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VEIBY et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2013/0102482 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Apr. 25, 2013**(54) **COMPOSITIONS, KITS, AND METHODS FOR IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION AND THERAPY OF BREAST AND OVARIAN CANCER**

continuation of application No. 11/080,991, filed on Mar. 11, 2005, now Pat. No. 7,494,775, which is a continuation of application No. 10/176,847, filed on Jun. 21, 2002, now abandoned.

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Cambridge, MA (US)(21) Appl. No.: **13/629,973**(57) **ABSTRACT**(22) Filed: **Sep. 28, 2012****Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 12/317,003, filed on Dec. 17, 2008, now Pat. No. 8,323,906, which is a

The invention relates to newly discovered nucleic acid molecules and proteins associated with breast or ovarian cancer. Compositions, kits, and methods for detecting, characterizing, preventing, and treating human breast or ovarian cancers are provided.

COMPOSITIONS, KITS, AND METHODS FOR IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION AND THERAPY OF BREAST AND OVARIAN CANCER

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is a continuation application of U.S. utility application Ser. No. 11/080,991, filed on Mar. 11, 2005; which is a continuation application of U.S. utility application Ser. No. 10/176,847, filed on Jun. 21, 2002; which claims priority from U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 60/300,159, filed on Jun. 21, 2001, which was abandoned on Jun. 25, 2001; and which claims priority from U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 60/301,351, filed on Jun. 27, 2001. The entire contents of each of the foregoing applications are expressly incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The field of the invention is cancer, particularly breast and ovarian cancers, including diagnosis, characterization, management, and therapy of breast and ovarian cancers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The increased number of cancer cases reported in the United States, and, indeed, around the world, is a major concern. Currently there are only a handful of treatments available for specific types of cancer, and these provide no absolute guarantee of success. In order to be most effective, these treatments require not only an early detection of the malignancy, but a reliable assessment of the severity of the malignancy.

[0004] The incidence of breast cancer, a leading cause of death in women, has been gradually increasing in the United States over the last thirty years. In 1997, it was estimated that 181,000 new cases were reported in the U.S., and that 44,000 people would die of breast cancer (Parker et al., 1997, *CA Cancer J. Clin.* 47:5-27; Chu et al., 1996, *J Nat. Cancer Inst.* 88:1571-1579). While the pathogenesis of breast cancer is unclear, transformation of normal breast epithelium to a malignant phenotype may be the result of genetic factors, especially in women under 30 (Mild et al., 1994, *Science*, 266:66-71). The discovery and characterization of BRCA1 and BRCA2 has recently expanded our knowledge of genetic factors which can contribute to familial breast cancer. Germline mutations within these two loci are associated with a SO to 85% lifetime risk of breast and/or ovarian cancer (Casey, 1997, *Curr. Opin. Oncol.* 9:88.93; Marcus et al., 1996, *Cancer* 77:697-709). However, it is likely that other, non-genetic factors also have a significant effect on the etiology of the disease. Regardless of its origin, breast cancer morbidity and mortality increases significantly if it is not detected early in its progression. Thus, considerable effort has focused on the early detection of cellular transformation and tumor formation in breast tissue.

[0005] Currently, the principal manner of identifying breast cancer is through detection of the presence of dense tumorous tissue. This may be accomplished to varying degrees of effectiveness by direct examination of the outside of the breast, or through mammography or other Xray imaging methods (Jatoi, 1999, *Am. J. Surg.* 177:518-524). The latter approach is not without considerable cost, however, Every time a mammogram is taken, the patient incurs a small risk of having a breast tumor induced by the ionizing properties of the radiation

used during the test. In addition, the process is expensive and the subjective interpretations of a technician can lead to imprecision, e.g., one study showed major clinical disagreements for about one-third of a set of mammograms that were interpreted individually by a surveyed group of radiologists. Moreover, many women find that undergoing a mammogram is a painful experience. Accordingly, the National Cancer Institute has not recommended mammograms for women under fifty years of age, since this group is not as likely to develop breast cancers as are older women. It is compelling to note, however, that while only about 22% of breast cancers occur in women under fifty, data suggests that breast cancer is more aggressive in pre-menopausal women.

[0006] Ovarian cancer is also responsible for significant morbidity and mortality in populations around the world. Ovarian cancer is classified, on the basis of clinical and pathological features, in three groups, namely epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC; >90% of ovarian cancer in Western countries), germ cell tumors (circa 2-3% of ovarian cancer), and stromal ovarian cancer (circa 5% of ovarian cancer; Ozols et al., 1997, *Cancer Principles and Practice of Oncology*, 5th ed., DeVita et al., Eds. pp. 1502). Relative to EOC, germ cell tumors and stromal ovarian cancers are more easily detected and treated at an early stage, translating into higher/better survival rates for patients afflicted with these two types of ovarian cancer.

[0007] There are numerous types of ovarian tumors, some of which are benign, and others of which are malignant. Treatment (including non-treatment) options and predictions of patient outcome depend on accurate classification of the ovarian cancer. Ovarian cancers are named according to the type of cells from which the cancer is derived and whether the ovarian cancer is benign or malignant. Recognized histological tumor types include, for example, serous, mucinous, endometrioid, and clear cell tumors. In addition, ovarian cancers are classified according to recognized grade and stage scales.

[0008] In grade I, the tumor tissue is well differentiated from normal ovarian tissue. In grade II, tumor tissue is moderately well differentiated. In grade III, the tumor tissue is poorly differentiated from normal tissue, and this grade correlates with a less favorable prognosis than grades I and II. Stage I is generally confined within the capsule surrounding one (stage IA) or both (stage IB) ovaries, although in some stage (i.e. stage IC) cancers, malignant cells may be detected in ascites, in peritoneal rinse fluid, or on the surface of the ovaries. Stage II involves extension or metastasis of the tumor from one or both ovaries to other pelvic structures. In stage IIA, the tumor extends or has metastasized to the uterus, the fallopian tubes, or both. Stage IIB involves extension of the tumor to the pelvis. Stage IIC is stage IIA or IIB in which malignant cells may be detected in ascites, in peritoneal rinse fluid, or on the surface of the ovaries. In stage III, the tumor comprises at least one malignant extension to the small bowel or the omentum, has formed extrapelvic peritoneal implants of microscopic (stage IIIA) or macroscopic (<2 centimeter diameter, stage IIB; >2 centimeter diameter, stage IIIC) size, or has metastasized to a retroperitoneal or inguinal lymph node (an alternate indicator of stage IIC). In stage IV, distant (i.e. non-peritoneal) metastases of the tumor can be detected.

[0009] The durations of the various stages of ovarian cancer are not presently known, but are believed to be at least about a year each (Richart et al., 1969, *Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.* 105386). Prognosis declines with increasing stage designa-

tion. For example, 5-year survival rates for patients diagnosed with stage I, II, III, and IV ovarian cancer are 80%, 57%, 25%, and 8%, respectively.

[0010] Despite being the third most prevalent gynecological cancer, ovarian cancer is the leading cause of death among those afflicted with gynecological cancers. The disproportionate mortality of ovarian cancer is attributable to a substantial absence of symptoms among those afflicted with early-stage ovarian cancer and to difficulty diagnosing ovarian cancer at an early stage. Patients afflicted with ovarian cancer most often present with non-specific complaints, such as abnormal vaginal bleeding, gastrointestinal symptoms, urinary tract symptoms, lower abdominal pain, and generalized abdominal distension. These patients rarely present with paraneoplastic symptoms or with symptoms which clearly indicate their affliction. Presently, less than about 40% of patients afflicted with ovarian cancer present with stage I or stage II. Management of ovarian cancer would be significantly enhanced if the disease could be detected at an earlier stage, when treatments are much more generally efficacious.

[0011] Ovarian cancer may be diagnosed, in part, by collecting a routine medical history from a patient and by performing physical examination, x-ray examination, and chemical and hematological studies on the patient. Hematological tests which may be indicative of ovarian cancer in a patient include analyses of serum levels of proteins designated CA125 and DF3 and plasma levels of lysophosphatidic acid (LPA). Palpation of the ovaries and ultrasound techniques (particularly including endovaginal ultrasound and color Doppler flow ultrasound techniques) can aid detection of ovarian tumors and differentiation of ovarian cancer from benign ovarian cysts. However, a definitive diagnosis of ovarian cancer typically requires performing exploratory laparotomy of the patient.

[0012] Potential tests for the detection of ovarian cancer (e.g., screening, reflex or monitoring) may be characterized by a number of factors. The “sensitivity” of an assay refers to the probability that the test will yield a positive result in an individual afflicted with ovarian cancer. The “specificity” of an assay refers to the probability that the test will yield a negative result in an individual not afflicted with ovarian cancer. The “positive predictive value” (PPV) of an assay is the ratio of true positive results (i.e. positive assay results for patients afflicted with ovarian cancer) to all positive results (i.e. positive assay results for patients afflicted with ovarian cancer + positive assay results for patients not afflicted with ovarian cancer). It has been estimated that in order for an assay to be an appropriate population-wide screening tool for ovarian cancer the assay must have a PPV of at least about 10% (Rosenthal et al., 1998, *Sem. Oncol.* 25:315-325). It would thus be desirable for a screening assay for detecting ovarian cancer in patients to have a high sensitivity and a high PPV. Monitoring and reflex tests would also require appropriate specifications.

[0013] Owing to the cost, limited sensitivity, and limited specificity of known methods of detecting ovarian cancer, screening is not presently performed for the general population. In addition, the need to perform laparotomy in order to diagnose ovarian cancer in patients who screen positive for indications of ovarian cancer limits the desirability of population-wide screening, such that a PPV even greater than 10% would be desirable.

[0014] Prior use of serum CA125 level as a diagnostic marker for ovarian cancer indicated that this method exhib-

ited insufficient specificity for use as a general screening method. Use of a refined algorithm for interpreting CA125 levels in serial retrospective samples obtained from patients improved the specificity of the method without shifting detection of ovarian cancer to an earlier stage (Skakes, 1995, *Cancer* 76:2004). Screening for LPA to detect gynecological cancers including ovarian cancer exhibited a sensitivity of about 96% and a specificity of about 89%. However, CA125-based screening methods and LPA-based screening methods are hampered by the presence of CA125 and LPA, respectively, in the serum of patients afflicted with conditions other than ovarian cancer. For example, serum CA125 levels are known to be associated with menstruation, pregnancy, gastrointestinal and hepatic conditions such as colitis and cirrhosis, pericarditis, renal disease, and various non-ovarian malignancies. Serum LPA is known, for example, to be affected by the presence of non-ovarian gynecological malignancies. A screening method having a greater specificity for ovarian cancer than the current screening methods for CA125 and LPA could provide a population-wide screening for early stage ovarian cancer.

[0015] Presently greater than about 60% of ovarian cancers diagnosed in patients are stage III or stage IV cancers. Treatment at these stages is largely limited to cytoreductive surgery (when feasible) and chemotherapy, both of which aim to slow the spread and development of metastasized tumor. Substantially all late stage ovarian cancer patients currently undergo combination chemotherapy as primary treatment, usually a combination of a platinum compound and a taxane. Median survival for responding patients is about one year. Combination chemotherapy involving agents such as doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, cisplatin, hexamethylmelamine, paclitaxel, and methotrexate may improve survival rates in these groups, relative to single-agent therapies. Various recently-developed chemotherapeutic agents and treatment regimens have also demonstrated usefulness for treatment of advanced ovarian cancer. For example, use of the topoisomerase I inhibitor topotecan, use of amifostine to minimize chemotherapeutic side effects, and use of intraperitoneal chemotherapy for patients having peritoneally implanted tumors have demonstrated at least limited utility. Presently, however, the 5-year survival rate for patients afflicted with stage III ovarian cancer is 25%, and the survival rate for patients afflicted with stage IV ovarian cancer is 8%.

[0016] It would therefore be beneficial to provide specific methods and reagents for the diagnosis, staging, prognosis, monitoring, and treatment of diseases associated with breast and/or ovarian cancer, or to indicate a predisposition to such for preventative measures. The present invention is directed towards these needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0017] The invention relates to breast and/or ovarian cancer markers (hereinafter “markers” or “markers of the invention”), which are listed in Tables 1-5. The invention provides nucleic acids and proteins that are encoded by or correspond to the markers (hereinafter “marker nucleic acids” and “marker proteins,” respectively), Table I provides the sequence identifiers of the sequences of such marker nucleic acids and proteins listed in the accompanying Sequence Listing. The invention further provides antibodies, antibody derivatives and antibody fragments which bind specifically with such proteins and/or fragments of the proteins.

[0018] The invention also relates to various methods, reagents and kits for diagnosing, staging, prognosing, monitoring and treating cancers, particularly breast and ovarian cancers. “Breast cancer” and “ovarian cancer” as used herein include carcinomas, (e.g., carcinoma in situ, invasive carcinoma, metastatic carcinoma) and pre-malignant conditions. In one embodiment, the invention provides a diagnostic method of assessing whether a patient has breast or ovarian cancer or has higher than normal risk for developing breast or ovarian cancer, comprising the steps of comparing the level of expression of a marker of the invention in a patient sample and the normal level of expression of the marker in a control, e.g., a sample from a patient without breast or ovarian cancer. A significantly higher level of expression of the marker in the patient sample as compared to the normal level is an indication that the patient is afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer or has higher than normal risk for developing breast or ovarian cancer.

[0019] According to the invention, the markers are selected such that the positive predictive value of the methods of the invention is at least about 10%, preferably about 25%, more preferably about 50% and most preferably about 90%. Also preferred for use in the methods of the invention are markers that are differentially expressed, as compared to normal breast cells, by at least two-fold in at least about 20%, more preferably about 50% and most preferably about 75% of any of the following conditions: stage 0 breast cancer patients, stage I breast cancer patients, stage IIA breast cancer patients, stage IIB breast cancer patients, stage IIIA breast cancer patients, stage IIIB breast cancer patients, stage IV breast cancer patients, grade I breast cancer patients, grade II breast cancer patients, grade III breast cancer patients, malignant breast cancer patients, ductal carcinoma breast cancer patients, and lobular carcinoma breast cancer patients. Further preferred for use in the methods of the invention are markers that are differentially expressed, as compared to normal ovarian cells, by at least two-fold in at least about 20%, more preferably about 50%, and most preferably about 75% of any of the following conditions: stage I ovarian cancer patients, stage II ovarian cancer patients, stage III ovarian cancer patients, stage IV ovarian cancer patients, grade I ovarian cancer patients, grade II ovarian cancer patients, grade III ovarian cancer patients, epithelial ovarian cancer patients, stromal ovarian cancer patients, germ cell ovarian cancer patients, malignant ovarian cancer patients, benign ovarian cancer patients, serous neoplasm ovarian cancer patients, mucinous neoplasm ovarian cancer patients, endometrioid neoplasm ovarian cancer patients and/or clear cell neoplasm ovarian cancer patients.

