

(12) STANDARD PATENT
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(11) Application No. **AU 2010325787 B2**

(54) Title
Factor VIII-Fc chimeric and hybrid polypeptides, and methods of use thereof

(51) International Patent Classification(s)
C07K 14/755 (2006.01) **A61K 38/37** (2006.01)

(21) Application No: **2010325787** (22) Date of Filing: **2010.12.06**

(87) WIPO No: **WO11/069164**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
61/419,676	2010.12.03	US
61/410,929	2010.11.07	US
61/285,054	2009.12.09	US
61/301,592	2010.02.04	US
61/373,113	2010.08.12	US
61/267,070	2009.12.06	US
61/363,065	2010.07.09	US

(43) Publication Date: **2011.06.09**

(44) Accepted Journal Date: **2016.05.12**

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(56) Related Art
Dumont, J.A. et al. Blood, 51st Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology; New Orleans, LA USA, 5-8 December 2009, Abstract No 545
US 2005/0260194 A1
US 2005/0147618 A1

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

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
9 June 2011 (09.06.2011)

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2011/069164 A3

PCT

(51) International Patent Classification:
A61K 38/37 (2006.01) C07K 14/755 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2010/059136

(22) International Filing Date:
6 December 2010 (06.12.2010)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
61/267,070 6 December 2009 (06.12.2009) US
61/285,054 9 December 2009 (09.12.2009) US
61/301,592 4 February 2010 (04.02.2010) US
61/363,065 9 July 2010 (09.07.2010) US
61/373,113 12 August 2010 (12.08.2010) US
61/410,929 7 November 2010 (07.11.2010) US
61/419,676 3 December 2010 (03.12.2010) US

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

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG,
ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ,
TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU,
LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK,
SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of
amendments (Rule 48.2(h))

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
28 July 2011

(54) Title: FACTOR VIII-FC CHIMERIC AND HYBRID POLYPEPTIDES, AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides methods of administering Factor VIII; methods of administering chimeric and hy-
brid polypeptides comprising Factor VIII; chimeric and hybrid polypeptides comprising Factor VIII; polynucleotides encoding
such chimeric and hybrid polypeptides; cells comprising such polynucleotides; and methods of producing such chimeric and hy-
brid polypeptides using such cells.



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FACTOR VIII-Fc CHIMERIC AND HYBRID POLYPEPTIDES, AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates generally to the field of therapeutics for hemostatic disorders.

Background Art

[0002] Hemophilia A is an X-linked bleeding disorder caused by mutations and/or deletions in the factor VIII (FVIII) gene resulting in a deficiency of FVIII activity (Peyvandi et al. 2006). The disease is characterized by spontaneous hemorrhage and excessive bleeding after trauma. Over time, the repeated bleeding into muscles and joints, which often begins in early childhood, results in hemophilic arthropathy and irreversible joint damage. This damage is progressive and can lead to severely limited mobility of joints, muscle atrophy and chronic pain (Rodriguez-Merchan, E.C., Semin. Thromb. Hemost. 29:87-96 (2003), which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

[0003] The A2 domain is necessary for the procoagulant activity of the factor VIII molecule. Studies show that porcine factor VIII has six-fold greater procoagulant activity than human factor VIII (Lollar, P., and E. T. Parker, J. Biol. Chem. 266:12481-12486 (1991)), and that the difference in coagulant activity between human and porcine factor VIII appears to be based on a difference in amino acid sequence between one or more residues in the human and porcine A2 domains (Lollar, P., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 267:23652-23657 (1992)), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0004] Treatment of hemophilia A is by replacement therapy targeting restoration of FVIII activity to 1 to 5 % of normal levels to prevent spontaneous bleeding (Mannucci, P.M., et al., N. Engl. J. Med. 344:1773-1779 (2001), which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). There are plasma-derived and recombinant FVIII products available to treat bleeding episodes on-demand or to prevent bleeding episodes from occurring by treating prophylactically. Based on the half-life of these products treatment

regimens require frequent intravenous administration. Such frequent administration is painful and inconvenient.

- [0005] Reduced mortality, prevention of joint damage and improved quality of life have been important achievements due to the development of plasma-derived and recombinant FVIII. Prolonged protection from bleeding would represent another key advancement in the treatment of hemophilia A patients. However, to date, no products that allow for prolonged protection have been developed. Therefore, there remains a need for improved methods of treating hemophilia due to factor VIII deficiency that are more tolerable and more effective than current therapies.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- [0006] The present invention provides methods of administering Factor VIII; methods of administering chimeric polypeptides comprising Factor VIII and hybrids of such chimeric polypeptides; chimeric polypeptides comprising Factor VIII and hybrids of such chimeric polypeptides; polynucleotides encoding such chimeric and hybrid polypeptides; cells comprising such polynucleotides; and methods of producing such chimeric and hybrid polypeptides using such cells.
- [0007] The present invention provides a method of administering Factor VIII to a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutic dose of a chimeric Factor VIII polypeptide, e.g., a chimeric Factor VIII-Fc polypeptide, at a dosing interval at least about one and one-half times longer than the dosing interval required for an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without the non-Factor VIII portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion), e.g., without the Fc portion.
- [0008] The dosing interval may be at least about one and one-half to six times longer, one and one-half to five times longer, one and one-half to four times longer, one and one-half to three times longer, or one and one-half to two times longer, than the dosing interval required for an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without the non-Factor VIII portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion), e.g., the Fc portion. The dosing interval may be at least about one and one-half, two, two and one-half, three, three and one-half, four, four and one-half, five, five and one-half or six times longer than the dosing interval required for an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without the non-Factor VIII portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion), e.g., the Fc

portion. The dosing interval may be about every five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, or fourteen days or longer.

[0009] The dosing interval may be at least about one and one-half to 5, one and one-half, 2, 3, 4, or 5 days or longer.

[0010] The present invention also provides a method of administering Factor VIII to a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutic dose of a chimeric Factor VIII polypeptide, e.g., a chimeric Factor VIII-Fc polypeptide, to obtain an area under the plasma concentration versus time curve (AUC) at least about one and one-quarter times greater than the AUC obtained by an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without the non-Factor VIII portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion), e.g., without the Fc portion.

[0011] The present invention also provides a method of administering Factor VIII to a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutic dose of a polypeptide comprising a Factor VIII and an Fc at a dosing interval of about every five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, or fourteen days or longer.

[0012] The methods of the invention may be practiced on a subject in need of prophylactic treatment or on-demand treatment.

[0013] On-demand treatment includes treatment for a bleeding episode, hemarthrosis, muscle bleed, oral bleed, hemorrhage, hemorrhage into muscles, oral hemorrhage, trauma, trauma capitis (head trauma), gastrointestinal bleeding, intracranial hemorrhage, intra-abdominal hemorrhage, intrathoracic hemorrhage, bone fracture, central nervous system bleeding, bleeding in the retropharyngeal space, bleeding in the retroperitoneal space, or bleeding in the iliopsoas sheath. The subject may be in need of surgical prophylaxis, peri-operative management, or treatment for surgery. Such surgeries include, e.g., minor surgery, major surgery, tooth extraction, tonsillectomy, inguinal herniotomy, synovectomy, total knee replacement, craniotomy, osteosynthesis, trauma surgery, intracranial surgery, intra-abdominal surgery, intrathoracic surgery, or joint replacement surgery.

[0014] For on-demand treatment, the dosing interval of said chimeric polypeptide is about once every 24-36, 24-48, 24-72, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, or 72 hours or longer.

- [0015] The therapeutic doses that may be used in the methods of the invention are about 10 to about 100 IU/kg, more specifically, about 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, or 90-100 IU/kg, and more specifically, about 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, or 100 IU/kg.
- [0016] The therapeutic doses that may be used in the methods of the invention are about 10 to about 150 IU/kg, more specifically, about 100-110, 110-120, 120-130, 130-140, 140-150 IU/kg, and more specifically, about 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, or 150 IU/kg.
- [0017] The subject in the methods of the invention may be a human subject or may be a non-human mammal. Non-human mammals include, e.g., mice, dogs, primates, monkeys, cats, horses, cows, pigs, and other domestic animals and small animals. The determination of dosing interval and AUC may be carried out in a single subject or in a population of subjects.
- [0018] The Factor VIII (or Factor VIII portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be a human Factor VIII, or a non-human Factor VIII, such as porcine, mouse or canine factor VIII. The Factor VIII (or Factor VIII portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may have a full or partial deletion of the B domain.
- [0019] The Factor VIII (or Factor VIII portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be at least 90% or 95% identical to a Factor VIII amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids 1 to 2332 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids 1 to 740 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids 1 to 745 of SEQ ID NO:10; or amino acids 1 to 684 of SEQ ID NO:12). The Factor VIII (or Factor VIII portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be identical to a Factor VIII amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids 1 to 2332 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids 1 to 740 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids 1 to 745 of SEQ ID NO:10; or amino acids 1 to 684 of SEQ ID NO:12).
- [0020] The Factor VIII (or Factor VIII portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be at least 90% or 95% identical to a Factor VIII amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 with a signal sequence (amino acids -19 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids -19 to 2332 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids -19 to 740 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids -19 to 745 of SEQ ID NO:10; or amino acids -20 to 684 of SEQ ID NO:12). The Factor VIII (or Factor VIII portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be identical to a Factor VIII amino acid sequence

shown in Table 2 with a signal sequence (amino acids -19 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids -19 to 2332 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids -19 to 740 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids -19 to 745 of SEQ ID NO:10; or amino acids -20 to 684 of SEQ ID NO:12).

[0021] The Fc portion (or Fc portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be at least 90% or 95% identical to the Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 (amino acids 1439 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids 2333 to 2559 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids 741 to 967 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids 746 to 972 of SEQ ID NO:10; amino acids 685 to 924 of SEQ ID NO:12). The Fc portion (or Fc portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be identical to the Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 (amino acids 1439 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids 2333 to 2559 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids 741 to 967 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids 746 to 972 of SEQ ID NO:10; amino acids 685 to 924 of SEQ ID NO:12).

[0022] The chimeric polypeptide may comprise a sequence at least 90% or 95% identical to the Factor VIII and Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(i) without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2) or at least 90% or 95% identical to the Factor VIII and Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(i) with a signal sequence (amino acids -19 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2). The chimeric polypeptide may comprise a sequence identical to the Factor VIII and Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(i) without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2) or identical to the Factor VIII and Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(i) with a signal sequence (amino acids -19 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2).

[0023] The chimeric polypeptide may be in the form of a hybrid comprising a second polypeptide in association with said chimeric polypeptide, wherein said second polypeptide comprises or consists essentially of an Fc.

[0024] The second polypeptide may comprise or consist essentially of a sequence at least 90% or 95% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(ii) without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 227 of SEQ ID NO:4) or at least 90% or 95% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(ii) with a signal sequence (amino acids -20 to 227 of SEQ ID NO:4). The second polypeptide may comprise or consist essentially of a sequence identical to the amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(ii) without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 227 of SEQ ID NO:4) or identical to the amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(ii) with a signal sequence (amino acids -20 to 227 of SEQ ID NO:4).

[0025] The chimeric polypeptide or hybrid may be administered as part of a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one excipient.

[0026] The invention also provides the above-described chimeric and hybrid polypeptides themselves, polynucleotides encoding them, a cultured human embryonic cells comprising the polynucleotides, and methods of producing such chimeric and hybrid polypeptides, and the polypeptides produced by such methods.

[0026a] A definition of a specific embodiment of the invention claimed herein follows.

[0026b] In a broad format, the invention provides a method of decreasing the incidence of a bleeding episode in a human subject, said method comprising administering to the subject multiple doses of a chimeric polypeptide comprising a Factor VIII (FVIII) portion and an Fc portion at a dosing interval,

wherein each of the multiple dose is about 20 IU/kg to about 90 IU/kg, and

wherein the dosing interval between two doses is every 72 hours or longer.

[0026c] The term "comprise" and variants of the term such as "comprises" or "comprising" are used herein to denote the inclusion of a stated integer or stated integers but not to exclude any other integer or any other integers, unless in the context or usage an exclusive interpretation of the term is required.

[0026d] Any reference to publications cited in this specification is not an admission that the disclosures constitute common general knowledge in Australia.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS/FIGURES

[0027] FIG. 1. Schematic Representation of rFVIII_h monomer.

[0028] FIG. 2. WBCT of rFVIII_h compared to ReFacto[®] in hemophilia A mice after a 50 IU/kg intravenous dose (n = 6 mice per group).

[0029] FIG. 3. Chromogenic Activity in Plasma from hemophilia A mice after a single IV dose of 50 IU/kg rFVIII_h, ReFacto[®] and Advate[®].

[0030] FIG. 4. WBCT of rFVIII_h and ReFacto[®] in hemophilia A dogs (A) rFVIII_h. (B) ReFacto[®] followed by rFVIII_h in a Crossover Study.

[0031] FIG. 5. Pharmacokinetics of intravenous rFVIII_h and ReFacto[®] in Hemophilia A Dogs (measured by ELISA).

[0032] FIG. 6. Activity of rFVIII and ReFacto[®] after a single intravenous dose in hemophilia A dogs (measured by FVIII-specific chromogenic activity assay).

- [0033] FIG. 7. Group mean plasma concentration over time of rFVIII_{IFc} and Xyntha after a single intravenous dose (125 IU/kg) in cynomolgus monkeys (n = 6, mean ± SD). Plasma concentrations were measured by ELISA.
- [0034] FIG. 8. Individual plasma concentration versus time curves of rFVIII_{IFc} and Xyntha after a single intravenous dose (125 IU/kg) in cynomolgus monkeys (n = 6, mean ± SD). Plasma concentrations were measured by ELISA. (A) rFVIII_{IFc} by ELISA. (B) Xyntha by ELISA.
- [0035] FIG. 9. Group mean plasma chromogenic activity after a single intravenous dose (125 IU/kg) of rFVIII_{IFc} and Xyntha in cynomolgus monkeys (n = 6, mean ± SD). FVIII activity was measured using a FVIII-specific chromogenic activity assay.
- [0036] FIG. 10. Individual plasma chromogenic activity versus time curves after a single intravenous dose (125 IU/kg) of rFVIII_{IFc} and Xyntha in cynomolgus monkeys (n = 6,

[Text continues on page 7]

mean \pm SD). FVIII activity was measured using a FVIII-specific chromogenic activity assay. (A) rFVIII-Fc Chromogenic Activity. (B) Xyntha Chromogenic Activity.

[0037] FIG. 11. Biochemical characterization of rFVIII-Fc: Activation of Factor X as a function of Factor X concentration.

[0038] FIG. 12. Biochemical characterization of rFVIII-Fc: Activation of Factor X as a function of Factor IXa concentration.

[0039] FIG 13. Observed group mean FVIII activity (\pm SE) (one stage assay, 25 IU/kg (A) or 65 IU/kg (B); and chromogenic assay, 25 IU/kg (C) or 65 IU/kg (D)) versus time.

[0040] FIG. 14. Observed group mean FVIII activity (\pm SE) (one stage assay (A) or chromogenic assay (B)) versus time.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0041] The present invention provides a method of treating Hemophilia A with Factor VIII using a longer dosing interval and/or greater AUC than is possible with currently known Factor VIII products. The present invention also provides improved Factor VIII chimeric polypeptides, Factor VIII chimeric polynucleotides, and methods of production.

[0042] Treatment of hemophilia A is by replacement therapy targeting restoration of FVIII activity to 1 to 5 % of normal levels to prevent spontaneous bleeding (Mannucci, P.M., et al., N. Engl. J. Med. 344:1773-9 (2001), herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). There are plasma-derived and recombinant FVIII products available to treat bleeding episodes on-demand or to prevent bleeding episodes from occurring by treating prophylactically. Based on the half-life of these products (10-12 hr) (White G.C., et al., Thromb. Haemost. 77:660-7 (1997); Morfini, M., Haemophilia 9 (suppl 1):94-99; discussion 100 (2003)), treatment regimens require frequent intravenous administration, commonly two to three times weekly for prophylaxis and one to three times daily for on-demand treatment (Manco-Johnson, M.J., et al., N. Engl. J. Med. 357:535-544 (2007)), each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Such frequent administration is painful and inconvenient.

[0043] The present invention provides a method of administering Factor VIII to a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutic dose of a chimeric Factor VIII polypeptide, e.g., a chimeric Factor VIII-Fc polypeptide, or a hybrid of such a polypeptide at a dosing interval at least about one and one-half times longer than the

dosing interval required for an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without the non-Factor VIII portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion), e.g., without the Fc portion.

[0044] The dosing interval may be at least about one and one-half to six times longer, one and one-half to five times longer, one and one-half to four times longer, one and one-half to three times longer, or one and one-half to two times longer, than the dosing interval required for an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without the non-Factor VIII portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion), e.g., without the Fc portion. The dosing interval may be at least about one and one-half, two, two and one-half, three, three and one-half, four, four and one-half, five, five and one-half or six times longer than the dosing interval required for an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without the non-Factor VIII portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion), e.g., without the Fc portion. The dosing interval may be about every five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, or fourteen days or longer.

[0045] The dosing interval may be at least about one and one-half to 5, one and one-half, 2, 3, 4, or 5 days or longer.

[0046] The present invention also provides a method of administering Factor VIII to a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutic dose of a chimeric Factor VIII polypeptide, e.g., a chimeric Factor VIII-Fc polypeptide, or a hybrid of such a polypeptide to obtain an area under the plasma concentration versus time curve (AUC) at least about one and one-quarter times greater than the AUC obtained by an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without non-Factor VIII portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion), e.g., without the Fc portion.

[0047] The present invention also provides a method of administering Factor VIII to a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutic dose of a polypeptide comprising a Factor VIII and an Fc or a hybrid of such a polypeptide at a dosing interval of about every five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, or fourteen days or longer.

[0048] The methods of the invention may be practiced on a subject in need of prophylactic treatment or on-demand treatment.

[0049] "Administering," as used herein, means to give a pharmaceutically acceptable Factor VIII polypeptide of the invention to a subject via a pharmaceutically acceptable

route. Preferred routes of administration are intravenous, e.g., intravenous injection and intravenous infusion. Additional routes of administration include, e.g., subcutaneous, intramuscular, oral, nasal, and pulmonary administration. Chimeric polypeptides and hybrid proteins may be administered as part of a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one excipient.

[0050] "Area under the plasma concentration versus time curve (AUC)," as used herein, is the same as the term of art in pharmacology, and is based upon the rate and extent of absorption of factor VIII following administration. AUC is determined over a specified time period, such as 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, or 72 hours, or for infinity using extrapolation based on the slope of the curve. Unless otherwise specified herein, AUC is determined for infinity. The determination of AUC may be carried out in a single subject, or in a population of subjects for which the average is calculated.

[0051] "B domain" of Factor VIII, as used herein, is the same as the B domain known in the art that is defined by internal amino acid sequence identity and sites of proteolytic cleavage by thrombin, e.g., residues Ser741-Arg1648 of full length human factor VIII. The other human factor VIII domains are defined by the following amino acid residues: A1, residues Ala1-Arg372; A2, residues Ser373-Arg740; A3, residues Ser1690-Ile2032; C1, residues Arg2033-Asn2172; C2, residues Ser2173-Tyr2332. The A3-C1-C2 sequence includes residues Ser1690-Tyr2332. The remaining sequence, residues Glu1649-Arg1689, is usually referred to as the factor VIII light chain activation peptide. The locations of the boundaries for all of the domains, including the B domains, for porcine, mouse and canine factor VIII are also known in the art. Preferably, the B domain of Factor VIII is deleted ("B domain deleted factor VIII" or "BDD FVIII"). An example of a BDD FVIII is REFACTO (recombinant BDD FVIII), which has the same sequence as the Factor VIII portion of the sequence in Table 2A(i) (amino acids -19 to 1438 or 1 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:2).

[0052] A "B domain deleted factor VIII" may have the full or partial deletions disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,316,226, 6,346,513, 7,041,635, 5,789,203, 6,060,447, 5,595,886, 6,228,620, 5,972,885, 6,048,720, 5,543,502, 5,610,278, 5,171,844, 5,112,950, 4,868,112, and 6,458,563, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In some embodiments, a B domain deleted factor VIII sequence of the present invention comprises any one of the deletions disclosed at col. 4, line 4 to col. 5, line 28 and

examples 1-5 of U.S. Patent No. 6,316,226 (also in US 6,346,513). In some embodiments, a B domain deleted factor VIII of the present invention has a deletion disclosed at col. 2, lines 26-51 and examples 5-8 of U.S. Patent No. 5,789,203 (also US 6,060,447, US 5,595,886, and US 6,228,620). In some embodiments, a B domain deleted factor VIII has a deletion described in col. 1, lines 25 to col. 2, line 40 of US Patent No. 5,972,885; col. 6, lines 1-22 and example 1 of U.S. Patent no. 6,048,720; col. 2, lines 17-46 of U.S. Patent No. 5,543,502; col. 4, line 22 to col. 5, line 36 of U.S. Patent no. 5,171,844; col. 2, lines 55-68, figure 2, and example 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,112,950; col. 2, line 2 to col. 19, line 21 and table 2 of U.S. Patent No. 4,868,112; col. 2, line 1 to col. 3, line 19, col. 3, line 40 to col. 4, line 67, col. 7, line 43 to col. 8, line 26, and col. 11, line 5 to col. 13, line 39 of U.S. Patent no. 7,041,635; or col. 4, lines 25-53, of U.S. Patent No. 6,458,563. In some embodiments, a B domain deleted factor VIII has a deletion of most of the B domain, but still contains amino-terminal sequences of the B domain that are essential for *in vivo* proteolytic processing of the primary translation product into two polypeptide chain, as disclosed in WO 91/09122, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In some embodiments, a B domain deleted factor VIII is constructed with a deletion of amino acids 747-1638, i.e., virtually a complete deletion of the B domain. Hoeben R.C., *et al. J. Biol. Chem.* 265 (13): 7318-7323 (1990), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. A B domain deleted factor VIII may also contain a deletion of amino acids 771-1666 or amino acids 868-1562 of factor VIII. Meulien P., *et al. Protein Eng.* 2(4): 301-6 (1988), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Additional B domain deletions that are part of the invention include, e.g.: deletion of amino acids 982 through 1562 or 760 through 1639 (Toole et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* (1986) 83, 5939-5942)), 797 through 1562 (Eaton, et al. *Biochemistry* (1986) 25:8343-8347)), 741 through 1646 (Kaufman (PCT published application No. WO 87/04187)), 747-1560 (Sarver, et al., *DNA* (1987) 6:553-564)), 741 though 1648 (Pasek (PCT application No.88/00831)), 816 through 1598 or 741 through 1689 (Lagner (Behring Inst. Mitt. (1988) No 82:16-25, EP 295597)), each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Each of the foregoing deletions may be made in any Factor VIII sequence.

[0053] "Chimeric polypeptide," as used herein, means a polypeptide that includes within it at least two polypeptides (or subsequences or peptides) from different sources.

Chimeric polypeptides may include, e.g., two, three, four, five, six, seven, or more polypeptides from different sources, such as different genes, different cDNAs, or different animal or other species. Chimeric polypeptides may include, e.g., one or more linkers joining the different subsequences. Thus, the subsequences may be joined directly or they may be joined indirectly, via linkers, or both, within a single chimeric polypeptide. Chimeric polypeptides may include, e.g., additional peptides such as signal sequences and sequences such as 6His and FLAG that aid in protein purification or detection. In addition, chimeric polypeptides may have amino acid or peptide additions to the N- and/or C-termini.

[0054] In some embodiments, the chimeric polypeptide comprises a Factor VIII portion and a non-Factor VIII portion. Exemplary non-Factor VIII portions include, e.g., Fc, XTEN, and albumin. Exemplary chimeric polypeptides of the invention include, e.g., chimeric Factor VIII-Fc polypeptides, chimeric Factor VIII-XTEN polypeptides, and chimeric Factor VIII-albumin polypeptides.

[0055] Exemplary chimeric Factor VIII-Fc polypeptides include, e.g., SEQ ID NOs:2, 6, 8, 10, and 12 (Table 2), with or without their signal sequences and the chimeric Fc polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:4 (Table 2).

[0056] The chimeric polypeptide may comprise a sequence at least 90% or 95% identical to the Factor VIII and Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(i) without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2) or at least 90% or 95% identical to the Factor VIII and Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(i) with a signal sequence (amino acids -19 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2). The chimeric polypeptide may comprise a sequence identical to the Factor VIII and Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(i) without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2) or identical to the Factor VIII and Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(i) with a signal sequence (amino acids -19 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2).

[0057] As discussed above, exemplary chimeric polypeptides include Factor VIII fused to one or more XTEN polypeptides. Schellenburger et al., Nat. Biotech. 27:1186-90 (2009), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Factor VIII can be fused to either the N-terminal end of the XTEN polypeptide or to the C-terminal end of the XTEN polypeptide, provided the Factor VIII component of the Factor VIII-XTEN fusion protein can be processed by a protease to yield a processed Factor VIII containing polypeptide.

A protease site may be included between the XTEN portion and the Factor VIII portion to allow such processing. XTEN polypeptides include, e.g., those disclosed in WO 2009/023270, WO 2010/091122, WO 2007/103515, US 2010/0189682, and US 2009/0092582, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0058] As discussed above, exemplary chimeric polypeptides also include Factor VIII fused to one or more albumin polypeptides. Preferably the albumin is human albumin. Factor VIII can be fused to either the N-terminal end of the albumin or to the C-terminal end of the albumin, provided the Factor VIII component of the Factor VIII-albumin fusion protein can be processed by an enzymatically-active proprotein convertase to yield a processed Factor VIII-containing polypeptide. Examples of albumin, e.g., fragments thereof, that may be used in the present invention are known. e.g., U.S. Patent No. 7,592,010; U.S. Patent No. 6,686,179; and Schulte, Thrombosis Res. 124 Suppl. 2:S6-S8 (2009), each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0059] In some embodiments, a chimeric polypeptide comprising a Factor VIII portion has an increased half-life ($t_{1/2}$) over a polypeptide consisting of the same Factor VIII portion without the non Factor VIII portion. A chimeric Factor VIII polypeptide with an increased $t_{1/2}$ may be referred to herein as a long-acting Factor VIII. Long-acting chimeric Factor VIII polypeptides include, e.g., Factor VIII fused to Fc (including, e.g., chimeric Factor VIII polypeptides in the form of a hybrid such as a FVIII_h monomer dimer hybrid; see Example 1, Fig. 1, and Table 2A; and US Patent Nos. 7,404,956 and 7,348,004), Factor VIII fused to XTEN, and Factor VIII fused to albumin.

[0060] "Culture," "to culture" and "culturing," as used herein, means to incubate cells under in vitro conditions that allow for cell growth or division or to maintain cells in a living state. "Cultured cells," as used herein, means cells that are propagated in vitro.

[0061] "Factor VIII," as used herein, means functional factor VIII polypeptide in its normal role in coagulation, unless otherwise specified. Thus, the term Factor VIII includes variant polypeptides that are functional. Preferred factor VIII proteins are the human, porcine, canine, and murine factor VIII proteins. As described in the Background Art section, the full length polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences are known, as are many functional fragments, mutants and modified versions. Examples of human factor VIII sequences are shown as subsequences in SEQ ID NOs:2, 6, 8, 10, and 12 (Table 2). Factor VIII polypeptides include, e.g., full-length factor VIII, full-length factor VIII

minus Met at the N-terminus, mature factor VIII (minus the signal sequence), mature factor VIII with an additional Met at the N-terminus, and/or factor VIII with a full or partial deletion of the B domain. Preferred Factor VIII variants include B domain deletions, whether partial or full deletions.

[0062] A great many functional factor VIII variants are known, as is discussed above and below. In addition, hundreds of nonfunctional mutations in factor VIII have been identified in hemophilia patients, and it has been determined that the effect of these mutations on factor VIII function is due more to where they lie within the 3-dimensional structure of factor VIII than on the nature of the substitution (Cutler et al., *Hum. Mutat.* 19:274-8 (2002)), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In addition, comparisons between factor VIII from humans and other species has identified conserved residues that are likely to be required for function (Cameron et al., *Thromb. Haemost.* 79:317-22 (1998); US 6,251,632), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0063] The human factor VIII gene was isolated and expressed in mammalian cells (Toole, J. J., et al., *Nature* 312:342-347 (1984); Gitschier, J., et al., *Nature* 312:326-330 (1984); Wood, W. I., et al., *Nature* 312:330-337 (1984); Vehar, G. A., et al., *Nature* 312:337-342 (1984); WO 87/04187; WO 88/08035; WO 88/03558; U.S. Pat. No. 4,757,006), each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and the amino acid sequence was deduced from cDNA. Capon et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,965,199, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, disclose a recombinant DNA method for producing factor VIII in mammalian host cells and purification of human factor VIII. Human factor VIII expression in CHO (Chinese hamster ovary) cells and BHKC (baby hamster kidney cells) has been reported. Human factor VIII has been modified to delete part or all of the B domain (U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,994,371 and 4,868,112, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), and replacement of the human factor VIII B domain with the human factor V B domain has been performed (U.S. Pat. No. 5,004,803, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). The cDNA sequence encoding human factor VIII and predicted amino acid sequence are shown in SEQ ID NOs:1 and 2, respectively, of US Application Publ. No. 2005/0100990, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0064] U.S. Pat. No. 5,859,204, Lollar, J. S., incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, reports functional mutants of factor VIII having reduced antigenicity and

reduced immunoreactivity. U.S. Pat. No. 6,376,463, Lollar, J. S., incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, also reports mutants of factor VIII having reduced immunoreactivity. US Application Publ. No. 2005/0100990, Saenko et al., incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, reports functional mutations in the A2 domain of factor VIII.

[0065] A number of functional factor VIII molecules, including B-domain deletions, are disclosed in the following patents US 6,316,226 and US 6,346,513, both assigned to Baxter; US 7,041,635 assigned to In2Gen; US 5,789,203, US 6,060,447, US 5,595,886, and US 6,228,620 assigned to Chiron; US 5,972,885 and US 6,048,720 assigned to Biovitrum, US 5,543,502 and US 5,610,278 assigned to Novo Nordisk; US 5,171,844 assigned to Immuno Ag; US 5,112,950 assigned to Transgene S.A.; US 4,868,112 assigned to Genetics Institute, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0066] The porcine factor VIII sequence is published, (Toole, J. J., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:5939-5942 (1986)), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and the complete porcine cDNA sequence obtained from PCR amplification of factor VIII sequences from a pig spleen cDNA library has been reported (Healey, J. F., et al., Blood 88:4209-4214 (1996), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Hybrid human/porcine factor VIII having substitutions of all domains, all subunits, and specific amino acid sequences were disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,364,771 by Lollar and Runge, and in WO 93/20093, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. More recently, the nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences of the A1 and A2 domains of porcine factor VIII and a chimeric factor VIII with porcine A1 and/or A2 domains substituted for the corresponding human domains were reported in WO 94/11503, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. U.S. Pat. No. 5,859,204, Lollar, J. S., also discloses the porcine cDNA and deduced amino acid sequences. 6,458,563, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety assigned to Emory discloses a B-domain deleted porcine Factor VIII.

[0067] The Factor VIII (or Factor VIII portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be at least 90% or 95% identical to a Factor VIII amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids 1 to 2332 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids 1 to 740 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids 1 to 745 of SEQ ID NO:10; or amino acids 1 to 684 of SEQ ID NO:12). The Factor VIII (or Factor VIII portion of a

chimeric polypeptide) may be identical to a Factor VIII amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids 1 to 2332 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids 1 to 740 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids 1 to 745 of SEQ ID NO:10; or amino acids 1 to 684 of SEQ ID NO:12).

[0068] The Factor VIII (or Factor VIII portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be at least 90% or 95% identical to a Factor VIII amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 with a signal sequence (amino acids -19 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids -19 to 2332 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids -19 to 740 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids -19 to 745 of SEQ ID NO:10; or amino acids -20 to 684 of SEQ ID NO:12). The Factor VIII (or Factor VIII portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be identical to a Factor VIII amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 with a signal sequence (amino acids -19 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids -19 to 2332 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids -19 to 740 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids -19 to 745 of SEQ ID NO:10; or amino acids -20 to 684 of SEQ ID NO:12).

[0069] "Equivalent amount," as used herein, means the same amount of Factor VIII activity as expressed in International Units, which is independent of molecular weight of the polypeptide in question. One International Unit (IU) of factor VIII activity corresponds approximately to the quantity of factor VIII in one milliliter of normal human plasma. Several assays are available for measuring Factor VIII activity, including the European Pharmacopoeia chromogenic substrate assay and a one stage clotting assay.

[0070] "Fc," as used herein, means functional neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn) binding partners, unless otherwise specified. An FcRn binding partner is any molecule that can be specifically bound by the FcRn receptor with consequent active transport by the FcRn receptor of the FcRn binding partner. Thus, the term Fc includes any variants of IgG Fc that are functional. The region of the Fc portion of IgG that binds to the FcRn receptor has been described based on X-ray crystallography (Burmeister et al. 1994, Nature 372:379, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). The major contact area of the Fc with the FcRn is near the junction of the CH2 and CH3 domains. Fc-FcRn contacts are all within a single Ig heavy chain. The FcRn binding partners include, e.g., whole IgG, the Fc fragment of IgG, and other fragments of IgG that include the complete binding region of FcRn. The major contact sites include amino acid residues 248, 250-257, 272, 285, 288, 290-291, 308-311, and 314 of the CH2 domain and amino acid residues 385-387, 428, and 433-436 of the CH3 domain. References made to amino acid numbering of

immunoglobulins or immunoglobulin fragments, or regions, are all based on Kabat et al. 1991, Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, U. S. Department of Public Health, Bethesda; MD, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. (The FcRn receptor has been isolated from several mammalian species including humans. The sequences of the human FcRn, rat FcRn, and mouse FcRn are known (Story et al. 1994, J. Exp. Med. 180: 2377), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.) An Fc may comprise the CH2 and CH3 domains of an immunoglobulin with or without the hinge region of the immunoglobulin. Exemplary Fc variants are provided in WO 2004/101740 and WO 2006/074199, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0071] Fc (or Fc portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may contain one or more mutations, and combinations of mutations.

[0072] Fc (or Fc portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may contain mutations conferring increased half-life such as M252Y, S254T, T256E, and combinations thereof, as disclosed in Oganessian et al., Mol. Immunol. 46:1750 (2009), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety; H433K, N434F, and combinations thereof, as disclosed in Vaccaro et al., Nat. Biotechnol. 23:1283 (2005), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety; the mutants disclosed at pages 1-2, paragraph [0012], and Examples 9 and 10 of US 2009/0264627 A1, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety; and the mutants disclosed at page 2, paragraphs [0014] to [0021] of US 20090163699 A1, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0073] Fc (or Fc portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may also include, e.g., the following mutations: The Fc region of IgG can be modified according to well recognized procedures such as site directed mutagenesis and the like to yield modified IgG or Fc fragments or portions thereof that will be bound by FcRn. Such modifications include, e.g., modifications remote from the FcRn contact sites as well as modifications within the contact sites that preserve or even enhance binding to the FcRn. For example the following single amino acid residues in human IgG1 Fc (Fcγ1) can be substituted without significant loss of Fc binding affinity for FcRn: P238A, S239A, K246A, K248A, D249A, M252A, T256A, E258A, T260A, D265A, S267A, H268A, E269A, D270A, E272A, L274A, N276A, Y278A, D280A, V282A, E283A, H285A, N286A, T289A, K290A, R292A, E293A, E294A, Q295A, Y296F, N297A, S298A, Y300F, R301A, V303A, V305A, T307A, L309A, Q311A, D312A, N315A, K317A, E318A, K320A, K322A,

S324A, K326A, A327Q, P329A, A330Q, A330S, P331A, P331S, E333A, K334A, T335A, S337A, K338A, K340A, Q342A, R344A, E345A, Q347A, R355A, E356A, M358A, T359A, K360A, N361A, Q362A, Y373A, S375A, D376A, A378Q, E380A, E382A, S383A, N384A, Q386A, E388A, N389A, N390A, Y391F, K392A, L398A, S400A, D401A, D413A, K414A, R416A, Q418A, Q419A, N421A, V422A, S424A, E430A, N434A, T437A, Q438A, K439A, S440A, S444A, and K447A, where for example P238A represents wildtype proline substituted by alanine at position number 238. In addition to alanine other amino acids may be substituted for the wildtype amino acids at the positions specified above. Mutations may be introduced singly into Fc giving rise to more than one hundred FcRn binding partners distinct from native Fc. Additionally, combinations of two, three, or more of these individual mutations may be introduced together, giving rise to hundreds more FcRn binding partners. Certain of these mutations may confer new functionality upon the FcRn binding partner. For example, one embodiment incorporates N297A, removing a highly conserved N-glycosylation site. The effect of this mutation is to reduce immunogenicity, thereby enhancing circulating half-life of the FcRn binding partner, and to render the FcRn binding partner incapable of binding to FcγRI, FcγRIIA, FcγRIIB, and FcγRIIIA, without compromising affinity for FcRn (Routledge et al. 1995, Transplantation 60:847, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety; Friend et al. 1999, Transplantation 68:1632, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety; Shields et al. 1995, J. Biol. Chem. 276:6591, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Additionally, at least three human Fc gamma receptors appear to recognize a binding site on IgG within the lower hinge region, generally amino acids 234-237. Therefore, another example of new functionality and potential decreased immunogenicity may arise from mutations of this region, as for example by replacing amino acids 233-236 of human IgG1 "ELLG" to the corresponding sequence from IgG2 "PVA" (with one amino acid deletion). It has been shown that FcγRI, FcγRII, and FcγRIII which mediate various effector functions will not bind to IgG1 when such mutations have been introduced (Ward and Ghetie 1995, Therapeutic Immunology 2:77, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety; and Armour et al. 1999, Eur. J. Immunol. 29:2613, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). As a further example of new functionality arising from mutations described above affinity for FcRn may be increased beyond that of wild type in

some instances. This increased affinity may reflect an increased "on" rate, a decreased "off" rate or both an increased "on" rate and a decreased "off" rate. Mutations believed to impart an increased affinity for FcRn include, e.g., T256A, T307A, E380A, and N434A (Shields et al. 2001, J. Biol. Chem. 276:6591, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

[0074] The Fc (or Fc portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be at least 90% or 95% identical to the Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 (amino acids 1439 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids 2333 to 2559 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids 741 to 967 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids 746 to 972 of SEQ ID NO:10; amino acids 685 to 924 of SEQ ID NO:12). The Fc (or Fc portion of a chimeric polypeptide) may be identical to the Fc amino acid sequence shown in Table 2 (amino acids 1439 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO:2; amino acids 2333 to 2559 of SEQ ID NO:6; amino acids 741 to 967 of SEQ ID NO:8; amino acids 746 to 972 of SEQ ID NO:10; amino acids 685 to 924 of SEQ ID NO:12).

[0075] "Hybrid" polypeptides and proteins, as used herein, means a combination of a chimeric polypeptide with a second polypeptide. The chimeric polypeptide and the second polypeptide in a hybrid may be associated with each other via protein-protein interactions, such as charge-charge or hydrophobic interactions. The chimeric polypeptide and the second polypeptide in a hybrid may be associated with each other via disulfide or other covalent bond(s). Hybrids are described in WO 2004/101740 and WO 2006/074199, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. See also US Patent Nos. 7,404,956 and 7,348,004, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The second polypeptide may be a second copy of the same chimeric polypeptide or it may be a non-identical chimeric polypeptide. See, e.g., Figure 1, Example 1, and Table 2. In preferred embodiments, the second polypeptide is a polypeptide comprising an Fc. In preferred embodiments, the chimeric polypeptide is a chimeric Factor VIII-Fc polypeptide and the second polypeptide consists essentially of Fc, e.g., the hybrid polypeptide of Example 1, which is a rFVIII-Fc recombinant fusion protein consisting of a single molecule of recombinant B-domain deleted human FVIII (BDD-rFVIII) fused to the dimeric Fc domain of the human IgG1, with no intervening linker sequence. This hybrid polypeptide is referred to herein as FVIII-Fc monomeric Fc fusion protein, FVIII-Fc monomer hybrid, monomeric FVIII-Fc hybrid, and FVIII-Fc

monomer-dimer. See Example 1, Fig. 1, and Table 2A. The Examples provide preclinical and clinical data for this hybrid polypeptide.

