11-52, Millipore Corporation, Milford, MA (1989)). Fast atom bombardment analysis may be carried out by M-Scan, Incorporated (West Chester, PA). Mass calibration may be performed using cesium iodide or cesium iodide/glycerol. Plasma desorption ionization analysis using time of flight detection may be carried out on an Applied Biosystems Bio-Ion 20 mass spectrometer. Electrospray mass spectroscopy may be carried out on a VG-Trio machine.

Peptide compounds useful in the invention may also be prepared using recombinant DNA techniques, using methods now known in the art. See, e.g., Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2d Ed., Cold Spring Harbor (1989). Non-peptide compounds useful in the present invention may be prepared by art-known methods. For example, phosphate-containing amino acids and peptides containing such amino acids may be prepared using methods known in the art. See, e.g., Bartlett and Landen, *Biorg. Chem.* 14:356-377 (1986).

Compositions useful in the invention may conveniently be provided in the form of formulations suitable for parenteral (including intravenous, intramuscular, and subcutaneous) or nasal or oral administration. In some cases, it will be convenient to provide an exendin or exendin agonist and another lipid-controlling agent, such as a statin, in a single composition or solution for administration together. In other cases, it may be more advantageous to administer the additional agent separately from said exendin or exendin agonist. A suitable administration format may best be determined by a medical practitioner for each patient individually. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and their formulation are described in standard formulation treatises, e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences* by E.W. Martin. See also Wang, Y.J. and Hanson, M.A. "Parenteral Formulations of Proteins and Peptides: Stability and Stabilizers," *Journal of Parenteral Science and Technology*, Technical Report No. 10, Supp. 42:2S (1988).

Compounds useful in the invention can be provided as parenteral compositions for injection or infusion. Preferred formulations are those described and claimed in United States Application Serial No. 60/116,380, entitled, "Novel Exendin Agonist Formulations and

Methods of Administration Thereof," filed January 14, 1999, which enjoys common ownership with the present application and which is incorporated by this reference into the present application as though fully set forth herein.

Formulations include, for example, compounds suspended in an inert oil, suitably a vegetable oil such as sesame, peanut, olive oil, or other acceptable carrier. Preferably, they are suspended in an aqueous carrier, for example, in an isotonic buffer solution at a pH of about 3.0 to 8.0, preferably at a pH of about 3.5 to 5.0. These compositions may be sterilized by conventional sterilization techniques, or may be sterile filtered. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions, such as pH buffering agents. Useful buffers include for example, sodium acetate/acetic acid buffers. Formulations may also include a preservative. A preferred preservative is m-cresol, preferably 0.3% m-cresol. A form of repository or "depot" slow release preparation may be used so that therapeutically effective amounts of the preparation are delivered into the bloodstream over many hours or days following transdermal injection or delivery.

The desired isotonicity may be accomplished using sodium chloride or other pharmaceutically acceptable agents such as dextrose, boric acid, sodium tartrate, propylene glycol, polyols (such as mannitol and sorbitol), or other inorganic or organic solutes. Sodium chloride is preferred particularly for buffers containing sodium ions.

The claimed compositions can also be formulated as pharmaceutically acceptable salts (*e.g.*, acid addition salts) and/or complexes thereof. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are non-

toxic salts at the concentration at which they are administered. The preparation of such salts can facilitate the pharmacological use by altering the physical-chemical characteristics of the composition without preventing the composition from exerting its physiological effect.

Examples of useful alterations in physical properties include lowering the melting point to facilitate transmucosal administration and increasing the solubility to facilitate the administration of higher concentrations of the drug.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include acid addition salts such as those containing sulfate, hydrochloride, phosphate, sulfamate, acetate, citrate, lactate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, *p*-toluenesulfonate, cyclohexylsulfamate and quinate.

Acetate salts are preferred. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be obtained from acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfamic acid, acetic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, cyclohexylsulfamic acid, and quinic acid. Such salts may be prepared by, for example, reacting the free acid or base forms of the product with one or more equivalents of the appropriate base or acid in a solvent or medium in which the salt is insoluble, or in a solvent such as water which is then removed in vacuo or by freeze-drying or by exchanging the ions of an existing salt for another ion on a suitable ion exchange resin.

Carriers or excipients can also be used to facilitate administration of the compound. Examples of carriers and excipients include calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars such as lactose, glucose, or sucrose, or types of starch, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, vegetable oils, polyethylene glycols and physiologically compatible solvents. The compositions

or pharmaceutical composition can be administered by different routes including intravenously, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, and intramuscular, orally, topically, transmucosally, or by pulmonary inhalation. Preferred methods of administration are those described and claimed in United States Application Serial No. 60/116,380, entitled, "Novel Exendin Agonist Formulations and Methods of Administration Thereof," filed January 14, 1999, which has been incorporated by reference into this application.

If desired, solutions of the above compositions may be thickened with a thickening agent such as methylcellulose. They may be prepared in emulsified form, either water in oil or oil in water. Any of a wide variety of pharmaceutically acceptable emulsifying agents may be employed including, for example, acacia powder, a non-ionic surfactant (such as a Tween), or an ionic surfactant (such as alkali polyether alcohol sulfates or sulfonates, e.g., a Triton).

Compositions useful in the invention are prepared by mixing the ingredients following generally accepted procedures. For example, the selected components may be simply mixed in a blender or other standard device to produce a concentrated mixture which may then be adjusted to the final concentration and viscosity by the addition of water or thickening agent and possibly a buffer to control pH or an additional solute to control tonicity.

For use by the physician, the compositions will be provided in dosage unit form containing an amount of an exendin or exendin agonist, for example, exendin-3, and/or exendin-4, with or without another triglyceride-lowering agent. Therapeutically effective amounts of an exendin or exendin agonist for use treating a subject with elevated triglyceride levels are those that lower triglycerides to a desired level. As will be recognized by those in the field, an

effective amount of therapeutic agent will vary with many factors including the age and weight of the patient, the patient's physical condition, the blood triglyceride level and other factors.