[0020] In a preferred diagnostic method of assessing whether a patient is afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer (e.g., new detection (“screening”), detection of recurrence, reflex testing), the method comprises comparing:

[0021] a) the level of expression of a marker of the invention in a patient sample, and

[0022] b) the normal level of expression of the marker in a control non-cancerous breast or non-cancerous ovarian cancer sample.

A significantly higher level of expression of the marker in the patient sample as compared to the normal level is an indication that the patient is afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer. In a preferred diagnostic method for breast cancer, the marker

is selected from the markers in Table 2. In a preferred diagnostic method for ovarian cancer, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 3.

[0023] The invention also provides methods for assessing the efficacy of a therapy for inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer in a patient. Such methods comprise comparing:

[0024] a) expression of a marker of the invention in a first sample obtained from the patient prior to providing at least a portion of the therapy to the patient, and

[0025] b) expression of the marker in a second sample obtained from the patient following provision of the portion of the therapy.

A significantly lower level of expression of the marker in the second sample relative to that in the first sample is an indication that the therapy is efficacious for inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer in the patient. In a preferred method for breast cancer, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 2. In a preferred method for ovarian cancer, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 3.

[0026] It will be appreciated that in these methods the “therapy” may be any therapy for treating breast or ovarian cancer including, but not limited to, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, surgical removal of tumor tissue, gene therapy and biologic therapy such as the administering of antibodies and chemokines. Thus, the methods of the invention may be used to evaluate a patient before, during and after therapy, for example, to evaluate the reduction in tumor burden.

[0027] In a preferred embodiment, the methods are directed to therapy using a chemical or biologic agent. These methods comprise comparing:

[0028] a) expression of a marker of the invention in a first sample obtained from the patient and maintained in the presence of the chemical or biologic agent, and

[0029] b) expression of the marker in a second sample obtained from the patient and maintained in the absence of the agent.

A significantly lower level of expression of the marker in the second sample relative to that in the first sample is an indication that the agent is efficacious for inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer, in the patient. In one embodiment, the first and second samples can be portions of a single sample obtained from the patient or portions of pooled samples obtained from the patient. In a preferred embodiment, the methods are directed to therapy for treating breast cancer and the marker is selected from the markers in Table 2. In another preferred embodiment, the methods are directed to therapy for treating ovarian cancer and the marker is selected from the markers in Table 3.

[0030] The invention additionally provides a monitoring method for assessing the progression of breast or ovarian cancer in a patient, the method comprising:

[0031] a) detecting in a patient sample at a first time point, the expression of a marker of the invention;

[0032] b) repeating step a) at a subsequent time point in time; and

[0033] c) comparing the level of expression detected in steps a) and b), and therefrom monitoring the progression of breast or ovarian cancer in the patient.

A significantly higher level of expression of the marker in the sample at the subsequent time point from that of the sample at the first time point is an indication that the breast or ovarian cancer has progressed, whereas a significantly lower level of expression is an indication that the breast or ovarian cancer has regressed. In a preferred embodiment for breast cancer,

the marker is selected from the markers in Table 2. In a preferred embodiment for ovarian cancer, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 3.

[0034] The invention further provides a diagnostic method for determining whether breast or ovarian cancer has metastasized or is likely to metastasize, the method comprising comparing:

[0035] a) the level of expression of a marker of the invention in a patient sample, and

[0036] b) the normal level (or non-metastatic level) of expression of the marker in a control sample.

A significantly higher level of expression in the patient sample as compared to the normal level (or non-metastatic level) is an indication that the breast or ovarian cancer has metastasized or is likely to metastasize. In a preferred diagnostic method for breast cancer, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 2. In a preferred diagnostic method for ovarian cancer, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 3.

[0037] The invention moreover provides a test method for selecting a composition for inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer in a patient. This method comprises the steps of:

[0038] a) obtaining a sample comprising cancer cells from the patient;

[0039] b) separately maintaining aliquots of the sample in the presence of a plurality of test compositions;

[0040] c) comparing expression of a marker of the invention in each of the aliquots; and

[0041] d) selecting one of the test compositions which significantly reduces the level of expression of the marker in the aliquot containing that test composition, relative to the levels of expression of the marker in the presence of the other test compositions.

[0042] In a preferred method for selecting a composition for inhibiting breast cancer, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 2. In a preferred method for selecting a composition for inhibiting ovarian cancer, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 3.

[0043] The invention additionally provides a test method of assessing the breast or ovarian carcinogenic potential of a compound. This method comprises the steps of:

[0044] a) maintaining separate aliquots of breast or ovarian cells in the presence and absence of the compound; and

[0045] b) comparing expression of a marker of the invention in each of the aliquots.

A significantly higher level of expression of the marker in the aliquot maintained in the presence of the compound, relative to that of the aliquot maintained in the absence of the compound, is an indication that the compound possesses breast or ovarian carcinogenic potential. In a preferred method for assessing breast carcinogenic potential, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 2. In a preferred method for assessing ovarian carcinogenic potential, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 3.

[0046] In addition, the invention further provides a method of inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer in a patient. This method comprises the steps of:

[0047] a) obtaining a sample comprising cancer cells from the patient;

[0048] b) separately maintaining aliquots of the sample in the presence of a plurality of compositions;

[0049] c) comparing expression of a marker of the invention in each of the aliquots; and

[0050] d) administering to the patient at least one of the compositions which significantly lowers the level of expression of the marker in the aliquot containing that composition, relative to the levels of expression of the marker in the presence of the other compositions.

[0051] In a preferred method for breast cancer, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 2. In a preferred method for ovarian cancer, the marker is selected from the markers in Table 3.

[0052] In the aforementioned methods, the samples or patient samples can comprise a breast- or ovary-associated body fluid. Breast-associated fluids include, for example, blood fluids, lymph and cystic fluids, as well as nipple aspirates. Ovary-associated body fluids include, for example, blood fluids, lymph, ascites fluids, gynecological fluids, cystic fluids, urine, and fluids collected by peritoneal rinsing. The cells may be found in an ovarian or breast tissue sample collected, for example, by an ovarian or breast tissue biopsy or histology section. In another embodiment, the sample comprises cells obtained from the patient. In another embodiment, the patient sample is in vivo.

[0053] According to the invention, the level of expression of a marker of the invention in a sample can be assessed, for example, by detecting the presence in the sample of:

[0054] the corresponding marker protein (e.g., a protein having one of the sequences of the even numbered SEQ ID NOs. such as SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, etc.) or a fragment of the protein (e.g. by using a reagent, such as an antibody, an antibody derivative, an antibody fragment or single-chain antibody, which binds specifically with the protein or protein fragment)

[0055] the corresponding marker nucleic acid (e.g. a nucleotide transcript having one of the sequences of the odd numbered SEQ ID NOs. such as SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, etc., or a complement thereof), or a fragment of the nucleic acid (e.g. by contacting transcribed polynucleotides obtained from the sample with a substrate having affixed thereto one or more nucleic acids having the entire or a segment of the sequence of any of the odd numbered SEQ ID NOs., or a complement thereof)

[0056] a metabolite which is produced directly (i.e., catalyzed) or indirectly by the corresponding marker protein.

[0057] According to the invention, any of the aforementioned methods may be performed using a plurality (e.g. 2, 3, 5, or 10 or more) of breast or ovarian cancer markers, including breast or ovarian cancer markers known in the art. In such methods, the level of expression in the sample of each of a plurality of markers, at least one of which is a marker of the invention, is compared with the normal level of expression of each of the plurality of markers in samples of the same type obtained from control humans not afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer. A significantly altered (i.e., increased or decreased as specified in the above-described methods using a single marker) level of expression in the sample of one or more markers of the invention, or some combination thereof, relative to that marker's corresponding normal levels, is an indication that the patient is afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer. For all of the aforementioned methods, the marker(s) are preferably selected such that the positive predictive value of the method is at least about 10%.

[0058] In a further aspect, the invention provides an antibody, an antibody derivative, or an antibody fragment, which binds specifically with a marker protein (e.g., a protein having

the sequence of any of the even numbered SEQ ID NOs.) or a fragment of the protein. The invention also provides methods for making such antibody, antibody derivative, and antibody fragment. Such methods may comprise immunizing a mammal with a protein or peptide comprising the entirety, or a segment of 10 or more amino acids, of a marker protein (e.g., a protein having the sequence of any of the even numbered SEQ ID NOs.), wherein the protein or peptide may be obtained from a cell or by chemical synthesis. The methods of the invention also encompass producing monoclonal and single-chain antibodies, which would further comprise isolating splenocytes from the immunized mammal, fusing the isolated splenocytes with an immortalized cell line to form hybridomas, and screening individual hybridomas for those that produce an antibody that binds specifically with a marker protein or a fragment of the protein.

[0059] The markers of the invention are predicted to code for secreted or extracellular proteins, as well as for other types of transmembrane proteins (e.g., integral membrane proteins, type I and type II transmembrane proteins, multi-transmembrane proteins), and are therefore attractive targets for anti-cancer therapy and detection techniques, e.g., using antibodies and derivatives. Thus, markers of Table 2 are useful targets for detecting and treating breast cancer cancers and markers of Table 3 are useful targets for detecting and treating ovarian cancer. Further, certain markers of the invention (listed in Table 4) are selectively expressed in multiple types of cancers and thus are useful targets for detecting and treating several types of cancers. Table 4 indicates the usefulness of a marker as a target for a specific type of cancer with a plus sign in that cancer's column. In one embodiment, Markers 1, 2, 3, 26 and 32 each can be used as a target for diagnosis and treatment of breast and lung cancers. In another embodiment, Markers 6, 23, 43 and 47 each can be used as a target for diagnosis and treatment of ovarian, breast, lung and colon cancers. In a further embodiment, Markers 5 and 7 each can be used as a target for diagnosis and treatment of ovarian, breast, lung, colon and prostate cancers. In a further embodiment, Markers 5 and 7 each can be used as a target for diagnosis and treatment of ovarian, breast, lung, colon and prostate cancers. In yet another embodiment, Marker 22 can be used as a target for diagnosis and treatment of breast, lung and colon cancers. In another embodiment, Marker 36 can be used as a target for diagnosis and treatment of ovarian, breast and lung, cancers. In a further additional embodiment, Marker 39 can be used as a target for diagnosis and treatment of ovarian and lung cancers. In yet a further embodiment, Marker 45 can be used as a target for diagnosis and treatment of ovarian and colon cancers. In another additional embodiment, Marker 56 can be used as a target for diagnosis and treatment of ovarian lung and colon cancers. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, Marker 7 and Marker 32 can be used as targets for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with tumor growth. Antibodies, antibody derivatives, and antibody fragments which bind specifically with a marker protein of the invention (i.e., a protein comprising the sequence of any of the even numbered) or a fragment of the protein, may thus be used to treat a cancer of which the corresponding marker is a target.

[0060] In another aspect, the invention relates to various diagnostic and test kits. In one embodiment, the invention provides a kit for assessing whether a patient is afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer. The kit comprises a reagent for assessing expression of a marker of the invention. In another embodiment, the invention provides a kit for assessing the

suitability of a chemical or biologic agent for inhibiting a breast or ovarian cancer in a patient.. Such kit comprises a reagent for assessing expression of a marker of the invention, and may also comprise one or more of such agents. In a further embodiment, the invention provides kits for assessing the presence of breast or ovarian cancer cells or treating breast or ovarian cancers. Such kits comprise an antibody, an antibody derivative, or an antibody fragment, which binds specifically with a marker protein, or a fragment of the protein. Such kits may also comprise a plurality of antibodies, antibody derivatives, or antibody fragments wherein the plurality of such antibody agents binds specifically with a marker protein, or a fragment of the protein.

[0061] In an additional embodiment, the invention also provides a kit for assessing the presence of breast or ovarian cancer cells, wherein the kit comprises a nucleic acid probe that binds specifically with a marker nucleic acid or a fragment of the nucleic acid. The kit may also comprise a plurality of probes, wherein each of the probes binds specifically with a marker nucleic acid, or a fragment of the nucleic acid.

[0062] In a further aspect, the invention relates to methods for treating a patient afflicted with cancer, particularly breast or ovarian cancer or at risk of developing such a cancer. The methods may comprise reducing the expression and/or interfering with the biological function of a marker of the invention so as to treat a cancer of which the marker has been identified herein as a useful diagnosis and therapeutic target. In one embodiment, the method comprises providing to the patient an antisense oligonucleotide or polynucleotide complementary to a marker nucleic acid, or a segment thereof. For example, an antisense polynucleotide may be provided to the patient through the delivery of a vector that expresses an anti-sense polynucleotide of a marker nucleic acid or a fragment thereof. In another embodiment, the method comprises providing to the patient an antibody, an antibody derivative, or antibody fragment, which binds specifically with a marker protein or a fragment of the protein. In a preferred embodiment, the antibody, antibody derivative or antibody fragment binds specifically with a protein having the sequence of an even numbered SEQ ID NO., or a fragment of the protein.

[0063] It will be appreciated that the methods and kits of the present invention may also include known cancer markers including known breast or ovarian cancer markers. It will further be appreciated that the methods and kits may be used to identify cancers other than breast or ovarian cancer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0064] The invention relates to newly discovered Markers 1-56 (Table 1) associated with cancer and more particularly the cancerous state of breast and/or ovarian cells. Table I lists the markers of the invention, which are over-expressed in breast and/or ovarian cancer cells compared to normal (i.e., non-cancerous) cells and provides the sequence listing identifiers of the cDNA sequence of a nucleotide transcript and the amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by or corresponding to each marker. It has been discovered that higher than normal level of expression of any of Markers 1-33 (Table 2) or a combination of these markers correlates with the presence of cancer, particularly breast cancer in a patient. Likewise, it has been discovered that higher than normal level of expression of any of Markers 34-56 (Table 3) or a combination of these markers correlates with the presence of cancer, particularly ovarian cancer in a patient. Methods are provided for

detecting the presence of cancer, particularly breast or ovarian cancer in a sample, the absence of breast or ovarian cancer in a sample, the stage of a breast or ovarian cancer, and with other characteristics of breast or ovarian cancer that are relevant to prevention, diagnosis, characterization, and therapy of breast or ovarian cancer in a patient. Methods of treating cancer, particularly breast or ovarian cancer are also provided.

Definitions

[0065] As used herein, each of the following terms has the meaning associated with it in this section.

[0066] The articles “a” and “an” are used herein to refer to one or to more than one (i.e. to at least one) of the grammatical object of the article. By way of example, “an element” means one element or more than one element.

[0067] A “marker” is a gene whose altered level of expression in a tissue or cell from its expression level in normal or healthy tissue or cell is associated with a disease state, such as cancer. A “marker nucleic acid” is a nucleic acid (e.g., mRNA, cDNA) encoded by or corresponding to a marker of the invention. Such marker nucleic acids include DNA (e.g., cDNA) comprising the entire or a partial sequence of any of the odd number SEQ ID NOs. or the complement of such a sequence. The marker nucleic acids also include RNA comprising the entire or a partial sequence of any odd number SEQ ID NO. or the complement of such a sequence, wherein all thymidine residues are replaced with uridine residues. A “marker protein” is a protein encoded by or corresponding to a marker of the invention. A marker protein comprises the entire or a partial sequence of any of the even numbered SEQ ID NOs. The terms “protein” and “polypeptide” are used interchangeably.