[0076] The second polypeptide in a hybrid may comprise or consist essentially of a sequence at least 90% or 95% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(ii) without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 227 of SEQ ID NO:4) or at least 90% or 95% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(ii) with a signal sequence (amino acids -20 to 227 of SEQ ID NO:4). The second polypeptide may comprise or consist essentially of a sequence identical to the amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(ii) without a signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 227 of SEQ ID NO:4) or identical to the amino acid sequence shown in Table 2A(ii) with a signal sequence (amino acids -20 to 227 of SEQ ID NO:4).

[0077] Figure 1 is a schematic showing the structure of a B domain deleted factor VIII-Fc chimeric polypeptide, and its association with a second polypeptide that is an Fc polypeptide. To obtain this hybrid, the coding sequence of human recombinant B-domain deleted FVIII was obtained by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) from human liver poly A RNA (Clontech) using FVIII-specific primers. The FVIII sequence includes the native signal sequence for FVIII. The B-domain deletion was from serine 743 (S743; 2287 bp) to glutamine 1638 (Q1638; 4969 bp) for a total deletion of 2682 bp. Then, the coding sequence for human recombinant Fc was obtained by RT-PCR from a human leukocyte cDNA library (Clontech) using Fc specific primers. Primers were designed such that the B-domain deleted FVIII sequence was fused directly to the N-terminus of the Fc sequence with no intervening linker. The FVIII-Fc DNA sequence was cloned into the mammalian dual expression vector pBUDCE4.1 (Invitrogen) under control of the CMV promoter. A second identical Fc sequence including the mouse Igk signal sequence was obtained by RT-PCR and cloned downstream of the second promoter, EF1 α , in the expression vector pBUDCE4.1.

[0078] The rFVIII-Fc expression vector was transfected into human embryonic kidney 293 cells (HEK293H; Invitrogen) using Lipofectamine 2000 transfection reagent (Invitrogen). Stable clonal cell lines were generated by selection with Zeocin (Invitrogen). One clonal cell line, 3C4-22 was used to generate FVIII-Fc for characterization in vivo. Recombinant FVIII-Fc was produced and purified (McCue et al. 2009) at Biogen Idec (Cambridge, MA). The transfection strategy described above was

expected to yield three products, i.e., monomeric rFVIII_hFc hybrids, dimeric rFVIII_hFc hybrids and dimeric Fc. However, there was essentially no dimeric rFVIII_hFc detected in the conditioned medium from these cells. Rather, the conditioned medium contained Fc and monomeric rFVIII_hFc. It is possible that the size of dimeric rFVIII_hFc was too great and prevented efficient secretion from the cell. This result was beneficial since it rendered the purification of the monomer less complicated than if all three proteins had been present. The material used in these studies had a specific activity of approximately 9000 IU/mg.

[0079] "Dosing interval," as used herein, means the amount of time that elapses between multiple doses being administered to a subject. The comparison of dosing interval may be carried out in a single subject or in a population of subjects and then the average obtained in the population may be calculated.

[0080] The dosing interval when administering a chimeric Factor VIII polypeptide, e.g., a chimeric Factor VIII-Fc polypeptide (a polypeptide comprising a Factor VIII or a hybrid) of the invention may be at least about one and one-half times longer than the dosing interval required for an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without the non-Factor VIII portion, e.g., without the Fc portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII). The dosing interval may be at least about one and one-half to six times longer, one and one-half to five times longer, one and one-half to four times longer, one and one-half to three times longer, or one and one-half to two times longer, than the dosing interval required for an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without the non-Factor VIII portion, e.g., without the Fc portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII). The dosing interval may be at least about one and one-half, two, two and one-half, three, three and one-half, four, four and one-half, five, five and one-half or six times longer than the dosing interval required for an equivalent amount of said Factor VIII without the non-Factor VIII portion, e.g., without the Fc portion (a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII).. The dosing interval may be about every five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, or fourteen days or longer. The dosing interval may be at least about one and one-half to 5, one and one-half, 2, 3, 4, or 5 days or longer. For on-demand treatment, the dosing interval of said chimeric polypeptide or hybrid is about once every 24-36, 24-48, 24-72, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,

48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, or 72 hours or longer.

[0081] Preferably, the effective dose is 25-65 IU/kg (25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 62, 64, or 65 IU/kg) and the dosing interval is once every 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 or more days, or three times per week, or no more than three times per week. Preferably, the effective dose is 65 IU/kg and the dosing interval is once weekly, or once every 6-7 days.

[0082] "Long-acting Factor VIII" is a Factor VIII having an increased half-life (also referred to herein as $t_{1/2}$, $t_{1/2}$ beta, elimination half-life and HL) over a reference Factor VIII. The increased half-life of a long-acting Factor VIII may be due to fusion to one or more non-Factor VIII polypeptides such as, e.g., Fc, XTEN or albumin. The increased half-life may be due to one or more modification, such as, e.g., pegylation. Exemplary long-acting Factor VIII polypeptides include, e.g., chimeric Factor VIII polypeptides comprising Fc, chimeric Factor VIII polypeptides comprising XTEN and chimeric Factor VIII polypeptides comprising albumin. Additional exemplary long-acting Factor VIII polypeptides include, e.g., pegylated Factor VIII.

[0083] The "reference" polypeptide, in the case of a long-acting chimeric Factor VIII polypeptide, is a polypeptide consisting essentially of the Factor VIII portion of the chimeric polypeptide, e.g., the same Factor VIII portion without the Fc portion, without the XTEN portion, or without the albumin portion. Likewise, the reference polypeptide in the case of a modified Factor VIII is the same Factor VIII without the modification, e.g., a Factor VIII without the pegylation.

[0084] In some embodiments, the long-acting Factor VIII has one or more of the following properties when administered to a subject:

- a mean residence time (MRT) (activity) in said subject of about 14–41.3 hours;
- a clearance (CL) (activity) in said subject of about 1.22-5.19 mL/hour/kg or less;
- a $t_{1/2}$ beta (activity) in said subject of about 11-26.4 hours;
- an incremental recovery (K value) (activity; observed) in said subject of about 1.38-2.88 IU/dL per IU/kg;
- a V_{ss} (activity) in said subject of about 37.7-79.4 mL/kg; and
- an AUC/dose in said subject of about 19.2-81.7 IU*h/dL per IU/kg.

[0085] In some embodiments, the long-acting Factor VIII has one or more of the following properties when administered to a patient population:

a mean incremental recovery (K-Value) (activity; observed) greater than 1.38 IU/dL per IU/kg;

a mean incremental recovery (K-Value) (activity; observed) of at least about 1.5, at least about 1.85, or at least about 2.46 IU/dL per IU/kg.

a mean clearance (CL) (activity) in said patient population of about 2.33 ± 1.08 mL/hour/kg or less;

a mean clearance (CL) (activity) in said patient population of about 1.8-2.69 mL/hour/kg;

a mean clearance (CL) (activity) in said patient population that is about 65% of the clearance of a polypeptide comprising said Factor VIII without modification;

a mean mean residence time (MRT) (activity) in said patient population of at least about 26.3 ± 8.33 hours;

a mean MRT (activity) in said patient population of about 25.9 - 26.5 hours;

a mean MRT (activity) in said patient population that is about 1.5 fold longer than the mean MRT of a polypeptide comprising said Factor VIII without modification;

a mean $t_{1/2\beta}$ (activity) in said patient population of about 18.3 ± 5.79 hours;

a mean $t_{1/2\beta}$ (activity) in said patient population that is about 18 - 18.4 hours;

a mean $t_{1/2\beta}$ (activity) in said patient population that is about 1.5 fold longer than the mean $t_{1/2\beta}$ of a polypeptide comprising said Factor VIII without modification;

a mean incremental recovery (K value) (activity; observed) in said patient population of about 2.01 ± 0.44 IU/dL per IU/kg;

a mean incremental recovery (K value) (activity; observed) in said patient population of about 1.85 - 2.46 IU/dL per IU/kg;

a mean incremental recovery (K value) (activity; observed) in said patient population that is about 90 % of the mean incremental recovery of a polypeptide comprising said Factor VIII without modification;

a mean V_{ss} (activity) in said patient population of about 55.1 ± 12.3 mL/kg;

a mean V_{ss} (activity) in said patient population of about 45.3 - 56.1 mL/kg;

a mean AUC/dose (activity) in said patient population of about 49.9 ± 18.2 IU*h/dL per IU/kg;

a mean AUC/dose (activity) in said patient population of about 44.8 - 57.6 IU*h/dL per IU/kg.

[0086] "On-demand treatment," as used herein, means treatment that is intended to take place over a short course of time and is in response to an existing condition, such as a bleeding episode, or a perceived need such as planned surgery. Conditions that may require on-demand treatment include, e.g., a bleeding episode, hemarthrosis, muscle

bleed, oral bleed, hemorrhage, hemorrhage into muscles, oral hemorrhage, trauma, trauma capitis, gastrointestinal bleeding, intracranial hemorrhage, intra-abdominal hemorrhage, intrathoracic hemorrhage, bone fracture, central nervous system bleeding, bleeding in the retropharyngeal space, bleeding in the retroperitoneal space, or bleeding in the iliopsoas sheath. The subject may be in need of surgical prophylaxis, peri-operative management, or treatment for surgery. Such surgeries include, e.g., minor surgery, major surgery, tooth extraction, tonsillectomy, inguinal herniotomy, synovectomy, total knee replacement, craniotomy, osteosynthesis, trauma surgery, intracranial surgery, intra-abdominal surgery, intrathoracic surgery, or joint replacement surgery.

[0087] Preferably, on-demand treatment resolves greater than 80% (greater than 80%, greater than 81%, greater than 82%, greater than 83%, greater than 84%, greater than 85%, greater than 86%, greater than 87%, greater than 88%, greater than 89%, greater than 90%, greater than 91%, greater than 92%, greater than 93%, greater than 94%, greater than 95%, greater than 96%, greater than 97%, greater than 98%, greater than 99%, or 100%) or 80-100%, 80-90%, 85-90%, 90-100%, 90-95%, or 95-100% of bleeds (e.g., spontaneous bleeds) in a single dose. Preferably, greater than 80% (greater than 81%, greater than 82%, greater than 83%, greater than 84%, greater than 85%, greater than 86%, greater than 87%, greater than 88%, greater than 89%, greater than 90%, greater than 91%, greater than 92%, greater than 93%, greater than 94%, greater than 95%, greater than 96%, greater than 97%, greater than 98%, or 100%) or 80-100%, 80-90%, 85-90%, 90-100%, 90-95%, or 95-100% of bleeding episodes are rated excellent or good by physicians after on-demand treatment. Preferably, greater than 5%, (greater than 6%, greater than 7%, greater than 8%, greater than 9%, greater than 10%, greater than 11%, greater than 12%, greater than 13%, greater than 14%, greater than 15%, greater than 16%, greater than 17%, greater than 18%, greater than 19%, greater than 20%), or 5-20%, 5-15%, 5-10%, 10-20%, or 10-15% of bleeding episodes are rated as fair by physicians after on-demand treatment.

[0088] "Polypeptide," "peptide" and "protein" are used interchangeably and refer to a polymeric compound comprised of covalently linked amino acid residues.

[0089] "Polynucleotide" and "nucleic acid" are used interchangeably and refer to a polymeric compound comprised of covalently linked nucleotide residues. Polynucleotides may be DNA, cDNA, RNA, single stranded, or double stranded, vectors,

plasmids, phage, or viruses. Polynucleotides include, e.g., those in Table 1, which encode the polypeptides of Table 2 (see Table 1). Polynucleotides also include, e.g., fragments of the polynucleotides of Table 1, e.g., those that encode fragments of the polypeptides of Table 2, such as the Factor VIII, Fc, signal sequence, 6His and other fragments of the polypeptides of Table 2.

[0090] "Prophylactic treatment," as used herein, means administering a Factor VIII polypeptide in multiple doses to a subject over a course of time to increase the level of Factor VIII activity in a subject's plasma. Preferably, the increased level is sufficient to decrease the incidence of spontaneous bleeding or to prevent bleeding, e.g., in the event of an unforeseen injury. Preferably, during prophylactic treatment, the plasma protein level in the subject does not fall below the baseline level for that subject, or below the level of Factor VIII that characterizes severe hemophilia (<1 IU/dl [1%]).

[0091] Preferably, the prophylaxis regimen is "tailored" to the individual patient, preferably by determining PK data for each patient and administering Factor VIII of the invention at a dosing interval that maintains a trough level of 1-3% FVIII activity. Adjustments may be made when a subject experiences unacceptable bleeding episodes defined as ≥ 2 spontaneous bleeding episodes over a rolling two-month period. In this case, adjustment will target trough levels of 3-5%. Preferably, prophylactic treatment results in prevention and control of bleeding, sustained control of bleeding, sustained protection from bleeding, and/or sustained benefit. Prophylaxis, e.g., sustained protection can be demonstrated by an increased AUC to last measured time point (AUC-LAST) and reduced clearance, resulting in increased terminal $t_{1/2}$ compared to short acting FVIII. Preferably, prophylaxis is demonstrated by better C_{max} , better T_{max} , and/or greater mean residence time versus short-acting FVIII. Preferably, prophylaxis results in no spontaneous bleeding episodes within about 24, 36, 48, 72, or 96 hours (e.g., 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 96, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, or 96 hours, preferably within 72 hours), after injection (e.g., the last injection). Preferably, prophylaxis results in greater than 30% (e.g., greater than 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 96,

87, 88, 89, or 90%, preferably greater than 50%), mean reduction in annualized bleeding episodes with once weekly dosing (e.g., at 65 IU/kg).

[0092] "Subject," as used herein means a human or a non-human mammal. Non-human mammals include, e.g., mice, dogs, primates, monkeys, cats, horses, cows, pigs, and other domestic animals and small animals.

[0093] "Therapeutic dose," as used herein, means a dose that achieves a therapeutic goal, as described herein. The calculation of the required dosage of factor VIII is based upon the empirical finding that, on average, 1 IU of factor VIII per kg body weight raises the plasma factor VIII activity by approximately 2 IU/dL. The required dosage is determined using the following formula:

Required units = body weight (kg) x desired factor VIII rise (IU/dL or % of normal) x 0.5 (IU/kg per IU/dL)

[0094] The therapeutic doses that may be used in the methods of the invention are about 10-100 IU/kg, more specifically, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, or 90-100 IU/kg, and more specifically, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, or 100 IU/kg.

[0095] Additional therapeutic doses that may be used in the methods of the invention are about 10 to about 150 IU/kg, more specifically, about 100-110, 110-120, 120-130, 130-140, 140-150 IU/kg, and more specifically, about 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, or 150 IU/kg.

[0096] "Variant," as used herein, refers to a polynucleotide or polypeptide differing from the original polynucleotide or polypeptide, but retaining essential properties thereof, e.g., factor VIII coagulant activity or Fc (FcRn binding) activity. Generally, variants are overall closely similar, and, in many regions, identical to the original polynucleotide or polypeptide. Variants include, e.g., polypeptide and polynucleotide fragments, deletions, insertions, and modified versions of original polypeptides.

[0097] Variant polynucleotides may comprise, or alternatively consist of, a nucleotide sequence which is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to, for example, the nucleotide coding sequence in SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, or 11 (the factor VIII portion, the Fc portion, individually or together) or the complementary strand thereto, the nucleotide coding sequence of known mutant and recombinant factor VIII or Fc such as those disclosed in the publications and patents cited herein or the complementary strand thereto, a nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID

NO:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12 (the factor VIII portion, the Fc portion, individually or together), and/or polynucleotide fragments of any of these nucleic acid molecules (e.g., those fragments described herein). Polynucleotides which hybridize to these nucleic acid molecules under stringent hybridization conditions or lower stringency conditions are also included as variants, as are polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides as long as they are functional.

[0098] Variant polypeptides may comprise, or alternatively consist of, an amino acid sequence which is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% identical to, for example, the polypeptide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12 (the factor VIII portion, the Fc portion, individually or together), and/or polypeptide fragments of any of these polypeptides (e.g., those fragments described herein).

[0099] By a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence at least, for example, 95% "identical" to a reference nucleotide sequence, it is intended that the nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid is identical to the reference sequence except that the nucleotide sequence may include up to five point mutations per each 100 nucleotides of the reference nucleotide sequence. In other words, to obtain a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a reference nucleotide sequence, up to 5% of the nucleotides in the reference sequence may be deleted or substituted with another nucleotide, or a number of nucleotides up to 5% of the total nucleotides in the reference sequence may be inserted into the reference sequence. The query sequence may be, for example, the entire sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, the ORF (open reading frame), or any fragment specified as described herein.

[00100] As a practical matter, whether any particular nucleic acid molecule or polypeptide is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to a nucleotide sequence or polypeptide of the present invention can be determined conventionally using known computer programs. A preferred method for determining the best overall match between a query sequence (reference or original sequence) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag et al. (Comp. App. Biosci. (1990) 6:237-245), which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In a sequence alignment the query and subject sequences are both DNA sequences. An RNA sequence can be compared by converting U's to T's. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity.

Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB alignment of DNA sequences to calculate percent identity are: Matrix=Unitary, k-tuple=4, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=30, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty 0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject nucleotide sequence, whichever is shorter.

[00101] If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence because of 5' or 3' deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for 5' and 3' truncations of the subject sequence when calculating percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the 5' or 3' ends, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of bases of the query sequence that are 5' and 3' of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a nucleotide is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This corrected score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only bases outside the 5' and 3' bases of the subject sequence, as displayed by the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are calculated for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score.

[00102] For example, a 90 base subject sequence is aligned to a 100 base query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletions occur at the 5' end of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matched/alignment of the first 10 bases at 5' end. The 10 unpaired bases represent 10% of the sequence (number of bases at the 5' and 3' ends not matched/total number of bases in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 bases were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 base subject sequence is compared with a 100 base query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so that there are no bases on the 5' or 3' of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only bases 5' and 3' of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the

query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are to made for the purposes of the present invention.

[00103] By a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least, for example, 95% "identical" to a query amino acid sequence of the present invention, it is intended that the amino acid sequence of the subject polypeptide is identical to the query sequence except that the subject polypeptide sequence may include up to five amino acid alterations per each 100 amino acids of the query amino acid sequence. In other words, to obtain a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a query amino acid sequence, up to 5% of the amino acid residues in the subject sequence may be inserted, deleted, (indels) or substituted with another amino acid. These alterations of the reference sequence may occur at the amino or carboxy terminal positions of the reference amino acid sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among residues in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence.

[00104] As a practical matter, whether any particular polypeptide is at least 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to, for instance, the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:2 (the factor VIII portion, the Fc portion, individually or together) or 4, or a known factor VIII or Fc polypeptide sequence, can be determined conventionally using known computer programs. A preferred method for determining the best overall match between a query sequence (reference or original sequence) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag et al., *Comp. App. Biosci.* 6:237-245(1990), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In a sequence alignment the query and subject sequences are either both nucleotide sequences or both amino acid sequences. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity. Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB amino acid alignment are: Matrix=PAM 0, k-tuple=2, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=20, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Window Size=sequence length, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty=0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject amino acid sequence, whichever is shorter.

[00105] If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence due to N- or C-terminal deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for N- and C-terminal

truncations of the subject sequence when calculating global percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the N- and C-termini, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of residues of the query sequence that are N- and C-terminal of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with a corresponding subject residue, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a residue is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This final percent identity score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only residues to the N- and C-termini of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are considered for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score. That is, only query residue positions outside the farthest N- and C-terminal residues of the subject sequence.

[00106] For example, a 90 amino acid residue subject sequence is aligned with a 100 residue query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletion occurs at the N-terminus of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matching/alignment of the first 10 residues at the N-terminus. The 10 unpaired residues represent 10% of the sequence (number of residues at the N- and C-termini not matched/total number of residues in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 residues were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 residue subject sequence is compared with a 100 residue query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so there are no residues at the N- or C-termini of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only residue positions outside the N- and C-terminal ends of the subject sequence, as displayed in the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are to be made for the purposes of the present invention.

[00107] The polynucleotide variants may contain alterations in the coding regions, non-coding regions, or both. Especially preferred are polynucleotide variants containing alterations which produce silent substitutions, additions, or deletions, but do not alter the

properties or activities of the encoded polypeptide. Nucleotide variants produced by silent substitutions due to the degeneracy of the genetic code are preferred. Moreover, variants in which 5-10, 1-5, or 1-2 amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added in any combination are also preferred. Polynucleotide variants can be produced for a variety of reasons, e.g., to optimize codon expression for a particular host (change codons in the human mRNA to those preferred by a bacterial host such as *E. coli*).

[00108] Naturally occurring variants are called "allelic variants," and refer to one of several alternate forms of a gene occupying a given locus on a chromosome of an organism (Genes II, Lewin, B., ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York (1985)). These allelic variants can vary at either the polynucleotide and/or polypeptide level and are included in the present invention. Alternatively, non-naturally occurring variants may be produced by mutagenesis techniques or by direct synthesis.

[00109] Using known methods of protein engineering and recombinant DNA technology, variants may be generated to improve or alter the characteristics of the polypeptides. For instance, one or more amino acids can be deleted from the N-terminus or C-terminus of the secreted protein without substantial loss of biological function. The authors of Ron et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 2984-2988 (1993), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, reported variant KGF proteins having heparin binding activity even after deleting 3, 8, or 27 amino-terminal amino acid residues. Similarly, Interferon gamma exhibited up to ten times higher activity after deleting 8-10 amino acid residues from the carboxy terminus of this protein. (Dobeli et al., *J. Biotechnology* 7:199-216 (1988), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.)

[00110] Moreover, ample evidence demonstrates that variants often retain a biological activity similar to that of the naturally occurring protein. For example, Gayle and coworkers (*J. Biol. Chem.* 268:22105-22111 (1993), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety) conducted extensive mutational analysis of human cytokine IL-1a. They used random mutagenesis to generate over 3,500 individual IL-1a mutants that averaged 2.5 amino acid changes per variant over the entire length of the molecule. Multiple mutations were examined at every possible amino acid position. The investigators found that "[m]ost of the molecule could be altered with little effect on either [binding or biological activity]." (See Abstract.) In fact, only 23 unique amino acid sequences, out of more

than 3,500 nucleotide sequences examined, produced a protein that significantly differed in activity from wild-type.

[00111] As stated above, polypeptide variants include, e.g., modified polypeptides. Modifications include, e.g., acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent cross-links, formation of cysteine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma-carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, pegylation (Mei et al., Blood 116:270-79 (2010), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), proteolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination. In some embodiments, Factor VIII is modified, e.g., pegylated, at any convenient location. In some embodiments, Factor VIII is pegylated at a surface exposed amino acid of Factor VIII, preferably a surface exposed cysteine, which may be an engineered cysteine. Mei et al. (2010). In some embodiments, modified Factor VIII, e.g., pegylated Factor VIII, is a long-acting Factor VIII.

[00112] "Volume of distribution at steady state (Vss)," as used herein, has the same meaning as the term used in pharmacology, which is the apparent space (volume) into which a drug distributes. V_{ss} = the amount of drug in the body divided by the plasma concentration at steady state.

[00113] "About," as used herein for a range, modifies both ends of the range. Thus, "about 10-20" means "about 10 to about 20."

[00114] Having now described the present invention in detail, the same will be more clearly understood by reference to the following examples, which are included herewith for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to be limiting of the invention. All patents and publications referred to herein are expressly incorporated by reference.

Example 1

Abstract

[00115] A recombinant B-domain-deleted factor VIII-Fc (rFVIII-Fc) fusion protein was created to extend the half-life of FVIII. rFVIII-Fc was studied in mouse and dog models of severe hemophilia A and compared to rFVIII (ReFacto®). Whole blood clotting time (WBCT) in hemophilia A mice was corrected for approximately two to three times longer and the elimination half-life in plasma was nearly twice as long for rFVIII-Fc compared to ReFacto®. In hemophilia A dogs, an intravenous dose of rFVIII-Fc (125 IU/kg) corrected the WBCT to normal. The WBCT remained below 20 min, the time consistent with FVIII:C > 1%, through approximately 96 hr, compared to 48 hr for dogs treated with ReFacto®. The elimination half-life of rFVIII-Fc in dog plasma, when measured using ELISA or chromogenic activity assays, was 15.7 ± 1.7 hr and 15.4 ± 0.3 hr, respectively. ReFacto® corrected WBCT for approximately one half as long as rFVIII-Fc and the plasma half-life was 7.0 hr. Thus, fusion of FVIII to Fc produced a molecule with an increased plasma half-life and the ability to provide prolonged protection from bleeding.

Introduction

[00116] Reduced mortality, prevention of joint damage and improved quality of life have been important achievements due to the development of plasma-derived and recombinant FVIII. Prolonged protection from bleeding would represent another key advancement in the treatment of hemophilia A patients. The inventors have created a recombinant factor VIII-Fc (rFVIII-Fc) chimeric protein and hybrid as an approach to extend the half-life of FVIII.

[00117] rFVIII-Fc is a heterodimeric hybrid protein comprised of B-domain-deleted FVIII fused recombinantly to the Fc domain of human immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1) (Fig. 1, SEQ ID NO:2; Table 2A) (This protein is also referred to herein as FVIII-Fc monomeric Fc fusion protein, FVIII-Fc monomer hybrid, monomeric FVIII-Fc hybrid, and FVIII-Fc monomer-dimer.). The Fc enables binding to the neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn), which is responsible for protection of IgG from degradation and confers on IgG the three week half-life observed in humans (Ghetie V, and Ward ES., *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 2000;18:739-766; Roopenian DC, and Akilesh S., *Nature Rev. Immunol.* 2007;7:715-725, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

[00118] The Fc domain of IgG1 has been fused to growth factors, cytokines, enzymes and ligand-binding regions of receptors (Ashkanazi A, et al., *Int. Rev. Immunol.* 1993:10:219-27; Chamow SM, and Ashkanazi A, *Trends Biotechnol.* 1996:14:52-60; Fisher et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 1996:334(26):1697-702, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Several of these have become important therapeutic molecules (e.g. etanercept, alefacept, abatacept). In these fusion proteins, two effector molecules are connected to two Fc molecules. In this example, rFVIII₁ has been constructed as a monomeric Fc fusion protein (one copy of a polypeptide consisting of the sequence in Table 2A(i) (SEQ ID NO:2) with or without the signal sequence and one copy of a polypeptide consisting of the sequence in Table 2A(ii) (SEQ ID NO:4) with or without the signal sequence), i.e., with only one copy of the effector molecule (see Figure 1), and the studies presented herein compare the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of this novel protein to rFVIII in mouse and dog models of hemophilia A. The signal sequence is cleavage during secretion. This protein construct is referred to herein as FVIII₁ monomeric Fc fusion protein, FVIII₁ monomer hybrid, monomeric FVIII₁ hybrid, and FVIII₁ monomer-dimer. See Example 1, Fig. 1, Table 2A; and US Patent Nos. 7,404,956 and 7,348,004, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, for the structure and production of this protein.

Methods and Materials

FVIII Preparations

Recombinant FVIII₁

[00119] The coding sequence of human recombinant B-domain deleted FVIII was obtained by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) from human liver poly A RNA (Clontech) using FVIII-specific primers. The FVIII sequence includes the native signal sequence for FVIII. The B-domain deletion was from serine 743 (S743; 2287 bp) to glutamine 1638 (Q1638; 4969 bp) for a total deletion of 2682 bp. See Example 1, Fig. 1, Table 2A; and US Patent Nos. 7,404,956 and 7,348,004, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, for the structure and production of this protein.

[00120] The coding sequence for human recombinant Fc was obtained by RT-PCR from a human leukocyte cDNA library (Clontech) using Fc specific primers. Primers were

designed such that the B-domain deleted FVIII sequence was fused directly to the N-terminus of the Fc sequence with no intervening linker. The FVIII_h DNA sequence was cloned into the mammalian dual expression vector pBUDCE4.1 (Invitrogen) under control of the CMV promoter. A second identical Fc sequence including the mouse Igk signal sequence was obtained by RT-PCR and cloned downstream of the second promoter, EF1 α , in the expression vector pBUDCE4.1.

[00121] The rFVIII_h expression vector was transfected into human embryonic kidney 293 cells (HEK293H; Invitrogen) using Lipofectamine 2000 transfection reagent (Invitrogen). Stable clonal cell lines were generated by selection with Zeocin (Invitrogen). One clonal cell line, 3C4-22 was used to generate FVIII_h for characterization *in vivo*. Recombinant FVIII_h was produced and purified (McCue JT, et al., J. Chromatogr. A 2009;7824-7830, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety) at Biogen Idec (Cambridge, MA). The transfection strategy described above was expected to yield three products, i.e., monomeric rFVIII_h hybrid, dimeric rFVIII_h hybrid and dimeric Fc. However, there was essentially no dimeric rFVIII_h detected in the conditioned medium from these cells. Rather, the conditioned medium contained Fc and monomeric rFVIII_h. It is possible that the size of dimeric rFVIII_h was too great and prevented efficient secretion from the cell. This result was beneficial since it rendered the purification of the monomer less complicated than if all three proteins had been present. The material used in these studies had a specific activity of approximately 9000 IU/mg. In addition, these human cells produced higher protein level than other cells that were attempted in this experiment.

Recombinant FVIII

[00122] Recombinant B-domain deleted FVIII (ReFacto[®]) was purchased from Novis Pharmaceuticals and was prepared according to manufacturer's instructions. ReFacto[®] (recombinant B-domain deleted FVIII) has the same amino acid sequence as amino acids 1 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:2.

Hemophilia A animals

[00123] The hemophilia A mice are FVIII exon 16 knockouts on a 129 x B6 background that were obtained from Dr. Kazazian at the University of Pennsylvania (Bi L, et al., Nat. Genet. 1995;10(1):119-121, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety) and bred at

Syntonix. These mice exhibit prolonged whole blood clotting times (>60 min), and are thus a good model of severe hemophilia A.

- [00124] Hemophilia A dogs were from the in-bred colony maintained at the Francis Owen Blood Research Laboratory at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (Graham, JB, et al., J. Exp. Med. 1949;90:97-111, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). These dogs have a severe hemophilic phenotype comparable to the severe form of the human disease (Graham, JB, et al., J. Exp. Med. 1949;90:97-111; Lozier, JN, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 2002;99:12991-12996, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

Study Designs

Hemophilia A Mouse Studies

- [00125] The effect of rFVIII[®] and ReFacto[®] on whole blood clotting time (WBCT) was studied in FVIII-deficient mice. Each protein was administered intravenously at 50 IU/kg and blood was collected from the tail vein of each mouse pre-dose and various time points post-dosing. The blood samples were incubated in microtubes at 37°C and visually inspected once per minute for the presence of a clot. Time of clot formation was recorded. If no clot formed by 60 min, the clotting time was recorded as >60min. Blood from normal mice clots in approximately 4 min (range 2-7 min, n = 10 mice) in the WBCT assay.
- [00126] In a second set of studies, hemophilia A mice were administered a single intravenous dose of 50 IU/kg rFVIII[®], ReFacto[®] or Advate[®] (4 mice per time point). Blood was collected by cardiac puncture in one tenth volume 3.2% sodium citrate at 0.25, 8, 24, 48 and 72 hr after dosing. Plasma was prepared and stored at -80°C until analysis for FVIII activity using a FVIII-specific chromogenic activity assay.

Hemophilia A Dog Studies

- [00127] In a single dose PK/PD study of rFVIII[®], two hemophilia A dogs from the Chapel Hill colony were administered a single intravenous dose of 125 IU/kg and blood samples were collected pre-dose and after dosing at selected time points for WBCT, activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT), FVIII[®] plasma concentration, hematology and serum chemistry. Time points for WBCT included pre-dose, 5 and 30 min and 1, 2,

4, 8, 24, 32, 48, 72, 96, 144, and 168 hr after dosing. Blood collections for clotting activity (aPTT) and FVIII:Fc plasma concentration included the time points listed above for WBCT as well as 15 min and 3, 6, 12 hours after dosing.

[00128] A second study was conducted in which ReFacto[®] (114 IU/kg for dog M12 and 120 IU/kg for dog M38) was administered intravenously. WBCT was measured until clotting times were ≥ 20 min (consistent with FVIII:C $> 1\%$), and then 125 IU/kg rFVIII:Fc was administered intravenously to the same dogs and blood samples were collected for WBCT, aPTT, FVIII:Fc plasma concentration, hematology and serum chemistry. Time points for WBCT included pre-dose, 5 and 30 min and 1, 2, 4, 8, 24, 32, 48, 72 hr after dosing. Blood was also collected at 96, 120, 144, and 168 hr after dosing with FVIII:Fc. Blood collections for clotting activity and FVIII:Fc plasma concentration included the time points listed above for WBCT as well as 15 min and 3, 6, 12 hours after dosing.

[00129] The WBCT procedure in hemophilia A dogs was slightly different than that in the hemophilia A mice. After dosing with rFVIII:Fc or ReFacto[®], one mL of blood was collected at various time points and 0.5 mL was distributed into two siliconized glass tubes which were subsequently placed into a 28°C water bath. Beginning at one minute, one tube was tilted every 30 sec, the second left undisturbed. When a clot formed in the tilted tube, the second tube was then tilted every 30 sec until a clot formed. The time for a fully gelled clot in the second tube was recorded as the WBCT.

FVIII activity in plasma

Measurement of FVIII activity in plasma by FVIII-specific chromogenic assay

[00130] Plasma samples were tested for FVIII activity by an automated chromogenic method using a Sysmex CA1500 instrument and reagents were from Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics (Dallas, TX, kit #B4238-40). Activity of rFVIII:Fc was determined using a standard curve created using the 7th International Standard Factor FVIII Concentrate (NIBSC code 99/678) spiked into human FVIII-depleted plasma (Stago USA) at concentrations ranging from 1.5 – 0.016 IU/mL.

Measurement of rFVIII^h or FVIII by ELISAFVIII^h in dog plasma by ELISA

- [00131] A FVIII antibody specific to the A1 domain (Green Mountain Antibodies: GMA-8002) was coated on 96 well plates and incubated for 1 hr at 37°C. The coated plates were blocked with Tris-buffered saline containing Tween 20, CaCl₂ and bovine serum albumin for 1 hr at room temperature and then standards, controls and samples that were prepared in normal dog plasma, were diluted 1:10 and then added to the plates and incubated for 1 hour at 37°C. The plates were washed and then donkey (F(ab)₂) anti-human Fc-HRP (Jackson: 709-036-098) was added and incubated for 1 hr at 37°C. After washing, TMB (BioRx supersensitive substrate: TMBS-0100-01) was added to the plates, the substrate reaction was quenched with acid and absorbance was measured on a SpectraMax Plus plate reader (Molecular Devices) at 450 nm.

ReFacto® in dog plasma by ELISA

- [00132] An anti-FVIII antibody specific to the A1 domain on the heavy chain (Green Mountain Antibodies: GMA-8002) was coated on 96 well plates and incubated for 2 hr at room temperature. The coated plates were blocked for 1 hr at 37 °C and after washing, the standards, controls and samples were prepared in normal dog plasma then diluted 1:10 were added to the plates and incubated for 2 hr at room temperature. The plates were washed then treated with the detection antibody, a pre-diluted anti-FVIII horse radish peroxidase conjugate (Affinity Biologicals: F8C-EIA-D), and incubated at room temperature for 1 hr. After washing TMB (BioRx supersensitive substrate: TMBS-0100-01) was added to the plates for 10 min. The substrate reaction was quenched with acid and the signal was measured on a SpectraMax Plus plate reader (Molecular Devices) at a wavelength of 450 nm.

Measurement of Fibrinogen

- [00133] The concentration of fibrinogen in plasma was measured at Esoterix (Research Triangle Park, NC) using a kit that contains HemosIL™ PT-Fibrinogen-IIS reagent (Instrumentation Laboratory, Lexington, MA, Catalog #0008468210) and an ACL 7000 Coagulation Analyzer (Beckman Coulter), according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Measurement of Platelets

[00134] Platelets were counted in EDTA anti-coagulated whole blood by automated methods using the Vet-ABC-Diff Hematology Analyzer programmed with a species specific smart card (SCIL Animal Care Co., Gurnee, IL).

Pharmacokinetic Analysis

[00135] The pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated by noncompartmental analysis using WinNonlin software from Pharsight, version 5.2 (Mountain View, Ca). PK parameters included the maximum concentration in plasma (C_{max}), area under the plasma concentration versus time curve (AUC), elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$), volume of distribution (V_{ss}), and clearance (Cl).

Results

Recombinant FVIII-Fc

[00136] rFVIII-Fc is a recombinant fusion of human B-domain deleted FVIII with Fc from human IgG1, with no intervening linker sequence (rFVIII-Fc; Figure 1).

[00137] Purified rFVIII-Fc had a specific activity of approximately 9000 IU/mg as determined using a chromogenic activity assay. Recombinant B-domain deleted FVIII (ReFacto[®]) has a reported specific activity of 9110 – 13700 IU/mg. Conversion of specific activity into IU/nmol to take into account the size difference between FVIII-Fc and ReFacto[®] (216 kDa and 170 kDa respectively), indicates that the two proteins have approximately equivalent specific activities (1970 IU/nmol for rFVIII-Fc and 1521 – 2287 IU/nmol for ReFacto[®]). Thus the FVIII activity of rFVIII-Fc is not affected by fusion of the C-terminus of human FVIII to the N-terminus of human Fc.

Administration to Hemophilia A mice

[00138] A single 50 IU/kg dose of rFVIII-Fc or ReFacto[®] was administered intravenously to FVIII-deficient mice (n = 6/group). Blood samples were collected pre-dose and after dosing through 120 hr and WBCT determined as described in Materials and Methods. Baseline WBCT were greater than 60 min. Data from a representative experiment are shown in Figure 2 and Table 3. Immediately after dosing with either rFVIII-Fc or ReFacto[®], WBCT was corrected to 2-17 minutes. Blood from mice treated with

ReFacto[®] lost the ability to clot by 42 hr, whereas blood from all mice treated with rFVIII[®] still clotted at 96 hr, the blood from one of six was clotted at 113 hr, but all had lost the ability to clot by 120 hr. These data suggest that the duration of effect for rFVIII[®] is approximately two to three times longer than for ReFacto[®].

[00139] The chromogenic activity of rFVIII[®], ReFacto[®] or Advate[®] (full-length recombinant FVIII) was studied in the FVIII-deficient mice after a single intravenous dose of 50 IU/kg. Blood was collected pre-dose and after dosing at 8, 24, 48, and 72 hr. The activity was measured using a FVIII-specific chromogenic activity assay and is shown in Figure 3. The pharmacokinetic parameters are reported in Table 4. The circulating half-life for rFVIII[®] was approximately 1.6 to 2 fold longer (11.1 hr) compared to Advate[®] (7 hr) and ReFacto[®] (5 hr). The C_{max} was 1.6 ± 0.36 IU/mL for rFVIII[®] compared to 0.47 ± 0.30 IU/mL for Advate[®] and 0.67 ± 0.44 IU/mL for ReFacto[®]. The systemic exposure of rFVIII[®] was markedly greater for rFVIII[®] (22.6 hr·IU/mL) compared to ReFacto[®] (6.94 hr·IU/mL) and Advate[®] (3.90 hr·IU/mL) and clearance for rFVIII[®] was notably lower (2.09 mL/hr/kg) compared to both ReFacto[®] (7.2 mL/hr/kg) and Advate[®] (12.8 hr/mL/kg) in the hemophilia A mice.

Administration to Hemophilia A dogs

[00140] The pharmacodynamics (PD) and pharmacokinetics (PK) of rFVIII[®] were studied in the Chapel Hill colony of hemophilia A dogs. A single intravenous dose of 125 IU/kg rFVIII[®] was administered to each of four hemophilia A dogs and the WBCT was immediately corrected to normal (Figure 4). The range of WBCT in normal dogs is 8-12 min. The WBCT remained below 20 min, the time consistent with FVIII:C >1%, through approximately 96 hr with the exception of one dog that had WBCT <20 min through 72 hr. In addition, aPTT was also immediately corrected to normal (Table 6). The concentration of rFVIII[®] in plasma was measured using a specific ELISA which was designed to detect both the FVIII and Fc portions of the molecule. The plasma concentration versus time curves are shown in Figure 5. PK analysis of the data showed that the $t_{1/2}$ was 15.7 ± 1.7 hr (Table 5). Similar results were obtained when rFVIII[®] was measured using a FVIII-specific chromogenic activity assay ($t_{1/2} = 15.4 \pm 0.3$ hr, Table 5) and the plasma concentration versus time curves were similar using both methods (Figures 5 and 6). When the activity data were converted from IU/mL to ng/mL using the

specific activity for rFVIII[®] Fc, there was a good correlation with the ELISA data, thereby demonstrating that the protein that was measured by ELISA was fully active.