The effective daily plasma triglyceride controlling dose of the compounds will typically be in the range of from about 0.5-3 to 20-30  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 1 mg/day and, more specifically, from about 1-20  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 500  $\mu\text{g}$ /day for a 70 kg patient, administered in a single or divided doses. Still more specifically, the effective daily plasma triglyceride controlling dose of the compounds will typically be in the range of from about about 1-20  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 100  $\mu\text{g}$ /day and, more specifically about 1-3  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 20-50  $\mu\text{g}$ /day, for a 70 kg patient, administered in a single or divided doses.

Various preferred dosages are described in United States Application Serial No. 60/116,380, entitled, "Novel Exendin Agonist Formulations and Methods of Administration Thereof," filed January 14, 1999, which has been incorporated by reference into the present application.

A preferred dose for twice daily administration of is about 0.01-0.05 to about 0.1-0.3  $\mu\text{g}$  per kilogram. Preferred doses based upon patient weight for compounds having approximately the potency of exendin-4 range from 0.005  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per dose to about 0.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per dose. More preferably, doses based upon patient weight for compounds having approximately the potency of exendin-4 range from 0.02  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per dose to about 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per dose. Most preferably, doses based upon patient weight for compounds having approximately the potency of exendin-4 range from 0.05  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per dose to about 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  per dose. These doses are

administered from 1 to 4 times per day, preferably from 1 to 2 times per day. Doses of exendins or exendin agonist will normally be less if given by continuous infusion.

The exact dose to be administered is determined by the attending clinician and is dependent upon where the particular compound lies within the above quoted range, as well as upon the age, weight and condition of the individual, and the mode of administration. Administration should begin shortly after diagnosis of elevated triglycerides (or other dyslipidemia) and continue for until the desired triglyceride (or other lipid) level is reached. Administration may be by injection, preferably subcutaneous or intramuscular. Administration may also be by non-injectable routes, for example, via the respiratory tract, the mouth, and the gut. Orally active compounds may be taken orally, however dosages should be increased 5-10 fold. Solid dosage forms, such as those useful for oral, buccal, sublingual, intra-tracheal, nasal or pulmonary delivery may be used. Additionally, preserved or unpreserved liquid formulations or dry powder may be used.

The optimal formulation and mode of administration of compounds of the present application to a patient depend on factors known in the art such as the disease or disorder associated with elevated triglyceride levels, dyslipidemia, the desired effect, and the type of patient. While the compounds will typically be used to treat human subjects they may also be used to treat similar or identical conditions in other vertebrates such as other primates, farm animals such as swine, cattle and poultry, and sports animals and pets such as horses, dogs and cats.

To assist in understanding the present invention, the following Examples are included. The experiments relating to this invention should not, of course, be construed as specifically limiting the invention and such variations of the invention, now known or later developed, which would be within the purview of one skilled in the art are considered to fall within the scope of the invention as described herein and hereinafter claimed.

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Preparation of amidated peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 9

The above-identified peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.). In general, single-coupling cycles were used throughout the synthesis and Fast Moc (HBTU activation) chemistry was employed. However, at some positions coupling was less efficient than expected and double couplings were required. In particular, residues Asp<sub>9</sub>, Thr<sub>7</sub> and Phe<sub>6</sub> all required double coupling. Deprotection (Fmoc group removal) of the growing peptide chain using piperidine was not always efficient. Double deprotection was required at positions Arg<sub>20</sub>, Val<sub>19</sub> and Leu<sub>14</sub>. Final deprotection of the completed peptide resin was achieved using a mixture of triethylsilane (0.2 mL), ethanedithiol (0.2 mL), anisole (0.2 mL), water (0.2 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (15 mL) according to standard methods (Introduction to Cleavage Techniques, Applied Biosystems, Inc.) The peptide was precipitated in ether/water (50 mL) and centrifuged. The precipitate was reconstituted in glacial acetic acid and lyophilized. The lyophilized peptide was dissolved in water). Crude purity was about 55%.

Used in purification steps and analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN).

The solution containing peptide was applied to a preparative C-18 column and purified (10% to 40% Solvent B in Solvent A over 40 minutes). Purity of fractions was determined isocratically using a C-18 analytical column. Pure fractions were pooled furnishing the above-identified peptide. Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 14.5 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4131.7; found 4129.3.

#### EXAMPLE 2

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 10

The above-identified peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 25% to 75% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 21.5 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4168.6; found 4171.2.

#### EXAMPLE 3a

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 11

The above-identified peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 17.9 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4147.6; found 4150.2.

#### EXAMPLE 3b

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 12

The above-identified peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 35% to 65% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 19.7 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4212.6; found 4213.2.

#### EXAMPLE 4

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 13

The above-identified peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 50% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 16.3 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4262.7; found 4262.4.

#### EXAMPLE 5

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 14

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4172.6

#### EXAMPLE 6

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 15

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4224.7.

#### EXAMPLE 7

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 16

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4172.6

#### EXAMPLE 8

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 17

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4186.6

#### EXAMPLE 9

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 18

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4200.7.

#### EXAMPLE 10

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 19

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4200.7.

#### EXAMPLE 11

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 20

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4202.7.

#### EXAMPLE 12

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 21

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4145.6.

#### EXAMPLE 13

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 22

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4184.6.

#### EXAMPLE 14

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 23

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4145.6.

#### EXAMPLE 15

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 24

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4224.7.

#### EXAMPLE 16

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 25

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4172.6.

#### EXAMPLE 17

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 26

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4115.5.

#### EXAMPLE 18

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 27

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4188.6.

#### EXAMPLE 19

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 28

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4131.6.

#### EXAMPLE 20

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 29

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4172.6.

#### EXAMPLE 21

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 30

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4145.6.

#### EXAMPLE 22

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 31

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Additional double couplings are required at the thioproline positions 38, 37, 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4266.8.

#### EXAMPLE 23

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 32

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Additional double couplings are required at the thioproline positions 38, 37 and 36. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4246.8.

#### EXAMPLE 24

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 33

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Additional double couplings are required at the homoproline positions 38, 37, 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4250.8.

EXAMPLE 25

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 34

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Additional double couplings are required at the homoproline positions 38, 37, and 36. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4234.8.

EXAMPLE 26Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 35

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Additional double couplings are required at the thioproline positions 38, 37, 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4209.8.

EXAMPLE 27Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 36

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Additional double couplings are required at the homoproline positions 38, 37, 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4193.7.