[0068] The term “probe” refers to any molecule which is capable of selectively binding to a specifically intended target molecule, for example, a nucleotide transcript or protein encoded by or corresponding to a marker. Probes can be either synthesized by one skilled in the art, or derived from appropriate biological preparations. For purposes of detection of the target molecule, probes may be specifically designed to be labeled, as described herein. Examples of molecules that can be utilized as probes include, but are not limited to, RNA, DNA, proteins, antibodies, and organic molecules.

[0069] A “breast-associated” body fluid is a fluid which, When in the body of a patient, contacts or passes through breast cells or into which cells or proteins shed from breast cells are capable of passing. Exemplary breast-associated body fluids include, for example, blood fluids, lymph and cystic fluids, as well as nipple aspirates.

[0070] An “ovarian-associated” body fluid is a fluid which, when in the body of a patient contacts or passes through ovarian cells or into which cells or proteins shed from ovarian cells are capable of passing. Ovary-associated body fluids include, for example, fluids include blood fluids (e.g. whole blood, blood serum, blood having platelets removed therefrom, etc.), lymph, ascitic fluids, gynecological fluids (e.g. ovarian, fallopian, and uterine secretions, menses, vaginal douching fluids, fluids used to rinse ovarian cell samples, etc.), cystic fluid, urine, fluids collected by peritoneal rinsing (e.g. fluids applied and collected during laparoscopy or fluids instilled into and withdrawn from the peritoneal cavity of a human patient), a fluid collected by uterine rinsing, a uterine fluid, a uterine exudate or menses, a pleural fluid, or an ovarian exudate,.

[0071] The “normal” level of expression of a marker is the level of expression of the marker in breast or ovarian cells of a human subject or patient not afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer

[0072] An “over-expression” or “significantly higher level of expression” of a marker refers to an expression level in a test sample that is greater than the standard error of the assay employed to assess expression, and is preferably at least twice, and more preferably three, four, five or ten times the expression level of the marker in a control sample (e.g., sample from a healthy subjects not having the marker associated disease) and preferably, the average expression level of the marker in several control samples.

[0073] A “significantly lower level of expression” of a marker refers to an expression level in a test sample that is at least twice, and more preferably three, four, five or ten times lower than the expression level of the marker in a control sample (e.g., sample from a healthy subjects not having the marker associated disease) and preferably, the average expression level of the marker in several control samples.

[0074] As used herein, the term “promoter/regulatory sequence” means a nucleic acid sequence which is required for expression of a gene product operably linked to the promoter/regulatory sequence. In some instances, this sequence may be the core promoter sequence and in other instances, this sequence may also include an enhancer sequence and other regulatory elements which are required for expression of the gene product. The promoter/regulatory sequence may, for example, be one which expresses the gene product in a tissue-specific manner.

[0075] A “constitutive” promoter is a nucleotide sequence which, when operably linked with a polynucleotide which encodes or specifies a gene product, causes the gene product to be produced in a living human cell under most or all physiological conditions of the cell.

[0076] An “inducible” promoter is a nucleotide sequence which, when operably linked with a polynucleotide which encodes or specifies a gene product, causes the gene product to be produced in a living human cell substantially only when an inducer which corresponds to the promoter is present in the cell.

[0077] A “tissue-specific” promoter is a nucleotide sequence which, when operably linked with a polynucleotide which encodes or specifies a gene product, causes the gene product to be produced in a living human cell substantially only if the cell is a cell of the tissue type corresponding to the promoter.

[0078] A “transcribed polynucleotide” or “nucleotide transcript” is a polynucleotide (e.g. an mRNA, hnRNA, a cDNA, or an analog of such RNA or cDNA) which is complementary to or homologous with all or a portion of a mature mRNA made by transcription of a marker of the invention and normal post-transcriptional processing (e.g. splicing), if any, of the RNA transcript, and reverse transcription of the RNA transcript.

[0079] “Complementary” refers to the broad concept of sequence complementarity between regions of two nucleic acid strands or between two regions of the same nucleic acid strand. It is known that an adenine residue of a first nucleic acid region is capable of forming specific hydrogen bonds (“base pairing”) with a residue of a second nucleic acid region which is antiparallel to the first region if the residue is thymine or uracil. Similarly, it is known that a cytosine residue of a first nucleic acid strand is capable of base pairing with a

residue of a second nucleic acid strand which is antiparallel to the first strand if the residue is guanine. A first region of a nucleic acid is complementary to a second region of the same or a different nucleic acid if, when the two regions are arranged in an antiparallel fashion, at least one nucleotide residue of the first region is capable of base pairing with a residue of the second region. Preferably, the first region comprises a first portion and the second region comprises a second portion, whereby, when the first and second portions are arranged in an antiparallel fashion, at least about 50%, and preferably at least about 75%, at least about 90%, or at least about 95% of the nucleotide residues of the first portion are capable of base pairing with nucleotide residues in the second portion. More preferably, all nucleotide residues of the first portion are capable of base pairing with nucleotide residues in the second portion.

[0080] “Homologous” as used herein, refers to nucleotide sequence similarity between two regions of the same nucleic acid strand or between regions of two different nucleic acid strands. When a nucleotide residue position in both regions is occupied by the same nucleotide residue, then the regions are homologous at that position. A first region is homologous to a second region if at least one nucleotide residue position of each region is occupied by the same residue. Homology between two regions is expressed in terms of the proportion of nucleotide residue positions of the two regions that are occupied by the same nucleotide residue. By way of example, a region having the nucleotide sequence 5'-ATTGCC-3' and a region having the nucleotide sequence 5'-TATGTC-3' share 50% homology. Preferably, the first region comprises a first portion and the second region comprises a second portion, whereby, at least about 50%, and preferably at least about 75%, at least about 90%, or at least about 95% of the nucleotide residue positions of each of the portions are occupied by the same nucleotide residue. More preferably, all nucleotide residue positions of each of the portions are occupied by the same nucleotide residue.

[0081] A molecule is “fixed” or “affixed” to a substrate if it is covalently or non-covalently associated with the substrate such that the substrate can be rinsed with a fluid (e.g. standard saline citrate, pH 7.4) without a substantial fraction of the molecule dissociating from the substrate.

[0082] As used herein, a “naturally-occurring” nucleic acid molecule refers to an RNA or DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence that occurs in an organism found in nature.

[0083] A cancer is “inhibited” if at least one symptom of the cancer is alleviated, terminated, slowed, or prevented. As used herein, breast or ovarian cancer is also “inhibited” if recurrence or metastasis of the cancer is reduced, slowed, delayed, or prevented.

[0084] A kit is any manufacture (e.g. a package or container) comprising at least one reagent, e.g. a probe, for specifically detecting the expression of a marker of the invention. The kit may be promoted, distributed, or sold as a unit for performing the methods of the present invention.

[0085] “Proteins of the invention” encompass marker proteins and their fragments; variant marker proteins and their fragments; peptides and polypeptides comprising an at least 15 amino acid segment of a marker or variant marker protein; and fusion proteins comprising a marker or variant marker protein, or an at least 15 amino acid segment of a marker or variant marker protein.

[0086] Unless otherwise specified herewithin, the terms “antibody” and “antibodies” broadly encompass naturally-

occurring forms of antibodies (e.g., IgG, IgA, IgM, IgE) and recombinant antibodies such as single-chain antibodies, chimeric and humanized antibodies and multi-specific antibodies, as well as fragments and derivatives of all of the foregoing, which fragments and derivatives have at least an antigenic binding site. Antibody derivatives may comprise a protein or chemical moiety conjugated to an antibody moiety.

Description

[0087] The present invention is based, in part, on newly identified markers which are over-expressed in breast or ovarian cancer cells as compared to their expression in normal (i.e. non-cancerous) breast or ovarian cells. The enhanced expression of one or more of these markers in breast or ovarian cells is herein correlated with the cancerous state of the tissue. The invention provides compositions, kits, and methods for assessing the cancerous state of breast or ovarian cells (e.g. cells obtained from a human, cultured human cells, archived or preserved human cells and in vivo cells) as well as treating patients afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer.

[0088] The compositions, kits, and methods of the invention have the following uses, among others:

- [0089]** 1) assessing whether a patient is afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer;
- [0090]** 2) assessing the stage of breast or ovarian cancer in a human patient;
- [0091]** 3) assessing the grade of breast or ovarian cancer in a patient;
- [0092]** 4) assessing the benign or malignant nature of breast or ovarian cancer in a patient;
- [0093]** 5) assessing the metastatic potential of breast or ovarian cancer in a patient;
- [0094]** 6) assessing the histological type of neoplasm associated with breast or ovarian cancer in a patient;
- [0095]** 7) making antibodies, antibody fragments or antibody derivatives that are useful for treating breast or ovarian cancer and/or assessing whether a patient is afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer;
- [0096]** 8) assessing the presence of breast or ovarian cancer cells;
- [0097]** 9) assessing the efficacy of one or more test compounds for inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer in a patient;
- [0098]** 10) assessing the efficacy of a therapy for inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer in a patient;
- [0099]** 11) monitoring the progression of breast or ovarian cancer in a patient;
- [0100]** 12) selecting a composition or therapy for inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer in a patient;
- [0101]** 13) treating a patient afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer;
- [0102]** 14) inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer in a patient;
- [0103]** 15) assessing the breast or ovarian carcinogenic potential of a test compound; and
- [0104]** 16) preventing the onset of breast or ovarian cancer in a patient at risk for developing breast or ovarian cancer.

[0105] The invention thus includes a method of assessing whether a patient is afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer which includes assessing whether the patient has pre-metastasized breast or ovarian cancer. This method comprises comparing the level of expression of a marker of the invention in a patient sample and the normal level of expression of the

marker in a control, e.g., a non-cancerous breast or ovarian sample. A significantly higher level of expression of the marker in the patient sample as compared to the normal level is an indication that the patient is afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer.

[0106] Gene delivery vehicles, host cells and compositions (all described herein) containing nucleic acids comprising the entirety, or a segment of 15 or more nucleotides, of any of the sequences of the odd numbered SEQ ID NOs. or the complement of such sequences, and polypeptides comprising the entirety, or a segment of 10 or more amino acids, of any of the sequences of the even numbered SEQ ID NOs. are also provided by this invention.

[0107] As described herein, breast or ovarian cancer in patients is associated with an increased level of expression of one or more markers of the invention. While, as discussed above, some of these changes in expression level result from occurrence of the breast or ovarian cancer, others of these changes induce, maintain, and promote the cancerous state of breast or ovarian cancer cells. Thus, breast or ovarian cancer characterized by an increase in the level of expression of one or more markers of the invention can be inhibited by reducing and/or interfering with the expression of the markers and/or function of the proteins encoded by those markers.

[0108] Expression of a marker of the invention can be inhibited in a number of ways generally known in the art. For example, an antisense oligonucleotide can be provided to the breast or ovarian cancer cells in order to inhibit transcription, translation, or both, of the marker(s). Alternately, a polynucleotide encoding an antibody, an antibody derivative, or an antibody fragment which specifically binds a marker protein, and operably linked with an appropriate promoter/regulator region, can be provided to the cell in order to generate intracellular antibodies which will inhibit the function or activity of the protein. The expression and/or function of a marker may also be inhibited by treating the breast or ovarian cancer cell with an antibody, antibody derivative or antibody fragment that specifically binds a marker protein. Using the methods described herein, a variety of molecules, particularly including molecules sufficiently small that they are able to cross the cell membrane, can be screened in order to identify molecules which inhibit expression of a marker or inhibit the function of a marker protein. The compound so identified can be provided to the patient in order to inhibit breast or ovarian cancer cells of the patient.

[0109] Any marker or combination of markers of the invention, as well as any known markers in combination with the markers of the invention, may be used in the compositions, kits, and methods of the present invention. In general, it is preferable to use markers for which the difference between the level of expression of the marker in breast or ovarian cancer cells and the level of expression of the same marker in normal breast or ovarian cells is as great as possible. Although this difference can be as small as the limit of detection of the method for assessing expression of the marker, it is preferred that the difference be at least greater than the standard error of the assessment method, and preferably a difference of at least 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9-, 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 100-, 500-, 1000-fold or greater than the level of expression of the same marker in normal breast or ovarian tissue.

[0110] The marker proteins of the present invention are transmembrane proteins and are therefore extremely useful in the compositions, kits, and methods of the invention, owing to the fact that the such marker proteins can be detected in a

breast or ovary-associated body fluid sample, which may be more easily collected from a human patient than a tissue biopsy sample. In addition, preferred in vivo techniques for detection of a marker protein include introducing into a subject a labeled antibody directed against the protein. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques. Anti-cancer therapy utilizing antibodies directed against the marker proteins of the present invention is also provided. In particular, it has been found that Markers 7 and 32 are attractive targets for inhibiting breast, ovary, lung and colon tumors, as well as for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with tumor growth.

[0111] It will be appreciated that patient samples containing breast or ovarian cells may be used in the methods of the present invention. In these embodiments, the level of expression of the marker can be assessed by assessing the amount (e.g. absolute amount or concentration) of the marker in a breast or ovarian cell sample, e.g., breast or ovarian tissue biopsy obtained from a patient. The cell sample can, of course, be subjected to a variety of well-known post-collection preparative and storage techniques (e.g., nucleic acid and/or protein extraction, fixation, storage, freezing, ultrafiltration, concentration, evaporation, centrifugation, etc.) prior to assessing the amount of the marker in the sample.

[0112] Expression of a marker of the invention may be assessed by any of a wide variety of well known methods for detecting expression of a transcribed nucleic acid or protein. Non-limiting examples of such methods include immunological methods for detection of secreted, cell-surface, cytoplasmic, or nuclear proteins, protein purification methods, protein function or activity assays, nucleic acid hybridization methods, nucleic acid reverse transcription methods, and nucleic acid amplification methods.

[0113] In a preferred embodiment, expression of a marker is assessed using an antibody (e.g. a radio-labeled, chromophore-labeled, fluorophore-labeled, or enzyme-labeled antibody), an antibody derivative (e.g. an antibody conjugated with a substrate or with the protein or ligand of a protein-ligand pair {e.g. biotin-streptavidin}), or an antibody fragment (e.g. a single-chain antibody, an isolated antibody hypervariable domain, etc.) which binds specifically with a marker protein or fragment thereof, including a marker protein which has undergone all or a portion of its normal post-translational modification.

[0114] In another preferred embodiment, expression of a marker is assessed by preparing mRNA/cDNA (i.e. a transcribed polynucleotide) from cells in a patient sample, and by hybridizing the mRNA/cDNA with a reference polynucleotide which is a complement of a marker nucleic acid, or a fragment thereof. cDNA can, optionally, be amplified using any of a variety of polymerase chain reaction methods prior to hybridization with the reference polynucleotide; preferably, it is not amplified. Expression of one or more markers can likewise be detected using quantitative PCR to assess the level of expression of the marker(s). Alternatively, any of the many known methods of detecting mutations or variants (e.g. single nucleotide polymorphisms, deletions, etc.) of a marker of the invention may be used to detect occurrence of a marker in a patient.