[00141] Two of the dogs treated with rFVIII[®] Fc also received a single dose of ReFacto[®], 114 IU/kg for dog M12 and 120 IU/kg for dog M38, 72 hr prior to dosing with rFVIII[®] Fc. WBCT and aPTT were corrected to normal immediately after dosing with ReFacto[®]. However, the WBCT normalization after the single dose of rFVIII[®] Fc lasted approximately twice as long compared to ReFacto[®] (Figure 4). Moreover, the plasma half-life of rFVIII[®] Fc (15.7 ± 1.7 hr) was approximately twice as long for rFVIII[®] Fc compared to ReFacto[®] (7.0 and 6.7 hr) when the concentration of the proteins in plasma were measured by ELISA (Table 5). Similar results were obtained when the two molecules were measured by FVIII-specific chromogenic activity.

[00142] To assess the potential risk of thrombogenicity, platelets and fibrinogen were measured. After dosing with either rFVIII[®] Fc or ReFacto[®], platelet numbers and plasma fibrinogen concentration did not change from pre-dose values (data not shown).

Discussion

[00143] Recombinant FVIII[®] Fc was produced in human embryonic kidney 293 (HEK 293) cells from a stably transfected cell line and was purified from cell culture medium. Production in a human cell line represents a significant change in manufacturing compared to currently marketed rFVIII products which are produced in either Chinese Hamster Ovary cells or Baby Hamster Kidney cells. The rationale for this change was that it was expected that the human cells were best equipped to perform the necessary post-translational modifications for the FVIII portion of this molecule.

[00144] Conversion of the specific activity to IU/nmol to take into account the difference in molecular weights for rFVIII[®] Fc and recombinant B-domain deleted FVIII (ReFacto[®]) indicated that the specific activities are similar for both proteins (1970 IU/nmol for rFVIII[®] Fc and 1521 – 2287 IU/nmol for ReFacto[®]). It is somewhat surprising that the specific activity for rFVIII[®] Fc is not affected by fusion of the C terminus of FVIII with the N-terminus of Fc since the C1 and C2 domain of FVIII are involved in phospholipid binding which is essential for full FVIII activity (Fay, PJ, J. Hematology 83:103-8 (2006) and Raut, S, et al., Br. J. Haematol. 107:323 (1999), each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

[00145] Treatment of hemophilia A is on-demand at the time of a bleeding episode or by prophylaxis for the prevention of bleeding. Although on-demand treatment is still frequently used, there is a trend toward prophylaxis and the prevention of joint damage (Blanchette P, et al., *Haemophilia* 2004; 10:679-683, Manco-Johnson, MJ, et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 2007;357:535-544, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). Current FVIII products are administered every two to three days for prophylaxis due to the relatively short half-life of 10-12 hr in order to maintain a FVIII:C above 1 % in patients (Morfini, M, *Haemophilia* 2003;9 (suppl 1):94-99;discussion 100, White GC, et al., *Thromb. Haemost.* 1997;77:660-7, Blanchette, P, et al., *J. Thromb. Haemost.* 2008 Aug;6(8):1319-26, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). Longer-acting FVIII therapies that provide prolonged protection from bleeding would represent a marked improvement in the quality of life for patients with hemophilia A. Strategies to extend the half-life of clotting factors include those that have been successful for other molecules, including pegylation (Rostin J, et al., *Bioconj. Chem.* 2000;11:387-96, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety), glycopegylation (Stennicke HR, et al., *Thromb. Haemost.* 2008;100:920-8, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety), formulation with pegylated liposomes (Spira J, et al., *Blood* 2006;108:3668-3673, Pan J, et al., *Blood* 2009;114:2802-2811, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety) and conjugation with albumin (Schulte S., *Thromb. Res.* 2008;122 Suppl 4:S14-9, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). Pegylation represents an approach to reduce clearance, however, the effect of the modification *in vivo* is currently unknown. The outcome of direct pegylation of FVIII on *in vivo* is currently unknown, whereas FVIII formulated with pegylated liposomes has been studied clinically and showed a modest to no effect on bleeding periods (Spira J, et al., *Blood* 2006;108:3668-3673, Spira J, et al., *Thromb. Haemost.* 2008 Sep;100(3):429-34, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

[00146] The present approach to extend the half-life of FVIII was to recombinantly fuse FVIII to the Fc domain of IgG1. Fc binds to the naturally occurring receptor, FcRn, of which the normal function is protection of IgG from degradation. The results described herein represent the initial pharmacokinetic and efficacy characterization of rFVIII-Fc compared to a rFVIII product in hemophilia A mice and hemophilia A dogs. In both species, the half-life of rFVIII-Fc was approximately twice that of rFVIII when measured

by FVIII activity or ELISA (dogs only). These data also correlated well with the WBCT results from both animal models, i.e. the duration of the effect of rFVIII-Fc on WBCT was approximately twice as long compared to ReFacto[®]. In dogs, the C_{max} and clearance were similar for rFVIII-Fc and ReFacto[®], but the AUC and volume of distribution at steady state were approximately 1.5 fold and 2 fold greater for rFVIII-Fc compared to ReFacto[®], respectively. The PK parameters for ReFacto[®] in this animal model are consistent with the values reported in the literature (Brinkhous K, et al., Sem. Thromb. Haemost. 2002;28:269-272, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

[00147] If these findings translate to the same extension of half-life in humans, this could represent a significant advancement in the treatment of patients with hemophilia A.

Additional References (each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety)

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- [00151] Dumont JA, et al., BioDrugs 2006;20:151-160.
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- [00156] Peyvandi F, et al., Haemophilia 2006;12(Suppl 3):82-89.
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Example 2

[00159] The objective of the study was to determine the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of rFVIII-Fc and BDD-rFVIII (Xyntha[®]) in cynomolgus monkeys after a single intravenous dose.

Materials and Methods

[00160] rFVIII^{IFc} (Biogen Idec), supplied as a frozen liquid at a concentration of 1.2 mg/mL, and 9882 IU/mL. The specific activity is 8235 IU/mg. Storage was at - 70°C. It was diluted prior to injection.

[00161] Name: Xyntha (Novis Pharmaceuticals), Supplied as a lyophilized powder which was reconstituted according to the manufacturer's instructions to produce a solution with a nominal concentration of 525 IU/mL. Storage was according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Animals

[00162] Cynomolgus monkeys from the New Iberia Research Center (NIRC) colony were used, and the study (NIRC Study # 8733-0903) was conducted under an approved NIRC IACUC protocol (APS 2008-8733-058) at NIRC in New Iberia, LA.

[00163] Six naïve cynomolgus monkeys (three males, three females) that were determined to be in good health were used in the study.

[00164] The study was performed in compliance with the protocol and UL Lafayette-NIRC Standard Operating Procedures.

Study Design

[00165] rFVIII^{IFc} was administered intravenously at 125 IU/kg to each of six monkeys (three males, three females). Xyntha (BDD-rFVIII) was administered intravenously to the same animals at 125 IU/kg in a crossover design. Group 1 animals (n = 3) received Xyntha on Day 0 and rFVIII^{IFc} on Day 3, while Group 2 animals (n = 3) received rFVIII^{IFc} on Day 0 followed by Xyntha on Day 4. The additional day between doses for group 2 was to ensure that the rFVIII^{IFc} had sufficient time to decrease below projected baseline levels. Blood was collected for plasma in one-tenth volume 3.2 % sodium citrate from each animal predose and after dosing at 0.25, 4, 12, 24, 36, 48 and 72 hr for measurement of rFVIII^{IFc} or Xyntha by ELISA and a FVIII-specific chromogenic activity assay.

ELISA to measure rFVIII_{IFc} and FVIII in plasmaMethod to Measure rFVIII_{IFc} in Monkey Plasma

[00166] This Enzyme Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay (ELISA) is designed to quantify rFVIII_{IFc} in monkey plasma. In this ELISA method, goat anti-human IgG-(H+L) antibody (monkey absorbed) from Bethyl Laboratories (Cat#A80-319A) is diluted in Coating Buffer and immobilized onto a 96-well microtiter sample plate. The plate is aspirated, and all un-adsorbed sites are blocked with the addition of Blocking Buffer (3% BSA/1xTris) for approximately 2 hours at 37°C. Plasma samples are diluted 1:20 with High Calcium Sample Dilution Buffer (3% Non-Fat Dry Milk/TBST with 30 mM CaCl₂) and dispensed onto the sample plate. Plates are incubated for approximately 2 hours at 37°C. The plate is subsequently washed and mouse anti-B domain-deleted (α .BDDA1) Factor VIII (A1 domain) antibody from Green Mountain Antibodies (Cat#GMA-8002) is added to the plate and incubated for approximately 1 hour at 37°C. After washing the plate, HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG2a antibody from Southern Biotech (Cat#1080-05) is added to the plate and incubated for approximately 30 minutes at room temperature. The plate is washed again and a tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) peroxidase substrate solution is added and incubated for approximately 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction is stopped by addition of a non-acidic Stop Solution. Color develops in proportion to the amount of rFVIII_{IFc} in the sample. Plates are read on an absorbance plate reader using a single detection wavelength, 650 nm. rFVIII_{IFc} concentrations are determined on a standard curve obtained by plotting optical density (OD) versus concentration using a four-parameter logistic curve-fitting program. The calibration curve range of this method is 0.400 ng/mL – 51.2 ng/mL in 5% monkey plasma (8.00 ng/mL – 1024 ng/mL in 100% monkey plasma). One calibrator outside the qualified range of the assay at 0.200 ng/mL in 5% monkey plasma may be included to serve as an anchor point to facilitate curve-fitting. The anchor point is removed or retained based on the best fit of the curve (i.e., the highest number of standards read within defined accuracy, %RE).

Method to Measure FVIII in Monkey Plasma

[00167] This Enzyme Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay (ELISA) is designed to quantify FVIII in monkey plasma. In this ELISA method, mouse α BDDA1 FVIII antibody from

Green Mountain Antibodies (Cat# GMA-8002) is diluted in Coating Buffer and immobilized onto a 96-well microtiter sample plate. The plate is aspirated, and all unadsorbed sites are blocked with the addition of Blocking Buffer (3% BST/1xTris) for approximately 1 hour at 37°C. Plasma samples are diluted 1:20 with High Calcium Sample Dilution Buffer (Blocking Buffer with 100 mM CaCl₂) and dispensed onto the sample plate. Plates are incubated for approximately 2 hours at 37°C. After washing the plate, a Detecting Antibody from the Affinity Biologicals Kit, an HRP labeled polyclonal antibody (Cat#F8C-EIA-D), is further diluted in TBS/0.05% Tween 20, and added to the plate and incubated for approximately 1 hour at room temperature. The plate is washed again and a tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) peroxidase substrate solution is added and incubated for approximately 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction is stopped by addition acidic Stop Solution. Color develops in proportion to the amount of FVIII_{FC} in the sample. Plates are read on an absorbance plate reader using a single detection wavelength, 450 nm. FVIII concentrations are determined on a standard curve obtained by plotting optical density (OD) versus concentration using a four-parameter logistic curve-fitting program. The calibration curve range of this method is 0.625 ng/mL – 20 ng/mL in 5% monkey plasma (12.5 ng/mL – 400 ng/mL in 100% monkey plasma). Two calibrators outside the qualified range of the assay at 0.313 and 0.156 ng/mL in 5% monkey plasma may be included to serve as anchor points to facilitate curve-fitting. The anchor points can be removed or retained based on the best fit of the curve (i.e., the highest number of standards read within defined accuracy, %RE).

FVIII-Specific Chromogenic Assay

[00168] FVIII activity in cynomolgus monkey plasma samples was estimated based on administered dose, and then diluted to approximately 0.25 – 1 IU/ml in human FVIII-depleted plasma (Diagnostica Stago). Samples were analyzed in a Sysmex CA1500 (Siemens Diagnostic Healthcare) using a FVIII chromogenic kit (Siemens). In this chromogenic assay, rFVIII_{FC} in the plasma samples is activated by thrombin. Activated Factor VIII (FVIII_a) then accelerates the conversion of Factor X (FX) to Factor Xa (FXa) in the presence of activated Factor IX (FIXa), phospholipids (PL) and calcium ions. The FXa activity is assessed by hydrolysis of a p-nitroanilide substrate specific to FXa. The initial rate of release of p-nitroaniline (pNA) measured at 405 nm is proportional to the FXa activity, and thus to the FVIII activity in the sample. The limit of quantitation of

FVIII activity due to rFVIII-Fc in this assay is ~ 0.3 IU/ml. The assay can measure total FVIII activity down to a lower limit of approximately 0.06 IU/ml with an accuracy of $\pm 20\%$. The calculated activity of the pre-dose sample for individual animals was subtracted from the value at each time point to generate the PD curves (FVIII activity vs. time).

[00169] A standard curve was generated from the NIBSC 7th International Standard FVIII concentrate diluted to 1 IU/ml in human FVIII-deficient plasma. Standard curves were diluted serially in the Sysmex instrument to yield concentrations of 0.15, 0.1, 0.05, 0.025, 0.0053 and 0.0026 IU/ml. Since the instrument dilutes all samples 1:10 internally, the FVIII standard concentrations correspond to plasma concentrations of 1.5 – 0.026 IU/ml, which is the range of FVIII activities that can be measured.

PK analysis

[00170] The concentration time profiles were evaluated using the non-compartmental analysis module in the WinNonlin software program (Version 5.2, Pharsight Corporation, Mountain View, CA).

RESULTS

[00171] The concentration of rFVIII-Fc in monkey plasma was measured using a sandwich ELISA format that measured both the FVIII and Fc portions of the molecule and the data are reported in Table 7. All predose samples were below the limit of quantitation. Figure 7 illustrates the group mean rFVIII-Fc and Xyntha plasma concentrations over time and individual plasma concentration versus time curves are shown in Figure 8. A summary of the PK parameters for rFVIII-Fc and Xyntha are shown in Tables 9 and 10, respectively. The mean $t_{1/2}$ for rFVIII-Fc was 11.9 ± 1.7 hr (range 9.3 to 14.1 hr) and for Xyntha, the mean elimination $t_{1/2}$ was 12.7 ± 4.4 hr (range 9.2 to 19.9 hr).

[00172] FVIII activity was measured using a FVIII-specific chromogenic activity assay and the data are reported in Table 8. Pre-dose activity due to endogenous FVIII was subtracted from all samples. A graph of the mean group data is shown in Figure 9 and the individual plasma concentration vs. time curves are shown in Figure 10. A summary of the PK parameters are reported for rFVIII-Fc and Xyntha in Tables 9 and 10, respectively. The mean elimination $t_{1/2}$ was 16.1 ± 6.9 hr (range 11.6 to 29.4 hr) for rFVIII-Fc and 12.5 ± 1.7 hr (range 10.4 to 14.3 hr) for Xyntha.

Discussion and Conclusions

[00173] The elimination half-lives were similar for rFVIII^{IFc} and Xyntha after a single intravenous dose of 125 IU/kg, whether the test article was measured by ELISA or a chromogenic activity assay.

Example 3

[00174] This will be a Phase I/IIa, open-label, crossover, dose-escalation, multi-center, and first-in-human study designed to evaluate the safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics of a single dose of rFVIII^{IFc} in subjects with severe (defined as <1 IU/dL [1%] endogenous factor VIII [FVIII]) hemophilia A. A total of approximately 12 previously treated patients will be enrolled and dosed with rFVIII^{IFc} at 25 or 65 IU/kg. After the screening (scheduled within 28 days prior to the first dose of the Advate® [rFVIII], the reference comparator agent) and a minimum of 4-days (96 hours) elapsing with no FVIII treatment prior to the first injection, approximately 6 subjects will receive a single 25 IU/kg dose of Advate® followed by a 3-day (72 hours) pharmacokinetic (PK) profile then crossover and receive a 25 IU/kg single, open-label dose of rFVIII^{IFc} for a 7-day (168 hours) PK profiling. The first 3 subjects will be dosed sequentially. For the first three (3) subjects dosed with 25 IU/kg of rFVIII^{IFc}, each subject will undergo an inhibitor assessment at 14-days (336 hours) post-injection of rFVIII^{IFc}. Dosing of the next subject (for the first three subjects only) will occur once the inhibitor testing is completed. After the 3rd subject completed the 14 day inhibitor assessment, the remaining three subjects at 25 IU/kg and the six subjects at 65 IU/kg will begin enrollment sequentially at least 1 day apart within each dose group.

[00175] One week after the last subject receives the 25 IU/kg dose of the rFVIII^{IFc}, approximately 6 unique subjects will be recruited for the 65 IU/kg cohort. Each subject in the 65 IU/kg cohort will receive a single 65 IU/kg dose of Advate® followed by a 4-day (96 hours) PK profiling then crossover and receive a 65 IU/kg single, open-label dose of rFVIII^{IFc} for a 10-day (240 hours) profiling. If a bleeding episode occurs before the first injection of rFVIII^{IFc} in any cohort, subject's pre-study FVIII product should be used for treatment and an interval of at least 4 days must then pass before receiving the first injection of rFVIII^{IFc} for the PK profile.

[00176] All subjects will be followed for a 14-day (336 hours) and 28 day safety evaluation period after administration of rFVIII-Fc 25 IU/kg or 65 IU/kg for safety. All subjects will undergo pharmacokinetic sampling pre- and post-dosing along with blood samples for analysis of FVIII activity at designated time points.

Example 4

Activity within the Xase Complex

[00177] To investigate the binding of the FVIII proteins (rBDD FVIII and rFVIII-Fc) with FIXa, and measure the ability of these proteins to activate FX, kinetic studies were performed examining these interactions in the context of the Xase complex. This assay involved the formation of the Xase complex with activated FIX and activated rBDD FVIII or rFVIII-Fc protein on a phospholipid surface in the presence of calcium, and monitoring the conversion of FX to FXa as measured by cleavage of a chromogenic or fluorogenic substrate.

[00178] Briefly, FVIII is first activated with α -thrombin for 5 min, then mixed with FIXa in the presence of Ca^{2+} , and synthetic phospholipid vesicles (25% phosphatidylserine (PS)/75% phosphatidylcholine (PC)) or platelets. Under conditions described below, FVIIIa and FIXa interact in the presence of a phospholipid surface and calcium ions to form an active Xase complex that mediates the conversion of FX into FXa through proteolytic processing. In turn, FXa cleaves a FXa-specific chromogenic or fluorogenic substrate. The cleaved substrate is chromogenic and therefore the amount of cleaved substrate in a solution is indicative of the amount of FXa generated. This is quantitated by measuring the absorbance of the solution at 405 nm.

A. Activation of Factor X

[00179] The ability of rBDD FVIII and rFVIII-Fc to activate FX were studied in the context of the Xase complex as described above. Thrombin-activated FVIII proteins were incubated with FIXa and phospholipids in the presence of calcium, then added to different concentrations of FX in the presence of a FX-specific substrate and the rates of FXa generation determined (Figure 11).

[00180] Based on these data, the K_m and V_{max} for the different FVIII proteins in the context of the Xase complex were calculated (Chang 1997) (Table 11). Data are

expressed as the mean of six analyses (3 experiments containing duplicate runs) \pm the corresponding standard deviation. Based on these data, these proteins (rBDD FVIII and rFVIII_{Fc}) were found to have comparable K_m and V_{max} values, within the variation of the assay. Therefore, the Xase complex formed with rFVIII_{Fc} behaves similarly to the Xase complex formed with the licensed product rBDD FVIII (ReFacto) with respect to interactions with phospholipids and ability to activate FX. Note that these comparable data also demonstrate that rFVIII_{Fc} is activated to a comparable degree as rBDD FVIII after a short incubation with thrombin.

B. Interaction with FIXa

[00181] The interaction between rBDD FVIII and rFVIII_{Fc} with FIXa were also examined in the context of the Xase complex. The Xase complex was assembled as above, using a fixed amount of FX and varying FIXa levels, and FIXa generation rates determined (Figure 12). From these data, the K_d value for the Xase complex formed with both of the FVIII proteins to FIXa were determined (Chang 1997). Data are expressed as the mean of six analyses (3 experiments containing duplicate runs) \pm the corresponding standard deviation (Table 12). Both proteins were found to have similar K_d and V_{max} values, indicating that rFVIII_{Fc} has comparable interactions with FIXa as the licensed rBDD FVIII product.

Example 5

[00182] Interim pharmacokinetic data for the Phase I/IIa clinical trial discussed in Example 3 demonstrated the following results for FVIII_{Fc}. FVIII_{Fc} had about a 50% increase in systemic exposure (AUC_{INF}), about 50% reduction in clearance (Cl), and about 50-70% increase in elimination half-life and MRT compared to ADVATE (full length rFVIII). In addition, FVIII_{Fc} showed increased C168, TBLP1, TBLP3, and TBLP5 values compared to ADVATE.

AUC_{INF}	Area under the concentration-time curve from zero to infinity
Beta HL	Elimination phase half-life; also referred to as $t_{1/2\beta}$
C168 dose	Estimated FVIII _{Fc} activity above baseline at approximately 168 h after dose
Cl	Clearance

MRT	Mean residence time
TBLP1	Model-predicted time after dose when FVIII-Fc activity has declined to approximately 1 IU/dL above baseline
TBLP3	Model-predicted time after dose when FVIII-Fc activity has declined to approximately 3 IU/dL above baseline
TBLP5	Model-predicted time after dose when FVIII-Fc activity has declined to approximately 5 IU/dL above baseline

Example 6

[00183] A recombinant B-domain-deleted factor VIII-Fc (rFVIII-Fc) fusion protein has been created as an approach to extend the half-life of FVIII. The pharmacokinetics (PK) of rFVIII-Fc were compared to rFVIII in hemophilia A mice. We found that the terminal half-life was twice as long for rFVIII-Fc compared to rFVIII. In order to confirm that the underlying mechanism for the extension of half-life was due to the protection of rFVIII-Fc by FcRn, the PK were evaluated in FcRn knockout and human FcRn transgenic mice. A single intravenous dose (125 IU/kg) was administered and the plasma concentration measured using a chromogenic activity assay. The C_{max} was similar between rFVIII-Fc and rFVIII (XYNTHA®) in both mouse strains. However, while the half-life for rFVIII-Fc was comparable to that of rFVIII in the FcRn knockout mice, the half-life for rFVIII-Fc was extended to approximately twice longer than that for rFVIII in the hFcRn transgenic mice. These results confirm that FcRn mediates or is responsible for the prolonged half-life of rFVIII-Fc compared to rFVIII. Since hemostasis in whole blood measured by rotation thromboelastometry (ROTEM) has been shown to correlate with the efficacy of coagulation factors in bleeding models of hemophilia mice as well as in clinical applications, we sought to evaluate the ex vivo efficacy of rFVIII-Fc in the hemophilia A mice using ROTEM. Hemophilia A mice were administered a single intravenous dose of 50 IU/kg rFVIII-Fc, XYNTHA® (FVIII) or ADVATE® (FVIII). At 5 minutes post dose, clot formation was similar with respect to clotting time (CT), clot formation time (CFT) and α -angle. However, rFVIII-Fc showed significantly improved CT at 72 and 96 hr post dose, and CFT and α -angle were also improved at 96 hrs compared to both XYNTHA® (FVIII) and ADVATE® (FVIII), consistent with prolonged PK of rFVIII-Fc. Therefore construction of an Fc fusion of FVIII produces a molecule with a defined mechanism of

action that has an increased half-life and the potential to provide prolonged protection from bleeding.

Example 7

[00184] This Example presents final analysis results for FVIII activity from 16 patients treated with 25 and 65 IU/kg FVIII products. See Examples 3 and 5.

[00185] In this Example, rFVIII-Fc is a recombinant fusion protein comprised of a single molecule of recombinant B-domain deleted human FVIII (BDD-rFVIII) fused to the dimeric Fc domain of the human IgG1, with no intervening linker sequence. This protein construct is also referred to herein as rFVIII-Fc heterodimeric hybrid protein, FVIII-Fc monomeric Fc fusion protein, FVIII-Fc monomer hybrid, monomeric FVIII-Fc hybrid, and FVIII-Fc monomer-dimer. See Example 1, Fig. 1, and Table 2A.

[00186] Preclinical studies with rFVIII-Fc have shown an approximately 2-fold prolongation of the half-life of rFVIII activity compared to commercially available rFVIII products. The rationale for this study was to evaluate the safety and tolerability of a single dose of rFVIII-Fc in frozen liquid formulation and provide data on the PK in severe hemophilia A subjects. For this study, 16 evaluable subjects were available for PK evaluation. Single administration of two doses of both rFVIII-Fc and Advate at a nominal dose of 25 (n=6) and 65 IU/kg of body weight (n=10) were infused intravenously over approximately 10 minutes. Blood samples for plasma PK assessments were obtained before infusion, as well as up to 10 days after dosing. The PK of FVIII activity for both Advate and rFVIII-Fc were characterized in this study using a model-dependent method.

OBJECTIVES

[00187] The primary objective of this study was to assess the safety and tolerability of single administration of two doses of rFVIII-Fc (25 and 65 IU/kg) in previously treated patients (PTPs) aged 12 and above with severe hemophilia A.

[00188] The secondary objectives were to determine the pharmacokinetics (PK) parameters determined by pharmacodynamic (PD) activity of FVIII over time after a single administration of 25 or 65 IU/kg of rFVIII-Fc compared to Advate in one-stage clotting and chromogenic assays.

Study Design (See Example 3)

[00189] Blood samples were collected for FVIII activity PK evaluations at the screening visit (within 28 days prior to dosing Advate); on Day 0 (injection of Advate) pre-injection and at 10 and 30 minutes and 1, 3, 6, and 9 hours post-injection; on Day 1 at 24 hours post-injection of Advate; on Day 2 at 48 hours post-injection of Advate; on Day 3 at 72 hours post-injection of Advate; and on Day 4 at 96 hours post-injection of high dose of Advate (Cohort B only).

[00190] Blood samples were collected for FVIII activity PK evaluations on the day of rFVIII-Fc injection just prior to the administration of rFVIII-Fc, at 10 and 30 minutes and 1, 3, 6, and 9 hours post-injection of rFVIII-Fc; on Day 1 at 24 hours post-injection of rFVIII-Fc; on Days 2 through 5 at 48, 72, 96, and 120 hours post-injection of rFVIII-Fc; on Day 7 at 168 hours post-injection of rFVIII-Fc; on Days 8, 9, and 10 at 192, 216, and 240 hours post-injection of high dose of rFVIII-Fc (Cohort B only). FVIII activity was also measured at the final study visit (28 days post-injection of rFVIII-Fc) at 672 hours post-injection of rFVIII-Fc.

Pharmacokinetic Modeling and Calculations

[00191] Abbreviations

TBLP1 = Model-predicted time after dose when FVIII activity has declined to approximately 1 IU/dL above baseline.

TBLP3 = Model-predicted time after dose when FVIII activity has declined to approximately 3 IU/dL above baseline

$KV_M = C_{max_M} / \text{Actual Dose (IU/kg)}$

$KV_OB = C_{max_OB} / \text{Actual Dose (IU/kg)}$

$IVR_M = 100 \times C_{max_M} \times \text{Plasma Volume (dL)} / \text{Total Dose in IU}$; where plasma volume in mL = $(23.7 \times \text{Ht in cm}) + (9.0 \times \text{Wt in kg}) - 1709$.

$IVR_OB = 100 \times C_{max_OB} \times \text{Plasma Volume (dL)} / \text{Total Dose in IU}$; where plasma volume in mL = $(23.7 \times \text{Ht in cm}) + (9.0 \times \text{Wt in kg}) - 1709$.

RESULTS

[00192] Figure 13. Observed group mean (+SE) FVIII activity versus time profiles, sorted by dose level, grouped by compound (one-stage assay, 25 IU/kg (A) and 65 IU/kg (B)) and (chromogenic assay, 25 IU/kg (C) and 65 IU/kg (D)).

[00193] Figure 14. Observed group mean (+SE) FVIII activity versus time profiles, grouped by dose level and compound (one-stage assay; A) (chromogenic assay; B).

Single-Dose Pharmacokinetics (One-Stage Assay)

[00194] Observed FVIII activity increased sharply after the short IV infusion of either Advate or rFVIII-Fc, with mean (\pm SD) model-predicted C_{max} values of 56.6 ± 4.74 and 121 ± 28.2 IU/dL for Advate and 55.6 ± 8.18 and 108 ± 16.9 IU/dL for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. All Advate- and rFVIII-Fc-treated patients had dose-related increases in FVIII activity. The observed increase in both C_{max} and AUCINF was slightly less than proportional to dose over the dose range evaluated.

[00195] After the end of the infusion, the decline of the observed FVIII activity exhibited monoexponential decay characteristics until the baseline level was reached. The rate of decline in FVIII activity was slower for rFVIII-Fc than for Advate with mean (\pm SD) model-predicted elimination half-life values of 11.9 ± 2.98 and 10.4 ± 3.03 hr for Advate and 18.0 ± 3.88 and 18.4 ± 6.99 hr for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. Elimination half-life values appeared to be dose-independent over the dose range evaluated for both FVIII products.

[00196] Total systemic FVIII exposure (assessed by AUCINF) was $\sim 48\%$ and 61% greater following rFVIII-Fc administration than Advate at 25 and 65 IU/kg dose levels, respectively. Mean (\pm SD) model-predicted AUCINF values were 974 ± 259 and 1810 ± 606 hr*IU/dL for Advate and 1440 ± 316 and 2910 ± 1320 hr*IU/dL for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively.

[00197] Similar to elimination half-life, the MRT was prolonged for rFVIII-Fc relative to Advate. Mean (\pm SD) model-predicted MRT values were 17.1 ± 4.29 and 14.9 ± 4.38 hr for Advate and 25.9 ± 5.60 and 26.5 ± 10.1 hr for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. MRT values appeared to be dose-independent over the dose range evaluated for both FVIII products.

[00198] In addition, primary PK parameter values for CL and V were determined. CL values for rFVIII-Fc only accounted for ~ 66% of those observed for Advate at equivalent doses. Mean (\pm SD) model-predicted CL values were 2.70 ± 0.729 and 4.08 ± 1.69 mL/hr/kg for Advate and 1.80 ± 0.409 and 2.69 ± 1.25 mL/hr/kg for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. V values were comparable between Advate and rFVIII-Fc with mean (\pm SD) model-predicted V values of 43.9 ± 4.27 and 56.1 ± 13.4 mL/kg for Advate and 45.3 ± 7.23 and 61.6 ± 10.6 mL/kg for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. Slight increases in mean CL and V values were noted with increasing dose of Advate and rFVIII-Fc; however, the increase in standard deviations at the 65 IU/kg dose coupled with limited dose levels confounded an assessment of the dose-dependency of these parameters. For example, the CV% geometric mean CL value for the rFVIII-Fc treatment group increased from 23.0% (25 IU/kg) to 48.6% (65 IU/kg).

[00199] In addition to the primary PK parameters, secondary PK parameters (e.g. K-values, IVR, etc.) were determined to evaluate FVIII duration of effect. Evidence of PK difference was also observed with rFVIII-Fc demonstrating increased TBLP1 and TBLP3 values compared to Advate at equivalent doses. IVR and K-values for Advate and rFVIII-Fc appeared to be comparable. A slight increase in TBLP1 and TBLP3 values were observed with increasing dose of Advate and rFVIII-Fc. In contrast, slight decreases in mean IVR and K-values were noted with increasing dose of Advate and rFVIII-Fc. As previously indicated, an assessment of the dose dependency of these parameters is confounded by limited dose levels.

[00200] Mean (\pm SD) observed TBLP1 were 2.88 ± 0.733 and 2.93 ± 0.848 IU/dL per IU/kg for Advate and 4.28 ± 0.873 and 5.16 ± 2.02 IU/dL per IU/kg for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. Mean (\pm SD) observed TBLP3 were 2.06 ± 0.527 and 2.26 ± 0.666 IU/dL per IU/kg for Advate and 3.09 ± 0.623 and 3.93 ± 1.59 IU/dL per IU/kg for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively.

[00201] Mean IVR and K-values calculated using observed C_{max} values (subtracted with baseline and residual drug within the model) were generally greater than values determined using model-predicted C_{max} values; consistent with slight underestimation of the observed peak activity using the one-compartment model. Mean (\pm SD) observed K-values were 2.57 ± 0.198 and 2.13 ± 0.598 IU/dL per IU/kg for Advate and 2.46 ± 0.330

and 1.85 ± 0.332 IU/dL per IU/kg for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. Mean (\pm SD) observed IVR values were 94.1 ± 15.6 and 85.8 ± 16.5 % for Advate and 89.5 ± 11.9 and 74.8 ± 6.72 % for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively.

Single-Dose Pharmacokinetics (Chromogenic Assay)

- [00202] Observed FVIII activity increased sharply after the short IV infusion of either Advate or rFVIII-Fc, with mean (\pm SD) model-predicted C_{max} values of 70.2 ± 9.60 and 157 ± 38.6 IU/dL for Advate and 70.3 ± 10.0 and 158 ± 34.7 IU/dL for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively.
- [00203] All Advate- and rFVIII-Fc-treated patients had dose-related increases in FVIII activity. The observed increase in both C_{max} and AUC_{INF} was slightly less than proportional to dose over the dose range evaluated.
- [00204] After the end of the infusion, the decline of the observed FVIII activity exhibited monoexponential decay characteristics until the baseline level was reached. The rate of decline in FVIII activity was slower for rFVIII-Fc than for Advate with mean (\pm SD) model-predicted elimination half-life values of 10.7 ± 1.98 and 10.3 ± 3.27 hr for Advate and 16.2 ± 2.92 and 19.0 ± 7.94 hr for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. Elimination half-life values appeared to be dose-independent over the dose range evaluated for both FVIII products.
- [00205] Total systemic FVIII exposure (assessed by AUC_{INF}) was ~ 53% and 84% greater following rFVIII-Fc administration than Advate at 25 and 65 IU/kg dose levels, respectively. Mean (\pm SD) model-predicted AUC_{INF} values were 1080 ± 236 and 2320 ± 784 hr*IU/dL for Advate and 1650 ± 408 and 4280 ± 1860 hr*IU/dL for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively.
- [00206] Similar to elimination half-life, the MRT was prolonged for rFVIII-Fc relative to Advate. Mean (\pm SD) model-predicted MRT values were 15.3 ± 2.86 and 14.8 ± 4.72 hr for Advate and 23.4 ± 4.22 and 27.3 ± 11.4 hr for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. MRT values appeared to be dose-independent over the dose range evaluated for both FVIII products.
- [00207] In addition, primary PK parameter values for CL and V were determined. CL values for rFVIII-Fc only accounted for ~ 58-66% of those observed for Advate at equivalent doses. Mean (\pm SD) model-predicted CL values were 2.39 ± 0.527 and $3.21 \pm$

1.40 mL/hr/kg for Advate and 1.57 ± 0.349 and 1.86 ± 0.970 mL/hr/kg for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. V values were comparable between Advate and rFVIII-Fc with mean (\pm SD) model-predicted V values of 35.8 ± 5.52 and 43.6 ± 11.2 mL/kg for Advate and 35.9 ± 6.65 and 42.7 ± 8.91 mL/kg for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. Increases in mean CL and V values were noted with increasing dose of Advate and rFVIII-Fc; however, the increase in standard deviations at 65 IU/kg coupled with limited dose levels confounded an assessment of the dose-dependency of these parameters.

[00208] In addition to the primary PK parameters, secondary PK parameters (e.g. K-values, IVR, etc.) were determined to evaluate FVIII duration of effect. Evidence of PK difference was also observed with rFVIII-Fc demonstrating increased TBLP1 and TBLP3 values compared to Advate at equivalent doses. IVR and K-values for Advate and rFVIII-Fc appeared to be comparable.

[00209] A slight increase in TBLP1 and TBLP3 values were observed with increasing dose of Advate and rFVIII-Fc. In contrast, slight decreases in mean IVR and K-values were noted with increasing dose of Advate and rFVIII-Fc. As previously indicated, an assessment of the dose dependency of these parameters is confounded by limited dose levels.

[00210] Mean (\pm SD) observed TBLP1 were 2.70 ± 0.511 and 3.09 ± 0.978 IU/dL per IU/kg for Advate and 4.06 ± 0.798 and 5.66 ± 2.38 IU/dL per IU/kg for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. Mean (\pm SD) observed TBLP3 were 1.98 ± 0.377 and 2.39 ± 0.718 IU/dL per IU/kg for Advate and 3.04 ± 0.598 and 4.44 ± 1.84 IU/dL per IU/kg for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively.

[00211] Mean IVR and K-values calculated using observed C_{max} values (subtracted with baseline and residual drug within the model) were generally greater than values determined using model-predicted C_{max} values; consistent with slight underestimation of the observed peak activity using the one-compartment model. Mean (\pm SD) observed K-values were 3.08 ± 0.429 and 2.85 ± 0.721 IU/dL per IU/kg for Advate and 3.12 ± 0.451 and 2.92 ± 0.985 IU/dL per IU/kg for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively. Mean (\pm SD) observed IVR values were 112 ± 14.5 and 116 ± 26.9 % for Advate and 113 ± 16.3 and 117 ± 33.6 % for rFVIII-Fc for the 25 and 65 IU/kg dose groups, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

- [00212] All Advate- and rFVIII:Fc-treated patients had comparable dose-related increases in C_{max} and AUC_{INF} over the dose range evaluated. Peak plasma levels of Advate and rFVIII:Fc activity were generally observed within the first hour after the end of the infusion and remained detectable for several days after dosing. After the end of infusion, the decline in baseline corrected FVIII activity exhibited monoexponential decay until the baseline was reached for both products. Parameter values for elimination half-life and MRT appeared to be dose-independent over the dose range evaluated for both FVIII products. Slight increases in mean CL and V values were noted with increasing dose of Advate and rFVIII:Fc; however, increased intersubject variability at the 65 IU/kg coupled with limited dose levels confounded an assessment of the dose-dependency of these parameters.
- [00213] Comparison of rFVIII:Fc and Advate activity PK revealed an approximate 48-61% (One-Stage Assay) or 53-84% (Chromogenic Assay) increase in systemic exposure, approximate 30-40% reduction in clearance, and an approximate 50-80% increase in both elimination half-life and MRT for rFVIII:Fc relative to Advate at comparable doses. Evidence of PK difference was also observed with rFVIII:Fc demonstrating increased TBLP1 and TBLP3 values compared to Advate at equivalent doses. IVR and K-values for Advate and rFVIII:Fc appeared to be comparable.
- [00214] The PK parameters obtained from Chromogenic Assay results generally agreed with those from the One-Stage Assay, except that the Chromogenic Assay yielded a higher estimation of exposure parameters (e.g. C_{max}, AUC_{INF}, etc.).
- [00215] With the observed improvements in PK, rFVIII:Fc may provide a prolonged protection from bleeding, allowing less frequent injections for individuals with Hemophilia A.

Example 8

- [00216] On the basis of the interim PK analysis from the first-inhuman study of rFVIII:Fc (Example 3), the A-LONG study was designed. A-LONG is an open label, multi-center evaluation of the safety, pharmacokinetics, and efficacy of recombinant Factor VIII Fc fusion (FVIII:Fc) in the prevention and treatment of bleeding in previously treated subjects with severe hemophilia A (defined as <1 IU/dL [$<1\%$] endogenous FVIII).

- [00217] Approximately 106 subjects will be enrolled into one of three regimens: a tailored prophylaxis regimen (arm 1), a weekly dosing regimen (arm 2), and an on-demand regimen (arm 3).