#### EXAMPLE 28

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 37

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Additional double couplings are required at the N-methylalanine positions 38, 37, 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3858.2.

#### EXAMPLE 29

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 38

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Additional double couplings are required at the N-methylalanine positions 38, 37 and 36. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to

60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3940.3.

### EXAMPLE 30

#### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ. ID. NO. 39

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Additional double couplings are required at the N-methylalanine positions 38, 37, 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3801.1.

EXAMPLE 31Preparation of C-terminal carboxylic acid Peptides corresponding to the above C-terminal amide sequences.

The above peptides of Examples 1 to 30 are assembled on the so called Wang resin (p-alkoxybenzylalcohol resin (Bachem, 0.54 mmole/g)) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 1. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry provides an experimentally determined (M).

EXAMPLE 32Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 7

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 7]

The above amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.). In general, single-coupling cycles were used throughout the synthesis and Fast Moc (HBTU activation) chemistry was employed. Deprotection (Fmoc group removal) of the growing peptide chain was achieved using piperidine. Final deprotection of the completed peptide resin was achieved using a

mixture of triethylsilane (0.2 mL), ethanedithiol (0.2 mL), anisole (0.2 mL), water (0.2 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (15 mL) according to standard methods (Introduction to Cleavage Techniques, Applied Biosystems, Inc.) The peptide was precipitated in ether/water (50 mL) and centrifuged. The precipitate was reconstituted in glacial acetic acid and lyophilized. The lyophilized peptide was dissolved in water. Crude purity was about 75%.

Used in purification steps and analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN).

The solution containing peptide was applied to a preparative C-18 column and purified (10% to 40% Solvent B in Solvent A over 40 minutes). Purity of fractions was determined isocratically using a C-18 analytical column. Pure fractions were pooled furnishing the above-identified peptide. Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 50% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 18.9 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3408.0; found 3408.9.

### EXAMPLE 33

#### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 40

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 40]

The above amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A

(0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 40% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 17.9 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3294.7; found 3294.8.

#### EXAMPLE 34

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 41

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 41]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 29% to 36% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 20.7 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3237.6; found 3240.

#### EXAMPLE 35

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 42

His Ala Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 42]

The above amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 36% to 46% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 15.2 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3251.6; found 3251.5.

#### EXAMPLE 36

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 43

His Gly Glu Gly Ala Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg  
Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 43]

The above amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 36% to 46% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 13.1 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3207.6; found 3208.3.

#### EXAMPLE 37

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 44

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Ala Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-*NH*<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 44]

The above amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 35% to 45% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 12.8 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3161.5; found 3163.

EXAMPLE 38

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 45

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ala Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-*NH*<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 45]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 36% to 46% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product

peptide having an observed retention time of 15.2 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3221.6; found 3222.7.

#### EXAMPLE 39

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 46

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 46]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 34% to 44% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 14.3 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3195.5; found 3199.4.

#### EXAMPLE 40

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 47

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 47]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 38% to 48% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 15.7 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3221.6; found 3221.6.

#### EXAMPLE 41

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 48

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Ala Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 48]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 38% to 48% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 18.1 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3180.5; found 3180.9.

#### EXAMPLE 42

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 49

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Ala Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 49]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 36% to 46% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 17.0 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3180.6; found 3182.8.

#### EXAMPLE 43

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 50

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Ala Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 50]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 32% to 42% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 14.9 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3195.5; found 3195.9.

#### EXAMPLE 44

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 51

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Ala Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 51]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 37% to 47% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 17.9 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3179.6; found 3179.0.

EXAMPLE 45

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 52

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Ala Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 52]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 37% to 47% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product

peptide having an observed retention time of 14.3 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3179.6; found 3180.0.

#### EXAMPLE 46

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 53

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Ala Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 53]

The above-identified peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 37% to 47% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 13.7 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3179.6; found 3179.0.

#### EXAMPLE 47

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 54

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Ala Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 54]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 35% to 45% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 14.0 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3209.6; found 3212.8.

#### EXAMPLE 48

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 55

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Ala Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 55]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 38% to 48% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 14.3 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3152.5; found 3153.5.

#### EXAMPLE 49

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 56

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Ala Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 56]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 35% to 45% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 12.1 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3195.5; found 3197.7.

#### EXAMPLE 50

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 57

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Ala Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 57]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 38% to 48% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 10.9 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3179.6; found 3180.5.

#### EXAMPLE 51

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 58

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Ala Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 58]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 32% to 42% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 17.5 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3161.5; found 3163.0.

EXAMPLE 52Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 59

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Ala Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 59]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 32% to 42% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product

peptide having an observed retention time of 19.5 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3195.5; found 3199.

#### EXAMPLE 53

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 60

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Ala Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 60]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 38% to 48% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 14.5 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3180.5; found 3183.7.

#### EXAMPLE 54

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 61

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Ala-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 61]

The above-identified amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 34% to 44% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 22.8 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3194.6; found 3197.6.

#### EXAMPLE 55

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 62

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro-Pro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO.  
62]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4099.6.

#### EXAMPLE 56

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 63

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO.  
63]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4042.5.

#### EXAMPLE 57

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 64

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 64]

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4002.4

#### EXAMPLE 58

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 65

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 65]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3945.4.

#### EXAMPLE 59

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 66

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 66]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3905.3.

#### EXAMPLE 60

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 67

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 67]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3848.2.

#### EXAMPLE 61

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 68

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 68]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3808.2.

#### EXAMPLE 62

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 69

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 69]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3751.1.

#### EXAMPLE 63

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 70

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 70]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3737.1.

EXAMPLE 64

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 71

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 71]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3680.1.

#### EXAMPLE 65

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 72

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 72]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3680.1

#### EXAMPLE 66

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 73

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 73]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3623.0.

#### EXAMPLE 67

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 74

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 74]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3593.0

#### EXAMPLE 68

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 75

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 75]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3535.9

#### EXAMPLE 69

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 76

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 76]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3505.94.

EXAMPLE 70Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 77

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 77]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3448.8.

EXAMPLE 71Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 78

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 78]

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A

(0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3351.7.

#### EXAMPLE 72

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 79

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 79]

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3351.8.

#### EXAMPLE 73

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 80

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 80]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3294.7.