[0115] In a related embodiment, a mixture of transcribed polynucleotides obtained from the sample is contacted with a substrate having fixed thereto a polynucleotide complementary to or homologous with at least a portion (e.g. at least 7,

10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 100, 500, or more nucleotide residues) of a marker nucleic acid. If polynucleotides complementary to or homologous with are differentially detectable on the substrate (e.g. detectable using different chromophores or fluorophores, or fixed to different selected positions), then the levels of expression of a plurality of markers can be assessed simultaneously using a single substrate (e.g. a "gene chip" microarray of polynucleotides fixed at selected positions). When a method of assessing marker expression is used which involves hybridization of one nucleic acid with another, it is preferred that the hybridization be performed under stringent hybridization conditions.

[0116] Because the compositions, kits, and methods of the invention rely on detection of a difference in expression levels of one or more markers of the invention, it is preferable that the level of expression of the marker is significantly greater than the minimum detection limit of the method used to assess expression in at least one of normal breast or ovarian cells and cancerous breast or ovarian cells.

[0117] It is understood that by routine screening of additional patient samples using one or more of the markers of the invention, it will be realized that certain of the markers are over-expressed in cancers of various types, including specific breast or ovarian cancers, as well as other cancers such as lung cancer, colon cancer, etc. For example, it will be confirmed that some of the markers of the invention are over-expressed in most (i.e. 50% or more) or substantially all (i.e. 80% or more) of breast or ovarian cancers. Furthermore, it will be confirmed that certain of the markers of the invention are associated with breast cancer of various stages (i.e. stage 0, I, II, III, and IV breast cancers, as well as subclassifications IIA, IIB, IIIA, and IIIB, using the FIGO Stage Grouping system for primary carcinoma of the breast; (see Breast, In: *American Joint Committee on Cancer: AJCC Cancer Staging Manual*. Lippincott-Raven Publishers, 5th ed., 1997, pp. 171-180), or stage I, II, III, and IV ovarian cancers, as well as subclassifications IA, IB, IC, IIA, IIB, IIC, IIIA, IIID, and IIIC, using the FIGO Stage Grouping system for primary carcinoma of the ovary; 1987, *Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.* 156:236, of various histologic subtypes (e.g. serous, mucinous, endometrioid, and clear cell subtypes, as well as subclassifications and alternate classifications adenocarcinoma, papillary adenocarcinoma, papillary cystadenocarcinoma, surface papillary carcinoma, malignant adenofibroma, cystadenofibroma, adenocarcinoma, cystadenocarcinoma, adenoacanthoma, endometrioid stromal sarcoma, mesodermal (Müllerian) mixed tumor, mesonephroid tumor, malignant carcinoma, Brenner tumor, mixed epithelial tumor, and undifferentiated carcinoma, using the WHO/FIGO system for classification of malignant breast and ovarian tumors; Scully, *Atlas of Tumor Pathology*, 3d series, Washington D.C.), and various grades (i.e. grade I {well differentiated}, grade II {moderately well differentiated}, and grade III {poorly differentiated from surrounding normal tissue})). In addition, as a greater number of patient samples are assessed for expression of the markers of the invention and the outcomes of the individual patients from whom the samples were obtained are correlated, it will also be confirmed that altered expression of certain of the markers of the invention are strongly correlated with malignant cancers and that altered expression of other markers of the invention are strongly correlated with benign tumors. The compositions, kits, and methods of the invention are thus useful for

characterizing one or more of the stage, grade, histological type, and benign/malignant nature of breast or ovarian cancer in patients.

[0118] When the compositions, kits, and methods of the invention are used for characterizing one or more of the stage, grade, histological type, and benign/malignant nature of breast or ovarian cancer in a patient, it is preferred that the marker or panel of markers of the invention is selected such that a positive result is obtained in at least about 20%, and preferably at least about 40%, 60%, or 80%, and more preferably in substantially all patients afflicted with a breast or ovarian cancer of the corresponding stage, grade, histological type, or benign/malignant nature. Preferably, the marker or panel of markers of the invention is selected such that a positive predictive value (PPV) of greater than about 10% is obtained for the general population (more preferably coupled with an assay specificity greater than 80%).

[0119] When a plurality of markers of the invention are used in the compositions, kits, and methods of the invention, the level of expression of each marker in a patient sample can be compared with the normal level of expression of each of the plurality of markers in non-cancerous samples of the same type, either in a single reaction mixture (i.e. using reagents, such as different fluorescent probes, for each marker) or in individual reaction mixtures corresponding to one or more of the markers. In one embodiment, a significantly increased level of expression of more than one of the plurality of markers in the sample, relative to the corresponding normal levels, is an indication that the patient is afflicted with breast or ovarian cancer. When a plurality of markers is used, it is preferred that 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, or 50 or more individual markers be used, wherein fewer markers are preferred.

[0120] In order to maximize the sensitivity of the compositions, kits, and methods of the invention (i.e. by interference attributable to cells of non-breast or ovarian origin in a patient sample), it is preferable that the marker of the invention used therein be a marker which has a restricted tissue distribution, e.g., normally not expressed in a non-breast or ovarian tissue.

[0121] Only a small number of markers are known to be associated with breast or ovarian cancers (e.g., for breast: BRCA1 and BRCA2; and, for ovarian: AKT2, Ki-RAS, ERBB2, c-MYC, RB1, and TP53). These markers are not, of course, included among the markers of the invention, although they may be used together with one or more markers of the invention in a panel of markers, for example. It is well known that certain types of genes, such as oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes, growth factor-like genes, protease-like genes, and protein kinase-like genes are often involved with development of cancers of various types. Thus, among the markers of the invention, use of those which correspond to proteins which resemble known proteins encoded by known oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes, and those which correspond to proteins which resemble growth factors, proteases, and protein kinases are preferred.

[0122] It is recognized that the compositions, kits, and methods of the invention will be of particular utility to patients having an enhanced risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer and their medical advisors. Patients recognized as having an enhanced risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer include, for example, patients having a familial history of breast or ovarian cancer, patients identified as

having a mutant oncogene (i.e. at least one allele), and patients of advancing age (i.e. women older than about 50 or 60 years).

[0123] The level of expression of a marker in normal (i.e. non-cancerous) human breast or ovarian tissue can be assessed in a variety of ways. In one embodiment, this normal level of expression is assessed by assessing the level of expression of the marker in a portion of breast or ovarian cells which appears to be non-cancerous and by comparing this normal level of expression with the level of expression in a portion of the breast or ovarian cells which is suspected of being cancerous. Alternately, and particularly as further information becomes available as a result of routine performance of the methods described herein, population-average values for normal expression of the markers of the invention may be used. In other embodiments, the 'normal' level of expression of a marker may be determined by assessing expression of the marker in a patient sample obtained from a non-cancer-afflicted patient, from a patient sample obtained from a patient before the suspected onset of breast or ovarian cancer in the patient, from archived patient samples, and the like.

[0124] The invention includes compositions, kits, and methods for assessing the presence of breast or ovarian cancer cells in a sample (e.g. an archived tissue sample or a sample obtained from a patient). These compositions, kits, and methods are substantially the same as those described above, except that, where necessary, the compositions, kits, and methods are adapted for use with samples other than patient samples. For example, when the sample to be used is a paraffinized, archived human tissue sample, it can be necessary to adjust the ratio of compounds in the compositions of the invention, in the kits of the invention, or the methods used to assess levels of marker expression in the sample. Such methods are well known in the art and within the skill of the ordinary artisan.

[0125] The invention includes a kit for assessing the presence of breast or ovarian cancer cells (e.g. in a sample such as a patient sample). The kit comprises a plurality of reagents, each of which is capable of binding specifically with a marker nucleic acid or protein. Suitable reagents for binding with a marker protein include antibodies, antibody derivatives, antibody fragments, and the like. Suitable reagents for binding with a marker nucleic acid (e.g. a genomic DNA, an mRNA, a spliced mRNA, a cDNA, or the like) include complementary nucleic acids. For example, the nucleic acid reagents may include oligonucleotides (labeled or non-labeled) fixed to a substrate, labeled oligonucleotides not bound with a substrate, pairs of PCR primers, molecular beacon probes, and the like.

[0126] The kit of the invention may optionally comprise additional components useful for performing the methods of the invention. By way of example, the kit may comprise fluids (e.g. SSC buffer) suitable for annealing complementary nucleic acids or for binding an antibody with a protein with which it specifically binds, one or more sample compartments, an instructional material which describes performance of a method of the invention, a sample of normal breast or ovarian cells, a sample of breast or ovarian cancer cells, and the like.

[0127] The invention also includes a method of making an isolated hybridoma which produces an antibody useful for assessing whether patient is afflicted with an breast or ovarian cancer. In this method, a protein or peptide comprising the

entirety or a segment of a marker protein is synthesized or isolated (e.g. by purification from a cell in which it is expressed or by transcription and translation of a nucleic acid encoding the protein or peptide in vivo or in vitro using known methods). A vertebrate, preferably a mammal such as a mouse, rat, rabbit, or sheep, is immunized using the protein or peptide. The vertebrate may optionally (and preferably) be immunized at least one additional time with the protein or peptide, so that the vertebrate exhibits a robust immune response to the protein or peptide. Splenocytes are isolated from the immunized vertebrate and fused with an immortalized cell line to form hybridomas, using any of a variety of methods well known in the art. Hybridomas formed in this manner are then screened using standard methods to identify one or more hybridomas which produce an antibody which specifically binds with the marker protein or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes hybridomas made by this method and antibodies made using such hybridomas.

[0128] The invention also includes a method of assessing the efficacy of a test compound for inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer cells. As described above, differences in the level of expression of the markers of the invention correlate with the cancerous state of breast or ovarian cells. Although it is recognized that changes in the levels of expression of certain of the markers of the invention likely result from the cancerous state of breast or ovarian cells, it is likewise recognized that changes in the levels of expression of other of the markers of the invention induce, maintain, and promote the cancerous state of those cells. Thus, compounds which inhibit an breast or ovarian cancer in a patient Will cause the level of expression of one or more of the markers of the invention to change to a level nearer the normal level of expression for that marker (i.e. the level of expression for the marker in non-cancerous breast or ovarian cells).

[0129] This method thus comprises comparing expression of a marker in a first breast or ovarian cell sample and maintained in the presence of the test compound and expression of the marker in a second breast or ovarian cell sample and maintained in the absence of the test compound. A significantly reduced expression of a marker of the invention in the presence of the test compound is an indication that the test compound inhibits breast or ovarian cancer. The breast or ovarian cell samples may, for example, be aliquots of a single sample of normal breast or ovarian cells obtained from a patient, pooled samples of normal breast or ovarian cells obtained from a patient, cells of a normal breast or ovarian cell line, aliquots of a single sample of breast or ovarian cancer cells obtained from a patient, pooled samples of breast or ovarian cancer cells obtained from a patient, cells of an breast or ovarian cancer cell line, or the like. In one embodiment, the samples are breast or ovarian cancer cells obtained from a patient and a plurality of compounds known to be effective for inhibiting various breast or ovarian cancers are tested in order to identify the compound which is likely to best inhibit the breast or ovarian cancer in the patient.

[0130] This method may likewise be used to assess the efficacy of a therapy for inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer in a patient. In this method, the level of expression of one or more markers of the invention in a pair of samples (one subjected to the therapy, the other not subjected to the therapy) is assessed. As with the method of assessing the efficacy of test compounds, if the therapy induces a significantly lower level of expression of a marker of the invention then the therapy is efficacious for inhibiting breast or ovarian

cancer. As above, if samples from a selected patient are used in this method, then alternative therapies can be assessed in vitro in order to select a therapy most likely to be efficacious for inhibiting breast or ovarian cancer in the patient.

[0131] As described above, the cancerous state of human breast or ovarian cells is correlated with changes in the levels of expression of the markers of the invention. The invention includes a method for assessing the human breast or ovarian cell carcinogenic potential of a test compound. This method comprises maintaining separate aliquots of human breast or ovarian cells in the presence and absence of the test compound. Expression of a marker of the invention in each of the aliquots is compared. A significantly higher level of expression of a marker of the invention in the aliquot maintained in the presence of the test compound (relative to the aliquot maintained in the absence of the test compound) is an indication that the test compound possesses human breast or ovarian cell carcinogenic potential. The relative carcinogenic potentials of various test compounds can be assessed by comparing the degree of enhancement or inhibition of the level of expression of the relevant markers, by comparing the number of markers for which the level of expression is enhanced or inhibited, or by comparing both.

[0132] Various aspects of the invention are described in further detail in the following subsections.

1. Isolated Nucleic Acid Molecules

[0133] One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules, including nucleic acids which encode a marker protein or a portion thereof. Isolated nucleic acids of the invention also include nucleic acid molecules sufficient for use as hybridization probes to identify marker nucleic acid molecules, and fragments of marker nucleic acid molecules, e.g., those suitable for use as PCR primers for the amplification or mutation of marker nucleic acid molecules. As used herein, the term "nucleic acid molecule" is intended to include DNA molecules (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) and RNA molecules (e.g., mRNA) and analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs. The nucleic acid molecule can be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is double-stranded DNA.

[0134] An "isolated" nucleic acid molecule is one which is separated from other nucleic acid molecules which are present in the natural source of the nucleic acid molecule. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule is free of sequences (preferably protein-encoding sequences) which naturally flank the nucleic acid (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. For example, in various embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid molecule can contain less than about 5 kB, 4 kB, 3kB, 2 kB, 1 kB, 0.5 kB or 0.1 kB of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in genomic DNA of the cell from which the nucleic acid is derived. Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized.

[0135] A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information in the database records described herein. Using all or a portion of such nucleic acid sequences, nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be isolated using

standard hybridization and cloning techniques (e.g., as described in Sambrook et al., ed., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd ed, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989).

[0136] A nucleic acid molecule of the invention can be amplified using cDNA, mRNA, or genomic DNA as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers according to standard PCR amplification techniques. The nucleic acid so amplified can be cloned into an appropriate vector and characterized by DNA sequence analysis. Furthermore, nucleotides corresponding to all or a portion of a nucleic acid molecule of the invention can be prepared by standard synthetic techniques, e.g., using an automated DNA synthesizer.

[0137] In another preferred embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule which has a nucleotide sequence complementary to the nucleotide sequence of a marker nucleic acid or to the nucleotide sequence of a nucleic acid encoding a marker protein. A nucleic acid molecule which is complementary to a given nucleotide sequence is one which is sufficiently complementary to the given nucleotide sequence that it can hybridize to the given nucleotide sequence thereby forming a stable duplex.