Arm 1: Tailored Prophylaxis Regimen

- [00218] Arm 1 will include an overall group and a PK subgroup. Approximately 66 subjects will be enrolled. The initial regimen will be twice weekly at 25 IU/kg on the first day, followed by 50 IU/kg on the fourth day of the week. Subjects will administer rFVIIIIFc on this weekly prophylaxis regimen until PK results for rFVIIIIFc are available. Based on these results, a tailored prophylaxis regimen will be established for each individual, in which the dose and interval will be determined to maintain a trough level of 1-3% FVIII activity. Each subject will then administer his individually tailored prophylaxis regimen throughout the study.

- [00219] Subjects will be monitored throughout the study and ongoing dose and interval adjustments will be made. Adjustments will only be made when a subject experiences unacceptable bleeding episodes defined as ≥ 2 spontaneous bleeding episodes over a rolling two-month period. In this case, adjustment will target trough levels of 3-5%.

Arm 2: Weekly Dosing Regimen

- [00220] Approximately 20 subjects will be enrolled/randomized and undergo abbreviated rFVIIIIFc PK profiling as follows: Washout of at least 96 hours; a single dose of rFVIIIIFc 65 IU/kg; Abbreviated sampling beginning on rFVIIIIFc Day 0, including pre-injection and 10 (± 2) minutes, 3 hours (± 15 minutes), 72 (± 2) hours [Day 3], and 96 (± 2) hours [Day 4] from the start of injection. Following the abbreviated PK profiling, subjects will then administer a fixed dose of 65 IU/kg rFVIIIIFc every 7 days.

Arm 3: On-demand Regimen

- [00221] A minimum of 10 major surgeries in at least 5 subjects will be evaluated in the study. Major surgery is defined as any surgical procedure (elective or emergent) that involves general anesthesia and/or respiratory assistance in which a major body cavity is penetrated and exposed, or for which a substantial impairment of physical or physiological functions is produced (e.g., laparotomy, thoracotomy, craniotomy, joint replacement, and limb amputation).

[00222] For prophylaxis during surgery, subjects will be treated with 35 to 50 IU/kg rFVIIIc every 12 to 24 hours. Prior to surgery, the physician will review the subject's rFVIIIc PK profile and assess the dose regimen of Factor VIII replacement generally required for the type of planned surgery and the clinical status of the subject. Recommendation for the appropriate dosing of rFVIIIc in the surgical treatment period, including any rehabilitation time, will take these factors into consideration.

[00223] The primary objectives of this study are (a) to evaluate the safety and tolerability of rFVIIIc administered as prophylaxis, on-demand, and surgical treatment regimens; and (b) to evaluate the efficacy of rFVIIIc administered as prophylaxis, on-demand, and surgical treatment regimens. The secondary objectives of this study are (a) to characterize the PK profile of rFVIIIc and compare the PK of FVIIIc with the currently marketed product, ADVATE; (b) to evaluate individual responses with FVIIIc; and (c) to evaluate FVIIIc consumption.

Primary Objectives

- To evaluate safety and tolerability of rFVIIIc administered as prophylaxis, weekly, on-demand, and surgical treatment regimens
- To evaluate the efficacy of rFVIIIc administered as tailored prophylaxis, on-demand, and surgical treatment regimens

Secondary Objectives

- To characterize the PK profile of rFVIIIc and compare the PK of rFVIIIc with the currently marketed product, Advate®
- To evaluate individual responses with rFVIIIc
- To characterize the range of dose and schedules required to adequately prevent bleeding in a prophylaxis regimen; maintain homeostasis in a surgical setting; or to treat bleeding episodes in an on-demand, weekly treatment, or prophylaxis setting
- To evaluate rFVIIIc consumption (e.g., total annualized rFVIIIc consumption per subject)

Example 9

Clinical ROTEM Assessment

[00224] In the study in Example 8, in addition to the measurement of plasma FVIII activity by one-stage activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) assay, whole blood rotational thromboelastometry (ROTEM) has also been explored to assess the improvement in global hemostasis by rFVIII-Fc and Advate in 2 subjects, specifically, 1 in the low dose cohort and 1 in the high dose cohort.

[00225] rFVIII-Fc and Advate appear to be comparably active in clot formation when spiked into subjects' blood prior to rFVIII-Fc treatment. The clotting time (CT) was linear with respect to the dose of rFVIII-Fc and Advate in the range of approximately 1% of 100% of normal, and the dose response was comparable between rFVIII-Fc and Advate in the same subject.

[00226] Following dosing with Advate and subsequently rFVIII-Fc, citrated whole blood was sampled at various time points and the clot formation following recalcification was monitored by ROTEM. Despite the variable baseline CT due to residue FVIII levels prior to Advate or rFVIII-Fc dosing, both products effectively corrected the CT to comparable levels 30 minutes post-injection. In addition, the improvement in CT was better sustained at and after 3 hours post-injection of 25 IU/kg of rFVIII-Fc relative to Advate in the subject dosed at this low dose. However, the differential improvement of rFVIII-Fc versus Advate was much less appreciable at the 65 IU/kg dose.

Tables

Table 1: Polynucleotide Sequences

A. B-Domain Deleted FVIII_hFc

(i) B-Domain Deleted FVIII_hFc Chain DNA Sequence (FVIII signal peptide underlined, Fc region in bold) (SEQ ID NO:1, which encodes SEQ ID NO:2)

661	A TGCAAATAGA GCTCTCCACC TGCTTCTTTT				
721	TGTGCCTTTT	GCGATTCTGC	TTTAGTGCCA	CCAGAAGATA	CTACCTGGGT GCAGTGGAAAC
781	TGTCATGGGA	CTATATGCAA	AGTGAICTCG	GTGAGCTGCC	TGTGGACGCA AGATTTCCTC
841	CTAGAGTGCC	AAAATCTTTT	CCATTCAACA	CCTCAGTCGT	GIACAAAAAG ACTCTGTTTG
901	TAGAATTCAC	GGATCACCTT	TTCAACATCG	CTAAGCCAAG	GCCACCCTGG ATGGGTCTGC
961	TAGGTCCTAC	CATCCAGGCT	GAGGTTTATG	ATACAGTGGT	CATTACACTT AAGAACATGG
1021	CTTCCCATCC	TGTCAGTCTT	CATGCTGTTG	GTGTATCCTA	CIGGAAAGCT TCTGAGGGAG
1081	CTGAATATGA	TGATCAGACC	AGTCAAAGGG	AGAAAGAAGA	TGATAAAGTC TTCCCTGGTG
1141	GAAGCCATAC	ATATGTCTGG	CAGGTCTTGA	AAGAGAATGG	TCCAATGGCC TCTGACCCAC
1201	TGTGCCTTAC	CTACTCATAT	CTTTCTCATG	TGGACCTGGT	AAAAGACTTG AATTCAGGCC
1261	TCATTGGAGC	CCTACTAGTA	TGTAGAGAAG	GGAGTCTGGC	CAAGGAAAAG ACACAGACCT
1321	TGCACAAATT	TATACTACTT	TTTGCTGTAT	TTGATGAAGG	GAAAAGTTGG CACTCAGAAA
1381	CAAAGAACTC	CTTGATGCAG	GATAGGGATG	CTGCATCTGC	TGGGCCTGG CCTAAAATGC
1441	ACACAGTCAA	TGGTTATGTA	AACAGGTCTC	TGCCAGGTCT	GATTGGATGC CACAGGAAAT
1501	CAGTCTATTG	GCATGTGATT	GGAATGGGCG	CCACTCCTGA	AGTGCACCTA ATATTCTCTCG
1561	AAGGTCACAC	ATTTCTTGTT	AGGAACCATC	GCCAGGCGTC	CTTGGAATATC TCGCCAATAA
1621	CTTTCTTAC	TGCTCAAACA	CTCTTGATGG	ACCTTGGAAC	GTTTCTACTG ITTGTGCTATA
1681	TCTCTTCCCA	CCAACATGAT	GGCATGGAAG	CTTATGTCAA	AGTAGACAGC TGCCAGAGG
1741	AACCCCAACT	ACGAATGAAA	AATAATGAAG	AAGCGGAAGA	CTATGATGAT GATCTTACTG
1801	ATTCTGAAAT	GGATGTGGTC	AGGTTTGATG	ATGACAACTC	TCCTTCCTTT ATCCAAATTC
1861	GCTCAGTTGC	CAAGAAGCAT	CCTAAAACCT	GGGTACATTA	CATTGCTGCT GAAGAGGAGG
1921	ACTGGGACTA	TGCTCCCTTA	GTCTTCGCCC	CCGATGACAG	AAGTTATAAA AGTCAATATT
1981	TGAACAATGG	CCCTCAGCGG	ATTGGTAGGA	AGTACAAAAA	AGTCCGATTT ATGGCATAACA
2041	CAGATGAAAC	CTTTAAGACT	CGTGAAGCTA	TTCAGCATGA	ATCAGGAATC TTGGGACCTT
2101	TACTTTATGG	GGAAGTTGGA	GACACACTGT	TGATTATATT	TAAGAAATCAA GCAAGCAGAC
2161	CATATAACAT	CTACCCCTAC	GGAATCACTG	ATGTCCGTCC	TTTGTATTCA AGGAGATTAC
2221	CAAAGGTGT	AAAACATTTG	AAGGATTTTC	CAATTCTGCC	AGGAGAAATA TTCAAATATA
2281	AATGGACAGT	GACTGTAGAA	GATGGGCCAA	CTAAATCAGA	TCCTCGGTGC CTGACCCGCT
2341	ATTACTCTAG	TTTCGTTAAT	ATGGAGAGAG	ATCTAGCTTC	AGGACTCATT GGCCCTCTCC
2401	TCATCTGCTA	CAAAGAATCT	GATAGTCAAA	GAGGAAACCA	GATAATGTCA GACAAGAGGA
2461	ATGTCATCCT	GTTTTCTGTA	TTTGATGAGA	ACCGAAGCTG	GTACCTCACA GAGAATATAC
2521	AACGCTTTCT	CCCCAATCCA	GCTGGAGTGC	AGCTTGAGGA	TCCAGAGTTC CAAGCCTCCA
2581	ACATCATGCA	CAGCATCAAT	GGCTATGTTT	TTGATAGTTT	GCAGTTGTCA GTTTGTTTGC
2641	ATGAGGTGGC	ATACTGGTAC	ATTCTAAGCA	TTGGAGCACA	GACTGACTTC CTTTCTGTCT
2701	TCTTCTCTGG	ATATACCTTC	AAACACAAAA	TGGTCTATGA	AGACACACTC ACCCTATTCC
2761	CATTCTCAGG	AGAAACTGTC	TTCATGTCTG	TGGAAAACCC	AGGTCTATGG ATTTCTGGGGT
2821	GCCACAACCT	AGACTTTTCGG	AACAGAGGCA	TGACCCGCTT	ACTGAAGGTT TCTAGTTGTG
2881	ACAAGAACAC	TGGTGATTAT	TACGAGGACA	GTTATGAAGA	TATTTTCAGCA TACTTGCTGA
2941	GTAAAAACAA	TGCCATTGAA	CCAAGAAGCT	TCTCTCAAAA	CCCACAGTC TTGAAACGCC
3001	ATCAACGGGA	AATAACTCGT	ACTACTCTTC	AGTCAGATCA	AGAGGAAATG GACTATGATG
3061	ATACCATATC	AGTTGAAATG	AAGAAGGAAG	ATTTTGACAT	TTATGATGAG GATGAAAATC
3121	AGAGCCCCCG	CAGCTTTTCAA	AGAAAAACAC	GACACTATTT	TATTGCTGCA GTGGAGAGGC
3181	TCTGGGATTA	TGGGATGAGT	AGCTCCCCAC	ATGTTCTAAG	AAACAGGGCT CAGAGTGGCA
3241	GTGTCCCTCA	GTTCAAGAAA	GTTGTTTTTC	AGGAATTTAC	TGATGGCTCC TTTACTCAGC
3301	CCTTATACCG	TGGAGAATA	AATGAACATT	TGGGACTCCT	GGGGCCATAT ATAAGAGCAG


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3361   AAGTTGAAGA TAATATCATG GTAACCTTCA GAAATCAGGC CTCTCGTCCC TATTCCTTCT
3421   ATTCTAGCCT TATTTCTTAT GAGGAAGATC AGAGGCAAGG AGCAGAACCT AGAAAAAACT
3481   TTGTCAAGCC TAATGAAACC AAAACTTACT TTTGGAAAGT GCAACATCAT ATGGCACCCA
3541   CTAAAGATGA GTTTGACTGC AAAGCCTGGG CTTATTTCTC TGATGTTGAC CTGGAAAAAG
3601   ATGTGCACTC AGGCCTGATT GGACCCCTTC TGGTCTGCCA CACTAACACA CTGAACCCCTG
3661   CTCATGGGAG ACAAGTGACA GTACAGGAAT TTGCTCTGTT TTTCAACCATC TTTGATGAGA
3721   CCAAAAGCTG GTACTTCACT GAAAATATGG AAAGAAACTG CAGGGCTCCC IGCAATATCC
3781   AGATGGAAGA TCCCACCTTT AAAGAGAATT ATCGCTTCCA TGCAATCAAT GGCTACATAA
3841   TGGATACACT ACCTGGCTTA GTAATGGCTC AGGATCAAAG GATTGATGG TATCTGCTCA
3901   GCATGGGCAG CAATGAAAAC ATCCATTCTA TTCATTTCAG TGGACATGTG ITCACTGTAC
3961   GAAAAAAAGA GGAGTATAAA ATGGCACTGT ACAATCTCTA TCCAGTGTT ITTGAGACAG
4021   TGGAAATGTT ACCATCCAAA GCTGGAATTT GGCGGGTGGA ATGCCTTATT GCGGAGCATC
4081   TACATGCTGG GATGAGCACA CTTTTTCTGG TCTACACCAA TAACTCTCAG ACTCCCCTGG
4141   GAATGGCTTC TGGACACATT AGAGATTTTC AGATTACAGC TTCAGGACAA IATGGACAGT
4201   GGGCCCCAAA GCTGGCCAGA CTTTATTATT CCGGATCAAT CAATGCCTGG AGCACCAAGG
4261   AGCCCTTTTC TTGGATCAAG GTGGATCTGT TGGCACCAAT GATTATTAC GGCATCAAGA
4321   CCCAGGGTGC CCGTCAGAAG TTCTCCAGCC TCTACATCTC TCAGTTTATC ATCATGTATA
4381   GTCTTGATGG GAAGAAGTGG CAGACTTATC GAGGAAATTC CACTGGAACC ITAATGGTCT
4441   TCTTTGGCAA TGTGGATTCA TCTGGGATAA AACACAATAT TTTTAACCCCT CCAATTATTG
4501   CTCGATACAT CCGTTTGAC CCAACTCATT ATAGCATTCG CAGCACTCTI CGCATGGAGT
4561   TGATGGGCTG TGATTTAAAT AGTTGCAGCA TGCCATTGGG AATGSAGAGT AAAGCAATAT
4621   CAGATGCACA GATTACTGCT TCATCCTACT TTACCAATAT GTTTGCCACC TGGTCTCCTT
4681   CAAAAGCTCG ACTTCACCTC CAAGGGAGGA GTAATGCCTG GAGACCTCAG GTGAATAATC
4741   CAAAAGAGTG GCTGCAAGTG GACTTCCAGA AGACAATGAA AGTCACAGGA GTAACTACTC
4801   AGGGAGTAAA ATCTCTGCTT ACCAGCATGT ATGTGAAGGA GTTCCTCATC ICCAGCAGTC
4861   AAGATGGCCA TCAGTGGACT CTCTTTTTTC AGAATGGCAA AGTAAAGGTT ITTCAGGGAA
4921   ATCAAGACTC CTTACACCT GTGGTGAAC CTCTAGACCC ACCGTTACTG ACTCGCTACC
4981   TTCGAATTCA CCCCAGAGT TGGGTGCACC AGATTGCCCT GAGGATGGAG GTTCTGGGCT
5041   GCGAGGCACA GGACCTCTAC GACAAAACTC ACACATGCCC ACCGTGCCCA GCTCCAGAAC
5101   TCCTGGGCGG ACCGTCACTC TTCTCTTCC CCCCAAAACC CAAGGACACC CTCTATGATCT
5161   CCCGGACCCC TGAGGTCACA TGCGTGGTGG TGGACGTGAG CCACGAAGAC CCTGAGGTCA
5221   AGTTCAACTG GTACGTGGAC GGCGTGGAGG TGCATAATGC CAAGACAAAG CCGCGGGAGG
5281   AGCAGTACAA CAGCACGTAC CGTGTGGTCA GCGTCTCAC CGTCTGCAC CAGGACTGGC
5341   TGAATGGCAA GGAGTACAAG TGCAAGTCT CCAACAAAGC CCTCCAGCC CCCATCGAGA
5401   AAACCATCTC CAAAGCCAAA GGGCAGCCCC GAGAACCACA GGTGTACACC CTGCCCCCAT
5461   CCCGGGATGA GCTGACCAAG AACCAGGTCA GCCTGACCTG CCTGGTCAAA GGCTTCTATC
5521   CCAGCGACAT CGCCGTGGAG TGGGAGAGCA ATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAAC TACAAGACCA
5581   CGCCTCCCGT GTTGGACTCC GACGGCTCCT TCTTCCTCTA CAGCAAGCTC ACCGTGGACA
5641   AGAGCAGGTG GCAGCAGGGG AACGTCTTCT CATGCTCCGT GATGCATGAG GCTCTGCACA
5701   ACCACTACAC GCAGAAGAGC CTCTCCCTGT CTCCGGGTAA A

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(ii) Fc DNA sequence (mouse Igk signal peptide underlined) (SEQ ID NO:3, which encodes SEQ ID NO:4)

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7981   ATGGA GACAGACACA
8041   CTCCTGCTAT GGGTACTGCT GCTCTGGGTT CCAGGTTCCA CTGGTGACAA AACTCACACA
8101   TGCCCACCGT GCCCAGCACC TGAACCTCTG GGAGGACCGT CAGTCTTCCT CTCCCCCCA
8161   AAACCAAGG ACACCTCAT GATCTCCCGG ACCCTGAGG TCACATGCGT GGTGGTGGAC
8221   GTGAGCCACG AAGACCTGA GGTCAAGTTC AACTGGTACG TGGACGGCGT GGAGGTGCAT
8281   AATGCCAAGA CAAAGCCGCG GGAGGAGCAG TACAACAGCA CGTACCGTGT GGTACGCGTC
8341   CTCACCGTCC TGCACCAGGA CTGGCTGAAT GGCAAGGAGT ACAAGTGCAA GGTCTCCAAC
8401   AAAGCCCTCC CAGCCCCCAT CGAGAAAACC ATCTCCAAAG CCAAAGGGCA CCCCAGAGAA
8461   CCACAGGTGT ACACCTGCT CCCATCCCGC GATGAGCTGA CCAAGAACCA GGTACGCGTG
8521   ACCTGCCTGG TCAAAGGCTT CTATCCCAGC GACATCGCCG TGGAGTGGGA GAGCAATGGG
8581   CAGCCGGAGA ACAACTACAA GACCACGCT CCCGTGTTGG ACTCCGACGG CTCCTCTTTC
8641   CTCTACAGCA AGCTACCGT GGACAAGAGC AGGTGGCAGC AGGGGAACGT CTCTCATGTC

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8701 TCCGTGATGC ATGAGGCTCT GCACAACCAC TACACGCAGA AGAGCCTCTC CCTGTCTCCG
8761 GGTAAA

B. Full Length FVIII_h Fc

(i) Full Length FVIII_h Fc DNA Sequence (FVIII signal peptide underlined, Fc region in bold) (SEQ ID NO:5, which encodes SEQ ID NO:6)

661					ATG CAAATAGAGC TCTCCACCTG
721	CTTCTTTCTG	TGCCTTTTGC	GATTCTGCTT	TAGTGCCACC	AGAAGATACT ACCTGGGTGC
781	AGTGGAACATG	TCATGGGACT	ATATGCAAAG	TGATCTCCGT	GAGCTGCCTG TGGACGCAAG
841	ATTTCTCCT	AGAGTGCCAA	AATCTTTTCC	ATTCAACACC	TCAGTCGTGT ACAAAAAGAC
901	TCTGTTTGTA	GAATTCACGG	ATCACCTTTT	CAACATCGCT	AAGCCAAGGC CACCCTGGAT
961	GGGTCTGCTA	GGTCCTACCA	TCCAGGCTGA	GGTTTATGAT	ACAGTGGTCA TTACACTTAA
1021	GAACATGGCT	TCCCATCCTG	TCAGTCTTCA	TGCTGTTGCT	GTATCCTACT G3AAAGCTTC
1081	TGAGGGAGCT	GAATATGATG	ATCAGACCAG	TCAAAGGGAG	AAAGAAGATG ATAAAGTCTT
1141	CCCTGGTGGA	AGCCATACAT	ATGCTGGCA	GGTCTGAAA	GAGAATGGTC CAATGGCCTC
1201	TGACCCACTG	TGCCTTACCT	ACTCATATCT	TTCTCATGTG	GACCTGGTAA AAGACITGAA
1261	TTCAGGCCTC	ATTGGAGCCC	TACTAGTATG	TAGAGAAGGG	AGTCTGGCCA A3GAAAAGAC
1321	ACAGACCTTG	CACAAATTTA	TACTACTTTT	TGCTGTAITT	GATGAAGGGA AAAGTTGGCA
1381	CTCAGAAACA	AAGAACTCCT	TGATGCAGGA	TAGGGATGCT	GCATCTGCTC G3GCTGGCC
1441	TAAATGTCAC	ACAGTCAATG	GTTATGTAAA	CAGGTCTCTG	CCAGGTCTGA TTGGATGCCA
1501	CAGGAAATCA	GTCTATTGGC	ATGTGATTGG	AATGGGCACC	ACTCCTGAAG T3CACTCAAT
1561	ATTCTCGAA	GGTCACACAT	TTCTTGTGAG	GAACCATCGC	CAGGCGTCTC T3GAAATCTC
1621	GCCAATAACT	TTCTTACTG	CTCAAACACT	CTTGATGGAC	CTTGGACAGT TTCTACTGTT
1681	TTGTATATC	TCTTCCACC	AACATGATGG	CATGGAAGCT	TATGTCAAAG TAGACAGCTG
1741	TCCAGAGGAA	CCCCAACTAC	GAATGAAAAA	TAATGAAGAA	GCGGAAGACT ATGATGAIGA
1801	TCTTACTGAT	TCTGAAATGG	ATGTGGTCAG	GTTTGATGAT	GACAACTCTC CTTCCTTTAT
1861	CCAAATTGCG	TCAGTTGCCA	AGAAGCATCC	TAAAACCTGG	GTACATTACA TTGCTGCTGA
1921	AGAGGAGGAC	TGGGACTATG	CTCCCTTAGT	CCTCGCCCCC	GATGACAGAA GTTATAAAAG
1981	TCAATATTTG	AACAATGGCC	CTCAGCGGAT	TGGTAGGAAG	TACAAAAAAG TCCGATTTAT
2041	GGCATACACA	GATGAAACCT	TTAAGACTCG	TGAAGCTATT	CAGCATGAAT CAGGAATCTT
2101	GGGACCTTIA	CTTTATGGGG	AAGTTGGAGA	CACACTGTTG	ATTATATTTA AGAATCAAGC
2161	AAGCAGACCA	TATAACATCT	ACCCTCACGG	AATCACTGAT	GTCCGTCTCT TGTATTCAAG
2221	GAGATTACCA	AAAGTGTA	AACATTTGAA	GGATTTTCCA	ATTCTGCCAG GAGAAATATT
2281	CAAATATAAA	TGGACAGTGA	CTGTAGAAGA	TGGGCCAACT	AAATCAGATC CTCGGTGUCT
2341	GACCCGCTAT	TACTCTAGTT	TCGTTAATAT	GGAGAGAGAT	CTAGCTTCAG GACTCATTGG
2401	CCCTCTCCTC	ATCTGCTACA	AAGAATCTGT	AGATCAAAGA	GGAAACCAGA TAATGTCAGA
2461	CAAGAGGAAT	GTATCCTGT	TTTCTGTATT	TGATGAGAAC	CGAAGCTGGT ACCTCACAGA
2521	GAATATACAA	CGCTTCTCC	CCAAATCCAGC	TGGAGTGCAG	CTTGAGGATC CAGAGTTCCA
2581	AGCCTCCAAC	ATCATGCACA	GCATCAATGG	CTATGTTTTT	GATAGTTTGC AGTTGTCACT
2641	TTGTTTGCAT	GAGGTGGCAT	ACTGGTACAT	TCTAAGCATT	GGAGCACAGA CTGACTTCCT
2701	TTCTGTCTTC	TTCTCTGGAT	ATACCTTCAA	ACACAAAATG	GTCTATGAAG ACACACTCAC
2761	CCTATTCCCA	TTCTCAGGAG	AAACTGTCTT	CATGTCGATG	GAAAACCCAG GTCTATGGAT
2821	TCTGGGGTGC	CACAACTCAG	ACTTTCGGAA	CAGAGGCATG	ACCGCCTTAC TGAAGGTTTC
2881	TAGTTGTGAC	AAGAACACTG	GTGATTATTA	CGAGGACAGT	TATGAAGATA TTTCAGCATA
2941	CTTGCTGAGT	AAAAACAATG	CCATTGAACC	AAGAAGCTTC	TCCCAGAATT CAAGACACCC
3001	TAGCACTAGG	CAAAAGCAAT	TAAATGCCAC	CACAATTCCA	GAAAATGACA TAGAGAAGAC
3061	TGACCCCTGG	TTTGACACACA	GAACACCTAT	GCCTAAAATA	CAAAATGTCT CCTCTAGTGA
3121	TTTGTTGATG	CTCTTGCGAC	AGAGTCCTAC	TCCACATGGG	CTATCCTTAT CTGATCTCCA
3181	AGAAGCCAAA	TATCAGACTT	TTTCTGATGA	TCCATCACCT	GGAGCAATAG ACAGTAATAA
3241	CAGCCTGTCT	GAAATGACAC	ACTTCAGGCC	ACAGCTCCAT	CACAGTGGGG ACATGGTATT
3301	TACCCCTGAG	TCAGGCCTCC	AATTAAAGAT	AAATGAGAAA	CTGGGGACAA CTGCAGCAAC
3361	AGAGTTGAAG	AAACTTGATT	TCAAAGTTTC	TAGTACATCA	AATAATCTGA TTTCAACAAT
3421	TCCATCAGAC	AATTTGCGAG	CAGGTACTGA	TAATACAAGT	TCCTTAGGAC CCCCAGGTAT
3481	GCCAGTTCAT	TATGATAGTC	AATTAGATAC	CACCTATTTT	GGCAAAAAGT CATCTCCCT
3541	TACTGAGTCT	GGTGGACCTC	TGAGCTTGAG	TGAAGAAAAT	AATGATTCAA AGTTGTTAGA

3601	ATCAGGTTTA	ATGAATAGCC	AAGAAAGTTC	ATGGGGAAAA	AATGTATCGT	CAACAGAGAG
3661	TGGTAGGTTA	TTTAAAGGGA	AAAGAGCTCA	TGGACCTGCT	TTGTTGACTA	AAGATAATGC
3721	CTTATTCAAA	GTTAGCATCT	CTTTGTTAAA	GACAAACAAA	ACTTCCAATA	ATTGAGCAAC
3781	TAATAGAAAG	ACTCACATTG	ATGGCCCATC	ATTATTAATT	GAGAATAGTC	CATCAGTCTG
3841	GCAAAATATA	TTAGAAAGTG	ACACTGAGTT	TAAAAAAGTG	ACACCTTTGA	TTGATGACAG
3901	AATGCTTATG	GACAAAAATG	CTACAGCTTT	GAGGCTAAAT	CATATGTCAA	ATAAACTAC
3961	TTCATCAAAA	AACATGGAAG	TGGTCCAACA	GAAAAAGAG	GGCCCCATTG	CACCAGATGC
4021	ACAAAATCCA	GATATGTCGT	TCTTTAAGAT	GCTATCTTTG	CCAGAAATCAG	CAAGGTGGAT
4081	ACAAAGGACT	CATGGAAAGA	ACTCTCTGAA	CTCTGGGCAA	GGCCCCAGTC	CAAAGCAATT
4141	AGTATCCTTA	GGACCAGAAA	AATCTGTGGA	AGGTCAGAAAT	TTCTTGCTCTG	AGAAAAACAA
4201	AGTGGTAGTA	GGAAAGGGTG	AATTTACAAA	GGACGTAGGA	CTCAAGAGAG	TGGTTTTTCC
4261	AAGCAGCAGA	AACCTATTTC	TTACTAACTT	GGATAATTTA	CATGAAAAATA	ATACACACAA
4321	TCAAGAAAAA	AAAATTGAGG	AAGAAATAGA	AAAGAAGGAA	ACATTAATCC	AAGAGAAATGT
4381	AGTTTTGCCT	CAGATACATA	CAGTGACTGG	CACATAAGAT	TTCATGAAGA	ACCTTTTCTT
4441	ACTGAGCACT	AGGCAAAATG	TAGAAGTTTC	ATATGACGGG	GCAATATGCTC	CAGTCACTTCA
4501	AGATTTTAGG	TCATTAAATG	ATTCAACAAA	TAGAACAAAG	AAACACACAG	CTCATTTCTC
4561	AAAAAAGGG	GAGGAAGAAA	ACTTGAAGG	CTTGGGAAAT	CAACCAAGC	AAATTGTAGA
4621	GAAATATGCA	TGCACCACAA	GGATATCTCC	TAATACAAGC	CAGCAGAATT	TTGTCAACGA
4681	ACGIAGTAAG	AGAGCTTTGA	AACAATTCAG	ACTCCCACTA	GAAGAAACAG	AACCTGAAAA
4741	AAGGATAAAT	GTGGATGACA	CCTCAACCCA	GTGGTCCAAA	AACATGAAGC	ATTTGACCCC
4801	GAGCAACCTC	ACACAGATAG	ACTACAATGA	GAAGGAGAAA	GGGGCCATTA	CTCAGTCTCC
4861	CTTATCAGAT	TGCCTTACGA	GGAGTCATAG	CATCCCTCAA	GCAAATAGAT	CTCCATTACC
4921	CATTGCAAG	GTATCATCAT	TTCCATCTAT	TAGACCTATA	TATCTGACCA	GGGTCTTATT
4981	CCAAGACAAC	TCTTCTCATC	TTCCAGCAGC	ATCTTATAGA	AAGAAAGATT	CTGGGGTCCA
5041	AGAAAGCAGT	CATTTCTTAC	AAGGAGCCAA	AAAAAATAAC	CTTTCTTTAG	CCATTCTAAC
5101	CTTGGAGATG	ACTGGTGATC	AAAGAGAGGT	TGGCTCCCTG	GGGACAAGTG	CCACAAATTC
5161	AGTCACATAC	AAGAAAGTTG	AGAACACTGT	TCTCCGAAA	CCAGACTTGC	CCAAAACATC
5221	TGGCAAAGTT	GAATTGCTTC	CAAAAGTTCA	CATTTATCAG	AAGGACCTAT	ICCTACGGA
5281	AACTAGCAAT	GGGTCTCCTG	GCCATCTGGA	TCTCGTGGAA	GGGAGCCTTC	ITCAGGGAAC
5341	AGAGGGAGCG	ATTAAGTGGA	ATGAAGCAAA	CAGACCTGGA	AAAGTTCCCT	ITCTGAGAGT
5401	AGCAACAGAA	AGCTCTGCAA	AGACTCCCTC	CAAGCTATTG	GATCCTCTTG	CTTGGGATAA
5461	CCACTATGGT	ACTCAGATAC	CAAAAGAAGA	GTGGAAATCC	CAAGAGAAGT	CACCAGAAAA
5521	AACAGCTTTT	AAGAAAAAGG	ATACCATTTT	GTCCCTGAAC	GCTTGTGAAA	GCAATCATGC
5581	AATAGCAGCA	ATAAATGAGG	GACAAAATAA	GCCCGAAATA	GAAGTCACCT	GGGCAAAGCA
5641	AGGTAGGACT	GAAAGGCTGT	GCTCTCAAAA	CCCACAGTC	TTGAAACGCC	ATCAACGGGA
5701	AATAACTCGT	ACTACTCTTC	AGTCAGATCA	AGAGGAAATT	GACTATGATG	ATACCATATC
5761	AGTTGAAATG	AAGAAGGAAG	ATTTTGACAT	TTATGATGAG	GATGAAAATC	AGAGCCCCCG
5821	CAGCTTTCAA	AAGAAAAAC	GACACTATTT	TATTGCTGCA	GTGGAGAGGC	ICTGGGATTA
5881	TGGGATGAGT	AGCTCCCCAC	ATGTTCTAAG	AAACAGGGCT	CAGAGTGGCA	CTGTCCCTCA
5941	GTTCAAGAAA	GTTGTTTTCC	AGGAATTTAC	TGATGGCTCC	TTTACTCAGC	CCTTATACCG
6001	TGGAGAACTA	AATGAACATT	TGGGACTCCT	GGGGCCATAT	ATAAGAGCAG	AAGTTGAAGA
6061	TAATATCATG	GTAACCTTCA	GAAATCAGGC	CTCTCGTCCC	TATTCCTTCT	ATTCTAGCCT
6121	TATTTCTTAT	GAGGAAGATC	AGAGGCAAGG	AGCAGAACCT	AGAAAAAAT	ITGTCAAGCC
6181	TAATGAAACC	AAAACCTACT	TTTGGAAGT	GCAACATCAT	ATGGCACCCA	CTAAAGATGA
6241	GTTTACTGTC	AAAGCCTGGG	CTTATTCTTC	TGATGTTGAC	CTGGAAAAAG	ATGTGCACTC
6301	AGGCCTGATT	GGACCCCTTC	TGGTCTGCCA	CACTAACACA	CTGAACCTG	CTCATGGGAG
6361	ACAAGTGACA	GTACAGGAAT	TTGCTCTGTT	TTTCACCATC	TTTGATGAGA	CCAAAAGCTG
6421	GTACTTCACT	GAAAAATATG	AAAGAACTG	CAGGGCTCCC	TGCAATATCC	AGATGGAAGA
6481	TCCCACTTTT	AAAGAGAATT	ATCGCTTCCA	TGCAATCAAT	GGCTACATAA	TGGATACACT
6541	ACCTGGCTTA	GTAATGGCTC	AGGATCAAAG	GATTCGATGG	TATCTGCTCA	GCATGGGCAG
6601	CAATGAAAAC	ATCCATTCTA	TTCATTTTCA	TGGACATGTG	TTCATGTATC	GAAAAAAGA
6661	GGAGTATAAA	ATGGCACTGT	ACAATCTCTA	TCCAGGTGTT	TTTGAGACAG	TGGAAATGTT
6721	ACCATCCAAA	GCTGGAATTT	GGCGGGTGGA	ATGCCCTTAT	GGCGAGCATC	TACATGCTGG
6781	GATGAGCACA	CTTTTTCTGG	TGTACAGCAA	TAAGTGTCAG	ACTCCCTGG	GAATGGCTTC
6841	TGGACACATT	AGAGATTTTC	AGATTACAGC	TTCAGGACAA	TATGGACAGT	GGGCCCCAAA
6901	GCTGGCCAGA	CTTCATTATT	CCGGATCAAT	CAATGCCTGG	AGCACCAGG	AGCCCTTTTC
6961	TTGGATCAAG	GTGGATCTGT	TGGCACCAAT	GATTATTCAC	GGCATCAAGA	CCCAGGGTGC
7021	CCGTCAGAAG	TTCTCCAGCC	TCTACATCTC	TCAGTTTATC	ATCATGTATA	GTCTTGATGG
7081	GAAGAAGTGG	CAGACTTATC	GAGGAAATTC	CACTGGAACC	TTAATGGTCT	ICTTTGGCAA

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7141      TGTGGATTCA TCTGGGATAA AACACAATAT TTTTAACCCT CCAATTATTG CTCGATACAT
7201      CCGTTTGCAC CCAACTCATT ATAGCATTCTG CAGCACTCTT CGCATGGAGT TGATGGGCTG
7261      TGATTTAAAT AGTTGCAGCA TGCCATTGGG AATGGAGAGT AAAGCAATAT CAGATGCACA
7321      GATTACTGCT TCATCCTACT TTACCAATAT GTTTGCCACC TGGTCTCCTT CAAAAGCTCG
7381      ACTTCACCTC CAAGGGAGGA GTAATGCCTG GAGACCTCAG GTGAATAATC CAAAAGAGTG
7441      GCTGCAAGTG GACTTCCAGA AGACAATGAA AGTCACAGGA GTAACTACTC AGGGAGTAAA
7501      ATCTCTGCTT ACCAGCATGT ATGTGAAGGA GTTCCTCATC TCCAGCAGTC AAGATGGCCA
7561      TCAGTGGACT CTCTTTTTC AGAATGGCAA AGTAAAGGTT TTTCAGGGAA ATCAAGACTC
7621      CTTACACCT GTGGTGAAC CTCTAGACCC ACCGTTACTG ACTCGCTACC TTCGAATTCA
7681      CCCCCAGAGT TGGGTGCACC AGATTGCCCT GAGGATGGAG GTTCTGGGCT GCGAGGCACA
7741      GGACCTCTAC GACAAACTC ACACATGCC ACCGTGCCCA GCTCCAGAAC TCCTGGGCGG
7801      ACCGTCAGTC TTCTCTTCC CCCCAAACC CAAGGACACC CTCATGATCT CCCGGACCCC
7861      TGAGGTCACA TGCGTGGTGG TGGACGTAGC CCACGAAGAC CCTGAGGTCA AGTTCAACTG
7921      GTACGTGGAC GCCGTGGAGG TGCATATAGC CAAGACAAAG CCGCGGGAGG AGCAGTACAA
7981      CAGCACGTAC CGTGTGGTCA GCGTCCCTAC CGTCTGCAC CAGGACTGGC TGAATGGCAA
8041      GGAGTACAAG TGCAAGGTCT CCAACAAAGC CCTCCCAGCC CCCATCGAGA AAACCATCTC
8101      CAAAGCCAAA GGGCAGCCCC GAGAACCA GGGTACACC CTGCCCCCAT CCCGGGATGA
8161      GCTGACCAAG AACCAGGTCA GCCTGACCTG CCTGGTCAA GGCTTCTATC CCAGCGACAT
8221      CGCCGTGGAG TGGGAGAGCA ATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAAC TACAAGACCA CGCTCCCGT
8281      GTGGACTCC GACGGCTCCT TCTTCTCTA CAGCAAGCTC ACCGTGGACA AGAGCAGGTG
8341      GCAGCAGGGG AACGTCTTCT CATGCTCCGT GATGCATGAG GCTCTGCACA ACCACTACAC
8401      GCAGAAGAGC CTCTCCCTGT CTCCGGGTAA A

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(ii) Fc (same sequence as A (ii) (SEQ ID NO:3))]

C.