#### EXAMPLE 74

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 81

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly tPro Ser Ser Gly Ala tPro tPro tPro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 81]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Double couplings are required at residues 37,36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the

retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4197.1.

#### EXAMPLE 75

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 82

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala tPro tPro tPro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 82]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Double couplings are required at residues 37, 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4179.1.

#### EXAMPLE 76

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 83

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly NMeala Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 83]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Double couplings are required at residues 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3948.3.

#### EXAMPLE 77

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 84

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly NMeala Ser Ser Gly Ala NMeala Nmeala-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 84]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Double couplings are required at residues 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the

retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3840.1.

#### EXAMPLE 78

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 85

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly hPro Ser Ser Gly Ala hPro hPro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 85]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Double couplings are required at residues 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4050.1.

#### EXAMPLE 79

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 86

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly hPro Ser Ser Gly Ala hPro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 86]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. A double coupling is required at residue 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3937.1

#### EXAMPLE 80

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 87

Arg Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 87]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3827.2.

EXAMPLE 81Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 88

His Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 88]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3394.8.

EXAMPLE 82Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 89

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Naphthylala Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg  
Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 89]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient

30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3289.5.

#### EXAMPLE 83

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 90

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Ser Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 90]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3280.7.

#### EXAMPLE 84

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 91

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Ser Thr Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 91]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55

mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3294.7.

#### EXAMPLE 85

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 92

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Glu Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Ala Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe  
Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 92]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3250.7.

#### EXAMPLE 86

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 93

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp pentylgly Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg  
Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 93]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3253.5.

#### EXAMPLE 87

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 94

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Naphthylala Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 94]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3289.5.

#### EXAMPLE 88

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 95

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe tButylgly Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 95]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3183.4.

#### EXAMPLE 89

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 96

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Asp Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 96]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3237.6.

#### EXAMPLE 90

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 97

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 97]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3637.9.

#### EXAMPLE 91

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 98

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 98]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3309.7.

#### EXAMPLE 92

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 99

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly hPro Ser Ser Gly Ala hPro hPro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 99]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Double couplings are required at residues 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the

retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3711.1.

#### EXAMPLE 93

Preparation of C-terminal carboxylic acid peptides corresponding to the above C-terminal amide sequences for SEQ ID NOS. 7, 40-61, 68-75, 78-80 and 87-98

Peptides having the sequences of SEQ ID NOS. 7, 40-61, 68-75, 78-80 and 87-98 are assembled on the so called Wang resin (p-alkoxybenzylalcohol resin (Bachem, 0.54 mmole/g)) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry provides an experimentally determined (M).

#### EXAMPLE 94

Preparation of C-terminal carboxylic acid peptides corresponding to the above C-terminal amide sequences for SEQ ID NOS. 62-67, 76, 77, 81-86 and 99

Peptides having the sequences of SEQ ID NOS. 62-67, 76, 77, 81-86 and 99 are assembled on the 2-chlorotriylchloride resin (200-400 mesh), 2% DVB (Novabiochem, 0.4-1.0 mmole/g)) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 32. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC

(gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry provides an experimentally determined (M).

#### EXAMPLE 95

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 100

Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 100]

The above amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.). In general, single-coupling cycles were used throughout the synthesis and Fast Moc (HBTU activation) chemistry was employed. Deprotection (Fmoc group removal) of the growing peptide chain was achieved using piperidine. Final deprotection of the completed peptide resin was achieved using a mixture of triethylsilane (0.2 mL), ethanedithiol (0.2 mL), anisole (0.2 mL), water (0.2 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (15 mL) according to standard methods (Introduction to Cleavage Techniques, Applied Biosystems, Inc.) The peptide was precipitated in ether/water (50 mL) and centrifuged. The precipitate was reconstituted in glacial acetic acid and lyophilized. The lyophilized peptide was dissolved in water). Crude purity was about 75%.

Used in purification steps and analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN).

The solution containing peptide was applied to a preparative C-18 column and purified (10% to 40% Solvent B in Solvent A over 40 minutes). Purity of fractions was determined isocratically using a C-18 analytical column. Pure fractions were pooled furnishing the above-identified peptide. Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 19.2 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3171.6; found 3172.

#### EXAMPLE 96

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 101

His Gly Ala Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 101]

The above amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 36% to 46% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 14.9 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3179.6; found 3180.

#### EXAMPLE 97

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 102

His Gly Glu Ala Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 102]

The above amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 37% to 47% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product peptide having an observed retention time of 12.2 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3251.6; found 3253.3.

#### EXAMPLE 98

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 103

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe  
Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 103]

The above amidated peptide was assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis were Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 35% to 45% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide gave product

peptide having an observed retention time of 16.3 minutes. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3193.6; found 3197.

#### EXAMPLE 99

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 104

Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 104]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3228.6.

#### EXAMPLE 100

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 105

His Gly Ala Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 105]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3234.7.

#### EXAMPLE 101

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 106

His Gly Glu Ala Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 106]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3308.7.

EXAMPLE 102Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 107

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe  
Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 107]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3250.7

EXAMPLE 103Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 108

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 108]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient

30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3252.6.

#### EXAMPLE 104

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 109

Ala Ala Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 109]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3200.6.

#### EXAMPLE 105

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 110

Ala Ala Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 110]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55

mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3143.5.

#### EXAMPLE 106

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 111

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 111]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3214.6.

#### EXAMPLE 107

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 112

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 112]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3157.5.

#### EXAMPLE 108

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 113

Ala Gly Asp Gly Ala Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 113]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3184.6.

#### EXAMPLE 109

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 114

Ala Gly Asp Gly Ala Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 114]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3127.5.

#### EXAMPLE 110

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 115

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr NaphthylAla Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 115]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3266.4.

#### EXAMPLE 111

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 116

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Naphthylala Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val  
Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 116]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3209.4.

#### EXAMPLE 112

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 117

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Ser Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 117]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3200.6.

#### EXAMPLE 113

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 118

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Ser Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 118]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3143.5.

EXAMPLE 114Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 119

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ala Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 119]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3198.6.

EXAMPLE 115Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 120

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ala Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 120]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient

30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3141.5.

#### EXAMPLE 116

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 121

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 121]

The above-identified peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3170.6.

#### EXAMPLE 117

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 122

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 122]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55

mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3113.5.