[0138] Moreover, a nucleic acid molecule of the invention can comprise only a portion of a nucleic acid sequence, wherein the full length nucleic acid sequence comprises a marker nucleic acid or which encodes a marker protein. Such nucleic acids can be used, for example, as a probe or primer. The probe/primer typically is used as one or more substantially purified oligonucleotides. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 7, preferably about 15, more preferably about 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 300, 350, or 400 or more consecutive nucleotides of a nucleic acid of the invention.

[0139] Probes based on the sequence of a nucleic acid molecule of the invention can be used to detect transcripts or genomic sequences corresponding to one or more markers of the invention. The probe comprises a label group attached thereto, e.g., a radioisotope, a fluorescent compound, an enzyme, or an enzyme co-factor. Such probes can be used as part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells or tissues which mis-express the protein, such as by measuring levels of a nucleic acid molecule encoding the protein in a sample of cells from a subject, e.g., detecting mRNA levels or determining whether a gene encoding the protein has been mutated or deleted.

[0140] The invention further encompasses nucleic acid molecules that differ, due to degeneracy of the genetic code, from the nucleotide sequence of nucleic acids encoding a marker protein (e.g., protein having the sequence of the even numbered SEQ ID NOs.), and thus encode the same protein.

[0141] It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that DNA sequence polymorphisms that lead to changes in the amino acid sequence can exist within a population (e.g., the human population). Such genetic polymorphisms can exist among individuals within a population due to natural allelic variation. An allele is one of a group of genes which occur alternatively at a given genetic locus. In addition, it will be appreciated that DNA polymorphisms that affect RNA expression levels can also exist that may affect the overall expression level of that gene (e.g., by affecting regulation or degradation).

[0142] As used herein, the phrase “allelic variant” refers to a nucleotide sequence which occurs at a given locus or to a polypeptide encoded by the nucleotide sequence.

[0143] As used herein, the terms “gene” and “recombinant gene” refer to nucleic acid molecules comprising an open reading frame encoding a polypeptide corresponding to a marker of the invention. Such natural allelic variations can typically result in 1-5% variance in the nucleotide sequence of a given gene. Alternative alleles can be identified by sequencing the gene of interest in a number of different individuals. This can be readily carried out by using hybridization probes to identify the same genetic locus in a variety of individuals. Any and all such nucleotide variations and resulting amino acid polymorphisms or variations that are the result of natural allele variation and that do not alter the functional activity are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

[0144] In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention is at least 7, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 550, 650, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2400, 2600, 2800, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, or more nucleotides in length and hybridizes under stringent conditions to a marker nucleic acid or to a nucleic acid encoding a marker protein. As used herein, the term “hybridizes under stringent conditions” is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences at least 60% (65%, 70%, preferably 75%) identical to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in sections 6.3.1-6.3.6 of *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989). A preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6× sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45° C., followed by one or more washes in 0.2×SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65° C.

[0145] In addition to naturally-occurring allelic variants of a nucleic acid molecule of the invention that can exist in the population, the skilled artisan will further appreciate that sequence changes can be introduced by mutation thereby leading to changes in the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein, without altering the biological activity of the protein encoded thereby. For example, one can make nucleotide substitutions leading to amino acid substitutions at “non-essential” amino acid residues. A “non-essential” amino acid residue is a residue that can be altered from the wild-type sequence without altering the biological activity, whereas an “essential” amino acid residue is required for biological activity. For example, amino acid residues that are not conserved or only semi-conserved among homologs of various species may be non-essential for activity and thus would be likely targets for alteration. Alternatively, amino acid residues that are conserved among the homologs of various species (e.g., murine and human) may be essential for activity and thus would not be likely targets for alteration.

[0146] Accordingly, another aspect of the invention pertains to nucleic acid molecules encoding a variant marker protein that contain changes in amino acid residues that are not essential for activity. Such variant marker proteins differ in amino acid sequence from the naturally-occurring marker proteins, yet retain biological activity. In one embodiment, such a variant marker protein has an amino acid sequence that is at least about 40% identical, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 98% identical to the amino acid sequence of a marker protein.

[0147] An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a variant marker protein can be created by introducing one or more nucleotide substitutions, additions or deletions into the nucleotide sequence of marker nucleic acids, such that one or more amino acid residue substitutions, additions, or deletions are introduced into the encoded protein. Mutations can be introduced by standard techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis and PCR-mediated mutagenesis. Preferably, conservative amino acid substitutions are made at one or more predicted non-essential amino acid residues. A “conservative amino acid substitution” is one in which the amino acid residue is replaced with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined in the art. These families include amino acids with basic side chains (e.g., lysine, arginine, histidine), acidic side chains (e.g., aspartic acid, glutamic acid), uncharged polar side chains (e.g., glycine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, tyrosine, cysteine), non-polar side chains (e.g., alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan), beta-branched side chains (e.g., threonine, valine, isoleucine) and aromatic side chains (e.g., tyrosine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, histidine). Alternatively, mutations can be introduced randomly along all or part of the coding sequence, such as by saturation mutagenesis, and the resultant mutants can be screened for biological activity to identify mutants that retain activity. Following mutagenesis, the encoded protein can be expressed recombinantly and the activity of the protein can be determined.

[0148] The present invention encompasses antisense nucleic acid molecules, i.e., molecules which are complementary to a sense nucleic acid of the invention, e.g., complementary to the coding strand of a double-stranded marker cDNA molecule or complementary to a marker mRNA sequence. Accordingly, an antisense nucleic acid of the invention can hydrogen bond to (i.e. anneal with) a sense nucleic acid of the invention. The antisense nucleic acid can be complementary to an entire coding strand, or to only a portion thereof, e.g., all or part of the protein coding region (or open reading frame). An antisense nucleic acid molecule can also be antisense to all or part of a non-coding region of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding a marker protein. The non-coding regions (“5' and 3' untranslated regions”) are the 5' and 3' sequences which flank the coding region and are not translated into amino acids.

[0149] An antisense oligonucleotide can be, for example, about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 or more nucleotides in length. An antisense nucleic acid of the invention can be constructed using chemical synthesis and enzymatic ligation reactions using procedures known in the art. For example, an antisense nucleic acid (e.g., an antisense oligonucleotide) can be chemically synthesized using naturally occurring nucleotides or variously modified nucleotides designed to increase the biological stability of the molecules or to increase the physical stability of the duplex formed between the antisense and sense nucleic acids, e.g., phosphorothioate derivatives and acridine substituted nucleotides can be used. Examples of modified nucleotides which can be used to generate the antisense nucleic acid include 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl)uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-meth-

ylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methyl-ester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine. Alternatively, the antisense nucleic acid can be produced biologically using an expression vector into which a nucleic acid has been sub-cloned in an antisense orientation (i.e., RNA transcribed from the inserted nucleic acid will be of an antisense orientation to a target nucleic acid of interest, described further in the following subsection).

[0150] The antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention are typically administered to a subject or generated in situ such that they hybridize with or bind to cellular mRNA and/or genomic DNA encoding a marker protein to thereby inhibit expression of the marker, e.g., by inhibiting transcription and/or translation. The hybridization can be by conventional nucleotide complementarity to form a stable duplex, or, for example, in the case of an antisense nucleic acid molecule which binds to DNA duplexes, through specific interactions in the major groove of the double helix. Examples of a route of administration of antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention includes direct injection at a tissue site or infusion of the antisense nucleic acid into a breast-or ovary-associated body fluid. Alternatively, antisense nucleic acid molecules can be modified to target selected cells and then administered systemically. For example, for systemic administration, antisense molecules can be modified such that they specifically bind to receptors or antigens expressed on a selected cell surface, e.g., by linking the antisense nucleic acid molecules to peptides or antibodies which bind to cell surface receptors or antigens. The antisense nucleic acid molecules can also be delivered to cells using the vectors described herein. To achieve sufficient intracellular concentrations of the antisense molecules, vector constructs in which the antisense nucleic acid molecule is placed under the control of a strong pol II or pol III promoter are preferred.

[0151] An antisense nucleic acid molecule of the invention can be an α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule. An α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual α -units, the strands run parallel to each other (Gaultier et al., 1987, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 15:6625-6641). The antisense nucleic acid molecule can also comprise a 2'-o-methylribonucleotide (Inoue et al., 1987, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 15:6131-6148) or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (Inoue et al., 1987, *FEBS Lett.* 215:327-330).

[0152] The invention also encompasses ribozymes. Ribozymes are catalytic RNA molecules with ribonuclease activity which are capable of cleaving a single-stranded nucleic acid, such as an mRNA, to which they have a complementary region. Thus, ribozymes (e.g., hammerhead ribozymes as described in Haselhoff and Gerlach, 1988, *Nature* 334:585-591) can be used to catalytically cleave mRNA transcripts to thereby inhibit translation of the protein encoded by the mRNA. A ribozyme having specificity for a nucleic acid molecule encoding a marker protein can be designed based upon the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA

corresponding to the marker. For example, a derivative of a *Tetrahymena* L-19 IVS RNA can be constructed in which the nucleotide sequence of the active site is complementary to the nucleotide sequence to be cleaved (see Cech et al. U.S. Pat. No. 4,987,071; and Cech et al. U.S. Pat. No. 5,116,742). Alternatively, an mRNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention can be used to select a catalytic RNA having a specific ribonuclease activity from a pool of F.N.Q. molecules (see, e.g., Bartel and Szostak, 1993, *Science* 261:1411-1418).

[0153] The invention also encompasses nucleic acid molecules which form triple helical structures. For example, expression of a marker of the invention can be inhibited by targeting nucleotide sequences complementary to the regulatory region of the gene encoding the marker nucleic acid or protein (e.g., the promoter and/or enhancer) to form triple helical structures that prevent transcription of the gene in target cells. See generally Helene (1991) *Anticancer Drug Des.* 6(6):569-84; Helene (1992) *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.*, 660: 27-36; and Maher (1992) *Bioassays* 14(12):807-15.

[0154] In various embodiments, the nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety or phosphate backbone to improve, e.g., the stability, hybridization, or solubility of the molecule. For example, the deoxyribose phosphate backbone of the nucleic acids can be modified to generate peptide nucleic acids (see Hyrup et al., 1996, *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* 4(1): 5-23). As used herein, the terms "peptide nucleic acids" or "PNAs" refer to nucleic acid mimics, e.g., DNA mimics, in which the deoxyribose phosphate backbone is replaced by a pseudopeptide backbone and only the four natural nucleobases are retained. The neutral backbone of PNAs has been shown to allow for specific hybridization to DNA and RNA under conditions of low ionic strength. The synthesis of PNA oligomers can be performed using standard solid phase peptide synthesis protocols as described in Hyrup et al. (1996), supra; Perry-O'Keefe et al. (1996) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:14670-675.

[0155] PNAs can be used in therapeutic and diagnostic applications. For example, PNAs can be used as antisense or antigene agents for sequence-specific modulation of gene expression by, e.g., inducing transcription or translation arrest or inhibiting replication. PNAs can also be used, e.g., in the analysis of single base pair mutations in a gene by, e.g., PNA directed PCR clamping; as artificial restriction enzymes when used in combination with other enzymes, e.g., S1 nucleases (Hyrup (1996), supra; or as probes or primers for DNA sequence and hybridization (Hyrup, 1996, supra; Perry-O'Keefe et al., 1996, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA* 93:14670-675).

[0156] In another embodiment, PNAs can be modified, e.g., to enhance their stability or cellular uptake, by attaching lipophilic or other helper groups to PNA, by the formation of PNA-DNA chimeras, or by the use of liposomes or other techniques of drug delivery known in the art. For example, PNA-DNA chimeras can be generated which can combine the advantageous properties of PNA and DNA. Such chimeras allow DNA recognition enzymes, e.g., RNase H and DNA polymerases, to interact with the DNA portion while the PNA portion would provide high binding affinity and specificity. PNA-DNA chimeras can be linked using linkers of appropriate lengths selected in terms of base stacking, number of bonds between the nucleobases, and orientation (Hyrup, 1996, supra). The synthesis of PNA-DNA chimeras can be performed as described in Hyrup (1996), supra, and Finn et al.

(1996) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 24(17):3357-63. For example, a DNA chain can be synthesized on a solid support using standard phosphoramidite coupling chemistry and modified nucleoside analogs. Compounds such as 5'-(4-methoxytrityl) amino-5'-deoxy-thymidine phosphoramidite can be used as a link between the PNA and the 5' end of DNA (Mag et al., 1989, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 17:5973-88). PNA monomers are then coupled in a step-wise manner to produce a chimeric molecule with a 5' PNA segment and a 3' DNA segment (Finn et al., 1996, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 24(17):3357-63). Alternatively, chimeric molecules can be synthesized with a 5' DNA segment and a 3' PNA segment (Peterser et al., 1975, *Bioorganic Med. Chem. Lett.* 5:1119-11124).

[0157] In other embodiments, the oligonucleotide can include other appended groups such as peptides (e.g., for targeting host cell receptors *in vivo*), or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (see, e.g., Letsinger et al., 1989, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6553-6556; Lemaitre et al., 1987, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:648-652; PCT Publication No. WO 88/09810) or the blood-brain barrier (see, e.g., PCT Publication No. WO 89/10134). In addition, oligonucleotides can be modified with hybridization-triggered cleavage agents (see, e.g., Krol et al., 1988, *Bio/Techniques* 6:958-976) or intercalating agents (see, e.g., Zon, 1988, *Pharm. Res.* 5:539-549). To this end, the oligonucleotide can be conjugated to another molecule, e.g., a peptide, hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, transport agent, hybridization-triggered cleavage agent, etc.

[0158] The invention also includes molecular beacon nucleic acids having at least one region which is complementary to a nucleic acid of the invention, such that the molecular beacon is useful for quantitating the presence of the nucleic acid of the invention in a sample. A "molecular beacon" nucleic acid is a nucleic acid comprising a pair of complementary regions and having a fluorophore and a fluorescent quencher associated therewith. The fluorophore and quencher are associated with different portions of the nucleic acid in such an orientation that when the complementary regions are annealed with one another, fluorescence of the fluorophore is quenched by the quencher. When the complementary regions of the nucleic acid are not annealed with one another, fluorescence of the fluorophore is quenched to a lesser degree. Molecular beacon nucleic acids are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,876,930.

[0159] II. Isolated Proteins and Antibodies

[0160] One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated marker proteins and biologically active portions thereof, as well as polypeptide fragments suitable for use as immunogens to raise antibodies directed against a marker protein or a fragment thereof. In one embodiment, the native marker protein can be isolated from cells or tissue sources by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. In another embodiment, a protein or peptide comprising the whole or a segment of the marker protein is produced by recombinant DNA techniques. Alternative to recombinant expression, such protein or peptide can be synthesized chemically using standard peptide synthesis techniques.