(i) Heavy Chain (HC)-Fc DNA sequence (no linker between HC and Fc) (signal peptide underlined, Fc region in bold) (SEQ ID NO:7, which encodes SEQ ID NO:8)

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1      ATGCAAATAG AGCTCTCCAC CTGCTTCTTT CTGTGCCTTT TGCGATTCTG CTTTAGTGCC
61     ACCAGAAGAT ACTACCTGGG TGCAGTGGAA CTGTCATGGG ACTATATGCA AAGTGATCTC
121    GGTGAGCTGC CTGTGGACGC AAGATTTCCT CCTAGAGTGC CAAAATCTTT TCCATTCAAC
181    ACCTCAGTCG TGTACAAAAA GACTCTGTTT GTAGAATTCA CGGATCACCT TTTCAACATC
241    GCTAAGCCAA GGCCACCCTG GATGGGTCTG CTAGGTCCTA CCATCCAGGC TGAGGTTTAT
301    GATACAGTGG TCATTACACT TAAGAACATG GCTTCCCATC CTGTCAGTCT TCATGCTGTT
361    GGTGTATCCT ACTGGAAAGC TTCTGAGGGA GCTGAATATG ATGATCAGAC CAGTCAAAGG
421    GAGAAAGAAG ATGATAAAGT CTTCCCTGGT GGAAGCCATA CATATGTCTG GCAGGTCCTG
481    AAAGAGAATG GTCCAATGGC CTCTGACCCA CTGTGCCTTA CCTACTCATA TCTTTCTCAT
541    TGGGACCTGG TAAAAGACTT GAATTCAGGC CTCATTGGAG CCCTACTAGT ATGTAGAGAA
601    GGGAGTCTGG CCAAGGAAAA GACACAGACC TTGCACAAAT TTATACTACT TTTTGCTGTA
661    TTTGATGAAG GGAAAAGTTG GCACTCAGAA ACAAAGAAGT CCTTGATGCA GGATAGG3AT
721    GCTGCATCTG CTCGGGCCTG GCCTAAAATG CACACAGTCA ATGGTTATGT AAACAGGTCT
781    CTGCCAGGTC TGATTGGATG CCACAGGAAA TCAGTCTATT GGCATGTGAT TGGAATGGGC
841    ACCACTCCTG AAGTGCACTC AATATTCTTC GAAGGTCACA CATTTCTTGT GAGGAACCAT
901    CGCCAGGCGT CCTTGGAAT CTCGCCAATA ACTTTCCTTA CTGCTCAAAC ACTCTTGATG
961    GACCTTGGAC AGTTTCTACT GTTTGTTCAT ATCTCTTCCC ACCAACATGA TGGCATG3AA
1021   GCTTATGTCA AAGTAGACAG CTGTCCAGAG GAACCCCAAC TACGAATGAA AAATAAT3AA
1081   GAAGCGGAAG ACTATGATGA TGATCTTACT GATTCTGAAA TGGATGTGGT CAGGTTT3AT
1141   GATGACAACT CTCCTTCCTT TATCCAAATT CGCTCAGTTG CCAAGAAGCA TCCTAAAAC
1201   TGGGTACATT ACATTGCTGC TGAAGAGGAG GACTGGGACT ATGCTCCCTT AGTCCTC3CC
1261   CCCGATGACA GAAGTTATAA AAGTCAATAT TTGAACAATG GCCCTCAGCG GATTGGTAGG
1321   AAGTACAAAA AAGTCCGATT TATGGCATA ACAGATGAAA CCTTTAAGAC TCGTGAAGCT
1381   ATTCAGCATG AATCAGGAAT CTTGGGACCT TTACTTTATG GGGAAGTTGG AGACACACTG

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1441 TTGATTATAT TTAAGAATCA AGCAAGCAGA CCATATAACA TCTACCCTCA CGGAATCACT
1501 GATGTCCGTC CTTTGATTTC AAGGAGATTA CCAAAAAGGTG TAAAACATTT GAAGGATTTT
1561 CCAATTCTGC CAGGAGAAAT ATTCAAATAT AAATGGACAG TGA CTGTAGA AGATGGGCCA
1621 ACTAAATCAG ATCCTCGGTG CCTGACCCGC TATTACTCTA GTTTCGTTAA TATGGAGAGA
1681 GATCTAGCTT CAGGACTCAT TGGCCCTCTC CTCATCTGCT ACAAAGAATC TGTAGATCAA
1741 AGAGGAAACC AGATAATGTC AGACAAGAGG AATGTCATCC TGTTTTCTGT ATTTGATGAG
1801 AACCGAAGCT GGTACCTCAC AGAGAATATA CAACGCTTTC TCCCCAATCC AGCTGGAGTG
1861 CAGCTTGAGG ATCCAGAGTT CCAAGCCTCC AACATCATGC ACAGCATCAA TGGCTATGTT
1921 TTTGATAGTT TGCAGTTGTC AGTTTGTTTG CATGAGGTGG CATACTGGTA CATTCTAAGC
1981 ATTGGAGCAC AGACTGACTT CCTTCTGTCT TTCTTCTCTG GATATACCTT CAAACACAAA
2041 ATGGTCTATG AAGACACACT CACCCTATTTC CCATTCTCAG GAGAAACTGT CTTTCATGTCG
2101 ATGAAAAACC CAGGTCTATG GATTCTGGGG TGCCACAACCT CAGACTTTCG GAACAGAGGC
2161 ATGACCGCCT TACTGAAGGT TTCTAGTTGT GACAAGAACA CTGGTGATTA TTACGAGGAC
2221 ATTTATGAAG ATATTTTCAGC ATACTTGCTG AGTAAAAACA ATGCCATTGA ACCAAGAGAC
2281 AAAACTCACA CATGCCCCACC GTGCCCCAGCT CCAGAACTCC TGGGCGGACC GTCAGTCTTC
2341 CTCTTCCCCC CAAAAACCAA GGACACCCTC ATGATCTCCC GGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGC
2401 GTGCTGGTGG ACGTGAGCCA CGAAGACCCT GAGGTCAAGT TCAACTGGTA CGTGGACGGC
2461 GTGGAGGTGC ATAATGCCAA GACAAAGCCG CGGGAGGAGC AGTACAACAG CACGTACCGT
2521 GTGGTCAGCG TCCTCACCCT CCTGCACCAG GACTGGCTGA ATGGCAAGGA GTACAAGTGC
2581 AAGGTCTCCA ACAAAGCCCT CCCAGCCCCC ATCGAGAAAA CCATCTCCAA AGCCAAAGGG
2641 CAGCCCCGAG AACCACAGGT GTACACCCTG CCCCATCCC GGGATGAGCT GACCAAGAAC
2701 CAGGTCAAGC TGACCTGCCT GGTCAAAGGC TTCTATCCCA GCGACATCGC CGTGGAGTGG
2761 GAGAGCAATG GGCAGCCGGA GAACAACTAC AAGACCACGC CTCCCGTGT GGACTCCGAC
2821 GGCTCCTTCT TCCTCTACAG CAAGCTCACC GTGGACAAGA GCAGGTGGCA GCAGGGGAAC
2881 GTCTTCTCAT GCTCCGTGAT GCATGAGGCT CTGCACAACC ACTACACGCA GAAGAGCCTC
2941 TCCTGTCTC CGGGTAAA

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C.

(ii) Heavy Chain (HC)-Fc DNA sequence (5 amino acid linker between HC and Fc)
 (signal peptide underlined, Fc region in bold, 5 amino acid linker is double-underlined)
 (SEQ ID NO:9, which encodes SEQ ID NO:10)

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1 ATGCAAATAG AGCTCTCCAC CTGCTTCTTT CTGTGCCTTT TGCGATTCTG CTTTAGIGCC
61 ACCCAGAAGAT ACTACCTGGG TGCAGTGGA CTGTCATGGG ACTTATATGCA AAGTGATCTC
121 GGTGAGCTGC CTGTGGACGC AAGATTTCTT CCTAGAGTGC CAAAATCTTT TCCATTCAAC
181 ACCTCAGTCG TGTACAAAAA GACTCTGTTT GTAGAATTCA CGGATCACCT TTTCAACATC
241 GCTAAGCCAA GGCACCCCTG GATGGGTCTG CTAGCTCCTA CCATCCAGG TGAGGTTTAT
301 GATACAGTGG TCATTACACT TAAGAACATG GCTTCCCATC CTGTCAGTCT TATGCIGTT
361 GGTGTATCCT ACTGGAAGGC TTCTGAGGGA GCTGAATATG ATGATCAGAC CAGTCAAAGG
421 GAGAAAGAAG ATGATAAAGT CTTCCCTGGT GGAAGCCATA CATATGTCTG GCAGGTCTTG
481 AAAGAGAATG GTCCAATGGC CTCTGACCCA CTGTGCCTTA CCTACTCATA TCTTTTCTAT
541 GTGGACCTGG TAAAAGACTT GAATTCAAGC CTCATTGGAG CCCTACTAGT ATGTAGAGAA
601 GGGAGTCTGG CCAAGGAAAA GACACAGACC TGCACAAAT TTATACTACT TTTTGCIGTA
661 TTTGAIGAAG GGAAAAGTTG GCACTCAGAA ACAAGAAGT CCTTGATGCA GGATAGGGAT
721 GCTGCATCTG CTCGGGCCTG GCCTAAAATG CACACAGTCA ATGGTTAIGT AAACAGGTCT
781 CTGCCAGGTC TGATTGGATG CCACAGGAAA TCAGTCTATT GGCATGTGAT TGGAAATGGGC
841 ACCACTCCTG AAGTGCACTC ATTATTCCTC GAAGGTCACA CATTTCTTGT GAGGAACCAT
901 CGCCAGGCGT CCTTGGAAAT CTCGCCAATA ACTTTCTTTA CTGCTCAAAC ACICTTGATG
961 GACCTTGGAC AGTTTCTACT GTTTTGTCTAT ATCTCTTCCC ACCAACAIGA TGGCATCGAA
1021 GCTTAIGTCA AAGTAGACAG CTGTCCAGAG GAACCCCAAC TACGAATGAA AAATAAIGAA
1081 GAAGCGGAAG ACTATGATGA TGATCTTACT GATTCTGAAA TGGATGTGGT CAGGTTIGAT
1141 GATGACAACT CTCCTTCTCT TATCCAAATT CGCTCAGTTG CCAAGAAGCA TCCTAAAACT
1201 TGGGTACATT ACATTGCTGC TGAAGAGGAG GACTGGGACT ATGCTCCCTT AGTCTCGCC
1261 CCCGATGACA GAAGTTATAA AAGTCAATAT TTGAACAATG GCCCTCAGCG GATTGGIAGG
1321 AAGTACAAAA AAGTCCGATT TATGGCATAC ACAGATGAAA CCTTTAAGAC TCGTGAAGCT

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1381 ATTCAGCATG AATCAGGAAT CTTGGGACCT TTACTTTATG GGGAAAGTIGG AGACACACTG
1441 TTGATTATAT TTAAGAATCA AGCAAGCAGA CCATATAACA TCTACCCICA CGGAATCACT
1501 GATGTCCGTC CTTTGTATTG AAGGAGAITA CCAAAAGGTG TAAAACAITT GAAGGAITTT
1561 CCAATTCTGC CAGGAGAAAT ATTCAAIAAT AAATGGACAG TGAATGTAGA AGATGGGCCA
1621 ACTAAATCAG ATCCTCGGIG CCTGACCCGC TATTACTCTA GTTTCGTIAA TATGGAGAGA
1681 GATCTAGCTT CAGGACTCAT TGGCCCTCTC CTCATCTGCT ACAAAGAATC TGTAATCAA
1741 AGAGGAAACC AGATAATGIC AGACAAGAGG AATGTCAATC TGTTTCTGT ATTGTATGAG
1801 AACCGAAGCT GGTACCTCAC AGAGAATATA CAACGCTTTC TCCCAATCC AGCTGGAGTG
1861 CAGCTTGAGG ATCCAGAGTT CCAAGCCTCC AACATCATGC ACAGCATCAA TGGCTATGTT
1921 TTTGATAGTT TGCAGTTGTC AGTTTGTITG CATGAGGTGG CATACTGGTA CATTCTAAGC
1981 ATTGGAGCAC AGACTGACTT CCTTCTGTGC TTCTTCTCTG GATATACCTT CAAACACAAA
2041 ATGGTCTATG AAGACACACT CACCCTATTC CCATTCTCAG GAGAAACTGT CTTCATGTCG
2101 ATGGAAGAAC CAGGTCTATG GATTCTGGGG TGCCACAACCT CAGACTTTCG GAACAGAGGC
2161 ATGACCGCCT TACTGAAGGT TTCTAGTTGT GACAAGAACA CTGGTGATTA TTACGAGAC
2221 AGTTATGAAG ATATTTGAGC ATACTTGCTG AGTAAAAACA ATGCCATTGA ACCAAGAAGC
2281 TTCTCCCA ATGACAAAAC TCACACATGC CCACCGTGCC CAGCTCCAGA ACTCCTGGGC
2341 GGACCGTCAG TCTTCTCTT CCCCCAAAA CCCAAGGACA CCCTCATGAT CTCCCGGACC
2401 CCTGAGGTCA CATGCGTGGT GGTGGACGTG AGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGT CAAGTTCAC
2461 TGGTACGTGG ACGGCGTGGA GGTGCATAAT GCCAAGACAA AGCCGCGGGA GGAGCAGTAC
2521 AACAGCACGT ACCGTGTGGT CAGCGTCCTC ACCGTCCTGC ACCAGGACTG GCTGAATGGC
2581 AAGGAGTACA AGTGCAAGGT CTCCAACAAA GCCCTCCCAG CCCCCATCGA GAAAACCATC
2641 TCCAAAGCCA AAGGGCAGCC CCGAGAACCA CAGGTGTACA CCCTGCCCCC ATCCCGGGAT
2701 GAGCTGACCA AGAACCAGGT CAGCCTGACC TGCCTGGTCA AAGGCTTCTA TCCCAGCGAC
2761 ATCGCCGTGG AGTGGGAGAG CAATGGGCAG CCGGAGAACA ACTACAAGAC CACGCCTCCC
2821 GTGTTGGACT CCGACGGCTC CTTCTTCCTC TACAGCAAGC TCACCGTGGA CAAGAGCAGG
2881 TGGCAGCAGG GGAACGTCTT CTCATGCTCC GTGATGCATG AGGCTCTGCA CAACCACTAC
2941 ACGCAGAAGA GCCTCTCCCT GTCTCCGGGT AAA

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C.

(iii) Light Chain (LC)-Fc DNA sequence (signal peptide underlined, Fc region in bold)
 (SEQ ID NO:11, which encodes SEQ ID NO:12)

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1 ATGGAGACAG ACACACTCCT GCTATGGGTA CTGCTGCTCT GGGTTCCAGG TTCCACTGGT
61 GAAATAAATC GTACTACTCT TCAGTCAGAT CAAGAGGAAA TTGACTATGA TGATACCATA
121 TCAGTTGAAA TGAAGAAGGA AGATTTTGAC ATTTATGATG AGGATGAAAA TCAGAGCCCC
181 CGCAGCTTTC AAAAGAAAAAC ACGACACTAT TTTATTGCTG CAGTGGAGAG GCTCTGGGAT
241 TATGGGATGA GTAGCTCCCC ACATGTTCTA AGAAACAGGG CTCAGAGTGG CAGTGTCCCT
301 CAGTTCAAGA AAGTTGTTTT CCAGGAATTT ACTGATGGCT CCTTTACTCA GCCCTTATAC
361 CGTGGAGAAC TAAATGAACA TTTGGGACTC CTGGGGCCAT ATATAAGAGC AGAAGTTGAA
421 GATAATATCA TGGTAACCTT CAGAAATCAG GCCTCTCGTC CCTATTCCCT CTATTCTAGC
481 CTTATTTCTT ATGAGGAAGA TCAGAGGCAA GGAGCAGAAC CTAGAAAAAA CTTTGTCAAG
541 CCTAATGAAA CCAAACTTA CTTTGGGAAA GTGCAACATC ATATGGCACC CACTAAAGAT
601 GAGTTTGACT GCAAAGCCTG GGCTTATTTT TCTGATGTTG ACCTGGAAAA AGATGTGCAC
661 TCAGGCCTGA TTGGACCCCT TCTGGTCTGC CACACTAACA CACTGAACCC TGCTCATGGG
721 AGACAAGTGA CAGTACAGGA ATTTGCTCTG TTTTTCACCA TCTTTGATGA GACCAAAAGC
781 TGGTACTTCA CTGAAAATAT GGAAAGAAAC TGCAGGGGCT CCTGCAATAT CCAGATG3AA
841 GATCCCACTT TTAAAGAGAA TTATCGCTTC CATGCAATCA ATGGCTACAT AATGGATACA
901 CTACCTGGCT TAGTAATGGC TCAGGATCAA AGGATTCGAT GGTATCTGCT CAGCATGSGC
961 AGCAATGAAA ACAITCATTG TATTCATTTT AGTGGACATG TGTTCACTGT ACGAAAAAAA
1021 GAGGAGTATA AAATGGCACT GTACAATCTC TATCCAGGTG TTTTGTAGAC AGTGGAAATG
1081 TTACCATCCA AAGCTGGAAT TTGGCGGGTG GAATGCCTTA TTGGCGAGCA TCTACATGCT
1141 GGGATGAGCA CACTTTTTCT GGTGTACAGC AATAAGTGTC AGACTCCCCT GGGAAATGCT
1201 TCTGGACACA TTAGAGATTT TCAGATTACA GCTTCAGGAC AATATGGACA GTGGGCCCCA
1261 AAGCTGGCCA GACTTCATTA TTCCGGATCA ATCAATGCCT GGAGCACCAC GGAGCCCTTT
1321 TCTTGATACA AGGTGGATCT GTTGGCACC AATGATATTC ACGGCATCAA GACCCAGGGT

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1381 GCCCGTCAGA AGTTCTCCAG CCTCTACATC TCTCAGTTTA TCATCATGTA TAGTCTIGAT
1441 GGGGAAGAAGT GGCAGACTTA TCGAGGAPAT TCCACTGGAA CCTTAATGGT CTTCCTTGGC
1501 AATGTGGATT CATCTGGGAT AAAACACAAT ATTTTAAACC CTCCAATTAT TGCTCGATAC
1561 ATCCGTTTGC ACCCAACTCA TTATAGCATT CGCAGCACTC TTCGCATGGA GTTGATGGGC
1621 TGTGATTTAA ATAGTTGCAG CATGCCATTG GGAATGGAGA GTAAAGCAAT ATCAGATGCA
1681 CAGATTAACG CTTCATCCIA CTTTACCPAT ATGTTTGCCA CCTGGTCTCC TTCAAAAGCT
1741 CGACTTCACC TCCAAGGGAG GAGTAATGCC TGGAGACCTC AGGTGAATAA TCCAAAAGAG
1801 TGGCTGCAAG TGGACTTCCA GAAGACAATG AAAGTCACAG GAGTAACTAC TCAGGGAGTA
1861 AAATCTCTGC TTACCAGCAT GTATGTGAAG GACTTCCTCA TCTCCAGCAG TCAAGATGGC
1921 CATCAGTGGA CTCTCTTTTT TCAGAATGGC AAAGTAAAGG TTTTTCAGGG AAATCAAGAC
1981 TCCTTCACAC CTGTGGTGAA CTCTCTAGAC CCACCGTTAC TGACTCGCTA CCTTCGAATT
2041 CACCCCCAGA GTTGGGTGCA CCAGATTGCC CTGAGGATGG AGGTTCTGGG CTGCGAGGCA
2101 CAGCACCTCT ACCACAAAAC TCACACATGC CCACCGTGCC CAGCTCCAGA ACTCCTGGGC
2161 GGACCGTCAG TCTTCCTCTT CCCCCAAAA CCCAAGGACA CCCTCATGAT CTCCCGGACC
2221 CCTGAGGTCA CATGCGTGGT GGTGGACGTG AGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGT CAAGTTCAAC
2281 TGGTACGTGG ACGGCGTGGA GGTGCATAAT GCCAAGACAA AGCCGCGGGA GGAGCAGTAC
2341 AACAGCACGT ACCGTGTGGT CAGCGTCCTC ACCGTCTTGC ACCAGGACTG GCTGAATGGC
2401 AAGGAGTACA AGTGCAAGGT CTCCAACAAA GCCCTCCCAG CCCCATCGA GAAAACCATC
2461 TCCAAAGCCA AAGGGCAGCC CCGAGAACCA CAGGTGTACA CCCTGCCCCC ATCCCGGGAT
2521 GAGCTGACCA AGAACCAGGT CAGCCTGACC TGCCTGGTCA AAGGCTTCTA TCCAGCGAC
2581 ATCCCGGTGG AGTGGGAGAG CAATGGGCAG CCGGAGAACA ACTACAAGAC CACGCCTCCC
2641 GTGTTGGACT CCGACGGCTC CTTCTTCCTC TACAGCAAGC TCACCGTGGA CAAGAGCAGG
2701 TGGCAGCAGG GGAACGTCTT CTCATGCTCC GTGATGCATG AGGCTCTGCA CAACCACTAC
2761 ACGCAGAAGA GCCTCTCCCT GTCTCCGGGT AAA

Table 2: Polypeptide Sequences

**A. B-Domain Deleted FVIII-Fc Monomer Hybrid (BDD FVIII_h monomer dimer):
created by coexpressing BDD FVIII_h and Fc chains.**

Construct = HC-LC-Fc fusion. An Fc expression cassette is cotransfected with BDDFVIII-Fc to generate the BDD FVIII_h monomer-. For the BDD FVIII_h chain, the Fc sequence is shown in bold; HC sequence is shown in double underline; remaining B domain sequence is shown in italics. Signal peptides are underlined.

i) B domain deleted FVIII-Fc chain (19 amino acid signal sequence underlined) (SEQ ID NO:2)

MQIELSTCFFLCLLRFCFS
 ATRRYYLGAVELSWDYMQSDLGELPVDARFPPRVPKSFPFNTSVVYKKTLFVEFTDHLFNIAPR
 PPWMGLLGPTIQAEVYDVTVITLKNMASHPVSLHAVGVSYWKASEGAEYDDQTSQREKEDDKVFP
 GGSHTYVWQVLKENGPMASDPLCLTYSYLSHVDLVKDLNSGLIGALLVCREGLAKEKTQTLHKE
 ILLFAVFDEGKSWHSETKNSLMQDRDAASARAWPKMHTVNGYVNRSLPGLIGCHRKSIVYWHVIGM
 GTTPEVHSIFLEGHTFLVRNHRQASLEISPITFLTAQTLLMDLGQFLLFCHISSHQHDGMEAYVK
 VDSCPEEPQLRMKNNEEAEDYDDDLTDSEMDVVRFDNNSPSFIQIRSVAKKHPKWTWVHYIAAEE
 EDWDYAPLVLAPDDRSYKSQYLNNGPQIRIGRKYKKVRFMAYTDETFKTREAIQHESGILGPLLYG
 EVGDTLLIIIFKNQASRPYNIYPHGITDVRPLYSRRLPKGVKHLKDFPILPGEIFKYKWTVTVEDG
 PTKSDPRCLTRYYSFVNMERDLASGLIGPLLICYKESVDQGRNQIMSDKRNVLFSVFEDENRSW
 YLTENIQRFLEPNPAGVQLEDPEFQASNIMHSINGYVFDSLQSLVCLHEVAYWYILSIGAQTDFLS
 VFFSGYTFKHKMYEDTLTLFPFSGETVFMSENPGLWILGCHNSDFRNRGMTALLKVSSCDKNT
 GDYYEDSYEDISAYLLSKNNAIEPRSFQNPVLRHQREITRTTLQSDQEEIDYDDTISVEMKK
 EDFDIYDEDENQSPRSFQKKTRHYFIAAVERLWDYGMSSSPHVLNRNAQSGSVFQFKKVVVFQFT
 DGSFTQPLYRGELNEHLGLGPYIRAEVEDNIMVTFRNQASRPYSFYSSLISYEEDQRQGAEPK
 NFVKPNETKTYFWKVQHMAPTKDEFDCKAWAYFSDVDLEKDVHSGLIGPLLVCHTNTLNPAHGR
 QVTVQEFALFFTI FDETKSWYFTENMERNCRAPCNIQMEDPTFKENYRFHAINGYIMDTLPGLVM
 AQDQIRIRWYLLSMGSNENIHSIHFSGHVFTVRKKEEYKMALYNLYPGVFETVEMLPKAGIWRVE
 CLIGEHHLHAGMSTLFLVYSNKCQTPLGMA SGHIRDFQITASGQYGQWAPKLARLHYSGSINAWST
 KEPFSWIKVDLLAPMIIHGIKTQGARQKFSSLYISQFIIMYSLDGKKWQTYRGNSTGTLMVFFGN
 VDSSGIKHNI FNPPIIARYIRLHPHTYSIRSTLRMELMGCDLNSCSMPLGMESKAISDAQITASS
 YFTNMFATWSPSKARLHLQGRSNAWRPQVNNPKEWLQVDFQKTMKVTGVTTQGVKSLTSMYVKE
 FLISSSQDGHQWTLFFQNGKVVFQGNQDSFTPVVNSLDPPLLTRYLRIHPQSWVHQIALRMEVL
 GCEAQDLY**DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNW**
YVDGVEVHNATKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQ
PREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLY
SKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

**ii) Fc chain (20 amino acid heterologous signal peptide from mouse Igk chain underlined)
(SEQ ID NO:4)**

METDTLLLWVLLLWVPGSTG
 DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH
 NAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT

LPFSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKS
RWQQGNVFSQSVMEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

**B. Full length FVIII_h monomer hybrid (Full length FVIII_h monomer dimer):
created by coexpressing FVIII_h and Fc chains.**

Construct = HC-B-LC-Fc fusion. An Fc expression cassette is cotransfected with full length FVIII-Fc to generate the full length FVIII_h monomer. For the FVIII_h chain, the Fc sequence is shown in bold; HC sequence is shown in double underline; B domain sequence is shown in italics. Signal peptides are underlined.

i) Full length FVIII_h chain (FVIII signal peptide underlined (SEQ ID NO:6))

MQIELSTCFFLCLLRFCFS
ATRRYYLGAVELSDYMQSDLGELPVDARFPVRPKSFFNTSVVYKKTLEVEFTDHLFNIAKPR
PPWMGLLGPTIQAEVYDTVVITLKNMASHPSLHAVGVSYWKASEGAEYDDQTSQREKEDDKVFP
GGSHTYVWQVLKENGPMASDPLCLTYSYLSHVDLVKDLNSLGLIGALLVCREGSLAKEKTQTLHKF
ILLFAVFDEGKSWHSETKNSLMQDRDAASARAWPKMHTVNGYVNRSLPGLIGCHRKSVYWHVIGM
GTTPEVHSIFLEGHTFLVRNHRQASLEISPITFLTAQTLLMDLGQFLFCHISSHQHDGMEAYVK
VDSCPEEPQLRMKNNEEAEDYDDDLTDSEMDVVRFDDDNSPSFIQIRSVAKKHPKTWVHYIAAAE
EDWDYAPLVLAPDDRSYKSQYLNNGPQRIGRKYKVRFMAYTDETFKTREAIQHESGILGPLLYG
EVGDTLLIIFKNQASRPYNIYPHGITDVRPLYSRRLPKGVKHLKDFPILPGEIFKYKWTVTVEDG
PTKSDPRCLTRYYSSFVNMERDLASGLIGPLLICYKESVDQRGNQIMSDKRNVILFSVFDENRSW
YLTENIQRFLPNPAGVQLEDPEFQASNIMHSINGYVFDSLQLSVCLHEVAYWYILSIGAQTDFLS
VFFSGYTFKHKMVYEDTLTLFPFSGETVFMSMENPGLWILGCHNSDFRNRGMTALLKVSSCDKNT
CDYYEDSYEDISAYLLSKNNAIEPRSFSQNSRHPSTRQKQFNATTIPENDIEKTDPWFAHRTPMP
KIQNVSSDLLMLLRQSPTPHGLSLSDLQEAKYETFSDDPSPGAIDSNNSLSEMTHFRPQLHHSG
DMVFTPESGLQLRLNEKLGTTAATELKKLDFKVSTSNNLISTIPSDNLAAGTDNTSSLGPPSMP
VHYDSQLDTTLFGKKSSPLTESGGPLSLSEENNDSKLLESGLMNSQESSWGKNVSTESGRLFKG
KRAHGPALLTKDNALFKVSISLLKTNKTSNNSATNRKTHIDGPSLLIENSPSVWQNILESDTEFK
KVTPLIHDRMLMDKNATARLNHMSNKTTSSKNMEMVQQKEGPIPPDAQNPDMSFFKMLFLPES
ARWIQRTHGKNSLNSGQGPSPKQLVSLGPEKSVEGQNFLSEKNKVVGKGEFTKDVLKEMVFPS
SRNLFLTNLDNLHENNTHNQEKKIQEEIEKKETLIQENVVLPQIHTVTGTKNFMKNLFLLSTRQN
VEGSYDGAYAPVLQDFRSLNDSTNRTKKHTAHFSKKGEENLEGLGNQTKQIVEKYACTTRISPN
TSQQNFVTQRSKRALKQFRLPLEETELEKRIIVDDTSTQWSKNMKHLTPSTLTQIDYNEKEKGAI
TQSPLSDCLTRSHSIPQANRSPLPIAKVSSFPSIRPIYLTRVLFQDNSSHLPAASYRKKDSGVQE
SSHFLQGAKKNNLSLAILTLEMTGDQREVGSLGTSATNSVTYKKVENTVLPKPDLPKTSGKVELL
PKVHIYQKDLFPTETSNGSPGHLDLVEGSLLQGTEGAIKWNEANRPGKVPFLRVATESAKTPSK
LLDPLAWDNHYGTQIPKEEWKSQEKSPEKTAFKKKDTILSLNACESNHAIAAINEGQNKPEIEVT
WAKQRTERLCSQNPPVLKRHQREITRTLQSDQEEIDYDDTISVEMKKEDFDIYDEDENQSPRS
FQKKTRHYFIAAVERLWDYGMSSSPHVLRNRAQSGSVPQFKKVVQEFTDGSFTQPLYRGELNEH
LGLGPYIRAEVEDNIMVTFRNQASRPYSFYSSLISYEEDQRQGAEPRKNFVKPNETKTYFWKVQ
HHMAPTKDEFDCKAWAYFSDVDLEKDVHSGLIGPLLVCHTNTLNPAHGROVTVQEFALFFTIFDE
TKSWYFTENMERNCRAPCNIQMEDPTFKENYRFHAINGYIMDTLPGLVMAQDQRIRWYLLSMGSN
ENIHSIHFSGHVFTVRKKEEYKMALYNLYPGVFETVEMLPSKAGIWRVECLIGEHLHAGMSTLFL
VYSNKCQTPLGMASGHIRDFQITASGQYGQWAPKLARLHYSGSINAWSTKEPSWIKVDLLAPMI
IHGIKTQGARQKFSSLYISQFIIMYSLDGKKWQTYRGNSTGTLMVFFGNVDSSGIKHNIFNPPI
ARYIRLHPTHYSIRSTLRMELMGCDLNSCSMPLGMESKAISDAQITASSYFTNMFATWSPSKARL

HLQGRSNAWRPQVNNPKEWLQVDFQKTMKVTGVTTQGVKSLLTSMYVKEFLISSSQDGHQWTLFF
 QNGKVKVFQGNQDSEFTPVVNSLDPPLLTRYLRIHPQSWVHQIALRMEVLGCEAQDLY**DKTHTCPP**
CPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPRE
EQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDEL
TKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQOGNVF
SCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

ii) Fc chain (20 amino acid heterologous signal peptide from mouse Igk chain underlined)
 (SEQ ID NO:4)

METDTLLLWVLLLWVPGSTG
 DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH
 NAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTL
 LPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKS
 RWQOGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

C. FVIII-Fc Heterodimer Hybrid

This is made by cotransfecting HC-Fc and LC-Fc constructs. Two HC-Fc constructs have been made. One has no linker between HC and Fc (HC-Fc) while the other has a 5 amino acid linker between HC and Fc (HC+5-Fc). The FVIII signal peptide was used for the HC-Fc constructs, while the mouse Igk signal sequence was used for the LC-Fc construct.

(i) HC-Fc (Fc sequence is shown in bold, signal peptide underlined) (SEQ ID NO:8)

MQIELSTCFFLCLLRFCFS
 ATRRYYLGAVELSWDYMQSDLGELPVDARFPPRVPKSFPPNTSVVYKKTLFVEFTDHLFNIAPR
 PPWMGLLGPTIQAEVYDTVVITLKNMASHPVSLHAVGVSYWKASEGAEYDDQTSQREKEDDKVFP
 GGSHTYVWQVLKENGPMASDPLCLTYSYLSHVDLVKDLNSGLIGALLVCREGSLAKEKTQTLHKF
 ILLFAVFDEGKSWHSETKNSLMQDRDAASARAWPKMHTVNGYVNRSLPGLIGCHRKSVMYWHVIGM
 GTTPEVHSIFLEGHTFLVRNHRQASLEISPITFLTAQTLLMDLGQFLLFCHISSHQHDGMEAYVK
 VDSCPEEPQLRMKNNEEAEDYDDDLTDSEMDVVRFDNNSPSFIQIRSVAKKHPKTWVHYIAAEE
 EDWDYAPLVLAPDDRSYKSQYLNNGPQIRIGRKYKVRFMAYTDETFKTREAIQHESGILGPLLYG
 EVGDTLLIIFKNQASRPYNIYPHGITDVRPLYSRRLPKGVKHLKDFPILPGEIFKYKWTVTVEDG
 PTKSDPRCLTRYYSFVNMERDLASGLIGPLLCYKESVDQQRGNQIMSDKRNVLFSVFEDENRSW
 YLTENIQRFPLNPAGVQLEDPEFQASNIMHSINGYVFDLSQLSVCLHEVAYWYILSIGAQTDFLS
 VFFSGYTFKHKMVYEDTLTLFPFSGETVFMSENPGLWILGCHNSDFRNRGMTALLKVSSCDKNT
 GDYYEDSYEDISAYLLSKNNAIEPR**DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVT**
CVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN
KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENN
YKTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQOGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

(ii) HC+5-Fc (Fc sequence is shown in bold, 5 amino acid linker sequence (from the B domain of FVIII) is shown in italics, signal peptide underlined.) (SEQ ID NO:10)

MQIELSTCFFLCLLRFCFS

ATTRYYLGAVELSDWDMQSDLGELPVDARFPPRVPKSFFFNSTSVVYKKTLEFVEFTDHLFNIAPR
 PPWMGLLGPTIQAEVYDVTVITLKNMASHPVSLHAVGVSYWKASEGAEYDDQTSQREKEDDKVFP
 GGSHTYVWQVLKENGPMASDPLCLTYSYLSHVDLVKDLNSGLIGALLVCREGLAKEKTQTLHKF
 ILLFAVFDEGKSWHSETKNSLMQDRDAASARAWPKMHTVNGYVNRSLPGLIGCHRKSVYWHVIGM
 GTTPEVHSIFLEGHTFLVRNHRQASLEISPITFLTAQTLLMDLGQFLLFCHISSHQHDGMEAYVK
 VDSCPEEPQLRMKNNEEAEDYDDDLTDSEMDVVRFDDDNPSFSFIQIRSVAKKHKPTWVHYIAAEE
 EDWDYAPLVLPDDRYSYKSYLNNGPQRIGRKYKKVRFMAYTDETFKTREAIQHESGILGPLLYG
 EVGDTLLIIFKNQASRPYNIYPHGITDVRPLYSRRLPKGVKHLKDFPILPGEIFKYKWTVTVEDG
 PTKSDPRCLTRYSSSFVNMERDLASGLIGPLLCYKESVDQQRGNQIMSDKRNVLFSVFDENRSW
 YLTENIQRFPLPNPAGVQLEDPEFQASNIMHSINGYVFDLSQLSVCLHEVAYWYILSIGAQTDFLS
 VFFSGYTFFKHKMVYEDTLTLFPFSGETVFMSENPGLWILGCINSDFRNRGMTALLKVSSCDKNT
 GDYYEDSYEDISAYLLSKNNAIEPRSFQMDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDLMISR
TPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYK
CKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNG
QPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSQSVMEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

(iii) LC-Fc6His (Fc sequence is shown in bold, signal peptide underlined.) (SEQ ID NO:12)

METDTLLLVVLLLWVPGSTG

EITRTTLQSDQEEIDYDDTISVEMKKEDFDIYDEDENQSPRSFQKKTRHYFIAAVERLWDYGMSS
 SPHVLRNRAQSGSVPPQFKKVVVFQFTDGSFTQPLYRGELNEHLGLLGPYIRAEVEDNIMVTFRNQ
 ASRPYSFYSSLISYEEDQRQGAEPKRNFKVKNETKTYFWKVQHMAPTKDEFDCKAWAYFSDDVDL
 EKDVHSGGLIGPLLCHTNTLNPAHGRQVTQVEFALFFTIFDETKSWYFTENMERNCRAPCNIQME
 DPTFKENYRFHAINGYIMDTLPGLVMAQDQIRRWYLLSMGSNENIHSIHFSGHVFTVRKKEEYKM
 ALYNLYPGVFETVEMLPKAGIWRVECLIGEHLHAGMSTLFLVYSNKCQTPLGMASGHIRDFQIT
 ASGQYQGWAPKLARLHYSGSINAWSTKEPFSWIKVDLLAPMIIHGKTQGARQKFSSLYISQFII
 MYSLDGKKWQTYRGNSTGTLMVFFGNVDSSGIKHNIFFNPPIIARYIRLHPHTHSIRSTLRMELMG
 CDLNSCSMPLGMESKAISDAQITASSYFTNMFATWSPSKARLHLQGRSNAWRPQVNNPKEWLQVD
 FQKTMKVTGVTQGVKSLLTSMYVKEFLISSQDGHQWTLFFQNGKVVFQGNQDSFTPVVNSLD
 PPLLTRYLRHPQSWVHQIALRMEVLGCEAQDLYDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDLMISR
TPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNG
KEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEW
ESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSQSVMEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG
K

Table 3. Whole blood clotting time (WBCT) determination in hemophilia A mice after a single intravenous dose of 50 IU/kg rFVIII^h or ReFacto®.

A.

		Time of Blood Collection, hr							
Treatment	Animal Number	Pre-dose	0.25	24	36	42	96	113	120
		WBCT, min							
50 IU/kg ReFacto®	1	>60	18	>60	ND	ND			
	2	>60	5	16	>60	ND			
	3	>60	4	7	>60	ND			
	4	>60	7	8	10	>60			
	5	>60	6	9	16	>60			
	6	>60	5	15	>60	ND			
50 IU/kg rFVIIIIFc	7	>60	7				8	>60	ND
	8	>60	5				8	>60	ND
	9	>60	4				16	>60	ND
	10	>60	3				11	4	>60
	11	>60	3				9	>60	ND
	12	>60	4				6	>60	ND

ND = not determined since previous time point was >60 min

B.

Treatment	Animal Number	Time of Blood Collection, hr					
		Pre-dose	0.25	24	48	96	120
		WBCT, min					
50 IU/kg ReFacto®	1	>60	11	15	>60	>60	ND
	2	>60	3	3	>60	>60	>60
	3	>60	4	6	>60	>60	>60
50 IU/kg rFVIII Fc	4	>60	3	5	5	>60	>60
	5	>60	3	6	7	13	>60
	6	>60	5	8	9	9	>60

ND = Not determined since previous time point was >60 min

Table 4. PK Parameters after a single intravenous dose in hemophilia A mice (50 IU/kg)

Treatment	C _{max} (IU/mL)	AUC (hr·IU/mL)	T _{1/2} (hr)	CL (mL/hr/kg)	V _{ss} (mL/kg)
rFVIII-Fc	1.56	22.6	11.1	2.09	28.4
ReFacto®	0.67	6.94	5.0	7.2	43.8
Advate®	0.47	3.90	7.1	12.8	103

Table 5. PK Parameters after a single intravenous dose in hemophilia A dogs
(125 IU/kg rFVIII Fc, 114 and 120 IU/kg ReFacto®)

A. PK determined from chromogenic activity data

Treatment	C _{max} (IU/mL)	AUC (hr·IU/mL)	T _{1/2} (hr)	CL (mL/hr/kg)	V _z (mL/kg)
rFVIII Fc	2.0 ± 0.54	25.9 ± 6.47	15.4 ± 0.3	5.1 ± 1.4	113 ± 29
ReFacto® ^a	2.0	18.2	7.4	6.5	68.7

B. PK determined from ELISA data

Treatment	C _{max} (ng/mL)	AUC (hr·ng/mL)	T _{1/2} (hr)	CL (mL/hr/kg)	V _z (mL/kg)
rFVIII Fc	210 ± 33	2481 ± 970	15.7 ± 1.7	6.2 ± 3.0	144 ± 83
ReFacto® ^a	211	1545	6.9	8.7	85

Mean ± sd, n = 4 for rFVIII Fc, n = 2 for ReFacto®

^asd not reported for ReFacto® since there were just two dogs

Table 6. Clotting activity measured by aPTT in hemophilia A dogs after a single intravenous dose with rFVIII^h or ReFacto®.

Dog ID	Treatment	aPTT, sec	
		PreDose	5 min post dose
M10	rFVIII ^h	86.5	53.6
M11	rFVIII ^h	99.8	56.4
M12	rFVIII ^h	119	68.7
	ReFacto®	108	60.7
M38	rFVIII ^h	115	76.6
	ReFacto®	118	68.0

Table 7. Plasma Concentration of rFVIII_h or Xyntha in monkeys administered as a single intravenous dose of 125 IU/kg measured by ELISA.