#### EXAMPLE 118

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 123

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Glu Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 123]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3228.6.

#### EXAMPLE 119

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 124

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Glu Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 124]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3171.6.

#### EXAMPLE 120

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 125

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 125]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3172.5.

#### EXAMPLE 121

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 126

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 126]

The above-identified amidated peptiden is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3115.4.

#### EXAMPLE 122

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 127

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Pentylgly Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg  
Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 127]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55

mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3230.4.

#### EXAMPLE 123

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 128

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Pentylgly Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg  
Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 128]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3198.6.

EXAMPLE 124Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 129

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ala Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 129]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3141.5.

EXAMPLE 125Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 130

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 130]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient

30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3157.5.

#### EXAMPLE 126

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 131

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Ala Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 131]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3100.4.

#### EXAMPLE 127

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 132

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Ala Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 132]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55

mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3157.6.

#### EXAMPLE 128

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 133

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Ala Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 133]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3100.5.

#### EXAMPLE 129

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 134

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Ala Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 134]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3100.5.

#### EXAMPLE 130

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 135

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Ala Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 135]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3154.5.

#### EXAMPLE 131

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 136

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Ala Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 136]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3115.5.

#### EXAMPLE 132

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 137

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Pentylgly Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 137]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3212.4.

### EXAMPLE 133

#### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 138

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Pentylgly Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg  
Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 138]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3173.4.

### EXAMPLE 134

#### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 139

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Ala Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 139]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3156.6.

#### EXAMPLE 135

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 140

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Ala Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-*NH*<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 140]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3099.5.

#### EXAMPLE 136

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 141

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Ala Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 141]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3156.6.

EXAMPLE 137

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 142

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Ala Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 142]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3099.5.

#### EXAMPLE 138

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 143

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Ala Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 143]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3156.6.

#### EXAMPLE 139

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 144

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Ala Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 144]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3099.5.

#### EXAMPLE 140

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 145

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Ala Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 145]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3186.6.

#### EXAMPLE 141

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 146

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Ala Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 146]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3129.5.

#### EXAMPLE 142

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 147

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Ala Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 147]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3129.5.

#### EXAMPLE 143

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 148

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Ala Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 148]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3072.4.

EXAMPLE 144

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 149

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Ala  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 149]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient

30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3172.5.

#### EXAMPLE 145

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 150

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Ala  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 150]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3115.5.

#### EXAMPLE 146

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 151

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Naphthylala Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 151]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55

mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3266.4.

#### EXAMPLE 147

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 152

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Naphthylala Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 152]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3209.4.

EXAMPLE 148Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 153

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Val Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 153]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3200.6.

EXAMPLE 149Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 154

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Val Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 154]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient

30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3143.5.

#### EXAMPLE 150

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 155

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe tButylgly Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 155]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3216.5.

#### EXAMPLE 151

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 156

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe tButylgly Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 156]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3159.4.

#### EXAMPLE 152

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 157

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Asp Trp Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 157]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3200.6.

#### EXAMPLE 153

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 158

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Asp Phe Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 158]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3143.5.

EXAMPLE 154

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 159

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Ala Leu Lys Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 159]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3099.5.

#### EXAMPLE 155

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 160

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Ala Leu Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 160]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3081.4.

#### EXAMPLE 156

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 161

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Ala Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 161]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3172.5.

#### EXAMPLE 157

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 162

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Ala Lys Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 162]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3115.5.

#### EXAMPLE 158

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 163

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Ala Asn- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 163]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3157.5.

#### EXAMPLE 159

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 164

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Ala Asn-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 164]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3100.4.

EXAMPLE 160Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 165

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Ala- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 165]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3171.6.

EXAMPLE 161Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 166

Ala Gly Asp Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Ala- $NH_2$  [SEQ. ID. NO. 166]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient

30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3114.5.

#### EXAMPLE 162

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 167

Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 167]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4033.5.

#### EXAMPLE 163

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 168

His Gly Ala Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 168]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3984.4.

#### EXAMPLE 164

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 169

His Gly Glu Ala Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 169]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4016.5.

#### EXAMPLE 165

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 170

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe  
Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 170]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3861.3.

EXAMPLE 166

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 171

Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 171]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3746.1.

#### EXAMPLE 167

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 172

Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 172]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3742.1.

#### EXAMPLE 168

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 173

His Gly Ala Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 173]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3693.1.

#### EXAMPLE 169

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 174

His Gly Glu Ala Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 174]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3751.2.

#### EXAMPLE 170

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 175

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 175]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3634.1.

#### EXAMPLE 171

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 176

Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 176]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3526.9.

#### EXAMPLE 172

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 177

His Gly Ala Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 177]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3477.9.

EXAMPLE 173

Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 178

His Gly Glu Ala Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 178]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then

carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3519.9.

#### EXAMPLE 174

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 179

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 179]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3307.7.

#### EXAMPLE 175

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 180

Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 180]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the

resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3186.5.

#### EXAMPLE 176

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 181

His Gly Ala Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly tPro Ser Ser Gly Ala tPro tPro tPro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO.  
181]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Double couplings are required at residues 37,36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4121.1.

#### EXAMPLE 177

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 182

His Gly Glu Ala Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala tPro tPro tPro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO.  
182].

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-  
Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55  
mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the  
resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Double couplings are  
required at residues 37, 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and  
Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in  
Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the  
retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated  
4173.2.

#### EXAMPLE 178

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 183

His Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe  
Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly NMeala Ser Ser Gly Ala NMeala NMeala-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID.  
NO. 183]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-  
Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55  
mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the  
resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Double couplings are

required at residues 36 and 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3796.1.

#### EXAMPLE 179

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 184

Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly hPro Ser Ser Gly Ala hPro-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 184]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. A double coupling is required at residue 31. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3871.1.

EXAMPLE 180Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 185

His Gly Ala Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 185]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3750.2.

EXAMPLE 181Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 186

His Gly Asp Ala Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu  
Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 186]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient

30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 3408.8.

#### EXAMPLE 182

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 187

Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Met Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 187]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4120.6.

#### EXAMPLE 183

##### Preparation of Peptide having SEQ ID NO. 188

Ala Gly Ala Gly Thr Phe Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu Phe Ile Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser-NH<sub>2</sub> [SEQ. ID. NO. 188]

The above-identified amidated peptide is assembled on 4-(2'-4'-dimethoxyphenyl)-Fmoc aminomethyl phenoxy acetamide norleucine MBHA resin (Novabiochem, 0.55 mmole/g) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry (M): calculated 4005.5.