[0161] An "isolated" or "purified" protein or biologically active portion thereof is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating proteins from the cell or tissue source from which the protein is derived, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. The language "substantially free of cellular mate-

rial" includes preparations of protein in which the protein is separated from cellular components of the cells from which it is isolated or recombinantly produced. Thus, protein that is substantially free of cellular material includes preparations of protein having less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, or 5% (by dry weight) of heterologous protein (also referred to herein as a "contaminating protein"). When the protein or biologically active portion thereof is recombinantly produced, it is also preferably substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20%, 10%, or 5% of the volume of the protein preparation. When the protein is produced by chemical synthesis, it is preferably substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals, i.e., it is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals which are involved in the synthesis of the protein. Accordingly such preparations of the protein have less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, 5% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or compounds other than the polypeptide of interest.

[0162] Biologically active portions of a marker protein include polypeptides comprising amino acid sequences sufficiently identical to or derived from the amino acid sequence of the marker protein, which include fewer amino acids than the full length protein, and exhibit at least one activity of the corresponding full-length protein. Typically, biologically active portions comprise a domain or motif with at least one activity of the corresponding full-length protein. A biologically active portion of a marker protein of the invention can be a polypeptide which is, for example, 10, 25, 50, 100 or more amino acids in length. Moreover, other biologically active portions, in which other regions of the marker protein are deleted, can be prepared by recombinant techniques and evaluated for one or more of the functional activities of the native form of the marker protein.

[0163] Preferred marker proteins are encoded by nucleotide sequences comprising the sequence of any of the even numbered SEQ ID NOs. Other useful proteins are substantially identical (e.g., at least about 40%, preferably 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99%) to one of these sequences and retain the functional activity of the corresponding naturally-occurring marker protein yet differ in amino acid sequence due to natural allelic variation or mutagenesis.

[0164] To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acids, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in the sequence of a first amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment with a second amino or nucleic acid sequence). The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position. The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences (i.e., % identity=# of identical positions/total # of positions (e.g., overlapping positions) $\times$ 100). In one embodiment the two sequences are the same length.

[0165] The determination of percent identity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. A preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of two sequences is the algorithm of Karlin and Altschul (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:2264-2268, modified as in Karlin and Altschul

(1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:5873-5877. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the BLASTN and BLASTX programs of Altschul, et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410. BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the BLASTN program, score=100, wordlength=12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to a nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the BLASTP program, score=50, wordlength=3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to a protein molecules of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, a newer version of the BLAST algorithm called Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al. (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402, which is able to perform gapped local alignments for the programs BLASTN, BLASTP and BLASTX. Alternatively, PSI-Blast can be used to perform an iterated search which detects distant relationships between molecules. When utilizing BLAST, Gapped BLAST, and PSI-Blast programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., BLASTX and BLASTN) can be used. See <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. Another preferred, non-limiting example of a mathematical algorithm utilized for the comparison of sequences is the algorithm of Myers and Miller, (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0) which is part of the GCG sequence alignment software package. When utilizing the ALIGN program for comparing amino acid sequences, a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4 can be used. Yet another useful algorithm for identifying regions of local sequence similarity and alignment is the PASTA algorithm as described in Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444-2448. When using the PASTA algorithm for comparing nucleotide or amino acid sequences, a PAM120 weight residue table can, for example, be used with a k-tuple value of 2.

[0166] The percent identity between two sequences can be determined using techniques similar to those described above, with or without allowing gaps. In calculating percent identity, only exact matches are counted.

[0167] The invention also provides chimeric or fusion proteins comprising a marker protein or a segment thereof. As used herein, a "chimeric protein" or "fusion protein" comprises all or part (preferably a biologically active part) of a marker protein operably linked to a heterologous polypeptide (i.e., a polypeptide other than the marker protein). Within the fusion protein, the term "operably linked" is intended to indicate that the marker protein or segment thereof and the heterologous polypeptide are fused in-frame to each other. The heterologous polypeptide can be fused to the amino-terminus or the carboxyl-terminus of the marker protein or segment.

[0168] One useful fusion protein is a GST fusion protein in which a marker protein or segment is fused to the carboxyl terminus of OST sequences. Such fusion proteins can facilitate the purification of a recombinant polypeptide of the invention.

[0169] In another embodiment, the fusion protein contains a heterologous signal sequence at its amino terminus. For example, the native signal sequence of a marker protein can be removed and replaced with a signal sequence from another protein. For example, the gp67 secretory sequence of the baculovirus envelope protein can be used as a heterologous signal sequence (Ausubel et al., ed., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, NY, 1992). Other examples of eukaryotic heterologous signal sequences

include the secretory sequences of melittin and human placental alkaline phosphatase (Stratagene; La Jolla, Calif.). In yet another example, useful prokaryotic heterologous signal sequences include the phoA secretory signal (Sambrook et al., supra) and the protein A secretory signal (Pharmacia Biotech; Piscataway, N.J.).

[0170] In yet another embodiment, the fusion protein is an immunoglobulin fusion protein in which all or part of a marker protein is fused to sequences derived from a member of the immunoglobulin protein family. The immunoglobulin fusion proteins of the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions and administered to a subject to inhibit an interaction between a ligand (soluble or membrane-bound) and a protein on the surface of a cell (receptor), to thereby suppress signal transduction in vivo. The immunoglobulin fusion protein can be used to affect the bioavailability of a cognate ligand of a marker protein. Inhibition of ligand/receptor interaction can be useful therapeutically, both for treating proliferative and differentiative disorders and for modulating (e.g. promoting or inhibiting) cell survival. Moreover, the immunoglobulin fusion proteins of the invention can be used as immunogens to produce antibodies directed against a marker protein in a subject, to purify ligands and in screening assays to identify molecules which inhibit the interaction of the marker protein with ligands.

[0171] Chimeric and fusion proteins of the invention can be produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed and re-amplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., supra). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (e.g., a GST polypeptide). A nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide of the invention can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the polypeptide of the invention.

[0172] A signal sequence can be used to facilitate secretion and isolation of marker proteins. Signal sequences are typically characterized by a core of hydrophobic amino acids which are generally cleaved from the mature protein during secretion in one or more cleavage events. Such signal peptides contain processing sites that allow cleavage of the signal sequence from the mature proteins as they pass through the secretory pathway. Thus, the invention pertains to marker proteins, fusion proteins or segments thereof having a signal sequence, as well as to such proteins from which the signal sequence has been proteolytically cleaved (i.e., the cleavage products). In one embodiment, a nucleic acid sequence encoding a signal sequence can be operably linked in an expression vector to a protein of interest, such as a marker protein or a segment thereof. The signal sequence directs secretion of the protein, such as from a eukaryotic host into which the expression vector is transformed, and the signal sequence is subsequently or concurrently cleaved. The protein can then be readily purified from the extracellular medium by art recognized methods. Alternatively, the signal sequence can be linked to the protein of interest using a sequence which facilitates purification, such as with a OST domain.

[0173] The present invention also pertains to variants of the marker proteins. Such variants have an altered amino acid sequence which can function as either agonists (mimetics) or as antagonists. Variants can be generated by mutagenesis, e.g., discrete point mutation or truncation. An agonist can retain substantially the same, or a subset, of the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the protein. An antagonist of a protein can inhibit one or more of the activities of the naturally occurring form of the protein by, for example, competitively binding to a downstream or upstream member of a cellular signaling cascade which includes the protein of interest. Thus, specific biological effects can be elicited by treatment with a variant of limited function. Treatment of a subject with a variant having a subset of the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the protein can have fewer side effects in a subject relative to treatment with the naturally occurring form of the protein.

[0174] Variants of a marker protein which function as either agonists (mimetics) or as antagonists can be identified by screening combinatorial libraries of mutants, e.g., truncation mutants, of the protein of the invention for agonist or antagonist activity. In one embodiment, a variegated library of variants is generated by combinatorial mutagenesis at the nucleic acid level and is encoded by a variegated gene library. A variegated library of variants can be produced by, for example, enzymatically ligating a mixture of synthetic oligonucleotides into gene sequences such that a degenerate set of potential protein sequences is expressible as individual polypeptides, or alternatively, as a set of larger fusion proteins (e.g., for phage display). There are a variety of methods which can be used to produce libraries of potential variants of the marker proteins from a degenerate oligonucleotide sequence. Methods for synthesizing degenerate oligonucleotides are known in the art (see, e.g., Narang, 1983, *Tetrahedron* 39:3; Itakura et al., 1984, *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 53:323; Itakura et al., 1984, *Science* 198:1056; Ike et al., 1983 *Nucleic Acid Res.* 11:477).

[0175] In addition, libraries of segments of a marker protein can be used to generate a variegated population of polypeptides for screening and subsequent selection of variant marker proteins or segments thereof. For example, a library of coding sequence fragments can be generated by treating a double stranded PCR fragment of the coding sequence of interest with a nuclease under conditions wherein nicking occurs only about once per molecule, denaturing the double stranded DNA, renaturing the DNA to form double stranded DNA which can include sense/antisense pairs from different nicked products, removing single stranded portions from reformed duplexes by treatment with S1 nuclease, and ligating the resulting fragment library into an expression vector. By this method, an expression library can be derived which encodes amino terminal and internal fragments of various sizes of the protein of interest.

[0176] Several techniques are known in the art for screening gene products of combinatorial libraries made by point mutations or truncation, and for screening cDNA libraries for gene products having a selected property. The most widely used techniques, which are amenable to high through-put analysis, for screening large gene libraries typically include cloning the gene library into replicable expression vectors, transforming appropriate cells with the resulting library of vectors, and expressing the combinatorial genes under conditions in which detection of a desired activity facilitates isolation of the vector encoding the gene whose product was

detected. Recursive ensemble mutagenesis (REM), a technique which enhances the frequency of functional mutants in the libraries, can be used in combination with the screening assays to identify variants of a protein of the invention (Arkin and Yourvan, 1992, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:7811-7815; Delgrave et al., 1993, *Protein Engineering* 6(3):327-331).

[0177] Another aspect of the invention pertains to antibodies directed against a protein of the invention. In preferred embodiments, the antibodies specifically bind a marker protein or a fragment thereof. The terms "antibody" and "antibodies" as used interchangeably herein refer to immunoglobulin molecules as well as fragments and derivatives thereof that comprise an immunologically active portion of an immunoglobulin molecule, (i.e., such a portion contains an antigen binding site which specifically binds an antigen, such as a marker protein, e.g., an epitope of a marker protein). An antibody which specifically binds to a protein of the invention is an antibody which binds the protein, but does not substantially bind other molecules in a sample, e.g., a biological sample, which naturally contains the protein. Examples of an immunologically active portion of an immunoglobulin molecule include, but are not limited to, single-chain antibodies (scAb), F(ab) and F(ab')₂ fragments.

[0178] An isolated protein of the invention or a fragment thereof can be used as an immunogen to generate antibodies. The full-length protein can be used or, alternatively, the invention provides antigenic peptide fragments for use as immunogens. The antigenic peptide of a protein of the invention comprises at least 8 (preferably 10, 15, 20, or 30 or more) amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of one of the proteins of the invention, and encompasses at least one epitope of the protein such that an antibody raised against the peptide forms a specific immune complex with the protein. Preferred epitopes encompassed by the antigenic peptide are regions that are located on the surface of the protein, e.g., hydrophilic regions. Hydrophobicity sequence analysis, hydrophilicity sequence analysis, or similar analyses can be used to identify hydrophilic regions. In preferred embodiments, an isolated marker protein or fragment thereof is used as an immunogen.

[0179] An immunogen typically is used to prepare antibodies by immunizing a suitable (i.e. immunocompetent) subject such as a rabbit, goat, mouse, or other mammal or vertebrate. An appropriate immunogenic preparation can contain, for example, recombinantly-expressed or chemically-synthesized protein or peptide. The preparation can further include an adjuvant, such as Freund's complete or incomplete adjuvant, or a similar immunostimulatory agent. Preferred immunogen compositions are those that contain no other human proteins such as, for example, immunogen compositions made using a non-human host cell for recombinant expression of a protein of the invention. In such a manner, the resulting antibody compositions have reduced or no binding of human proteins other than a protein of the invention.

[0180] The invention provides polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies. The term "monoclonal antibody" or "monoclonal antibody composition", as used herein, refers to a population of antibody molecules that contain only one species of an antigen binding site capable of immunoreacting with a particular epitope. Preferred polyclonal and monoclonal antibody compositions are ones that have been selected for antibodies directed against a protein of the invention. Particularly preferred polyclonal and monoclonal antibody preparations

are ones that contain only antibodies directed against a marker protein or fragment thereof.

[0181] Polyclonal antibodies can be prepared by immunizing a suitable subject with a protein of the invention as an immunogen. The antibody titer in the immunized subject can be monitored over time by standard techniques, such as with an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using immobilized polypeptide. At an appropriate time after immunization, e.g., when the specific antibody titers are highest, antibody-producing cells can be obtained from the subject and used to prepare monoclonal antibodies (mAb) by standard techniques, such as the hybridoma technique originally described by Kohler and Milstein (1975) *Nature* 256:495-497, the human B cell hybridoma technique (see Kozbor et al., 1983, *Immunol. Today* 4:72), the EBV-hybridoma technique (see Cole et al., pp. 77-96 *In Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1985) or trioma techniques. The technology for producing hybridomas is well known (see generally *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Coligan et al. ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1994). Hybridoma cells producing a monoclonal antibody of the invention are detected by screening the hybridoma culture supernatants for antibodies that bind the polypeptide of interest, e.g., using a standard ELISA assay.

[0182] Alternative to preparing monoclonal antibody-secreting hybridomas, a monoclonal antibody directed against a protein of the invention can be identified and isolated by screening a recombinant combinatorial immunoglobulin library (e.g., an antibody phage display library) with the polypeptide of interest. Kits for generating and screening phage display libraries are commercially available (e.g., the Pharmacia *Recombinant Phage Antibody System*, Catalog No. 27-9400-01; and the Stratagene *SurfZAP Phage Display Kit*, Catalog No. 240612). Additionally, examples of methods and reagents particularly amenable for use in generating and screening antibody display library can be found in, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,223,409; PCT Publication No. WO 92/18619; PCT Publication No. WO 91/17271; PCT Publication No. WO 92/20791; PCT Publication No. WO 92/15679; PCT Publication No. WO 93/01288; PCT Publication No. WO 92/01047; PCT Publication No. WO 92/09690; PCT Publication No. WO 90/02809; Fuchs et al. (1991) *Bio/Technology* 9:1370-1372; Hay et al. (1992) *Hum. Antibod. Hybridomas* 3:81-85; Huse et al. (1989) *Science* 246: 1275-1281; Griffiths et al. (1993) *EMBO J.* 12:725-734.