A. rFVIII_h concentration in plasma (µg/mL)

Time, hr	Group 1			Group 2			Mean	SD
	604376	606595	C36195	C36066	C36174	604362		
Pre	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ		
0.25	0.400	0.334	0.374	0.348	0.383	0.323	0.360	0.030
4	0.266	0.259	0.236	0.233	0.259	0.217	0.245	0.019
12	0.165	0.152	0.12	0.15	0.161	0.149	0.150	0.016
24	0.079	0.074	0.047	0.08	0.088	0.076	0.074	0.014
36	0.035	0.04	0.022	0.04	0.041	0.046	0.037	0.008
48	0.019	0.021	BLQ	0.021	0.024	0.025	0.022	0.002

B. Xyntha concentration in plasma (µg/mL)

Time, hr	Group 1			Group 2			Mean	SD
	604376	606595	C36195	C36066	C36174	604362		
Pre	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ		
0.25	0.252	0.074	0.155	0.317	0.217	0.167	0.197	0.084
4	0.197	0.159	0.152	0.229	0.19	0.082	0.168	0.051
12	0.137	0.099	0.104	0.166	0.158	0.081	0.124	0.035
24	0.09	0.068	0.051	0.082	0.08	0.084	0.076	0.014
36	0.037	0.043	0.015	0.041	0.035	BLQ	0.034	0.011
48	0.022	BLQ	BLQ	0.017	0.013	BLQ	0.017	0.005

Table 8. Plasma Concentration of rFVIII^h or Xyntha in monkeys administered a single intravenous dose of 125 IU/kg measured by the **FVIII-specific chromogenic activity assay** (reported in IU/mL).

A. Xyntha

Time (hr)	Group 1			Group 2		
Predose	604376	606595	C36195	C36066	C36174	604362
0.25	5.62	4.55	5.01	4.5	5.15	3.77
4	3.9	4.05	3.2	3.19	3.46	2.36
12	2.51	2.82	1.69	2.17	2.5	2.01
24	1.67	1.66	1.18	0.95	1.57	1.5
36	0.7	0.85	0.48	0.44	0.85	0.82
48	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	0.38	0.48

B. rFVIII^h

Time (hr)	Group 1			Group 2		
Predose	604376	606595	C36195	C36066	C36174	604362
0.25	4.31	3.82	3.54	4.13	4.12	3.68
4	3	3.36	2.53	2.7	2.74	2.81
12	2	2.15	1.42	2.28	2.75	2.22
24	1.01	1.17	0.5	1.5	1.61	1.01
36	BLQ	0.52	0.48	0.88	0.72	0.64
48	0.31	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ
72	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	BLQ	0.31	BLQ

BLQ = below the limit of quantitation

Table 9. PK Parameters of **rFVIII_hFc** after a single 125 IU/kg dose

PK Parameter	rFVIII _h Fc ELISA Data								
	units	Group 1			Group 2			Average	SD
		604376	606595	C36195	C36066	C36174	604362		
T _{max}	hr	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
C _{max}	µg/mL	0.4	0.334	0.374	0.348	0.383	0.323	0.368	0.030
T _{1/2}	hr	11.4	13.3	9.3	12.7	12.7	14.1	11.9	1.7
AUC	µg*hr/mL	5.86	5.65	4.37	5.56	4.37	5.58	5.16	0.68
CL	mL/hr/kg	2.15	2.23	2.88	2.27	2.07	2.26	2.32	0.29
V _z	mL/kg	35.3	42.5	38.8	37.9	37.9	46.1	38.5	3.9
MRT	hr	15.3	17	12.1	17.1	17.3	19.2	15.8	2.4

PK Parameter	rFVIII _h Fc Chromogenic Activity Data								
	units	Group 1			Group 2			Average	SD
		604376	606595	C36195	C36066	C36174	604362		
T _{max}	hr	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
C _{max}	IU/mL	4.31	3.82	3.54	4.13	4.12	3.68	3.93	0.30
T _{1/2}	hr	13.4	12.0	11.6	17.5	12.4	29.4	16.1	6.9
AUC	IU*hr/mL	74.7	75.5	53.5	92.9	88.9	92.7	79.7	15.2
CL	mL/hr/kg	1.67	1.65	2.34	1.35	1.41	1.35	1.63	0.38
V _z	mL/kg	32.3	28.7	39.2	33.9	25.2	57.2	36.1	11.4
MRT	hr	17.8	16.8	16.9	25	19.2	33.3	21.5	6.5

Table 10. PK Parameters of **Xyntha** after a single IV dose (125 IU/kg)

PK Parameter	Xyntha ELISA Data								
	units	Group 1			Group 2			Average	SD
		604376	606595	C36195	C36066	C36174	604362		
T _{max}	hr	0.25	4	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.88	1.53
C _{max}	IU/mL	0.252	0.159	0.155	0.317	0.217	0.167	0.21	0.06
T _{1/2}	hr	13.6	19.9	9.7	11	9.2	nd	12.7	4.4
AUC	IU*hr/mL	5.15	4.39	3.17	5.53	4.79	6.32	5.24	0.74
CL	mL/hr/kg	2.21	2.6	3.59	2.06	2.38	nd	2.57	0.61
V _z	mL/kg	43.4	74.7	50.1	32.9	31.5	nd	46.5	17.5
MRT	hr	19	28.4	14	16.1	15.9	nd	18.7	5.7

PK Parameter	Xyntha Chromogenic Activity Data								
	units	Group 1			Group 2			Average	SD
		604376	606595	C36195	C36066	C36174	604362		
T _{max}	hr	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0
C _{max}	IU/mL	5.62	4.55	5.01	4.5	5.15	3.77	4.77	0.64
T _{1/2}	hr	12.8	14.3	11.4	10.4	11.7	14.6	12.5	1.7
AUC	IU*hr/mL	97.1	104.2	71.3	70.7	94.0	82.8	86.7	14.0
CL	mL/hr/kg	1.29	1.20	1.75	1.77	1.33	1.51	1.48	0.24
V _z	mL/kg	23.7	24.8	28.9	26.6	22.5	31.8	26.4	3.5
MRT	hr	17.8	20.1	16.0	14.8	18.4	23.2	18.4	3.0

Table 11. Activation of Factor X

	K _m (nM)	V _{max} (nM/min)
rFVIII _{Fc}	55.0 ± 5.9	65.6 ± 8.6
BDD FVIII	51.0 ± 8.7	73.5 ± 10.1

Table 12. Interaction with Factor IXa

	K _d (nM)	V _{max} (nM/min)
rFVIII _{Fc}	2.8 ± 0.4	4.5 ± 0.3
BDD FVIII	2.5 ± 0.3	4.0 ± 1.0

CLAIMS

1. A method of decreasing the incidence of a bleeding episode in a human subject, said method comprising administering to the subject multiple doses of a chimeric polypeptide comprising a Factor VIII (FVIII) portion and an Fc portion at a dosing interval, wherein each of the multiple dose is about 20 IU/kg to about 90 IU/kg, and wherein the dosing interval between two doses is every 72 hours or longer.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject has hemophilia A.
3. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said chimeric polypeptide is administered for routine prophylaxis.
4. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said chimeric polypeptide is administered for on-demand treatment.
5. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said chimeric polypeptide is administered for tailored prophylaxis.
6. The method of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein a trough level of plasma Factor VIII:C in the subject is maintained above 1 IU/dl.
7. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein each of the multiple doses is 20-30 IU/kg, 30-40 IU/kg, 40-50 IU/kg, 50-60 IU/kg, 60-70 IU/kg, 70-80 IU/kg or 80-90 IU/kg.
8. The method of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein each of the multiple doses is 20 IU/kg, 25 IU/kg, 30 IU/kg, 35 IU/kg, 40 IU/kg, 45 IU/kg, 50 IU/kg, 55 IU/kg, 60 IU/kg, 65 IU/kg, 70 IU/kg, 75 IU/kg, 80 IU/kg, 85 IU/kg or 90 IU/kg.
9. The method of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the dosing interval is about once every 72 hours or longer.
10. The method of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the dosing interval is about once every 72 hours, about once every five days, about once every six days or about once every seven days.
11. The method of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the dosing interval is about once every five days or longer.

12. The method of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the dosing interval is about twice a week.
13. The method of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein each of the multiple doses is about 65 IU/kg to about 90 IU/kg.
14. The method of claim 13, wherein the dosing interval is about every seven days or longer.
15. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the method comprises administering to the subject twice weekly a first dose of about 20 IU/kg to about 65 IU/kg of the chimeric polypeptide and a second dose of about 20 IU/kg to about 65 IU/kg of the chimeric polypeptide.
16. The method of claim 15, wherein the dosing interval between the first dose and the second dose is about 48 hours, about 72 hours or about five days.
17. The method of any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein said administering resolves greater than 5-20%, greater than 5-15%, greater than 5-10%, greater than 10-20% or greater than 10-15% of bleeding episodes.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein said administering resolves greater than 80%, greater than 85%, greater than 90% or greater than 95% of bleeding episodes.
19. The method of any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein said chimeric polypeptide upon administration has a mean clearance (CL) (activity) in the subject of about 2.33 ± 1.08 mL/hour/kg or less.
20. The method of any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein said chimeric polypeptide upon administration has a mean residence time (MRT) (activity) in the subject that is about 1.5 fold longer than the mean MRT of a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion.
21. The method of any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein said chimeric polypeptide upon administration has a mean residence time (MRT) (activity) in the subject of about 14 to 41.3 hours.
22. The method of any one of claims 1 to 21, wherein said chimeric polypeptide upon administration has a $T_{1/2}$ (activity) in the subject that is about 1.5 fold longer than the mean $T_{1/2}$ (activity) of a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion.

23. The method of any one of claims 1 to 21, wherein said chimeric polypeptide upon administration has a $T_{1/2}$ (activity) of about 11 to 26.4 hours.

24. The method of any one of claims 1 to 23, wherein said chimeric polypeptide upon administration has a mean incremental recovery (K value) in the subject that is about 90% of the mean incremental recovery of a polypeptide consisting of said Factor VIII portion.

25. The method of any one of claims 1 to 23, wherein said chimeric polypeptide upon administration has a mean incremental recovery (K value) in the subject of about 1.38 to 2.88 IU/dL per IU/kg.

26. The method of any one of claims 1 to 25, wherein said chimeric polypeptide upon administration has a mean incremental recovery (K value) in the subject greater than 1.38 IU/dL per IU/kg.

27. The method of any one of claims 1 to 26, wherein said chimeric polypeptide upon administration has a mean V_{ss} (activity) in the subject of about 37.7 to 79.4 mL/kg.

28. The method of any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein said chimeric polypeptide upon administration has a mean AUC/dose (activity) in the subject of about $19.2 \cdot \text{h/dL}$ per IU/kg to $81.7 \text{IU} \cdot \text{h/dL}$ per IU/kg.

29. The method of any one of claims 1 to 28, wherein the Factor VIII portion is pegylated Factor VIII.

30. The method of any one of claims 1 to 29, wherein the chimeric polypeptide is a FVIII_h monomer dimer hybrid.

31. The method of any one of claims 1 to 30, wherein the Factor VIII portion comprises full-length Factor VIII, mature Factor VIII or Factor VIII with a full or partial deletion of the B domain.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein the FVIII portion comprises an amino acid sequence at least 90% or 95% identical to amino acids 1 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO: 2 or amino acids 1 to 2332 of SEQ ID NO: 6.

33. The method of claim 32, wherein the FVIII portion comprises amino acids 1 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO: 2 or amino acids 1 to 2332 of SEQ ID NO: 6.

34. The method of any one of claims 1 to 33, wherein the Fc portion is at least 90% or 95% identical to amino acids 1439 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO: 2 or amino acids 2333 to 2559 of SEQ ID NO: 6.

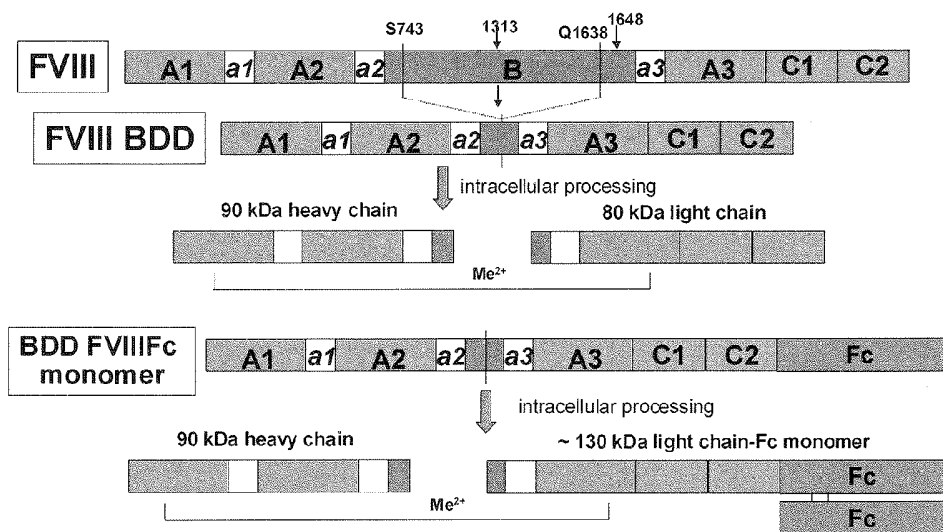
35. The method of claim 34, wherein the Fc portion comprises amino acids 1439 to 1665 of SEQ ID NO: 2 or amino acids 2333 to 2559 of SEQ ID NO: 6.

36. The method of any one of claims 1 to 35, wherein the chimeric polypeptide is administered as part of a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one excipient.

Date: 31 March 2016

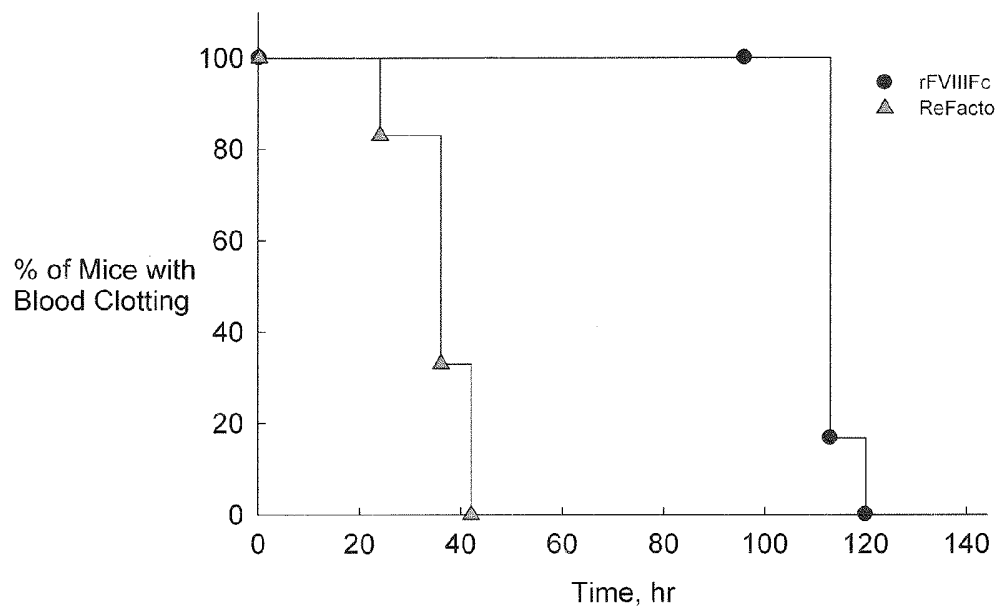
1/19

Figure 1



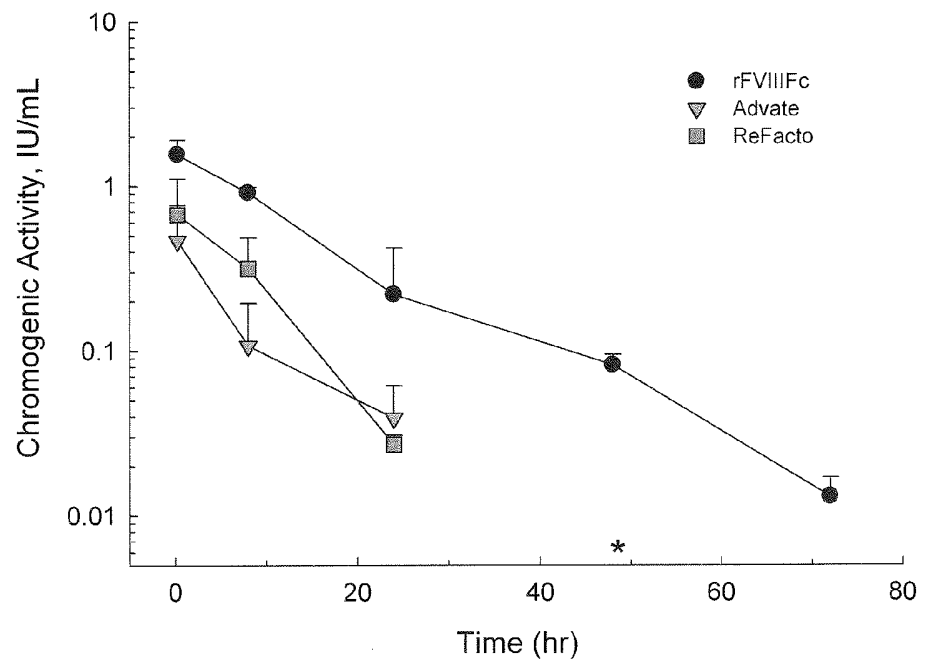
2/19

Figure 2



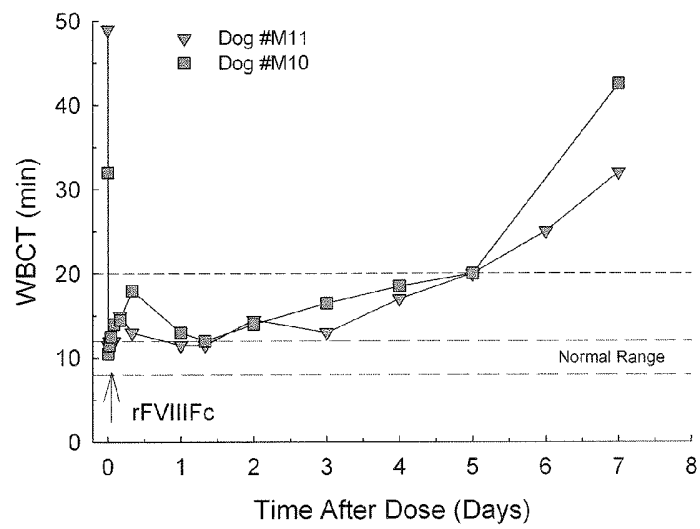
3/19

Figure 3



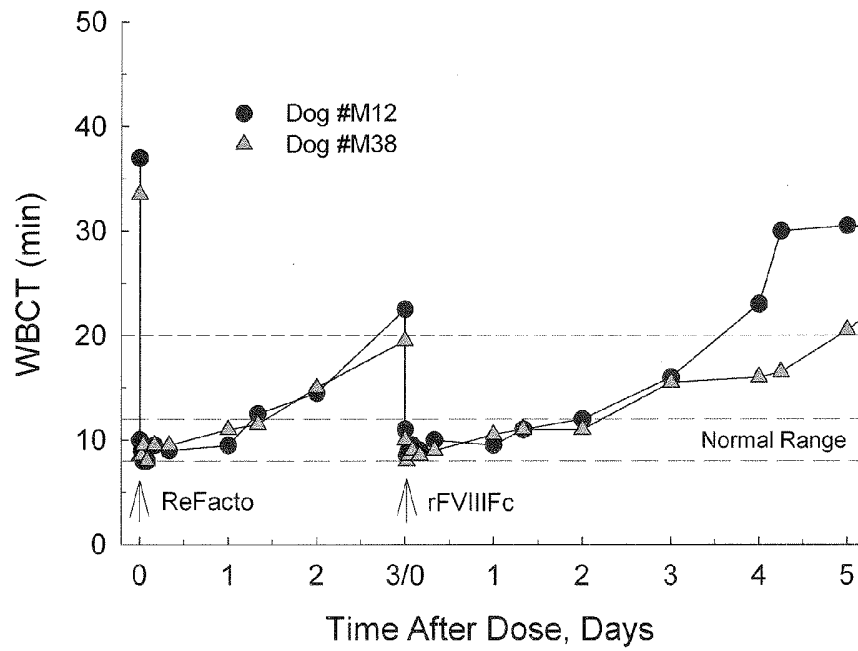
4/19

Figure 4A



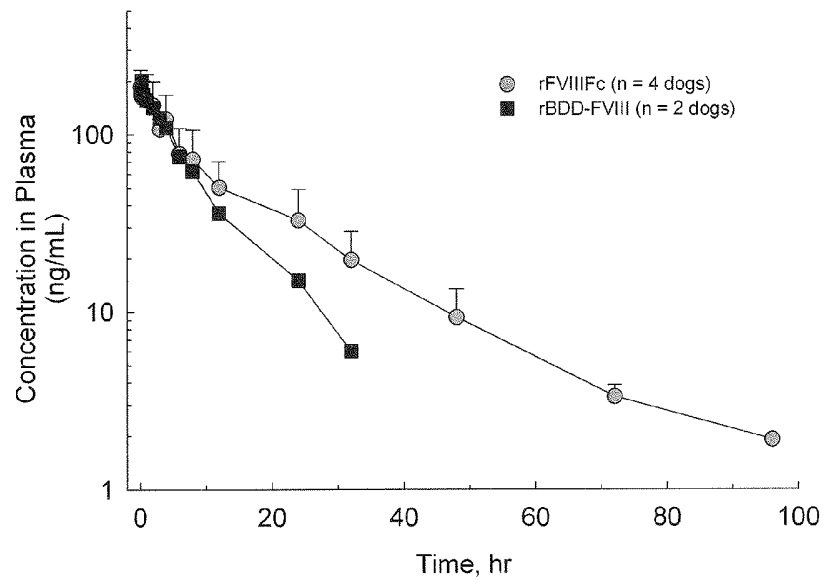
5/19

Figure 4B



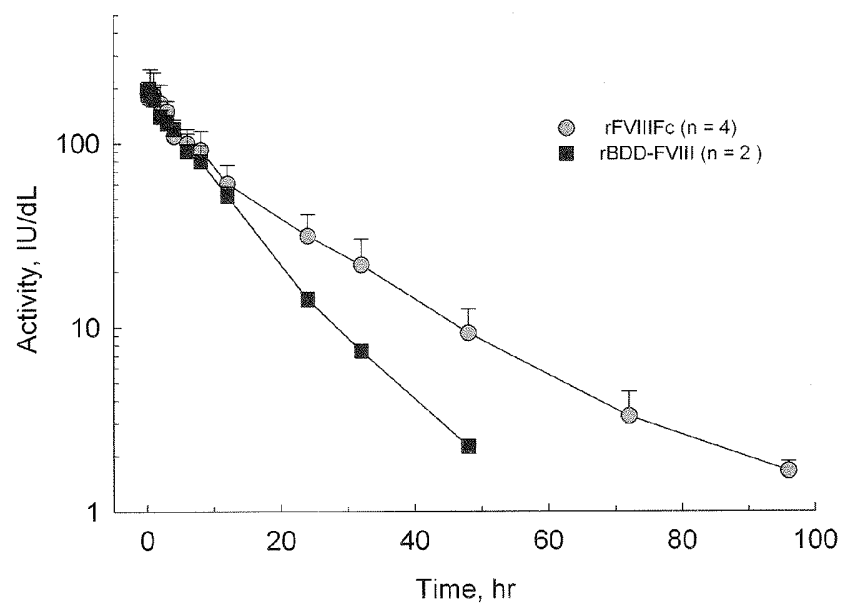
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Figure 5



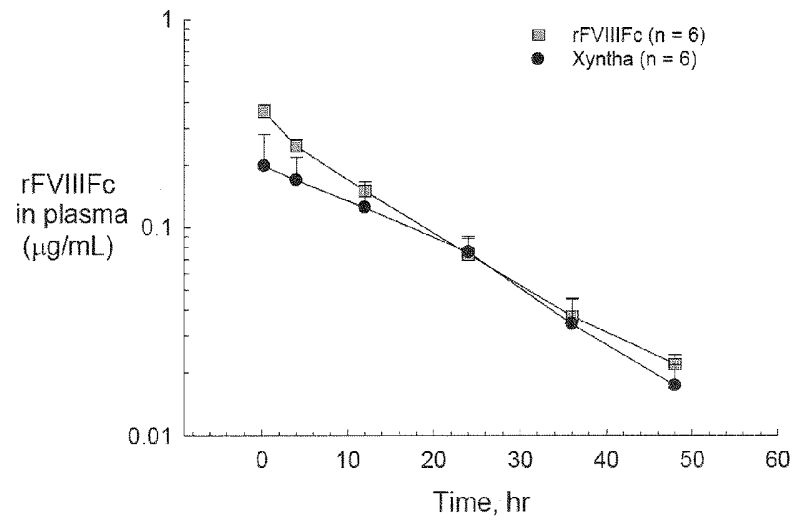
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Figure 6



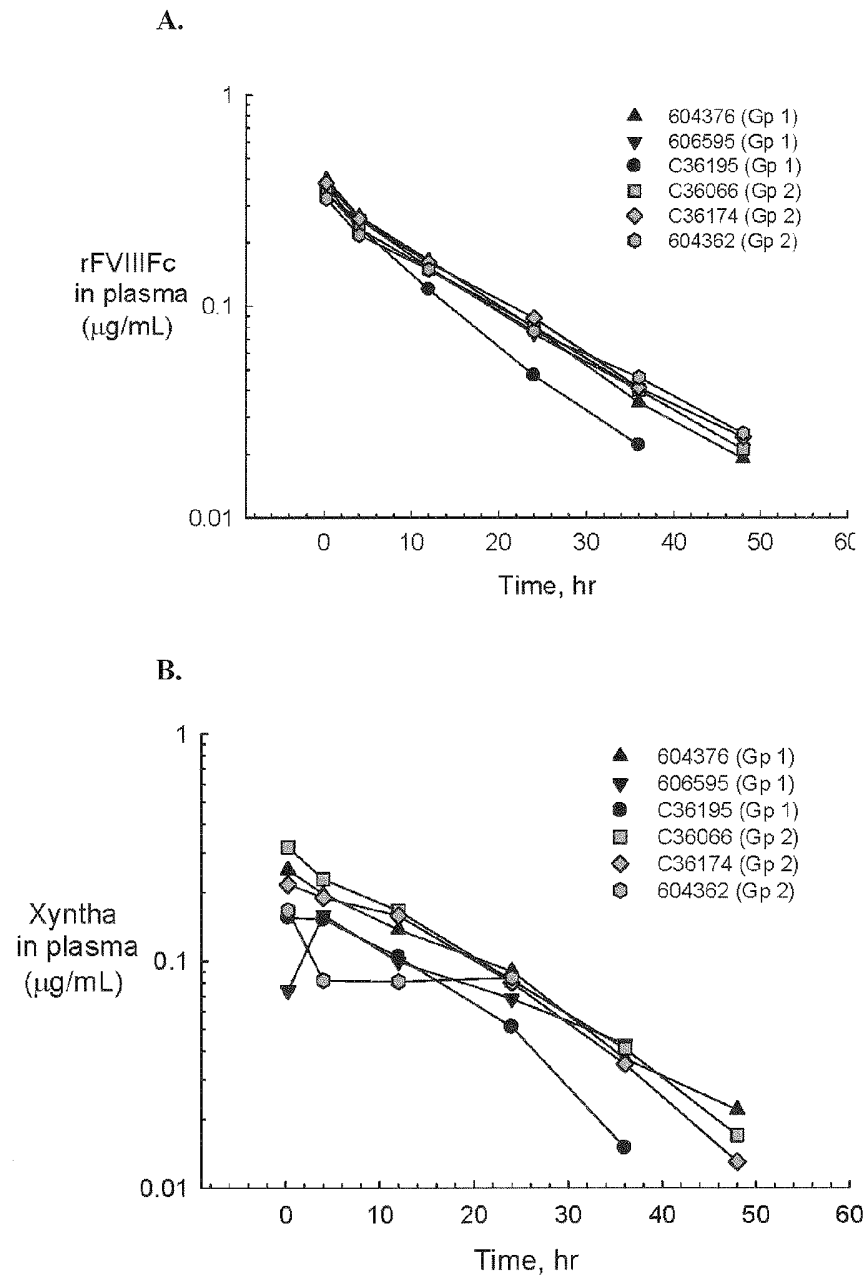
8/19

Figure 7



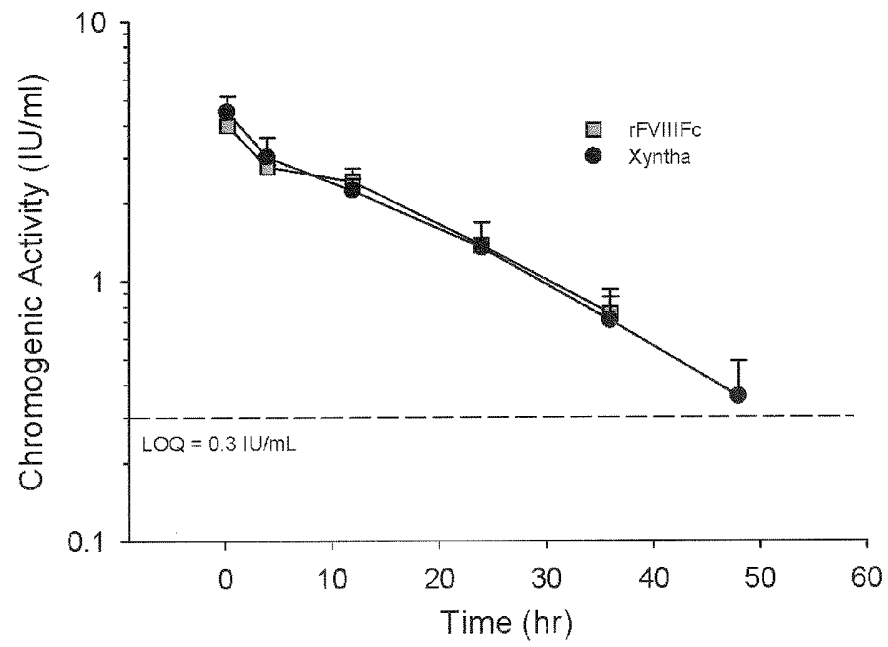
9/19

Figure 8



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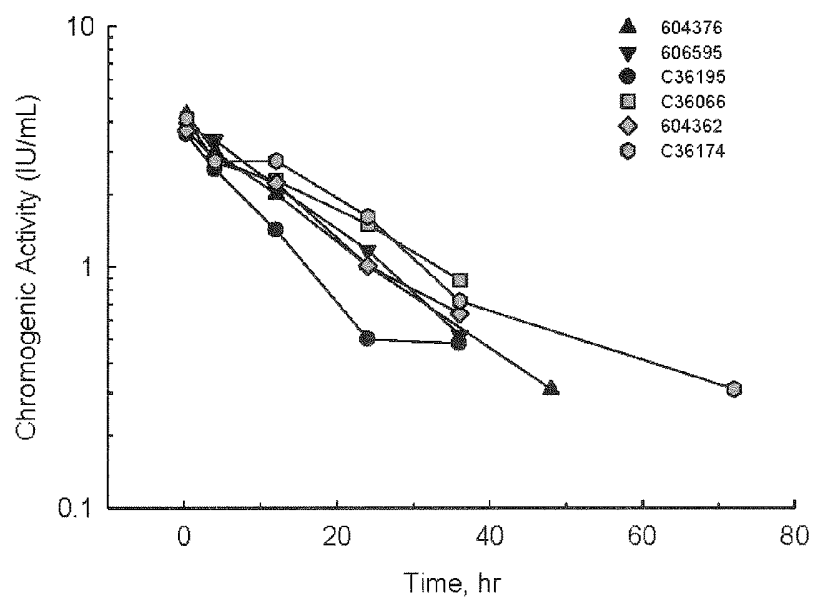
Figure 9



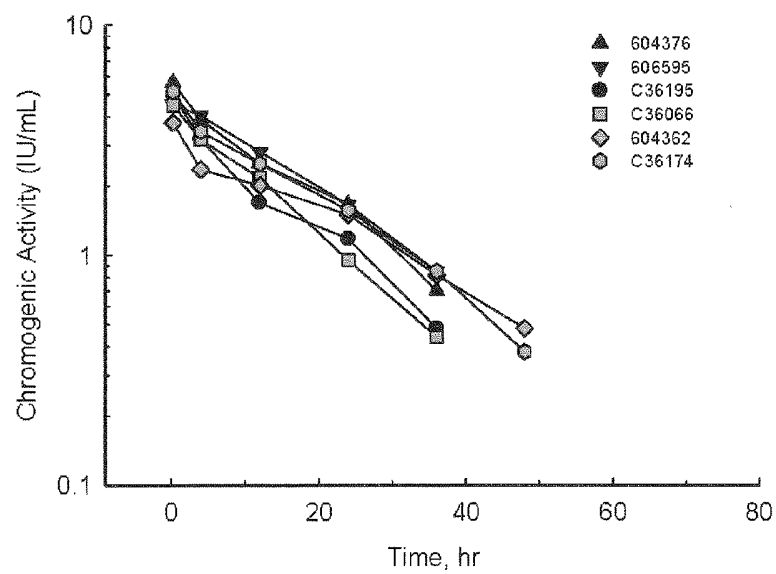
11/19

Figure 10

A.



B.



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Figure 11

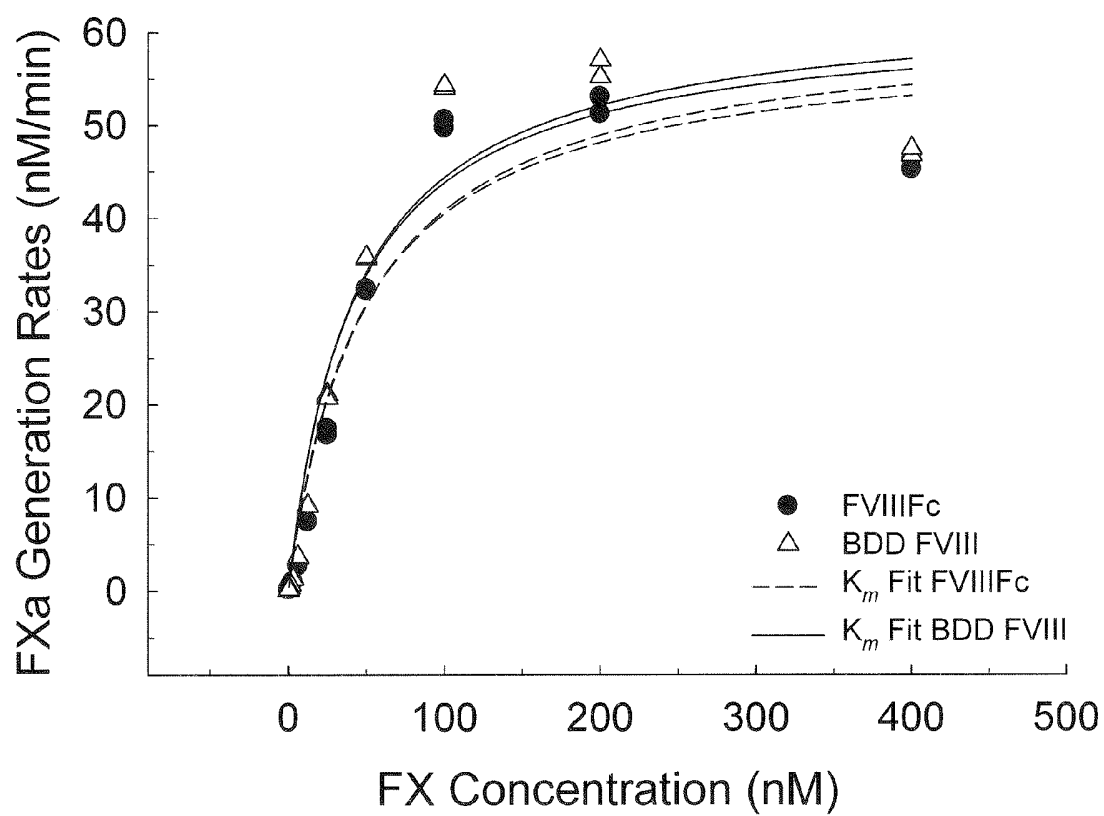


Figure 12

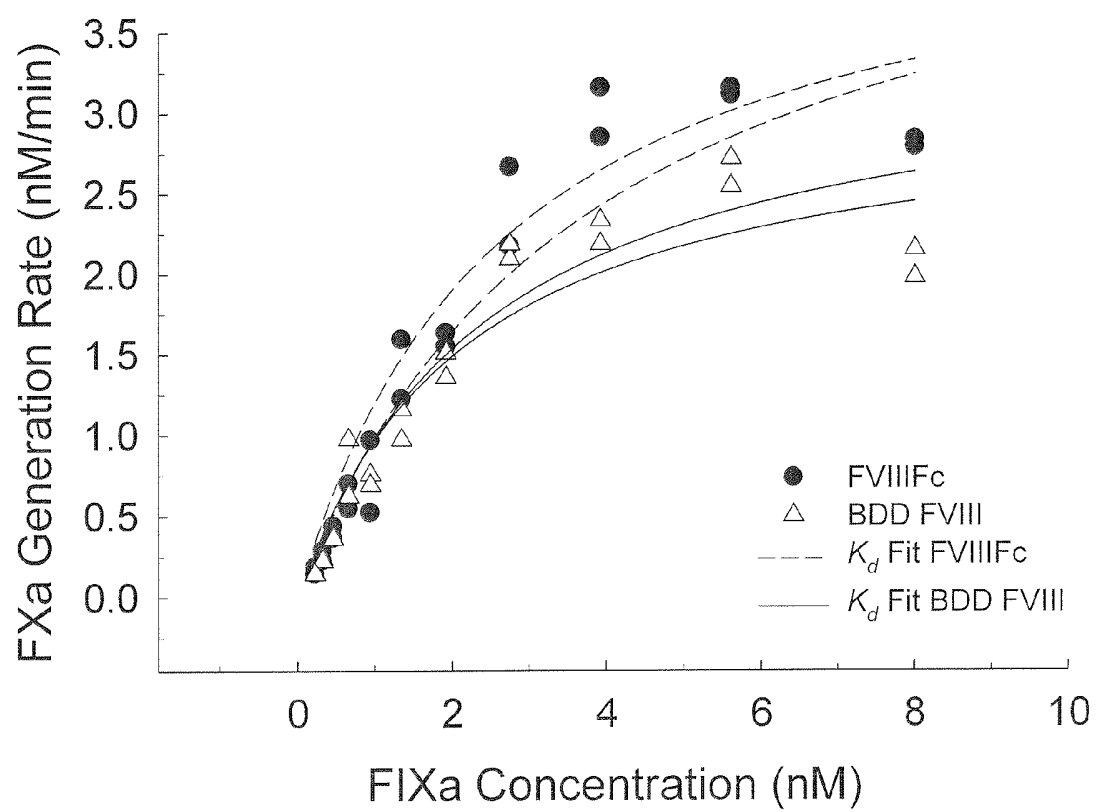
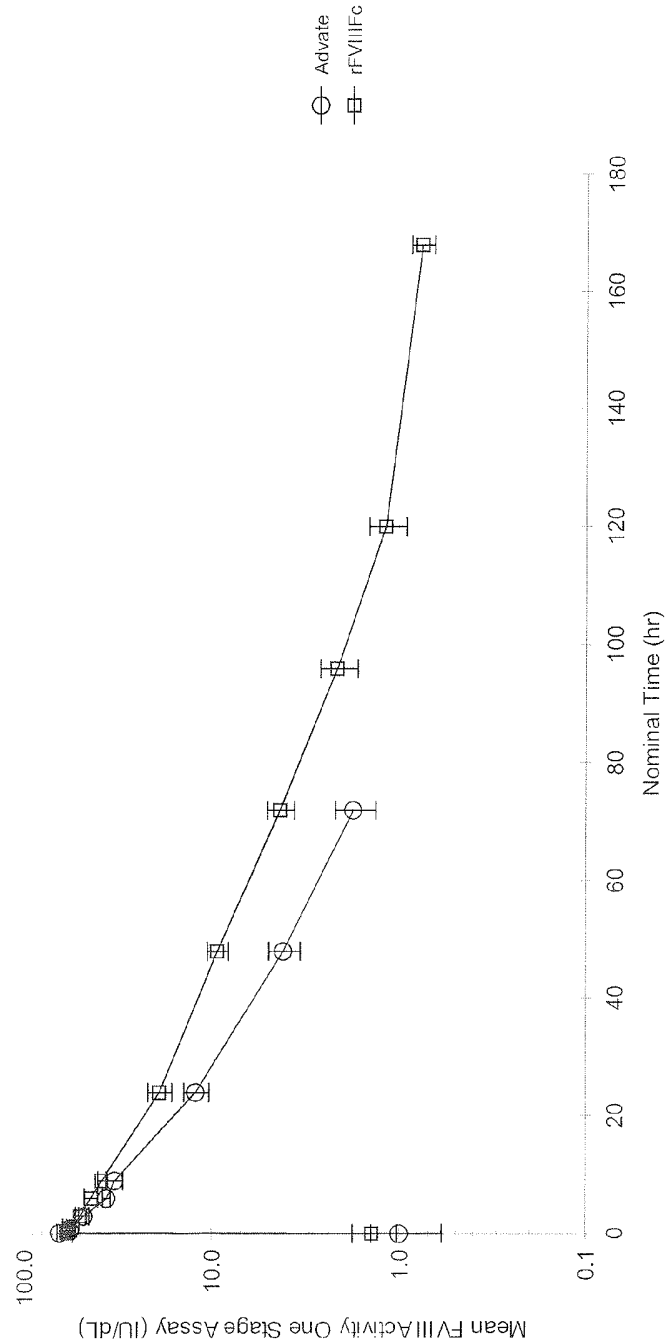