#### EXAMPLE 184

Preparation of C-terminal carboxylic acid peptides corresponding to the above C-terminal amide sequences  
for Peptides having SEQ ID NOS. 100-166, 172-177,  
179-180 and 185-188.

C-terminal carboxylic acid peptides corresponding to amidated having SEQ ID NOS. 100-166, 172-177, 179-180 and 185-188 are assembled on the so called Wang resin (p-alkoxybenzylalcohol resin (Bachem, 0.54 mmole/g)) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to that described in Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the

retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry provides an experimentally determined (M).

#### EXAMPLE 185

##### Preparation of C-terminal carboxylic acid peptides corresponding to the above C-terminal amide sequences

for Peptides having SEQ ID NOS. 167-171, 178 and 181-184.

C-terminal carboxylic acid peptides corresponding to amidated SEQ ID NOS. 167-171, 178 and 181-184 are assembled on the 2-chlorotritylchloride resin (200-400 mesh), 2% DVB (Novabiochem, 0.4-1.0 mmole/g)) using Fmoc-protected amino acids (Applied Biosystems, Inc.), cleaved from the resin, deprotected and purified in a similar way to that described in Example 95. Used in analysis are Solvent A (0.1% TFA in water) and Solvent B (0.1% TFA in ACN). Analytical RP-HPLC (gradient 30% to 60% Solvent B in Solvent A over 30 minutes) of the lyophilized peptide is then carried out to determine the retention time of the product peptide. Electrospray Mass Spectrometry provides an experimentally determined (M).

#### EXAMPLE 186

##### Evaluation of Ability to Lower Triglycerides in Humans

The safety, tolerability, and efficacy of synthetic exendin-4 was evaluated in 24 patients with type 2 diabetes previously treated by diet, oral hypoglycemic agents (OHA), or insulin in a single blind, placebo controlled, two period crossover study. The study compared the effects of multiple doses of synthetic exendin-4 and placebo given twice daily (before

breakfast and dinner) for five days. Following screening, subjects were randomly assigned to receive synthetic exendin-4 or placebo for five days. After a two to three day washout period subjects crossed over and received the alternate therapy for the next five days.

Fourteen days prior to randomization, OHA therapy was stopped and subjects using insulin were stabilized on a single hs NPH injection for use during the study. Each patient was randomized to receive subcutaneous injections (BID) of placebo or 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  synthetic exendin-4 for five days. Following a 2-3 day washout, subjects were randomly crossed over to the other treatment. Plasma glucose, glucagon, and serum triglyceride concentrations were assessed fasting and in response to a 7 Kcal/kg Sustacal® meal administered at the time of the AM synthetic exendin-4/placebo injection on days 1 and 5. Gastric emptying was evaluated by inclusion of 20 mg/kg liquid acetaminophen (ACET) with the Sustacal® meal and measuring serum ACET concentrations. Reported adverse events, EKG, physical exam, and safety lab monitoring revealed no safety issues. Nausea, vomiting, and hypoglycemia were the most frequent adverse events, however all were reported as mild in intensity.

Importantly, postprandial circulating triglycerides, plasma glucose, and glucagon were significantly reduced following synthetic exendin-4 compared to placebo on both days 1 and 5.

On day 5, the 5 hour time-weighted mean  $\pm$  SE change in plasma glucose from baseline was  $-7.7 \pm 5.1$  mg/dL for AC2993 compared to  $67.2 \pm 7.9$  mg/dL for placebo ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

The 3 hour postprandial plasma glucagon area under the curve (AUC) was reduced by 23% compared to placebo (P=0.0123) and peak postprandial triglyceride concentrations were reduced 24% compared to placebo (P=0.0001).

The 5-hr mean total ACET was reduced by 57% compared to PBO, indicating a slowing of gastric emptying. In summary, subcutaneous injection of 0.1 µg/kg synthetic exendin-4 in patients with type 2 diabetes identified no safety issues, reduced circulating postprandial triglyceride, plasma glucose, and glucagon concentrations, and slowed gastric emptying.

Various modifications of the invention in addition to those shown and described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and fall within the scope of the following claims.

WE CLAIM:

1. A method for modulating triglyceride levels in a subject comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an exendin or an exendin agonist.
2. The method according to claim 1 wherein said exendin or exendin agonist is administered continuously.
3. The method according to claim 1 wherein said administration is by injection.
4. The method according to claim 3 wherein the injection is a subcutaneous injection.
5. The method according to claim 1 wherein about 1  $\mu\text{g}$ -30 $\mu\text{g}$  to about 1 mg of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day.
6. The method according to claim 1 wherein about 1  $\mu\text{g}$ -30  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 500  $\mu\text{g}$  of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day.
7. The method according to claim 1 wherein about 1  $\mu\text{g}$ -30  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 100  $\mu\text{g}$  of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day.
8. The method according to claim 1, wherein about 3  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 50  $\mu\text{g}$  of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day.
9. The method of claim 1 wherein said subject is human.
10. A method for modulating plasma triglyceride concentrations in a subject with heart disease comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an exendin or an exendin agonist.
11. The method according to any of claims 1-10 wherein said exendin is exendin-3.

12. The method according to any of claims 1-10 wherein said exendin is exendin-4.
13. The method according to any of claims 1-10 wherein said exendin agonist is selected from the group consisting of exendin-4 acid, exendin-4 (1-30), exendin-4 (1-30) amide, exendin-4 (1-28) amide, <sup>14</sup>Leu,<sup>25</sup>Phe exendin-4, and <sup>14</sup>Leu,<sup>25</sup>Phe exendin-4 (1-28) amide.
14. The method according to any of claims 1-10 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin analog or derivative.
15. The method according to any of claims 1-10, further comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a statin.
16. The method according to any of claims 1-10 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin agonist according to Formula I.
17. The method according to any of claims 1-10 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin agonist according to Formula II.
18. The method according to any of claims 1-10 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin agonist according to Formula III.
19. A method for treating dyslipidemia in a subject comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an exendin or an exendin agonist.
20. The method according to claim 19 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin analog or derivative.
21. The method according to claim 19 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin agonist according to Formula I.