[0183] The invention also provides recombinant antibodies that specifically bind a protein of the invention. In preferred embodiments, the recombinant antibodies specifically binds a marker protein or fragment thereof. Recombinant antibodies include, but are not limited to, chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies, comprising both human and non-human portions, single-chain antibodies and multi-specific antibodies. A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions are derived from different animal species, such as those having a variable region derived from a murine mAb and a human immunoglobulin constant region. (See, e.g., Cabilly et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567; and Boss et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,397, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.) Single-chain antibodies have an antigen binding site and consist of single polypeptides. They can be produced by techniques known in the art, for example using methods described in Ladner et. al U.S. Pat. No. 4,946, 778 (which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety); Bird et al., (1988) *Science* 242:423-426; Whitlow et al.,

(1991) *Methods in Enzymology* 2:1-9; Whitlow et al., (1991) *Methods in Enzymology* 2:97-105; and Huston et al., (1991) *Methods in Enzymology Molecular Design and Modeling: Concepts and Applications* 203:46-88. Multi-specific antibodies are antibody molecules having at least two antigen-binding sites that specifically bind different antigens. Such molecules can be produced by techniques known in the art, for example using methods described in Segal, U.S. Pat. No. 4,676,980 (the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety); Holliger et al., (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6444-6448; Whitlow et al., (1994) *Protein Eng.* 7:1017-1026 and U.S. Pat. No. 6,121,424.

[0184] Humanized antibodies are antibody molecules from non-human species having one or more complementarity determining regions (CDRs) from the non-human species and a framework region from a human immunoglobulin molecule. (See, e.g., Queen, U.S. Pat. No. 5,585,089, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.) Humanized monoclonal antibodies can be produced by recombinant DNA techniques known in the art, for example using methods described in PCT Publication No. WO 87/02671; European Patent Application 184,187; European Patent Application 171,496; European Patent Application 173,494; PCT Publication No. WO 86/01533; U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567; European Patent Application 125,023; Better et al. (1988) *Science* 240: 1041-1043; Liu et al. (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:3439-3443; Liu et al. (1987) *J. Immunol.* 139:3521-3526; Sun et al. (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:214-218; Nishimura et al. (1987) *Cancer Res.* 47:999-1005; Wood et al. (1985) *Nature* 314:446-449; and Shaw et al. (1988) *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 80:1553-1559; Morrison (1985) *Science* 229: 1202-1207; Oi et al. (1986) *Bio/Techniques* 4:214; U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,539; Jones et al. (1986) *Nature* 321:552-525; Verhoeyan et al. (1988) *Science* 239:1534; and Beidler et al. (1988) *J. Immunol.* 141:4053-4060.

[0185] More particularly, humanized antibodies can be produced, for example, using transgenic mice which are incapable of expressing endogenous immunoglobulin heavy and light chains genes, but which can express human heavy and light chain genes. The transgenic mice are immunized in the normal fashion with a selected antigen, e.g., all or a portion of a polypeptide corresponding to a marker of the invention. Monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigen can be obtained using conventional hybridoma technology. The human immunoglobulin transgenes harbored by the transgenic mice rearrange during B cell differentiation, and subsequently undergo class switching and somatic mutation. Thus, using such a technique, it is possible to produce therapeutically useful IgG, IgA and IgE antibodies. For an overview of this technology for producing human antibodies, see Lonberg and Huszar (1995) *Int. Rev. Immunol.* 13:65-93). For a detailed discussion of this technology for producing human antibodies and human monoclonal antibodies and protocols for producing such antibodies, see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,625, 126; U.S. Pat. No. 5,633,425; U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,825; U.S. Pat. No. 5,661,016; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,545,806. In addition, companies such as Abgenix, Inc. (Freemont, Calif.), can be engaged to provide human antibodies directed against a selected antigen using technology similar to that described above.

[0186] Completely human antibodies which recognize a selected epitope can be generated using a technique referred to as "guided selection." In this approach a selected non-human monoclonal antibody, e.g., a murine antibody, is used

to guide the selection of a completely human antibody recognizing the same epitope. (Jespers et al., 1994, *Bio/technology* 12:899-903).

[0187] The antibodies of the invention can be isolated after production (e.g., from the blood or serum of the subject) or synthesis and further purified by well-known techniques. For example, IgG antibodies can be purified using protein A chromatography. Antibodies specific for a protein of the invention can be selected or (e.g., partially purified) or purified by, e.g., affinity chromatography. For example, a recombinantly expressed and purified (or partially purified) protein of the invention is produced as described herein, and covalently or non-covalently coupled to a solid support such as, for example, a chromatography column. The column can then be used to affinity purify antibodies specific for the proteins of the invention from a sample containing antibodies directed against a large number of different epitopes, thereby generating a substantially purified antibody composition, i.e., one that is substantially free of contaminating antibodies. By a substantially purified antibody composition is meant, in this context, that the antibody sample contains at most only 30% (by dry weight) of contaminating antibodies directed against epitopes other than those of the desired protein of the invention, and preferably at most 20%, yet more preferably at most 10%, and most preferably at most 5% (by dry weight) of the sample is contaminating antibodies. A purified antibody composition means that at least 99% of the antibodies in the composition are directed against the desired protein of the invention.

[0188] In a preferred embodiment, the substantially purified antibodies of the invention may specifically bind to a signal peptide, a secreted sequence, an extracellular domain, a transmembrane or a cytoplasmic domain or cytoplasmic membrane of a protein of the invention. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the substantially purified antibodies of the invention specifically bind to a secreted sequence or an extracellular domain of the amino acid sequences of a protein of the invention. In a more preferred embodiment, the substantially purified antibodies of the invention specifically bind to a secreted sequence or an extracellular domain of the amino acid sequences of a marker protein.

[0189] An antibody directed against a protein of the invention can be used to isolate the protein by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. Moreover, such an antibody can be used to detect the marker protein or fragment thereof (e.g., in a cellular lysate or cell supernatant) in order to evaluate the level and pattern of expression of the marker. The antibodies can also be used diagnostically to monitor protein levels in tissues or body fluids (e.g. in a breast- or ovary-associated body fluid) as part of a clinical testing procedure, to, for example, determine the efficacy of a given treatment regimen. Detection can be facilitated by the use of an antibody derivative, which comprises an antibody of the invention coupled to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an

example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive material include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S or ^3H .

[0190] Antibodies of the invention may also be used as therapeutic agents in treating cancers. In a preferred embodiment, completely human antibodies of the invention are used for therapeutic treatment of human cancer patients, particularly those having breast or ovarian cancer. In another preferred embodiment, antibodies that bind specifically to a marker protein or fragment thereof are used for therapeutic treatment. Further, such therapeutic antibody may be an antibody derivative or immunotoxin comprising an antibody conjugated to a therapeutic moiety such as a cytotoxin, a therapeutic agent or a radioactive metal ion. A cytotoxin or cytotoxic agent includes any agent that is detrimental to cells. Examples include taxol, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, ethidium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide, tenoposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxy anthracin dione, mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, I-dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, and puromycin and analogs or homologs thereof. Therapeutic agents include, but are not limited to, antimetabolites methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil decarbazine, alkylating agents (e.g., mechlorethamine, thioepa chlorambucil, melphalan, carmustine (BSNU) and lomustine (CCNU), cyclophosphamide, busulfan, dibromomaimitol, streptozotocin, mitomycin C, and cis-dichlorodiamine platinum (II) (DDP) cisplatin), anthracyclines (e.g., daunorubicin (formerly daunomycin) and doxorubicin), antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin (formerly actinomycin), bleomycin, mithramycin, and anthramycin (AMC)), and anti-mitotic agents (e.g., vincristine and vinblastine).

[0191] The conjugated antibodies of the invention can be used for modifying a given biological response, for the drug moiety is not to be construed as limited to classical chemical therapeutic agents. For example, the drug moiety may be a protein or polypeptide possessing a desired biological activity. Such proteins may include, for example, a toxin such as ribosome-inhibiting protein (see Better et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,146,631, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety), abrin, ricin A, pseudomonas exotoxin, or diphtheria toxin; a protein such as tumor necrosis factor, α -interferon, β -interferon, nerve growth factor, platelet derived growth factor, tissue plasminogen activator; or, biological response modifiers such as, for example, lymphokines, interleukin-1 ("IL-1"), interleukin-2 ("IL-2"), interleukin-6 ("IL-6"), granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor ("GM-CSF"), granulocyte colony stimulating factor ("G-CSF"), or other growth factors.

[0192] Techniques for conjugating such therapeutic moiety to antibodies are well known, see, e.g., Arnon et al., "Monoclonal Antibodies For Immunotargeting Of Drugs In Cancer Therapy", in *Monoclonal Antibodies And Cancer Therapy*, Reisfeld et al. (eds.), pp. 243-56 (Alan R. Liss, Inc. 1985); Bellstrom et al., "Antibodies For Drug Delivery", in *Controlled Drug Delivery* (2nd Ed.), Robinson et al. (eds.), pp. 623-53 (Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1987); Thorpe, "Antibody Carriers Of Cytotoxic Agents In Cancer Therapy: A Review", in *Monoclonal Antibodies '84: Biological And Clinical Applications*, Pinchera et al. (eds.), pp. 475-506 (1985); "Analysis, Results, And Future Prospective Of The Therapeutic Use Of Radiolabeled Antibody In Cancer Therapy", in *Monoclonal*

Antibodies For Cancer Detection And Therapy, Baldwin et al. (eds.), pp. 303-16 (Academic Press 1985), and Thorpe et al., "The Preparation And Cytotoxic Properties Of Antibody-Toxin Conjugates", *Immunol. Rev.*, 62:119-58 (1982).

[0193] Accordingly, in one aspect, the invention provides substantially purified antibodies, antibody fragments and derivatives, all of which specifically bind to a protein of the invention and preferably, a marker protein. In various embodiments, the substantially purified antibodies of the invention, or fragments or derivatives thereof, can be human, non-human, chimeric and/or humanized antibodies. In another aspect, the invention provides non-human antibodies, antibody fragments and derivatives, all of which specifically bind to a protein of the invention and preferably, a marker protein. Such non-human antibodies can be goat, mouse, sheep, horse, chicken, rabbit, or rat antibodies. Alternatively, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be chimeric and/or humanized antibodies. In addition, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be polyclonal antibodies or monoclonal antibodies. In still a further aspect, the invention provides monoclonal antibodies, antibody fragments and derivatives, all of which specifically bind to a protein of the invention and preferably, a marker protein. The monoclonal antibodies can be human, humanized, chimeric and/or non-human antibodies.

[0194] The invention also provides a kit containing an antibody of the invention conjugated to a detectable substance, and instructions for use. Still another aspect of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody of the invention. In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody of the invention, a therapeutic moiety, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

III. Recombinant Expression Vectors and Host Cells

[0195] Another aspect of the invention pertains to vectors, preferably expression vectors, containing a nucleic acid encoding a marker protein (or a portion of such a protein). As used herein, the term "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of vector is a "plasmid", which refers to a circular double stranded DNA loop into which additional DNA segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments can be ligated into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (e.g., bacterial vectors having a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (e.g., non-episomal mammalian vectors) are integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. Moreover, certain vectors, namely expression vectors, are capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operably linked. In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of plasmids (vectors). However, the invention is intended to include such other forms of expression vectors, such as viral vectors (e.g., replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions.

[0196] The recombinant expression vectors of the invention comprise a nucleic acid of the invention in a form suitable for expression of the nucleic acid in a host cell. This means that the recombinant expression vectors include one or more regulatory sequences, selected on the basis of the host cells to be used for expression, which is operably linked to the nucleic

acid sequence to be expressed. Within a recombinant expression vector, "operably linked" is intended to mean that the nucleotide sequence of interest is linked to the regulatory sequence(s) in a manner which allows for expression of the nucleotide sequence (e.g., in an in vitro transcription/translation system or in a host cell when the vector is introduced into the host cell). The term "regulatory sequence" is intended to include promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements (e.g., polyadenylation signals). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Goeddel, *Method in Enzymology: Gene Expression Technology* vol. 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1991). Regulatory sequences include those which direct constitutive expression of a nucleotide sequence in many types of host cell and those which direct expression of the nucleotide sequence only in certain host cells (e.g., tissue-specific regulatory sequences). It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the design of the expression vector can depend on such factors as the choice of the host cell to be transformed, the level of expression of protein desired, and the like. The expression vectors of the invention can be introduced into host cells to thereby produce proteins or peptides, including fusion proteins or peptides, encoded by nucleic acids as described herein.

[0197] The recombinant expression vectors of the invention can be designed for expression of a marker protein or a segment thereof in prokaryotic (e.g., *E. coli*) or eukaryotic cells (e.g., insect cells {using baculovirus expression vectors}, yeast cells or mammalian cells). Suitable host cells are discussed further in Goeddel, *supra*. Alternatively, the recombinant expression vector can be transcribed and translated in vitro, for example using T7 promoter regulatory sequences and T7 polymerase.

[0198] Expression of proteins in prokaryotes is most often carried out in *E. coli* with vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters directing the expression of either fusion or non-fusion proteins. Fusion vectors add a number of amino acids to a protein encoded therein, usually to the amino terminus of the recombinant protein. Such fusion vectors typically serve three purposes: 1) to increase expression of recombinant protein; 2) to increase the solubility of the recombinant protein; and 3) to aid in the purification of the recombinant protein by acting as a ligand in affinity purification. Often, in fusion expression vectors, a proteolytic cleavage site is introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety and the recombinant protein to enable separation of the recombinant protein from the fusion moiety subsequent to purification of the fusion protein. Such enzymes, and their cognate recognition sequences, include Factor Xa, thrombin and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Pharmacia Biotech Inc; Smith and Johnson, 1988, *Gene* 67:3140), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, Mass.) and pRIT5 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J.) which fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose B binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein.

[0199] Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amann et al., 1988, *Gene* 69:301-315) and pET 11d (Studier et al., p. 60-89, In *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* vol. 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif., 1991). Target gene expression from the pTrc vector relies on host RNA polymerase transcription from a hybrid trp-lac fusion promoter. Target gene expression from the pET 11d vector relies on transcription from a T7 gn10-lac fusion promoter mediated by a co-expressed viral RNA polymerase (T7 gnl). This viral

polymerase is supplied by host strains BL21(DE3) or HMS174(DE3) from a resident prophage harboring a T7 gn1 gene under the transcriptional control of the lacUV 5 promoter.

[0200] One strategy to maximize recombinant protein expression in *E. coli* is to express the protein in a host bacteria with an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein (Gottesman, p. 119-128, In *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* vol. 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif., 1990. Another strategy is to alter the nucleic acid sequence of the nucleic acid to be inserted into an expression vector so that the individual codons for each amino acid are those preferentially utilized in *E. coli* (Wada et al., 1992, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20:2111-2118). Such alteration of nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be carried out by standard DNA synthesis techniques.

[0201] In another embodiment, the expression vector is a yeast expression vector. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast *S. cerevisiae* include pYepSec1 (Baldari et al. 1987, *EMBO* 6:229-234), pMFa (Kurjan and Herskowitz, 1982, *Cell* 30:933-943), pJRY88 (Schultz et al., 1987, *Gene* 54:113-123), pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, Calif.), and pPicZ (Invitrogen Corp, San Diego, Calif.).

[0202] Alternatively, the expression vector is a baculovirus expression vector. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (e.g., Sf 9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith et al., 1983, *Mol. Cell Biol.* 3:2156-2165) and the pVL series (Lucklow and Summers, 1989, *Virology* 170:31-39).