Figure 13A

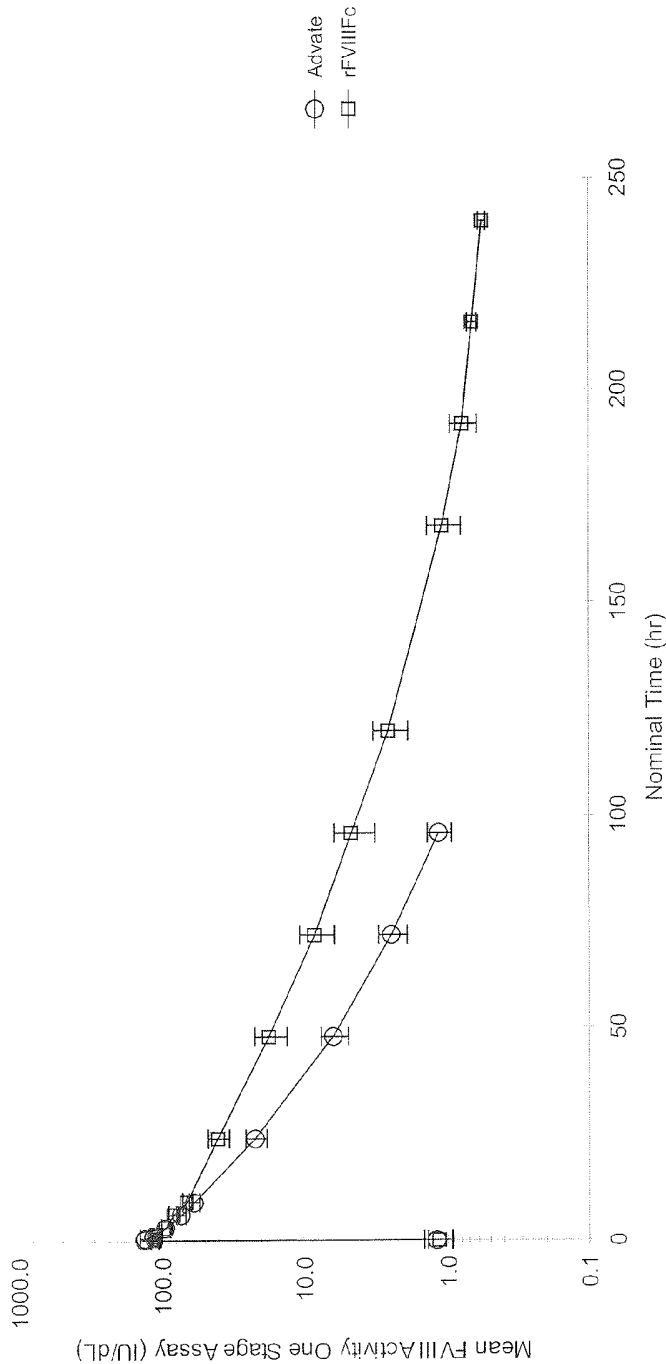
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Figure 13B

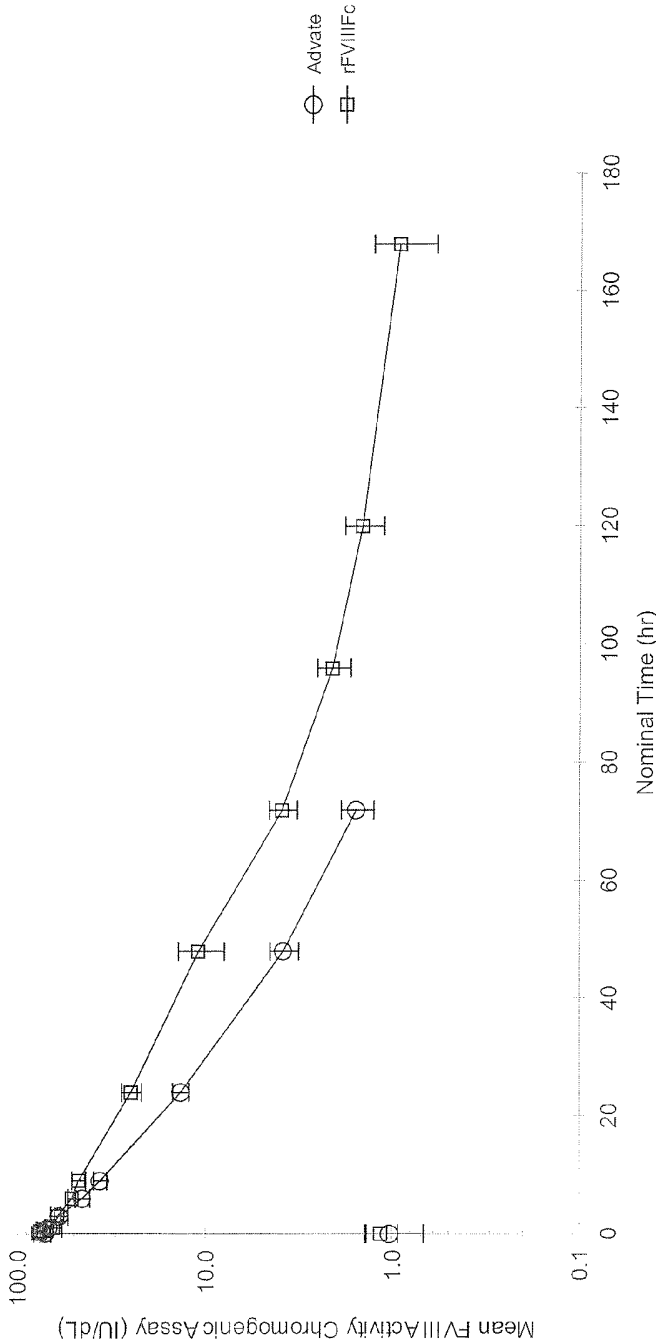
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Figure 13C

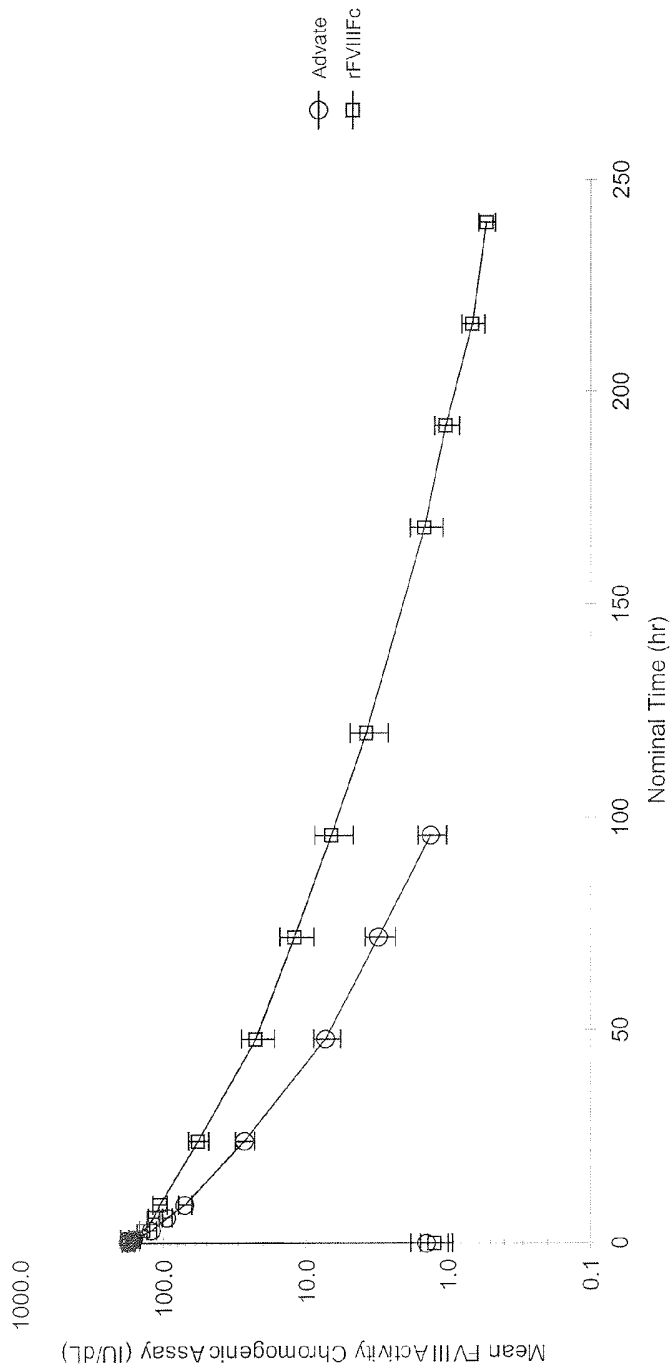
Dose_Level=25



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Figure 13D

Dose_Level=65



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Figure 14A

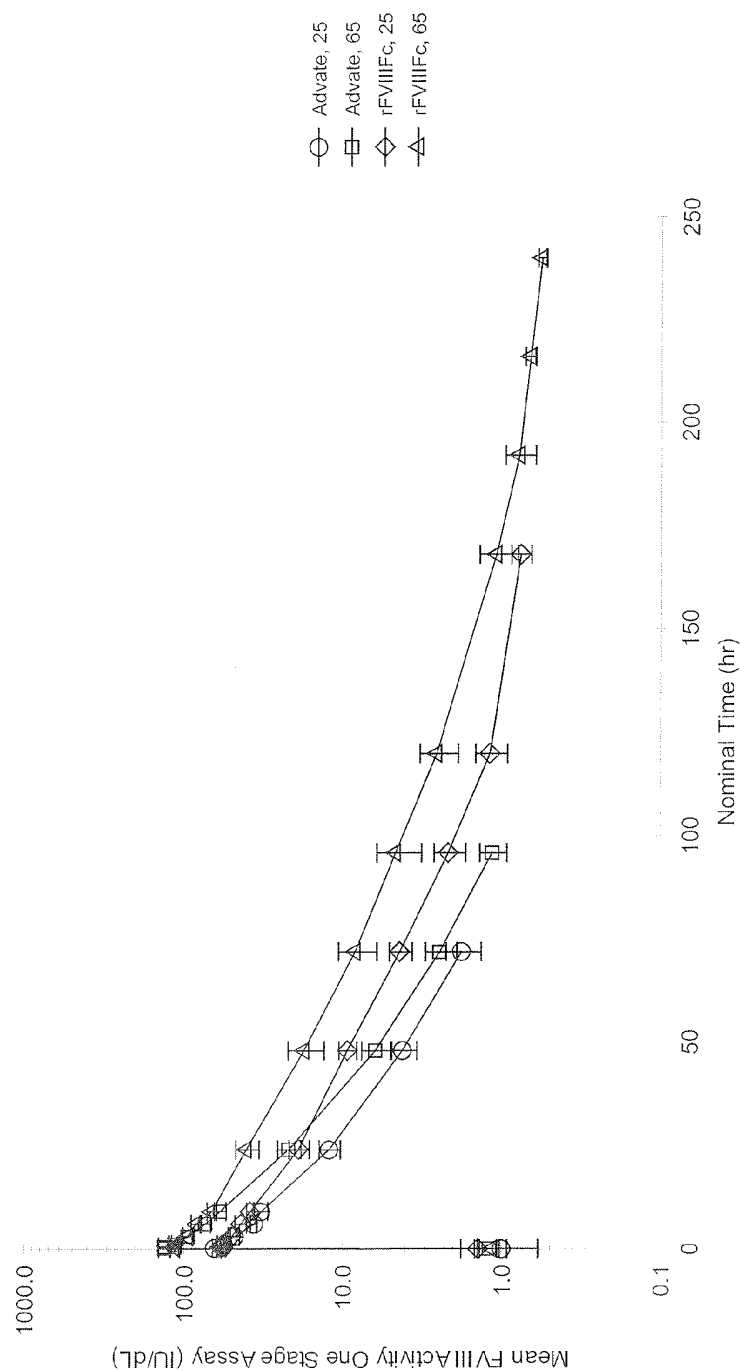
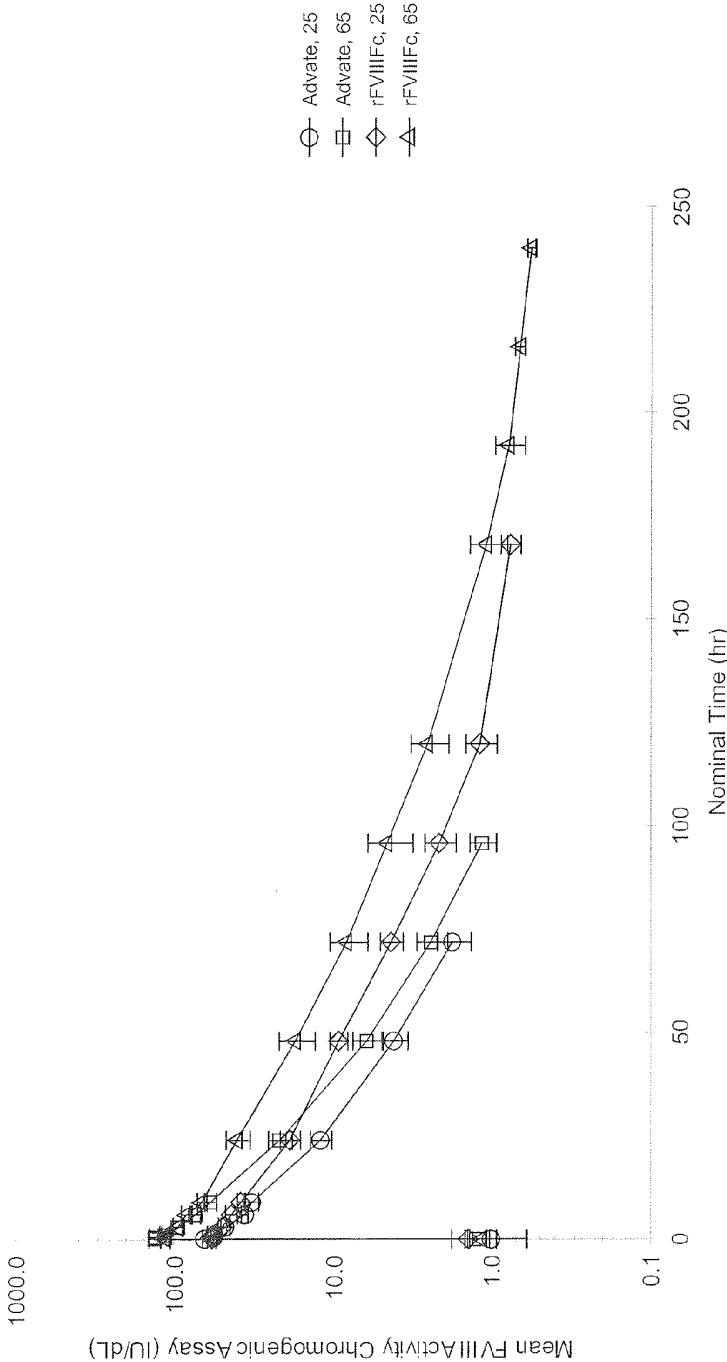


Figure 14B



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DUMONT, Jennifer A.
LOW, Susan
BENTON, Alan J.
PERCE, Glenn
LUK, Alvin
JIANG, Haiyan
MCKINNEY, Byron
OTTMER, Matt
OMMER, Jurg
NUGENT, Karen
LI, Lian
PETERS, Robert

<120> FACTOR VIII - Fc CHIMERIC AND HYBRID POLYPEPTIDES, AND METHODS OF
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gct aagccaa ggccaccct g gat ggggt ct g ct aggt cct a ccat ccaggc t gaggt t t at      300
gat acagt gg t cat t acact t aagaacat g gct t cccat c ct gt cagt ct t cat gct gt t      360
ggg gt at cct act ggaaagc t t ct gagggg gct gaat at g at gat cagac cagt caaagg      420
gagaaagaag at gat aaagt ct t cctt ggt ggaagccat a cat at gt ct g gcaggt cct g      480
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t t t gat gaag ggaaaagt t g gcaact cagaa acaaagaact cct t gat gca ggat agggat      720
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aaccgaagct ggt acct cac agagaat at a caacgct t t c t cccaat cc agct ggagt g      1860
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gct t at t t ct ct gat gt t ga cct ggaaaaa gat gt gcact caggcct gat t ggaccct t	2940
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20 25 30

Tr p Asp Tyr Met G n Ser Asp Leu G y G u Leu Pro Val Asp Al a Arg
35 40 45

Phe Pro Pro Arg Val Pro Lys Ser Phe Pro Phe Asn Thr Ser Val Val
50 55 60

Tyr Lys Lys Thr Leu Phe Val G u Phe Thr Asp Hi s Leu Phe Asn I l e
65 70 75 80

Al a Lys Pro Arg Pro Pro Tr p Met G y Leu Leu G y Pro Thr I l e G n
85 90 95

Al a G u Val Tyr Asp Thr Val Val I l e Thr Leu Lys Asn Met Al a Ser
100 105 110

Hi s Pro Val Ser Leu Hi s Al a Val G y Val Ser Tyr Tr p Lys Al a Ser
115 120 125

G u G y Al a G u Tyr Asp Asp G n Thr Ser G n Arg G u Lys G u Asp
130 135 140

Asp Lys Val Phe Pro G y G y Ser Hi s Thr Tyr Val Tr p G n Val Leu
145 150 155 160

Lys G u Asn G y Pro Met Al a Ser Asp Pro Leu Cys Leu Thr Tyr Ser
165 170 175

Tyr Leu Ser Hi s Val Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Leu Asn Ser G y Leu I l e
180 185 190

G y Al a Leu Leu Val Cys Arg G u G y Ser Leu Al a Lys G u Lys Thr
195 200 205

G n Thr Leu Hi s Lys Phe I l e Leu Leu Phe Al a Val Phe Asp G u G y
210 215 220

Lys Ser Tr p Hi s Ser G u Thr Lys Asn Ser Leu Met G n Asp Arg Asp
225 230 235 240

Al a Al a Ser Al a Arg Al a Tr p Pro Lys Met Hi s Thr Val Asn G y Tyr
245 250 255

Val Asn Arg Ser Leu Pro G y Leu I l e G y Cys Hi s Arg Lys Ser Val
260 265 270

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Phe Leu Gu Gly His Thr Phe Leu Val Arg Asn His Arg Gn Ala Ser
290 295 300

Leu Gu Ile Ser Pro Ile Thr Phe Leu Thr Ala Gn Thr Leu Leu Met
305 310 315 320

Asp Leu Gly Gn Phe Leu Leu Phe Cys His Ile Ser Ser His Gn His
325 330 335

Asp Gly Met Gu Ala Tyr Val Lys Val Asp Ser Cys Pro Gu Gu Pro
340 345 350

Gn Leu Arg Met Lys Asn Asn Gu Gu Ala Gu Asp Tyr Asp Asp Asp
355 360 365

Leu Thr Asp Ser Gu Met Asp Val Val Arg Phe Asp Asp Asp Asn Ser
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Pro Ser Phe Ile Gn Ile Arg Ser Val Ala Lys Lys His Pro Lys Thr
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Trp Val His Tyr Ile Ala Ala Gu Gu Gu Asp Trp Asp Tyr Ala Pro
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Leu Val Leu Ala Pro Asp Asp Arg Ser Tyr Lys Ser Gn Tyr Leu Asn
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Asn Gly Pro Gn Arg Ile Gly Arg Lys Tyr Lys Lys Val Arg Phe Met
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Leu Ile Ile Phe Lys Asn Gn Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Asn Ile Tyr Pro
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His Gly Ile Thr Asp Val Arg Pro Leu Tyr Ser Arg Arg Leu Pro Lys
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Gly Val Lys His Leu Lys Asp Phe Pro Ile Leu Pro Gly Gu Ile Phe
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Lys Tyr Lys Trp Thr Val Thr Val Gu Asp Gly Pro Thr Lys Ser Asp
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Leu Phe Pro Phe Ser Gly Gu Thr Val Phe Met Ser Met Gu Asn Pro
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705 710 715 720

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Tyr Tyr Gu Asp Ser Tyr Gu Asp Ile Ser Ala Tyr Leu Leu Ser Lys
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Lys Arg His Gln Arg Gu Ile Thr Arg Thr Thr Leu Gln Ser Asp Gln
770 775 780

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Asp Phe Asp Ile Tyr Asp Gu Asp Gu Asn Gln Ser Pro Arg Ser Phe
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850 855 860

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900 905 910

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945 950 955 960

Ala Tyr Phe Ser Asp Val Asp Leu Glu Lys Asp Val His Ser Gly Leu
965 970 975

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980 985 990

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995 1000 1005

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Cys Arg Ala Pro Cys Asn Ile G n Met Glu Asp Pro Thr Phe Lys
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1040 1045 1050

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WC2011069164SequenceListing

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Glu	His	Leu	His	Ala	Gly	Met	Ser	Thr	Leu	Phe	Leu	Val	Tyr	Ser
1130						1135					1140			
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1145						1150					1155			
Asp	Phe	Gln	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Trp	Ala	Pro
1160						1165					1170			
Lys	Leu	Ala	Arg	Leu	His	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ala	Trp	Ser
1175						1180					1185			
Thr	Lys	Glu	Pro	Phe	Ser	Trp	Ile	Lys	Val	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro
1190						1195					1200			
Met	Ile	Ile	His	Gly	Ile	Lys	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Arg	Gln	Lys	Phe
1205						1210					1215			
Ser	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Gln	Phe	Ile	Ile	Met	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Asp
1220						1225					1230			
Gly	Lys	Lys	Trp	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Asn	Ser	Thr	Gly	Thr	Leu
1235						1240					1245			
Met	Val	Phe	Phe	Gly	Asn	Val	Asp	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Lys	His	Asn
1250						1255					1260			
Ile	Phe	Asn	Pro	Pro	Ile	Ile	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Arg	Leu	His	Pro
1265						1270					1275			
Thr	His	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Arg	Ser	Thr	Leu	Arg	Met	Glu	Leu	Met	Gly
1280						1285					1290			
Cys	Asp	Leu	Asn	Ser	Cys	Ser	Met	Pro	Leu	Gly	Met	Glu	Ser	Lys
1295						1300					1305			
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1310						1315					1320			
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1325						1330					1335			

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Gly	Arg	Ser	Asn	Ala	Trp	Arg	Pro	Gln	Val	Asn	Asn	Pro	Lys	Glu
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Trp	Leu	Gln	Val	Asp	Phe	Gln	Lys	Thr	Met	Lys	Val	Thr	Gly	Val
1355						1360					1365			
Thr	Thr	Gln	Gly	Val	Lys	Ser	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ser	Met	Tyr	Val	Lys
1370						1375					1380			
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1385						1390					1395			
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1400						1405					1410			
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1415						1420					1425			
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1430						1435					1440			
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1445						1450					1455			
Lys	Thr	His	Thr	Cys	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	Ala	Pro	Glu	Leu	Leu	Gly
1460						1465					1470			
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1475						1480					1485			
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1490						1495					1500			
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1505						1510					1515			
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1520						1525					1530			
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1535						1540					1545			
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1550						1555					1560			
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1565						1570					1575			
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W02011069164SequenceLi st i ng

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Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Gl u Trp Gl u Ser Asn G y G n
1610 1615 1620

Pro Gl u Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
1625 1630 1635

G y Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg
1640 1645 1650

Trp G n G n G y Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Gl u Ala
1655 1660 1665

Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr G n Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro G y
1670 1675 1680

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t t cct ct t cc ccccaaaacc caaggacacc ct cat gat ct cccggacccc t gaggt caca 180
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ggcgt ggagg t gcat aat gc caagacaaaag ccgcgggagg agcagt acaa cagcacgt ac 300
cgt gt ggt ca gcgt cct cac cgt cct gcac caggact ggc t gaat ggcaa ggagt acaag 360
t gcaaggt ct ccaacaaagc cct cccagcc cccat cgaga aaaccat ct c caaagccaaa 420
gggcagcccc gagaaccaca ggt gt acacc ct gccccat cccgcgat ga gct gaccaag 480
aaccaggt ca gcct gacct g cct ggt caaa ggct t ct at c ccagcgacat cgccgt ggag 540
t gggagagca at gggcagcc ggagaacaac t acaagacca cgcct cccgt gt t ggact cc 600
gacggct cct t ct t cct ct a cagcaagct c accgt ggaca agagcaggt g gcagcagggg 660
aacgt ct t ct cat gct ccgt gat gcat gag gct ct gcaca accact acac gcagaagagc 720
ct ct ccct gt ct ccgggt aa a 741

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 35 40 45

Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val
 50 55 60

Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp
 65 70 75 80

Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr
 85 90 95

Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp
 100 105 110

Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu
 115 120 125

Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg
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Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys
 145 150 155 160

Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp
 165 170 175

Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys
 180 185 190

Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser
 195 200 205

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Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gl n Gl n Gly Asn Val Phe Ser
210 215 220

Cys Ser Val Met His Gl u Al a Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gl n Lys Ser
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Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
245

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ggg gagct gc ct gt ggacgc aagat t t cct cct agagt gc caaaat ct t t t ccat t caac 180
acct cagt cg t gt aaaaaa gact ct gt t t gt agaat t ca cggat cacct t t t caacat c 240
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gct gcat ct g ct cgggcct g gcct aaaat g cacacagt ca at ggt t at gt aaacagg t ct 780
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cgccaggcgt cct t ggaaat ct cgccaat a act t t cct t a ct gct caaac act ct t gat g 960
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gat gacaact ct cct t cct t t at ccaaat t cgct cagt t g ccaagaagca t cct aaaact	1200
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cccgat gaca gaagt t at aa aagt caat at t t gaacaat g gccct cagcg gat t ggt agg	1320
aagt acaaaa aagt ccgat t t at ggcat ac acagat gaaa cct t t aagac t cgt gaagct	1380
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t t gat t at at t t aagaat ca agcaagcaga ccat at aaca t ct accct ca cggaat cact	1500
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cagct t gagg at ccagagt t ccaagcct cc aacat cat gc acagcat caa t ggct at gt t	1920
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at t ggagcac agact gact t cct t t ct gt c t t ct t ct ct g gat at acct t caaacacaaaa	2040
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<222> (1)..(19)
<223> FVIII signal

<220>
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<222> (20)..(759)
<223> HC

<220>
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<222> (760)..(1667)
<223> B domain

<220>
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<222> (2352)..(2578)
<223> Fc region

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Met Gln Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Cys Phe Phe Leu Cys Leu Leu Arg Phe
1 5 10 15

Cys Phe Ser Ala Thr Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Leu Ser
20 25 30

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

Phe Pro Pro Arg Val Pro Lys Ser Phe Pro Phe Asn Thr Ser Val Val
50 55 60

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Tyr 65 Lys Lys Thr Leu Phe 70 Val Glu Phe Thr Asp 75 His Leu Phe Asn 80 Ile
 Ala Lys Pro Arg 85 Pro Pro Trp Met Gly 90 Leu Leu Gly Pro Thr 95 Ile G n
 Ala Glu Val Tyr 100 Asp Thr Val Val Ile 105 Thr Leu Lys Asn Met 110 Ala Ser
 His Pro Val 115 Ser Leu His Ala Val 120 Gly Val Ser Tyr Trp 125 Lys Ala Ser
 Glu Gly 130 Ala Glu Tyr Asp Asp 135 G n Thr Ser G n Arg 140 Glu Lys Glu Asp
 Asp 145 Lys Val Phe Pro Gly 150 Gly Ser His Thr Tyr 155 Val Trp G n Val Leu 160
 Lys Glu Asn Gly 165 Pro Met Ala Ser Asp Pro 170 Leu Cys Leu Thr Tyr 175 Ser
 Tyr Leu Ser His 180 Val Asp Leu Val Lys 185 Asp Leu Asn Ser Gly 190 Leu Ile
 Gly Ala Leu 195 Leu Val Cys Arg Glu 200 Gly Ser Leu Ala Lys 205 Glu Lys Thr
 G n Thr 210 Leu His Lys Phe Ile 215 Leu Leu Phe Ala Val 220 Phe Asp Glu Gly
 Lys 225 Ser Trp His Ser Glu 230 Thr Lys Asn Ser Leu Met 235 G n Asp Arg Asp 240
 Ala Ala Ser Ala Arg 245 Ala Trp Pro Lys Met 250 His Thr Val Asn Gly 255 Tyr
 Val Asn Arg Ser 260 Leu Pro Gly Leu Ile 265 Gly Cys His Arg Lys 270 Ser Val
 Tyr Trp His 275 Val Ile Gly Met Gly 280 Thr Thr Pro Glu Val 285 His Ser Ile
 Phe Leu 290 Glu Gly His Thr Phe 295 Leu Val Arg Asn His 300 Arg G n Ala Ser
 Leu 305 Glu Ile Ser Pro Ile 310 Thr Phe Leu Thr Ala G n Thr Leu Leu Met 320
 Asp Leu Gly G n Phe 325 Leu Leu Phe Cys His 330 Ile Ser Ser His G n His 335

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Asp Gly Met Glu Ala Tyr Val Lys Val Asp Ser Cys Pro Glu Glu Pro
340 345 350

Gln Leu Arg Met Lys Asn Asn Glu Glu Ala Glu Asp Tyr Asp Asp Asp
355 360 365

Leu Thr Asp Ser Glu Met Asp Val Val Arg Phe Asp Asp Asp Asn Ser
370 375 380

Pro Ser Phe Ile Gln Ile Arg Ser Val Ala Lys Lys His Pro Lys Thr
385 390 395 400

Trp Val His Tyr Ile Ala Ala Glu Glu Glu Asp Trp Asp Tyr Ala Pro
405 410 415

Leu Val Leu Ala Pro Asp Asp Arg Ser Tyr Lys Ser Gln Tyr Leu Asn
420 425 430

Asn Gly Pro Gln Arg Ile Gly Arg Lys Tyr Lys Lys Val Arg Phe Met
435 440 445

Ala Tyr Thr Asp Glu Thr Phe Lys Thr Arg Glu Ala Ile Gln His Glu
450 455 460

Ser Gly Ile Leu Gly Pro Leu Leu Tyr Gly Glu Val Gly Asp Thr Leu
465 470 475 480

Leu Ile Ile Phe Lys Asn Gln Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Asn Ile Tyr Pro
485 490 495

His Gly Ile Thr Asp Val Arg Pro Leu Tyr Ser Arg Arg Leu Pro Lys
500 505 510

Gly Val Lys His Leu Lys Asp Phe Pro Ile Leu Pro Gly Glu Ile Phe
515 520 525

Lys Tyr Lys Trp Thr Val Thr Val Glu Asp Gly Pro Thr Lys Ser Asp
530 535 540

Pro Arg Cys Leu Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Ser Ser Phe Val Asn Met Glu Arg
545 550 555 560

Asp Leu Ala Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Leu Leu Ile Cys Tyr Lys Glu
565 570 575

Ser Val Asp Gln Arg Gly Asn Gln Ile Met Ser Asp Lys Arg Asn Val
580 585 590

Ile Leu Phe Ser Val Phe Asp Glu Asn Arg Ser Trp Tyr Leu Thr Glu
595 600 605

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

Asn Ile Gln Arg Phe Leu Pro Asn Pro Ala Gly Val Gln Leu Gu Asp
610 615 620

Pro Gu Phe Gln Ala Ser Asn Ile Met His Ser Ile Asn Gly Tyr Val
625 630 635 640

Phe Asp Ser Leu Gln Leu Ser Val Cys Leu His Gu Val Ala Tyr Trp
645 650 655

Tyr Ile Leu Ser Ile Gly Ala Gln Thr Asp Phe Leu Ser Val Phe Phe
660 665 670

Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Lys His Lys Met Val Tyr Gu Asp Thr Leu Thr
675 680 685

Leu Phe Pro Phe Ser Gly Gu Thr Val Phe Met Ser Met Gu Asn Pro
690 695 700

Gly Leu Trp Ile Leu Gly Cys His Asn Ser Asp Phe Arg Asn Arg Gly
705 710 715 720

Met Thr Ala Leu Leu Lys Val Ser Ser Cys Asp Lys Asn Thr Gly Asp
725 730 735

Tyr Tyr Gu Asp Ser Tyr Gu Asp Ile Ser Ala Tyr Leu Leu Ser Lys
740 745 750

Asn Asn Ala Ile Gu Pro Arg Ser Phe Ser Gln Asn Ser Arg His Pro
755 760 765

Ser Thr Arg Gln Lys Gln Phe Asn Ala Thr Thr Ile Pro Gu Asn Asp
770 775 780

Ile Gu Lys Thr Asp Pro Trp Phe Ala His Arg Thr Pro Met Pro Lys
785 790 795 800

Ile Gln Asn Val Ser Ser Ser Asp Leu Leu Met Leu Leu Arg Gln Ser
805 810 815

Pro Thr Pro His Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser Asp Leu Gln Gu Ala Lys Tyr
820 825 830

Gu Thr Phe Ser Asp Asp Pro Ser Pro Gly Ala Ile Asp Ser Asn Asn
835 840 845

Ser Leu Ser Gu Met Thr His Phe Arg Pro Gln Leu His His Ser Gly
850 855 860

Asp Met Val Phe Thr Pro Gu Ser Gly Leu Gln Leu Arg Leu Asn Gu
865 870 875 880

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

Lys Leu Gly Thr Thr Ala Ala Thr Glu Leu Lys Lys Leu Asp Phe Lys
885 890 895

Val Ser Ser Thr Ser Asn Asn Leu Ile Ser Thr Ile Pro Ser Asp Asn
900 905 910

Leu Ala Ala Gly Thr Asp Asn Thr Ser Ser Leu Gly Pro Pro Ser Met
915 920 925

Pro Val His Tyr Asp Ser Gln Leu Asp Thr Thr Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys
930 935 940

Ser Ser Pro Leu Thr Glu Ser Gly Gly Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Glu Glu
945 950 955 960

Asn Asn Asp Ser Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Leu Met Asn Ser Gln Glu
965 970 975

Ser Ser Trp Gly Lys Asn Val Ser Ser Thr Glu Ser Gly Arg Leu Phe
980 985 990

Lys Gly Lys Arg Ala His Gly Pro Ala Leu Leu Thr Lys Asp Asn Ala
995 1000 1005

Leu Phe Lys Val Ser Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Thr Asn Lys Thr Ser
1010 1015 1020

Asn Asn Ser Ala Thr Asn Arg Lys Thr His Ile Asp Gly Pro Ser
1025 1030 1035

Leu Leu Ile Glu Asn Ser Pro Ser Val Trp Gln Asn Ile Leu Glu
1040 1045 1050

Ser Asp Thr Glu Phe Lys Lys Val Thr Pro Leu Ile His Asp Arg
1055 1060 1065

Met Leu Met Asp Lys Asn Ala Thr Ala Leu Arg Leu Asn His Met
1070 1075 1080

Ser Asn Lys Thr Thr Ser Ser Lys Asn Met Glu Met Val Gln Gln
1085 1090 1095

Lys Lys Glu Gly Pro Ile Pro Pro Asp Ala Gln Asn Pro Asp Met
1100 1105 1110

Ser Phe Phe Lys Met Leu Phe Leu Pro Glu Ser Ala Arg Trp Ile
1115 1120 1125

Gln Arg Thr His Gly Lys Asn Ser Leu Asn Ser Gly Gln Gly Pro
1130 1135 1140

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Ser	Pro	Lys	Gln	Leu	Val	Ser	Leu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Lys	Ser	Val	Glu
	1145						1150				1155			
Gly	Gln	Asn	Phe	Leu	Ser	Glu	Lys	Asn	Lys	Val	Val	Val	Gly	Lys
	1160						1165				1170			
Gly	Glu	Phe	Thr	Lys	Asp	Val	Gly	Leu	Lys	Glu	Met	Val	Phe	Pro
	1175						1180				1185			
Ser	Ser	Arg	Asn	Leu	Phe	Leu	Thr	Asn	Leu	Asp	Asn	Leu	His	Glu
	1190						1195				1200			
Asn	Asn	Thr	His	Asn	Gln	Glu	Lys	Lys	Ile	Gln	Glu	Glu	Ile	Glu
	1205						1210				1215			
Lys	Lys	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Gln	Glu	Asn	Val	Val	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ile
	1220						1225				1230			
His	Thr	Val	Thr	Gly	Thr	Lys	Asn	Phe	Met	Lys	Asn	Leu	Phe	Leu
	1235						1240				1245			
Leu	Ser	Thr	Arg	Gln	Asn	Val	Glu	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Ala	Tyr
	1250						1255				1260			
Ala	Pro	Val	Leu	Gln	Asp	Phe	Arg	Ser	Leu	Asn	Asp	Ser	Thr	Asn
	1265						1270				1275			
Arg	Thr	Lys	Lys	His	Thr	Ala	His	Phe	Ser	Lys	Lys	Gly	Glu	Glu
	1280						1285				1290			
Glu	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Thr	Lys	Gln	Ile	Val	Glu
	1295						1300				1305			
Lys	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Thr	Thr	Arg	Ile	Ser	Pro	Asn	Thr	Ser	Gln	Gln
	1310						1315				1320			
Asn	Phe	Val	Thr	Gln	Arg	Ser	Lys	Arg	Ala	Leu	Lys	Gln	Phe	Arg
	1325						1330				1335			
Leu	Pro	Leu	Glu	Glu	Thr	Glu	Leu	Glu	Lys	Arg	Ile	Ile	Val	Asp
	1340						1345				1350			
Asp	Thr	Ser	Thr	Gln	Trp	Ser	Lys	Asn	Met	Lys	His	Leu	Thr	Pro
	1355						1360				1365			
Ser	Thr	Leu	Thr	Gln	Ile	Asp	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Lys	Glu	Lys	Gly	Ala
	1370						1375				1380			
Ile	Thr	Gln	Ser	Pro	Leu	Ser	Asp	Cys	Leu	Thr	Arg	Ser	His	Ser
	1385						1390				1395			