22. The method according to claim 19 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin agonist according to Formula II.
23. The method according to claim 19 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin agonist according to Formula III.
24. A method for modulating postprandial triglyceride levels in a subject comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an exendin or an exendin agonist.
25. The method according to claim 24 wherein said exendin or exendin agonist is administered continuously.
26. The method according to claim 24 wherein said administration is by injection.
27. The method according to claim 26 wherein the injection is a subcutaneous injection.
28. The method according to claim 24 wherein about 1  $\mu\text{g}$ -30 $\mu\text{g}$  to about 1 mg of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day.
29. The method according to claim 24 wherein about 1  $\mu\text{g}$ -30  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 500  $\mu\text{g}$  of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day.
30. The method according to claim 24 wherein about 1  $\mu\text{g}$ -30  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 100  $\mu\text{g}$  of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day.
31. The method according to claim 24, wherein about 3  $\mu\text{g}$  to about 50  $\mu\text{g}$  of the exendin or exendin agonist is administered per day.
32. The method of claim 24 wherein said subject is human.

33. The method according to any of claims 24-32 wherein said exendin is exendin-3.
34. The method according to any of claims 24-32 wherein said exendin is exendin-4.
35. The method according to any of claims 24-32 wherein said exendin agonist is selected from the group consisting of exendin-4 acid, exendin-4 (1-30), exendin-4 (1-30) amide, exendin-4 (1-28) amide, <sup>14</sup>Leu,<sup>25</sup>Phe exendin-4, and <sup>14</sup>Leu,<sup>25</sup>Phe exendin-4 (1-28) amide.
36. The method according to any of claims 24-32 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin analog or derivative.
37. The method according to any of claims 24-32, further comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a statin.
38. The method according to any of claims 24-32 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin agonist according to Formula I.
39. The method according to any of claims 24-32 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin agonist according to Formula II.
40. The method according to any of claims 24-32 wherein said exendin agonist is an exendin agonist according to Formula III.

1 Xaa<sub>1</sub> Xaa<sub>2</sub> Xaa<sub>3</sub> Gly<sup>5</sup> Thr Xaa<sub>4</sub> Xaa<sub>5</sub> Xaa<sub>6</sub> Xaa<sub>7</sub> Xaa<sub>8</sub> Ser Lys Gln Xaa<sub>9</sub> Glu Glu Ala Val Arg Leu<sup>20</sup>  
 Xaa<sub>10</sub> Xaa<sub>11</sub> Xaa<sub>12</sub> Xaa<sub>13</sub> Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Xaa<sub>14</sub> Ser Ser Gly Ala Xaa<sub>15</sub> Xaa<sub>16</sub> Xaa<sub>17</sub> Xaa<sub>18</sub>-Z<sup>35</sup>

[Seq. ID. No.]	Xaa <sub>1</sub>	Xaa <sub>2</sub>	Xaa <sub>3</sub>	Xaa <sub>4</sub>	Xaa <sub>5</sub>	Xaa <sub>6</sub>	Xaa <sub>7</sub>	Xaa <sub>8</sub>	Xaa <sub>9</sub>	Xaa <sub>10</sub>	Xaa <sub>11</sub>	Xaa <sub>12</sub>	Xaa <sub>13</sub>	Xaa <sub>14</sub>	Xaa <sub>15</sub>	Xaa <sub>16</sub>	Xaa <sub>17</sub>	Xaa <sub>18</sub>	Z
9	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ile	Glu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
10	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
11	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
12	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
13	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Tyr	NH <sub>2</sub>
14	His	Gly	Asp	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
15	His	Gly	Glu	naph	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
16	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Ser	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
17	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Ser	Thr	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Thr	NH <sub>2</sub>
18	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Thr	NH <sub>2</sub>
19	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Glu	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
20	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	pGly	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
21	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	pGly	Leu	Phe	Ile	Glu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
22	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	pGly	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>

FIG. 1A

[Seq. ID. No.]	Xaa <sub>1</sub>	Xaa <sub>2</sub>	Xaa <sub>3</sub>	Xaa <sub>4</sub>	Xaa <sub>5</sub>	Xaa <sub>6</sub>	Xaa <sub>7</sub>	Xaa <sub>8</sub>	Xaa <sub>9</sub>	Xaa <sub>10</sub>	Xaa <sub>11</sub>	Xaa <sub>12</sub>	Xaa <sub>13</sub>	Xaa <sub>14</sub>	Xaa <sub>15</sub>	Xaa <sub>16</sub>	Xaa <sub>17</sub>	Xaa <sub>18</sub>	Z
23	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	pGly	Phe	Ile	Glu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
24	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	naph	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
25	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Val	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
26	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Leu	Phe	Val	Glu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
27	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	tBuG	Glu	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
28	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Leu	Phe	tBuG	Glu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
29	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Asp	Trp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
30	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
31	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	tPro	tPro	tPro	tPro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
32	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	tPro	tPro	tPro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
33	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	hPro	hPro	hPro	hPro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
34	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	hPro	hPro	hPro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
35	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ile	Glu	Phe	tPro	tPro	tPro	tPro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
36	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ile	Glu	Phe	hPro	hPro	hPro	hPro	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
37	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	MeAla	MeAla	MeAla	MeAla	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
38	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Glu	Trp	Pro	MeAla	MeAla	MeAla	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>
39	His	Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ile	Glu	Phe	MeAla	MeAla	MeAla	MeAla	Ser	NH <sub>2</sub>

FIG. 1B

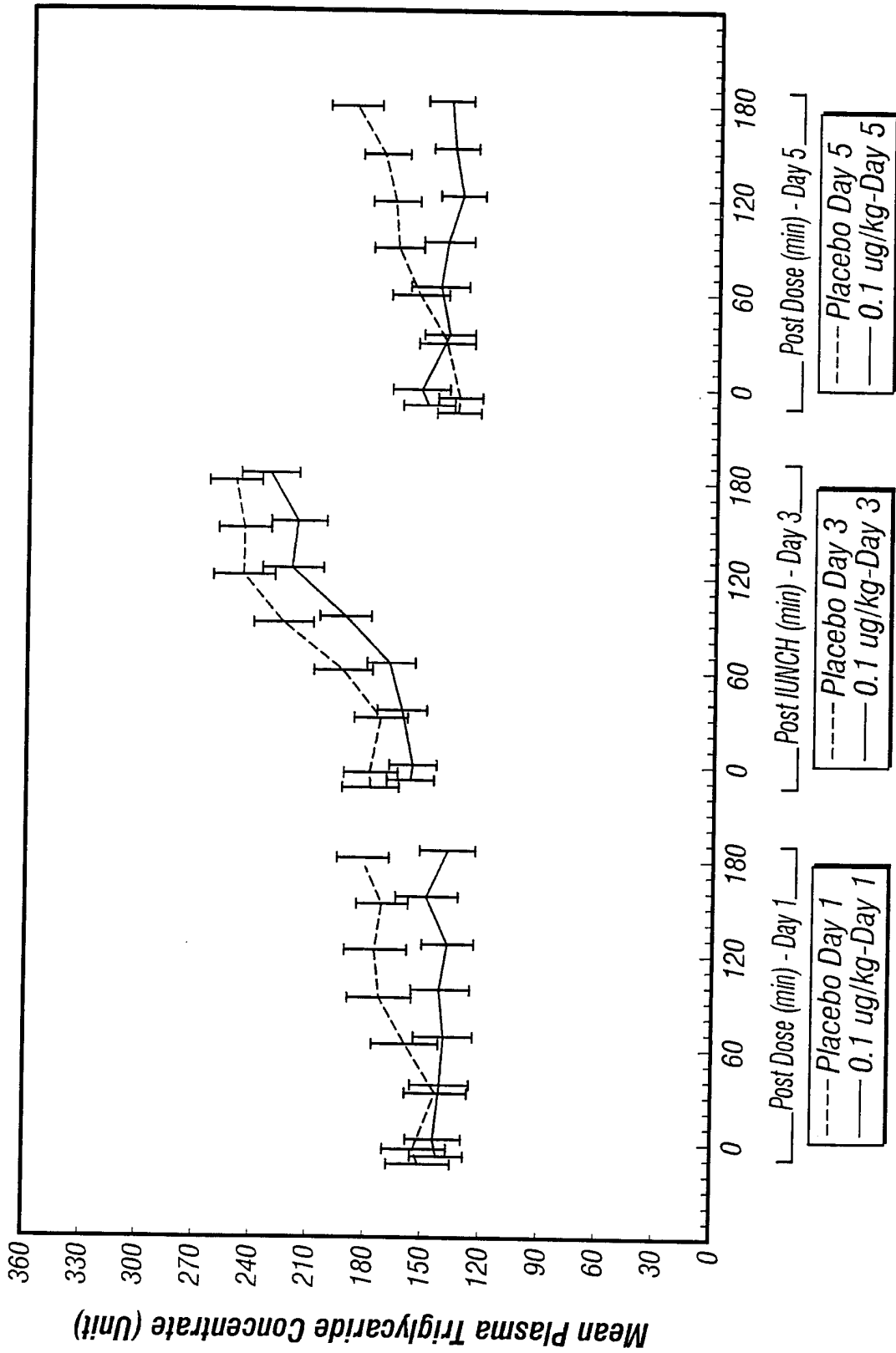


FIG. 2

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International Application No

PC1/US 01/00719

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
 IPC 7 A61K38/22 A61P3/06 //(A61K38/22,31:20),(A61K38/22,31:22),  
 (A61K38/22,31:365),(A61K38/22,31:40)

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)

IPC 7 A61K C07K

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 practical, search terms used)

BIOSIS, EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, MEDLINE, CHEM ABS Data, EMBASE, SCISEARCH

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 98 30231 A (AMYLIN PHARMACEUTICALS INC) 16 July 1998 (1998-07-16) cited in the application page 1, line 10 -page 2, line 1 page 8, line 12 -page 9, line 4 page 10, line 18 -page 12, line 12 page 16, line 4 -page 26, line 5 claims 1-31	1-14, 16-36, 38-40
Y	WO 99 62872 A (ANDERSSON KJELL ;ASTRA AB (SE)) 9 December 1999 (1999-12-09)  page 1, line 15 - line 29 claims 8,9	1-14, 16-36, 38-40

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in 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 document 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

27 April 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/05/2001

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/00719

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>YOUNG A A ET AL: "GLUCOSE-LOWERING AND INSULIN-SENSITIZING ACTIONS OF EXENDIN-4 STUDIES IN OBESE DIABETIC (OB/OB, DB/DB) MICE, DIABETIC FATTY ZUCKER RATS, AND DIABETIC RHESUS MONKEYS (MACACA MULATTA)" DIABETES, NEW YORK, NY, US, vol. 48, May 1999 (1999-05), pages 1026-1034, XP000971924 ISSN: 0012-1797 the whole document</p> <p>---</p>	1-14, 16-36, 38-40
Y	<p>WO 98 05331 A (LIGAND PHARM INC) 12 February 1998 (1998-02-12)</p> <p>page 1, line 14 - line 29 page 3, line 18 -page 4, line 15</p> <p>---</p>	1-14, 16-36, 38-40
A	<p>WO 99 30706 A (WARNER LAMBERT CO ;BISGAIER CHARLES LARRY (US); NEWTON ROGER SCHOF) 24 June 1999 (1999-06-24) the whole document</p> <p>---</p>	15,37
P,X	<p>WO 00 66629 A (AMYLIN PHARMACEUTICALS INC) 9 November 2000 (2000-11-09) cited in the application page 7, line 18 -page 8, line 18 page 12, line 21 -page 13, line 2 page 15, line 6 - line 26 page 26, line 25 -page 54, line 21 page 65, line 17 - line 29 claims 17-19,23,24,28</p> <p>---</p>	1-40
P,X	<p>KOLTERMAN O ET AL: "Five-day dosing of synthetic exendin-4 (AC2993) in people with type 2 diabetes reduces post-prandial glucose, glucagon and triglyceride concentrations." DIABETOLOGIA, vol. 43, no. Supplement 1, August 2000 (2000-08), page A189 XP000993160 36th Annual Meeting of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes; Jerusalem, Israel; September 17-21, 2000 ISSN: 0012-186X the whole document</p> <p>-----</p>	1-14, 16-36, 38-40

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

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