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I l e	Pro	G l n	Al a	Asn	Arg	Ser	Pro	Leu	Pro	I l e	Al a	Lys	Val	Ser
	1400					1405					1410			
Ser	Phe	Pro	Ser	I l e	Arg	Pro	I l e	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Arg	Val	Leu	Phe
	1415					1420					1425			
G l n	Asp	Asn	Ser	Ser	Hi s	Leu	Pro	Al a	Al a	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Lys	Lys
	1430					1435					1440			
Asp	Ser	G l y	Val	G l n	G l u	Ser	Ser	Hi s	Phe	Leu	G l n	G l y	Al a	Lys
	1445					1450					1455			
Lys	Asn	Asn	Leu	Ser	Leu	Al a	I l e	Leu	Thr	Leu	G l u	Met	Thr	G l y
	1460					1465					1470			
Asp	G l n	Arg	G l u	Val	G l y	Ser	Leu	G l y	Thr	Ser	Al a	Thr	Asn	Ser
	1475					1480					1485			
Val	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Val	G l u	Asn	Thr	Val	Leu	Pro	Lys	Pro	Asp
	1490					1495					1500			
Leu	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ser	G l y	Lys	Val	G l u	Leu	Leu	Pro	Lys	Val	Hi s
	1505					1510					1515			
I l e	Tyr	G l n	Lys	Asp	Leu	Phe	Pro	Thr	G l u	Thr	Ser	Asn	G l y	Ser
	1520					1525					1530			
Pro	G l y	Hi s	Leu	Asp	Leu	Val	G l u	G l y	Ser	Leu	Leu	G l n	G l y	Thr
	1535					1540					1545			
G l u	G l y	Al a	I l e	Lys	Trp	Asn	G l u	Al a	Asn	Arg	Pro	G l y	Lys	Val
	1550					1555					1560			
Pro	Phe	Leu	Arg	Val	Al a	Thr	G l u	Ser	Ser	Al a	Lys	Thr	Pro	Ser
	1565					1570					1575			
Lys	Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Leu	Al a	Trp	Asp	Asn	Hi s	Tyr	G l y	Thr	G l n
	1580					1585					1590			
I l e	Pro	Lys	G l u	G l u	Trp	Lys	Ser	G l n	G l u	Lys	Ser	Pro	G l u	Lys
	1595					1600					1605			
Thr	Al a	Phe	Lys	Lys	Lys	Asp	Thr	I l e	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asn	Al a	Cys
	1610					1615					1620			
G l u	Ser	Asn	Hi s	Al a	I l e	Al a	Al a	I l e	Asn	G l u	G l y	G l n	Asn	Lys
	1625					1630					1635			
Pro	G l u	I l e	G l u	Val	Thr	Trp	Al a	Lys	G l n	G l y	Arg	Thr	G l u	Arg
	1640					1645					1650			

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Leu	Cys	Ser	Gln	Asn	Pro	Pro	Val	Leu	Lys	Arg	His	Gln	Arg	Glu
	1655					1660					1665			
Ile	Thr	Arg	Thr	Thr	Leu	Gln	Ser	Asp	Gln	Glu	Glu	Ile	Asp	Tyr
	1670					1675					1680			
Asp	Asp	Thr	Ile	Ser	Val	Glu	Met	Lys	Lys	Glu	Asp	Phe	Asp	Ile
	1685					1690					1695			
Tyr	Asp	Glu	Asp	Glu	Asn	Gln	Ser	Pro	Arg	Ser	Phe	Gln	Lys	Lys
	1700					1705					1710			
Thr	Arg	His	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ala	Val	Glu	Arg	Leu	Trp	Asp	Tyr
	1715					1720					1725			
Gly	Met	Ser	Ser	Ser	Pro	His	Val	Leu	Arg	Asn	Arg	Ala	Gln	Ser
	1730					1735					1740			
Gly	Ser	Val	Pro	Gln	Phe	Lys	Lys	Val	Val	Phe	Gln	Glu	Phe	Thr
	1745					1750					1755			
Asp	Gly	Ser	Phe	Thr	Gln	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Glu	Leu	Asn	Glu
	1760					1765					1770			
His	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Arg	Ala	Glu	Val	Glu	Asp
	1775					1780					1785			
Asn	Ile	Met	Val	Thr	Phe	Arg	Asn	Gln	Ala	Ser	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Ser
	1790					1795					1800			
Phe	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Asp	Gln	Arg	Gln	Gly
	1805					1810					1815			
Ala	Glu	Pro	Arg	Lys	Asn	Phe	Val	Lys	Pro	Asn	Glu	Thr	Lys	Thr
	1820					1825					1830			
Tyr	Phe	Trp	Lys	Val	Gln	His	His	Met	Ala	Pro	Thr	Lys	Asp	Glu
	1835					1840					1845			
Phe	Asp	Cys	Lys	Ala	Trp	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Asp	Val	Asp	Leu	Glu
	1850					1855					1860			
Lys	Asp	Val	His	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ile	Gly	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val	Cys	His
	1865					1870					1875			
Thr	Asn	Thr	Leu	Asn	Pro	Ala	His	Gly	Arg	Gln	Val	Thr	Val	Gln
	1880					1885					1890			
Glu	Phe	Ala	Leu	Phe	Phe	Thr	Ile	Phe	Asp	Glu	Thr	Lys	Ser	Trp
	1895					1900					1905			

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Tyr	Phe	Thr	Glu	Asn	Met	Glu	Arg	Asn	Cys	Arg	Ala	Pro	Cys	Asn
1910						1915					1920			
Ile	Gln	Met	Glu	Asp	Pro	Thr	Phe	Lys	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Arg	Phe	His
1925						1930					1935			
Ala	Ile	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Met	Asp	Thr	Leu	Pro	Gly	Leu	Val	Met
1940						1945					1950			
Ala	Gln	Asp	Gln	Arg	Ile	Arg	Trp	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Ser	Met	Gly	Ser
1955						1960					1965			
Asn	Glu	Asn	Ile	His	Ser	Ile	His	Phe	Ser	Gly	His	Val	Phe	Thr
1970						1975					1980			
Val	Arg	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Lys	Met	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Tyr
1985						1990					1995			
Pro	Gly	Val	Phe	Glu	Thr	Val	Glu	Met	Leu	Pro	Ser	Lys	Ala	Gly
2000						2005					2010			
Ile	Trp	Arg	Val	Glu	Cys	Leu	Ile	Gly	Glu	His	Leu	His	Ala	Gly
2015						2020					2025			
Met	Ser	Thr	Leu	Phe	Leu	Val	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Lys	Cys	Gln	Thr	Pro
2030						2035					2040			
Leu	Gly	Met	Ala	Ser	Gly	His	Ile	Arg	Asp	Phe	Gln	Ile	Thr	Ala
2045						2050					2055			
Ser	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Trp	Ala	Pro	Lys	Leu	Ala	Arg	Leu	His
2060						2065					2070			
Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ala	Trp	Ser	Thr	Lys	Glu	Pro	Phe	Ser
2075						2080					2085			
Trp	Ile	Lys	Val	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Met	Ile	Ile	His	Gly	Ile
2090						2095					2100			
Lys	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Arg	Gln	Lys	Phe	Ser	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Ser
2105						2110					2115			
Gln	Phe	Ile	Ile	Met	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Lys	Trp	Gln	Thr
2120						2125					2130			
Tyr	Arg	Gly	Asn	Ser	Thr	Gly	Thr	Leu	Met	Val	Phe	Phe	Gly	Asn
2135						2140					2145			
Val	Asp	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Lys	His	Asn	Ile	Phe	Asn	Pro	Pro	Ile
2150						2155					2160			

WC2011069164SequenceListing

I l e	A l a		A r g	T y r	I l e	A r g	L e u	H i s	P r o	T h r	H i s	T y r	S e r	I l e	A r g
	2165						2170					2175			
S e r	T h r	L e u	A r g	M e t	G l u	L e u	M e t	G l y	O y s	A s p	L e u	A s n	S e r	C y s	
	2180					2185					2190				
S e r	M e t	P r o	L e u	G l y	M e t	G l u	S e r	L y s	A l a	I l e	S e r	A s p	A l a	G n	
	2195					2200					2205				
I l e	T h r	A l a	S e r	S e r	T y r	P h e	T h r	A s n	M e t	P h e	A l a	T h r	T r p	S e r	
	2210					2215					2220				
P r o	S e r	L y s	A l a	A r g	L e u	H i s	L e u	G n	G l y	A r g	S e r	A s n	A l a	T r p	
	2225					2230					2235				
A r g	P r o	G n	V a l	A s n	A s n	P r o	L y s	G l u	T r p	L e u	G n	V a l	A s p	P h e	
	2240					2245					2250				
G n	L y s	T h r	M e t	L y s	V a l	T h r	G l y	V a l	T h r	T h r	G n	G l y	V a l	L y s	
	2255					2260					2265				
S e r	L e u	L e u	T h r	S e r	M e t	T y r	V a l	L y s	G l u	P h e	L e u	I l e	S e r	S e r	
	2270					2275					2280				
S e r	G n	A s p	G l y	H i s	G n	T r p	T h r	L e u	P h e	P h e	G n	A s n	G l y	L y s	
	2285					2290					2295				
V a l	L y s	V a l	P h e	G n	G l y	A s n	G n	A s p	S e r	P h e	T h r	P r o	V a l	V a l	
	2300					2305					2310				
A s n	S e r	L e u	A s p	P r o	P r o	L e u	L e u	T h r	A r g	T y r	L e u	A r g	I l e	H i s	
	2315					2320					2325				
P r o	G n	S e r	T r p	V a l	H i s	G n	I l e	A l a	L e u	A r g	M e t	G l u	V a l	L e u	
	2330					2335					2340				
G l y	O y s	G l u	A l a	G n	A s p	L e u	T y r	A s p	L y s	T h r	H i s	T h r	O y s	P r o	
	2345					2350					2355				
P r o	C y s	P r o	A l a	P r o	G l u	L e u	L e u	G l y	G l y	P r o	S e r	V a l	P h e	L e u	
	2360					2365					2370				
P h e	P r o	P r o	L y s	P r o	L y s	A s p	T h r	L e u	M e t	I l e	S e r	A r g	T h r	P r o	
	2375					2380					2385				
G l u	V a l	T h r	C y s	V a l	V a l	V a l	A s p	V a l	S e r	H i s	G l u	A s p	P r o	G l u	
	2390					2395					2400				
V a l	L y s	P h e	A s n	T r p	T y r	V a l	A s p	G l y	V a l	G l u	V a l	H i s	A s n	A l a	
	2405					2410					2415				

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Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val
2420 2425 2430

Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys
2435 2440 2445

Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile
2450 2455 2460

Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
2465 2470 2475

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln
2480 2485 2490

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile
2495 2500 2505

Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys
2510 2515 2520

Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr
2525 2530 2535

Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val
2540 2545 2550

Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
2555 2560 2565

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
2570 2575

<210> 7
<211> 2958
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Heavy Chain (HC) - Fc

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)..(57)
<223> Signal

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (2278)..(2958)
<223> Fc region

<400> 7
at gcaa at ag agct ct ccac ct gct t ctt t ct gt gcct t t t gcgat t ct g ctt t agt gcc 60
accaga agat act acct ggg t gcagt ggaa ct gt cat ggg act at at gca aagt gat ct c 120

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ggg gagct gc	ct gt ggacgc	aagat t t cct	cct agagt gc	caaaat ct t t	t ccat t caac	180
acct cagt cg	t gt acaaaaa	gact ct gt t t	gt agaat t ca	cggat cacct	t t t caacat c	240
gct aagccaa	ggccaccct g	gat gggg ct g	ct aggt cct a	ccat ccaggc	t gaggt t t at	300
gat acagt gg	t cat t acact	t aagaacat g	gct t cccat c	ct gt cagt ct	t cat gct gt t	360
ggg gt at cct	act ggaaagc	t t ct gagggg	gct gaat at g	at gat cagac	cagt caaagg	420
gagaaagaag	at gat aaagt	ct t ccct ggt	ggaagccat a	cat at gt ct g	gcagggt cct g	480
aaagagaat g	gt ccaat ggc	ct ct gaccca	ct gt gcct t a	cct act cat a	t ct t t ct cat	540
gt ggacct gg	t aaaagact t	gaat t caggc	ct cat t ggag	ccct act agt	at gt agagaa	600
gggagt ct gg	ccaaggaaaa	gacacagacc	t t gcacaaat	t t at act act	t t t t gct gt a	660
t t t gat gaag	ggaaaagt t g	gcaact cagaa	acaaagaact	cct t gat gca	ggat agggat	720
gct gcat ct g	ct cgggcct g	gcct aaaat g	cacacagt ca	at ggt t at gt	aaacagggt ct	780
ct gccagggt c	t gat t ggat g	ccacaggaaa	t cagt ct at t	ggcat gt gat	t ggaat gggc	840
accact cct g	aagt gcaact c	aat at t cct c	gaagggt caca	cat t t ct t gt	gaggaaccat	900
cgccaggcgt	cct t ggaaat	ct cgccaat a	act t t cct t a	ct gct caaac	act ct t gat g	960
gacct t ggac	agt t t ct act	gt t t t gt cat	at ct ct t ccc	accaacat ga	t ggcat ggaa	1020
gct t at gt ca	aagt agacag	ct gt ccagag	gaaccccaac	t acgaat gaa	aaat aat gaa	1080
gaagcggaag	act at gat ga	t gat ct t act	gat t ct gaaa	t ggat gt ggt	cagggt t t gat	1140
gat gacaact	ct cct t cct t	t at ccaaat t	cgct cagt t g	ccaagaagca	t cct aaaact	1200
t gggg acat t	acat t gct gc	t gaagaggag	gact gggact	at gct ccct t	agt cct cgcc	1260
cccgat gaca	gaagt t at aa	aagt caat at	t t gaacaat g	gccct cagcg	gat t ggt agg	1320
aagt acaaaa	aagt ccgat t	t at ggcat ac	acagat gaaa	cct t t aagac	t cgt gaagct	1380
at t cagcat g	aat caggaat	ct t gggacct	t t act t t at g	gggaagt t gg	agacacact g	1440
t t gat t at at	t t aagaat ca	agcaagcaga	ccat at aaca	t ct accct ca	cggaat cact	1500
gat gt ccgt c	ct t t gt at t c	aaggagat t a	ccaaaagggt g	t aaaacat t t	gaaggat t t t	1560
ccaat t ct gc	caggagaaat	at t caaat at	aaat ggacag	t gact gt aga	agat gggcca	1620
act aaat cag	at cct cgggt g	cct gacccgc	t at t act ct a	gt t t cgt t aa	t at ggagaga	1680
gat ct agct t	caggact cat	t ggccct ct c	ct cat ct gct	acaaagaat c	t gt agat caa	1740
agaggaaacc	agat aat gt c	agacaagagg	aat gt cat cc	t gt t t t ct gt	at t t gat gag	1800
aaccgaagct	ggg acct cac	agagaat at a	caacgct t t c	t cccaat cc	agct ggagt g	1860
cagct t gagg	at ccagagt t	ccaagcct cc	aacat cat gc	acagcat caa	t ggct at gt t	1920
t t t gat agt t	t gcagt t gt c	agt t t gt t t g	cat gaggt gg	cat act ggt a	cat t ct aagc	1980
at t ggagcac	agact gact t	cct t t ct gt c	t t ct t ct ct g	gat at acct t	caaacacaaa	2040
at ggt ct at g	aagacacact	caccct at t c	ccat t ct cag	gagaaact gt	ct t cat gt cg	2100
at ggaaaacc	cagggt ct at g	gat t ct gggg	t gccacaact	cagact t t cg	gaacagaggc	2160

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

at gaccgcct t act gaaggt t t ct agt t gt gacaagaaca ct ggt gat t a t t acgaggac 2220
 agt t at gaag at at t t cagc at act t gct g agt aaaaaca at gccat t ga accaagagac 2280
 aaaact caca cat gcccacc gt gcccagct ccagaact cc t gggcggacc gt cagt ct t c 2340
 ct ct t ccccc caaaacccaa ggacaccct c at gat ct ccc ggaccct ga ggt cacat gc 2400
 gt ggt ggt gg acgt gagcca cgaagaccct gaggt caagt t caact ggt a cgt ggacggc 2460
 gt ggaggt gc at aat gccaa gacaaagccg cgggaggagc agt acaacag cacgt accgt 2520
 gt ggt cagcg t cct caccgt cct gcaccag gact ggct ga at ggcaagga gt acaagt gc 2580
 aaggt ct cca acaaagccct cccagccccc at cgagaaaa ccat ct ccaa agccaaaggg 2640
 cagccccgag aaccacaggt gt acaccct g ccccat ccc gggat gagct gaccaagaac 2700
 caggt cagcc t gacct gcct ggt caaaggc t t ct at ccca gcgacat cgc cgt ggagt gg 2760
 gagagcaat g ggcagccgga gaacaact ac aagaccacgc ct cccgt gt t ggact ccgac 2820
 ggct cct t ct t cct ct acag caagct cacc gt ggacaaga gcaggt ggca gcaggggaac 2880
 gt ct t ct cat gct ccgt gat gcat gaggct ct gcacaacc act acacgca gaagagcct c 2940
 t ccct gt ct c cggtt aaa 2958

<210> 8
 <211> 986
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> HC- Fc

<220>
 <221> M SC_FEATURE
 <222> (1) . . (19)
 <223> Signal

<220>
 <221> M SC_FEATURE
 <222> (760) . . (986)
 <223> Fc region

<400> 8

Met Gln Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Cys Phe Phe Leu Cys Leu Leu Arg Phe
 1 5 10 15

Cys Phe Ser Ala Thr Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Leu Ser
 20 25 30

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

Phe Pro Pro Arg Val Pro Lys Ser Phe Pro Phe Asn Thr Ser Val Val
 50 55 60

Tyr Lys Lys Thr Leu Phe Val Glu Phe Thr Asp His Leu Phe Asn Ile
 65 70 75 80

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

Al a Lys Pro Arg Pro 85 Pro Trp Met Gly Leu 90 Leu Gly Pro Thr Ile 95 Gln

Al a Gu Val Tyr 100 Asp Thr Val Val Ile 105 Thr Leu Lys Asn Met 110 Al a Ser

His Pro Val 115 Ser Leu His Al a Val 120 Gly Val Ser Tyr Trp 125 Lys Al a Ser

Gly 130 Al a Gu Tyr Asp Asp 135 Gln Thr Ser Gln Arg 140 Gu Lys Gu Asp

Asp 145 Lys Val Phe Pro Gly 150 Gly Ser His Thr Tyr 155 Val Trp Gln Val Leu 160

Lys Gu Asn Gly Pro 165 Met Al a Ser Asp Pro 170 Leu Cys Leu Thr Tyr 175 Ser

Tyr Leu Ser His 180 Val Asp Leu Val Lys 185 Asp Leu Asn Ser Gly 190 Leu Ile

Gly Al a Leu 195 Leu Val Cys Arg Gly 200 Gly Ser Leu Al a Lys 205 Gu Lys Thr

Gln Thr 210 Leu His Lys Phe Ile 215 Leu Leu Phe Al a Val 220 Phe Asp Gu Gly

Lys 225 Ser Trp His Ser Gly 230 Thr Lys Asn Ser Leu 235 Met Gln Asp Arg Asp 240

Al a Al a Ser Al a Arg 245 Al a Trp Pro Lys Met 250 His Thr Val Asn Gly 255 Tyr

Val Asn Arg Ser 260 Leu Pro Gly Leu Ile 265 Gly Cys His Arg Lys 270 Ser Val

Tyr Trp His 275 Val Ile Gly Met Gly 280 Thr Thr Pro Gu Val 285 His Ser Ile

Phe Leu 290 Gu Gly His Thr Phe Leu Val Arg Asn His 300 Arg Gln Al a Ser

Leu 305 Gu Ile Ser Pro Ile 310 Thr Phe Leu Thr Al a Gln Thr Leu Leu Met 320

Asp Leu Gly Gln 325 Phe Leu Leu Phe Cys His 330 Ile Ser Ser His Gln 335 His

Asp Gly Met Gu 340 Al a Tyr Val Lys Val 345 Asp Ser Cys Pro Gu 350 Gu Pro

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

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

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

Pro Gl u Phe Gl n Ala Ser Asn Ile Met His Ser Ile Asn Gly Tyr Val
 625 630 635 640
 Phe Asp Ser Leu Gl n Leu Ser Val Cys Leu His Gl u Val Ala Tyr Trp
 645 650 655
 Tyr Ile Leu Ser Ile Gly Ala Gl n Thr Asp Phe Leu Ser Val Phe Phe
 660 665 670
 Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Lys His Lys Met Val Tyr Gl u Asp Thr Leu Thr
 675 680 685
 Leu Phe Pro Phe Ser Gly Gl u Thr Val Phe Met Ser Met Gl u Asn Pro
 690 695 700
 Gly Leu Trp Ile Leu Gly Cys His Asn Ser Asp Phe Arg Asn Arg Gly
 705 710 715 720
 Met Thr Ala Leu Leu Lys Val Ser Ser Cys Asp Lys Asn Thr Gly Asp
 725 730 735
 Tyr Tyr Gl u Asp Ser Tyr Gl u Asp Ile Ser Ala Tyr Leu Leu Ser Lys
 740 745 750
 Asn Asn Ala Ile Gl u Pro Arg Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys
 755 760 765
 Pro Ala Pro Gl u Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
 770 775 780
 Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Gl u Val Thr Cys
 785 790 795 800
 Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Gl u Asp Pro Gl u Val Lys Phe Asn Trp
 805 810 815
 Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Gl u Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Gl u
 820 825 830
 Gl u Gl n Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
 835 840 845
 His Gl n Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Gl u Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
 850 855 860
 Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Gl u Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly
 865 870 875 880
 Gl n Pro Arg Gl u Pro Gl n Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Gl u
 885 890 895

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
900 905 910

Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
915 920 925

Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe
930 935 940

Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
945 950 955 960

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
965 970 975

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
980 985

<210> 9
<211> 2973
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Heavy Chain (HC) - Fc (5 amino acid linker between HC and Fc)

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<221> misc_signal
<222> (1)..(57)
<223> Signal

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (2278)..(2292)
<223> 5 amino acid linker

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (2293)..(2973)
<223> Fc region

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accaga agat act acct ggg t gcagt ggaa ct gt cat ggg act at at gca aagt gat ct c 120
ggg gagct gc ct gt ggacgc aagat t t cct cct agagt gc caaaat ct t t t ccat t caac 180
acct cagt cg t gt acaaaaa gact ct gt t t gt agaat t ca cggat cacct t t t caacat c 240
gct aagccaa ggccaccct g gat gggg ct g ct aggt cct a ccat ccaggc t gaggt t t at 300
gat acagt gg t cat t acact t aagaacat g gct t cccat c ct gt cagt ct t cat gct gt t 360
ggg gt at cct act ggaaagc t t ct gagggg gct gaat at g at gat cagac cagt caaagg 420
gagaaagaag at gat aaagt ct t ccct ggt ggaagccat a cat at gt ct g gcagg t cct g 480
aaagagaat g gt ccaat ggc ct ct gaccca ct gt gcct t a cct act cat a t ct t t ct cat 540

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

gt ggacct gg t aaaagact t gaat t caggc ct cat t ggag ccct act agt at gt agagaa	600
gggagt ct gg ccaaggaaaa gacacagacc t t gcacaaat t t at act act t t t t gct gt a	660
t t t gat gaag ggaaaagt t g gcaact cagaa acaaagaact cct t gat gca ggat agggat	720
gct gcat ct g ct cgggcct g gcct aaaat g cacacagt ca at ggt t at gt aaacaggt ct	780
ct gccaggt c t gat t ggat g ccacaggaaa t cagt ct at t ggcat gt gat t ggaat gggc	840
accact cct g aagt gcaact c aat at t cct c gaaggt caca cat t t ct t gt gaggaacat	900
cgccaggcgt cct t ggaaat ct cgccaat a act t t cct t a ct gct caaac act ct t gat g	960
gacct t ggac agt t t ct act gt t t t gt cat at ct ct t ccc accaacat ga t ggcat ggaa	1020
gct t at gt ca aagt agacag ct gt ccagag gaaccccaac t acgaat gaa aaat aat gaa	1080
gaagcggaag act at gat ga t gat ct t act gat t ct gaaa t ggat gt ggt caggt t t gat	1140
gat gacaact ct cct t cct t t at ccaaat t cgct cagt t g ccaagaagca t cct aaaact	1200
t gggat acat t acat t gct gc t gaagaggag gact gggact at gct ccct t agt cct cgcc	1260
cccgat gaca gaagt t at aa aagt caat at t t gaacaat g gccct cagcg gat t ggt agg	1320
aagt acaaaa aagt ccgat t t at ggcat ac acagat gaaa cct t t aagac t cgt gaagct	1380
at t cagcat g aat caggaat ct t gggacct t t act t t at g gggaagt t gg agacacact g	1440
t t gat t at at t t aagaat ca agcaagcaga ccat at aaca t ct accct ca cggaat cact	1500
gat gt ccgt c ct t t gt at t c aaggagat t a ccaaaaggt g t aaaacat t t gaaggat t t t	1560
ccaat t ct gc caggagaaat at t caaat at aaat ggacag t gact gt aga agat gggcca	1620
act aaat cag at cct cgggt g cct gacccgc t at t act ct a gt t t cgt t aa t at ggagaga	1680
gat ct agct t caggact cat t ggccct ct c ct cat ct gct acaaagaat c t gt agat caa	1740
agaggaaacc agat aat gt c agacaagagg aat gt cat cc t gt t t t ct gt at t t gat gag	1800
aaccgaagct ggt acct cac agagaat at a caacgct t t c t cccaat cc agct ggagt g	1860
cagct t gagg at ccagagt t ccaagcct cc aacat cat gc acagcat caa t ggct at gt t	1920
t t t gat agt t t gcagt t gt c agt t t gt t t g cat gaggt gg cat act ggt a cat t ct aagc	1980
at t ggagcac agact gact t cct t t ct gt c t t ct t ct ct g gat at acct t caaacacaaa	2040
at ggt ct at g aagacacact caccct at t c ccat t ct cag gagaaact gt ct t cat gt cg	2100
at ggaaaacc caggt ct at g gat t ct gggg t gccacaact cagact t t cg gaacagaggc	2160
at gaccgcct t act gaaggt t t ct agt t gt gacaagaaca ct ggt gat t a t t acgaggac	2220
agt t at gaag at at t t cagc at act t gct g agt aaaaaca at gccat t ga accaagaagc	2280
t t ct cccaga at gacaaaac t cacacat gc ccaccgt gcc cagct ccaga act cct gggc	2340
ggaccgt cag t ct t cct ct t cccccaaaa cccaaggaca ccct cat gat ct cccggacc	2400
cct gaggt ca cat gcgt ggt ggt ggacgt g agccacgaag accct gaggt caagt t caac	2460
t ggt acgt gg acggcgt gga ggt gcat aat gccaaagacaa agccgcggga ggagcagt ac	2520
aacagcacgt accgt gt ggt cagcgt cct c accgt cct gc accaggact g gct gaat ggc	2580

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

aaggagt aca agt gcaaggt ct ccaacaaa gccct cccag ccccat cga gaaaaccat c 2640
t ccaaagcca aagggcagcc ccgagaacca caggt gt aca ccct gcccc at cccgggat 2700
gagct gacca agaaccaggt cagcct gacc t gcct ggt ca aaggct t ct a t cccagcgac 2760
at cgccgt gg agt gggagag caat gggcag ccggagaaca act acaagac cacgcct ccc 2820
gt gt t ggact ccgacggct c ct t ct t cct c t acagcaagc t caccgt gga caagagcagg 2880
t ggcagcagg ggaacgt ct t ct cat gct cc gt gat gcat g aggct ct gca caaccact ac 2940
acgcagaaga gcct ct ccct gt ct cgggt aaa 2973

<210> 10
<211> 991
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> HC+5- Fc

<220>
<221> M SC_FEATURE
<222> (1) . . (19)
<223> Signal

<220>
<221> M SC_FEATURE
<222> (760) . . (764)
<223> B domain

<220>
<221> M SC_FEATURE
<222> (765) . . (991)
<223> Fc region

<400> 10

Met G n I l e G u Leu Ser Thr Cys Phe Phe Leu Cys Leu Leu Arg Phe
1 5 10 15

Cys Phe Ser A l a Thr Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu G y A l a Val G u Leu Ser
20 25 30

Trp Asp Tyr Met G n Ser Asp Leu G y G u Leu Pro Val Asp A l a Arg
35 40 45

Phe Pro Pro Arg Val Pro Lys Ser Phe Pro Phe Asn Thr Ser Val Val
50 55 60

Tyr Lys Lys Thr Leu Phe Val G u Phe Thr Asp H i s Leu Phe Asn I l e
65 70 75 80

A l a Lys Pro Arg Pro Pro Trp Met G y Leu Leu G y Pro Thr I l e G n
85 90 95

A l a G u Val Tyr Asp Thr Val Val I l e Thr Leu Lys Asn Met A l a Ser
100 105 110

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

Hi s Pro Val Ser Leu Hi s Al a Val Gly Val Ser Tyr Trp Lys Al a Ser
 115 120 125
 Gu Gly Al a Gu Tyr Asp Asp Gl n Thr Ser Gl n Arg Gu Lys Gu Asp
 130 135 140
 Asp Lys Val Phe Pro Gly Gly Ser Hi s Thr Tyr Val Trp Gl n Val Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Gu Asn Gly Pro Met Al a Ser Asp Pro Leu Cys Leu Thr Tyr Ser
 165 170 175
 Tyr Leu Ser Hi s Val Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Ile
 180 185 190
 Gly Al a Leu Leu Val Cys Arg Gl u Gly Ser Leu Al a Lys Gu Lys Thr
 195 200 205
 Gl n Thr Leu Hi s Lys Phe Ile Leu Leu Phe Al a Val Phe Asp Gl u Gly
 210 215 220
 Lys Ser Trp Hi s Ser Gl u Thr Lys Asn Ser Leu Met Gl n Asp Arg Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Al a Al a Ser Al a Arg Al a Trp Pro Lys Met Hi s Thr Val Asn Gly Tyr
 245 250 255
 Val Asn Arg Ser Leu Pro Gly Leu Ile Gly Cys Hi s Arg Lys Ser Val
 260 265 270
 Tyr Trp Hi s Val Ile Gly Met Gly Thr Thr Pro Gl u Val Hi s Ser Ile
 275 280 285
 Phe Leu Gu Gly Hi s Thr Phe Leu Val Arg Asn Hi s Arg Gl n Al a Ser
 290 295 300
 Leu Gl u Ile Ser Pro Ile Thr Phe Leu Thr Al a Gl n Thr Leu Leu Met
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Leu Gly Gl n Phe Leu Leu Phe Cys Hi s Ile Ser Ser Hi s Gl n Hi s
 325 330 335
 Asp Gly Met Gl u Al a Tyr Val Lys Val Asp Ser Cys Pro Gl u Gl u Pro
 340 345 350
 Gl n Leu Arg Met Lys Asn Asn Gl u Gl u Al a Gl u Asp Tyr Asp Asp Asp
 355 360 365
 Leu Thr Asp Ser Gl u Met Asp Val Val Arg Phe Asp Asp Asp Asn Ser
 370 375 380

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

Pro Ser Phe Ile Gln Ile Arg Ser Val Ala Lys Lys His Pro Lys Thr
385 390 395 400

Trp Val His Tyr Ile Ala Ala Glu Glu Glu Asp Trp Asp Tyr Ala Pro
405 410 415

Leu Val Leu Ala Pro Asp Asp Arg Ser Tyr Lys Ser Gln Tyr Leu Asn
420 425 430

Asn Gly Pro Gln Arg Ile Gly Arg Lys Tyr Lys Lys Val Arg Phe Met
435 440 445

Ala Tyr Thr Asp Glu Thr Phe Lys Thr Arg Glu Ala Ile Gln His Glu
450 455 460

Ser Gly Ile Leu Gly Pro Leu Leu Tyr Gly Glu Val Gly Asp Thr Leu
465 470 475 480

Leu Ile Ile Phe Lys Asn Gln Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Asn Ile Tyr Pro
485 490 495

His Gly Ile Thr Asp Val Arg Pro Leu Tyr Ser Arg Arg Leu Pro Lys
500 505 510

Gly Val Lys His Leu Lys Asp Phe Pro Ile Leu Pro Gly Glu Ile Phe
515 520 525

Lys Tyr Lys Trp Thr Val Thr Val Glu Asp Gly Pro Thr Lys Ser Asp
530 535 540

Pro Arg Cys Leu Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Ser Ser Phe Val Asn Met Glu Arg
545 550 555 560

Asp Leu Ala Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Leu Leu Ile Cys Tyr Lys Glu
565 570 575

Ser Val Asp Gln Arg Gly Asn Gln Ile Met Ser Asp Lys Arg Asn Val
580 585 590

Ile Leu Phe Ser Val Phe Asp Glu Asn Arg Ser Trp Tyr Leu Thr Glu
595 600 605

Asn Ile Gln Arg Phe Leu Pro Asn Pro Ala Gly Val Gln Leu Glu Asp
610 615 620

Pro Glu Phe Gln Ala Ser Asn Ile Met His Ser Ile Asn Gly Tyr Val
625 630 635 640

Phe Asp Ser Leu Gln Leu Ser Val Cys Leu His Glu Val Ala Tyr Trp
645 650 655

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

Tyr Ile Leu Ser Ile Gly Ala Gln Thr Asp Phe Leu Ser Val Phe Phe
 660 665 670
 Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Lys His Lys Met Val Tyr Glu Asp Thr Leu Thr
 675 680 685
 Leu Phe Pro Phe Ser Gly Glu Thr Val Phe Met Ser Met Glu Asn Pro
 690 695 700
 Gly Leu Trp Ile Leu Gly Cys His Asn Ser Asp Phe Arg Asn Arg Gly
 705 710 715 720
 Met Thr Ala Leu Leu Lys Val Ser Ser Cys Asp Lys Asn Thr Gly Asp
 725 730 735
 Tyr Tyr Glu Asp Ser Tyr Glu Asp Ile Ser Ala Tyr Leu Leu Ser Lys
 740 745 750
 Asn Asn Ala Ile Glu Pro Arg Ser Phe Ser Gln Asn Asp Lys Thr His
 755 760 765
 Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val
 770 775 780
 Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr
 785 790 795 800
 Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu
 805 810 815
 Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys
 820 825 830
 Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser
 835 840 845
 Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys
 850 855 860
 Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile
 865 870 875 880
 Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro
 885 890 895
 Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu
 900 905 910
 Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn
 915 920 925

WC2011069164SequenceLi st i ng

Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser
930 935 940

Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg
945 950 955 960

Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu
965 970 975

His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
980 985 990

<210> 11
<211> 2793
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Light Chain (LC) - Fc

<220>
<221> msc_signal
<222> (1)..(60)
<223> Signal

<220>
<221> msc_signal
<222> (2113)..(2793)
<223> Fc region

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gaaat aact c gt act act ct t cagt cagat caagaggaaa t t gact at ga t gat accat a 120
t cagt t gaaa t gaagaagga agat t t t gac at t t at gat g aggat gaaaa t cagagcccc 180
cgcagct t t c aaaagaaaac acgacact at t t t at t gct g cagt ggagag gct ct gggat 240
t at gggat ga gt agct cccc acat gt t ct a agaaacaggg ct cagagt gg cagt gt ccct 300
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Phe Asp Ile Tyr Asp Glu Asp Glu Asn Gln Ser Pro Arg Ser Phe Gln
50 55 60

Lys Lys Thr Arg His Tyr Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Glu Arg Leu Trp Asp
65 70 75 80

Tyr Gly Met Ser Ser Ser Pro His Val Leu Arg Asn Arg Ala Gln Ser
85 90 95

Gly Ser Val Pro Gln Phe Lys Lys Val Val Phe Gln Glu Phe Thr Asp
100 105 110

Gly Ser Phe Thr Gln Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gly Glu Leu Asn Glu His Leu
115 120 125

Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Tyr Ile Arg Ala Glu Val Glu Asp Asn Ile Met
130 135 140

Val Thr Phe Arg Asn Gln Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Ser Phe Tyr Ser Ser
145 150 155 160

Leu Ile Ser Tyr Glu Glu Asp Gln Arg Gln Gly Ala Glu Pro Arg Lys
165 170 175

Asn Phe Val Lys Pro Asn Glu Thr Lys Thr Tyr Phe Trp Lys Val Gln
180 185 190

His His Met Ala Pro Thr Lys Asp Glu Phe Asp Cys Lys Ala Trp Ala
195 200 205

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Tyr Phe Ser Asp Val Asp Leu Glu Lys Asp Val His Ser Gly Leu Ile
 210 215 220
 Gly Pro Leu Leu Val Cys His Thr Asn Thr Leu Asn Pro Ala His Gly
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 Arg Gln Val Thr Val Gln Glu Phe Ala Leu Phe Phe Thr Ile Phe Asp
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 Glu Thr Lys Ser Trp Tyr Phe Thr Glu Asn Met Glu Arg Asn Cys Arg
 260 265 270
 Ala Pro Cys Asn Ile Gln Met Glu Asp Pro Thr Phe Lys Glu Asn Tyr
 275 280 285
 Arg Phe His Ala Ile Asn Gly Tyr Ile Met Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Leu
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 Val Met Ala Gln Asp Gln Arg Ile Arg Trp Tyr Leu Leu Ser Met Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Asn Glu Asn Ile His Ser Ile His Phe Ser Gly His Val Phe Thr
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 Gly Val Phe Glu Thr Val Glu Met Leu Pro Ser Lys Ala Gly Ile Trp
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 Arg Val Glu Cys Leu Ile Gly Glu His Leu His Ala Gly Met Ser Thr
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 Leu Phe Leu Val Tyr Ser Asn Lys Cys Gln Thr Pro Leu Gly Met Ala
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 Ser Gly His Ile Arg Asp Phe Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser Gly Gln Tyr Gly
 405 410 415
 Gln Trp Ala Pro Lys Leu Ala Arg Leu His Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ile Asn
 420 425 430
 Ala Trp Ser Thr Lys Glu Pro Phe Ser Trp Ile Lys Val Asp Leu Leu
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 Ala Pro Met Ile Ile His Gly Ile Lys Thr Gln Gly Ala Arg Gln Lys
 450 455 460
 Phe Ser Ser Leu Tyr Ile Ser Gln Phe Ile Ile Met Tyr Ser Leu Asp
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Gly Lys Lys Trp Gln Thr Tyr Arg Gly Asn Ser Thr Gly Thr Leu Met
485 490 495

Val Phe Phe Gly Asn Val Asp Ser Ser Gly Ile Lys His Asn Ile Phe
500 505 510

Asn Pro Pro Ile Ile Ala Arg Tyr Ile Arg Leu His Pro Thr His Tyr
515 520 525

Ser Ile Arg Ser Thr Leu Arg Met Glu Leu Met Gly Cys Asp Leu Asn
530 535 540

Ser Cys Ser Met Pro Leu Gly Met Glu Ser Lys Ala Ile Ser Asp Ala
545 550 555 560

Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser Ser Tyr Phe Thr Asn Met Phe Ala Thr Trp Ser
565 570 575

Pro Ser Lys Ala Arg Leu His Leu Gln Gly Arg Ser Asn Ala Trp Arg
580 585 590

Pro Gln Val Asn Asn Pro Lys Glu Trp Leu Gln Val Asp Phe Gln Lys
595 600 605

Thr Met Lys Val Thr Gly Val Thr Thr Gln Gly Val Lys Ser Leu Leu
610 615 620

Thr Ser Met Tyr Val Lys Glu Phe Leu Ile Ser Ser Ser Gln Asp Gly
625 630 635 640

His Gln Trp Thr Leu Phe Phe Gln Asn Gly Lys Val Lys Val Phe Gln
645 650 655

Gly Asn Gln Asp Ser Phe Thr Pro Val Val Asn Ser Leu Asp Pro Pro
660 665 670

Leu Leu Thr Arg Tyr Leu Arg Ile His Pro Gln Ser Trp Val His Gln
675 680 685

Ile Ala Leu Arg Met Glu Val Leu Gly Cys Glu Ala Gln Asp Leu Tyr
690 695 700

Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly
705 710 715 720

Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met
725 730 735

Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His
740 745 750

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Gl u Asp Pro Gl u Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Gl u Val
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 Hi s Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Gl u Gl u Gl n Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr
 770 775 780
 Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu Hi s Gl n Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly
 785 790 795 800
 Lys Gl u Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile
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 Gl u Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gl n Pro Arg Gl u Pro Gl n Val
 820 825 830
 Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Gl u Leu Thr Lys Asn Gl n Val Ser
 835 840 845
 Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Gl u
 850 855 860
 Trp Gl u Ser Asn Gly Gl n Pro Gl u Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro
 865 870 875 880
 Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val
 885 890 895
 Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gl n Gl n Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met
 900 905 910
 Hi s Gl u Ala Leu Hi s Asn Hi s Tyr Thr Gl n Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser
 915 920 925
 Pro Gly Lys
 930