[0203] In yet another embodiment, a nucleic acid of the invention is expressed in mammalian cells using a mammalian expression vector. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, 1987, *Nature* 329:840) and pMT2PC (Kaufman et al., 1987, *EMBO J.* 6:187-195). When used in mammalian cells, the expression vector's control functions are often provided by viral regulatory elements. For example, commonly used promoters are derived from polyoma, Adenovirus 2, cytomegalovirus and Simian Virus 40. For other suitable expression systems for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells see chapters 16 and 17 of Sambrook et al., supra.

[0204] In another embodiment, the recombinant mammalian expression vector is capable of directing expression of the nucleic acid preferentially in a particular cell type (e.g., tissue-specific regulatory elements are used to express the nucleic acid). Tissue-specific regulatory elements are known in the art. Non-limiting examples of suitable tissue-specific promoters include the albumin promoter (liver-specific; Pinkert et al., 1987, *Genes Dev.* 1:268-277), lymphoid-specific promoters (Calame and Eaton, 1988, *Adv. Immunol.* 43:235-275), in particular promoters of T cell receptors (Winoto and Baltimore, 1989, *EMBO J.* 8:729-733) and immunoglobulins (Banerji et al., 1983, *Cell* 33:729-740; Queen and Baltimore, 1983, *Cell* 33:741-748), neuron-specific promoters (e.g., the neurofilament promoter; Byrne and Ruddle, 1989, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:5473-5477), pancreas-specific promoters (Edlund et al., 1985, *Science* 230:912-916), and mammary gland-specific promoters (e.g., milk whey promoter; U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,316 and European Application Publication No. 264,166). Developmentally-regulated promoters are also encompassed, for example the murine hox promoters (Kessel and Grass, 1990, *Science* 249:374-379) and the α -fetoprotein promoter (Camper and Tilghman, 1989, *Genes Dev.* 3:537-546).

[0205] The invention further provides a recombinant expression vector comprising a DNA molecule of the invention cloned into the expression vector in an antisense orientation. That is, the DNA molecule is operably linked to a regulatory sequence in a manner which allows for expression (by transcription of the DNA molecule) of an RNA molecule which is antisense to the mRNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention. Regulatory sequences operably linked to a nucleic acid cloned in the antisense orientation can be chosen which direct the continuous expression of the antisense RNA molecule in a variety of cell types, for instance viral promoters and/or enhancers, or regulatory sequences can be chosen which direct constitutive, tissue-specific or cell type specific expression of antisense RNA. The antisense expression vector can be in the form of a recombinant plasmid, phagemid, or attenuated virus in which antisense nucleic acids are produced under the control of a high efficiency regulatory region, the activity of which can be determined by the cell type into which the vector is introduced. For a discussion of the regulation of gene expression using antisense genes see Weintraub et al., 1986, *Trends in Genetics*, Vol. 1(1).

[0206] Another aspect of the invention pertains to host cells into which a recombinant expression vector of the invention has been introduced. The terms "host cell" and "recombinant host cell" are used interchangeably herein. It is understood that such terms refer not only to the particular subject cell but to the progeny or potential progeny of such a cell. Because certain modifications may occur in succeeding generations due to either mutation or environmental influences, such progeny may not, in fact, be identical to the parent cell, but are still included within the scope of the term as used herein.

[0207] A host cell can be any prokaryotic (e.g., *E. coli*) or eukaryotic cell (e.g., insect cells, yeast or mammalian cells).

[0208] Vector DNA can be introduced into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells via conventional transformation or transfection techniques. As used herein, the terms "transformation" and "transfection" are intended to refer to a variety of art-recognized techniques for introducing foreign nucleic acid into a host cell, including calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, lipofection, or electroporation. Suitable methods for transforming or transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook, et al. (supra), and other laboratory manuals.

[0209] For stable transfection of mammalian cells, it is known that, depending upon the expression vector and transfection technique used, only a small fraction of cells may integrate the foreign DNA into their genome. In order to identify and select these integrants, a gene that encodes a selectable marker (e.g., for resistance to antibiotics) is generally introduced into the host cells along with the gene of interest. Preferred selectable markers include those which confer resistance to drugs, such as G418, hygromycin and methotrexate. Cells stably transfected with the introduced nucleic acid can be identified by drug selection (e.g., cells that have incorporated the selectable marker will survive, while the other cells die).

[0210] A host cell of the invention, such as a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell in culture, can be used to produce a marker protein or a segment thereof. Accordingly, the invention further provides methods for producing a marker protein or a segment thereof using the host cells of the invention. In one embodiment, the method comprises culturing the host cell of the invention (into which a recombinant expression vector encoding a marker protein or a segment thereof has

been introduced) in a suitable medium such that the is produced. In another embodiment, the method further comprises isolating the a marker protein or a segment thereof from the medium or the host cell.

[0211] The host cells of the invention can also be used to produce nonhuman transgenic animals. For example, in one embodiment, a host cell of the invention is a fertilized oocyte or an embryonic stem cell into which a sequences encoding a marker protein or a segment thereof have been introduced. Such host cells can then be used to create non-human transgenic animals in which exogenous sequences encoding a marker protein of the invention have been introduced into their genome or homologous recombinant animals in which endogenous gene(s) encoding a marker protein have been altered. Such animals are useful for studying the function and/or activity of the marker protein and for identifying and/or evaluating modulators of marker protein. As used herein, a “transgenic animal” is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a rodent such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal includes a transgene. Other examples of transgenic animals include non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, amphibians, etc. A transgene is exogenous DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops and which remains in the genome of the mature animal, thereby directing the expression of an encoded gene product in one or more cell types or tissues of the transgenic animal. As used herein, an “homologous recombinant animal” is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a mouse, in which an endogenous gene has been altered by homologous recombination between the endogenous gene and an exogenous DNA molecule introduced into a cell of the animal, e.g., an embryonic cell of the animal, prior to development of the animal.

[0212] A transgenic animal of the invention can be created by introducing a nucleic acid encoding a marker protein into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte, e.g., by microinjection, retroviral infection, and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. Intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals can also be included in the transgene to increase the efficiency of expression of the transgene. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence(s) can be operably linked to the transgene to direct expression of the polypeptide of the invention to particular cells. Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009, U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,191 and in Hogan, *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986. Similar methods are used for production of other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of the transgene in its genome and/or expression of mRNA encoding the transgene in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying the transgene, can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes.

[0213] To create an homologous recombinant animal, a vector is prepared which contains at least a portion of a gene encoding a marker protein into which a deletion, addition or substitution has been introduced to thereby alter, e.g., functionally disrupt, the gene. In a preferred embodiment, the

vector is designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous gene is functionally disrupted (i.e., no longer encodes a functional protein; also referred to as a “knock out” vector). Alternatively, the vector can be designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous gene is mutated or otherwise altered but still encodes functional protein (e.g., the upstream regulatory region can be altered to thereby alter the expression of the endogenous protein). In the homologous recombination vector, the altered portion of the gene is flanked at its 5' and 3' ends by additional nucleic acid of the gene to allow for homologous recombination to occur between the exogenous gene carried by the vector and an endogenous gene in an embryonic stem cell. The additional flanking nucleic acid sequences are of sufficient length for successful homologous recombination with the endogenous gene. Typically, several kilobases of flanking DNA (both at the 5' and 3' ends) are included in the vector (see, e.g., Thomas and Capecchi, 1987, *Cell* 51:503 for a description of homologous recombination vectors). The vector is introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (e.g., by electroporation) and cells in which the introduced gene has homologously recombined with the endogenous gene are selected (see, e.g., Li et al., 1992, *Cell* 69:915). The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (e.g., a mouse) to form aggregation chimeras (see, e.g., Bradley, *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach*, Robertson, Ed., IRL, Oxford, 1987, pp. 113-152). A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term. Progeny harboring the homologously recombined DNA in their germ cells can be used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously recombined DNA by germline transmission of the transgene. Methods for constructing homologous recombination vectors and homologous recombinant animals are described further in Bradley (1991) *Current Opinion in Bio/Technology* 2:823-829 and in PCT Publication NOS. WO 90/11354, WO 91/01140, WO 92/0968, and WO 93/04169.

[0214] In another embodiment, transgenic non-human animals can be produced which contain selected systems which allow for regulated expression of the transgene. One example of such a system is the cre/loxP recombinase system of bacteriophage P1. For a description of the cre/loxP recombinase system, see, e.g., Lakso et al. (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:6232-6236. Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (O'Gorman et al., 1991, *Science* 251:1351-1355). If a cre/loxP recombinase system is used to regulate expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the Cre recombinase and a selected protein are required. Such animals can be provided through the construction of “double” transgenic animals, e.g., by mating two transgenic animals, one containing a transgene encoding a selected protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.

[0215] Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in Wilmut et al. (1997) *Nature* 385:810-813 and PCT Publication NOS. WO 97/07668 and WO 97/07669.

IV. Pharmaceutical Compositions

[0216] The nucleic acid molecules, polypeptides, and antibodies (also referred to herein as “active compounds”) of the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration. Such compositions typically

comprise the nucleic acid molecule, protein, or antibody and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein the language "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" is intended to include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like, compatible with pharmaceutical administration. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active compound, use thereof in the compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions.

[0217] The invention includes methods for preparing pharmaceutical compositions for modulating the expression or activity of a marker nucleic acid or protein. Such methods comprise formulating a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier with an agent which modulates expression or activity of a marker nucleic acid or protein. Such compositions can further include additional active agents. Thus, the invention further includes methods for preparing a pharmaceutical composition by formulating a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier with an agent which modulates expression or activity of a marker nucleic acid or protein and one or more additional active compounds.

[0218] The invention also provides methods (also referred to herein as "screening assays") for identifying modulators, i.e., candidate or test compounds or agents (e.g., peptides, peptidomimetics, peptoids, small molecules or other drugs) which (a) bind to the marker, or (b) have a modulatory (e.g., stimulatory or inhibitory) effect on the activity of the marker or, more specifically, (c) have a modulatory effect on the interactions of the marker with one or more of its natural substrates (e.g., peptide, protein, hormone, co-factor, or nucleic acid), or (d) have a modulatory effect on the expression of the marker. Such assays typically comprise a reaction between the marker and one or more assay components. The other components may be either the test compound itself, or a combination of test compound and a natural binding partner of the marker.

The test compounds of the present invention may be obtained from any available source, including systematic libraries of natural and/or synthetic compounds. Test compounds may also be obtained by any of the numerous approaches in combinatorial library methods known in the art, including: biological libraries; peptoid libraries (libraries of molecules having the functionalities of peptides, but with a novel, non-peptide backbone which are resistant to enzymatic degradation but which nevertheless remain bioactive; see, e.g., Zuckermann et al., 1994, *J. Med. Chem.* 37:2678-85); spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the 'one-bead one-compound' library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library and peptoid library approaches are limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds (Lam, 1997, *Anticancer Drug Des.* 12:145).

[0219] Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6909; Erb et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:11422; Zuckermann et al. (1994). *J. Med. Chem.* 37:2678; Cho et al. (1993) *Science* 261:1303; Carrell et al. (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*

33:2059; Carell et al. (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2061; and in Gallop et al. (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1233.

[0220] Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (e.g., Houghten, 1992, *Biotechniques* 13:412-421), or on beads (Lam, 1991, *Nature* 354:82-84), chips (Fodor, 1993, *Nature* 364:555-556), bacteria and/or spores, (Ladner, U.S. Pat. No. 5,223,409), plasmids (Cull et al. 1992, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 89:1865-1869) or on phage (Scott and Smith, 1990, *Science* 249:386-390; Devlin, 1990, *Science* 249:404-406; Cwirla et al. 1990, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 87:6378-6382; Felici, 1991, *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:301-310; Ladner, supra.).

[0221] In one embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which are substrates of a protein encoded by or corresponding to a marker or biologically active portion thereof. In another embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which bind to a protein encoded by or corresponding to a marker or biologically active portion thereof. Determining the ability of the test compound to directly bind to a protein can be accomplished, for example, by coupling the compound with a radioisotope or enzymatic label such that binding of the compound to the marker can be determined by detecting the labeled marker compound in a complex. For example, compounds (e.g., marker substrates) can be labeled with ^{125}I , ^{35}S , ^{14}C , or ^3H , either directly or indirectly, and the radioisotope detected by direct counting of radioemission or by scintillation counting. Alternatively, assay components can be enzymatically labeled with, for example, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, or luciferase, and the enzymatic label detected by determination of conversion of an appropriate substrate to product.

[0222] In another embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which modulate the expression of a marker or the activity of a protein encoded by or corresponding to a marker, or a biologically active portion thereof. In all likelihood, the protein encoded by or corresponding to the marker can, in vivo, interact with one or more molecules, such as but not limited to, peptides, proteins, hormones, cofactors and nucleic acids. For the purposes of this discussion, such cellular and extracellular molecules are referred to herein as "binding partners" or marker "substrate".

[0223] One necessary embodiment of the invention in order to facilitate such screening is the use of a protein encoded by or corresponding to marker to identify the protein's natural in vivo binding partners. There are many ways to accomplish this which are known to one skilled in the art. One example is the use of the marker protein as "bait protein" in a two-hybrid assay or three-hybrid assay (see, e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 5,283,317; Zervos et al. 1993, *cell* 72:223-232; Madura et al. 1993, *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:12046-12054; Bartel et al, 1993, *Biotechniques* 14:920-924; Iwabuchi et al. 1993 *Oncogene* 8:1693-1696; Brent WO94/10300) in order to identify other proteins which bind to or interact with the marker (binding partners) and, therefore, are possibly involved in the natural function of the marker. Such marker binding partners are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the marker protein or downstream elements of a marker protein-mediated signaling pathway. Alternatively, such marker protein binding partners may also be found to be inhibitors of the marker protein.

[0224] The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay

utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that encodes a marker protein fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (e.g., GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact, *in vivo*, forming a marker-dependent complex, the DNA-binding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (e.g., LacZ) which is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be readily detected and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene which encodes the protein which interacts with the marker protein.

[0225] In a further embodiment, assays may be devised through the use of the invention for the purpose of identifying compounds which modulate (e.g., affect either positively or negatively) interactions between a marker protein and its substrates and/or binding partners. Such compounds can include, but are not limited to, molecules such as antibodies, peptides, hormones, oligonucleotides, nucleic acids, and analogs thereof. Such compounds may also be obtained from any available source, including systematic libraries of natural and/or synthetic compounds. The preferred assay components for use in this embodiment is a breast or ovarian cancer marker protein identified herein, the known binding partner and/or substrate of same, and the test compound. Test compounds can be supplied from any source.

[0226] The basic principle of the assay systems used to identify compounds that interfere with the interaction between the marker protein and its binding partner involves preparing a reaction mixture containing the marker protein and its binding partner under conditions and for a time sufficient to allow the two products to interact and bind, thus forming a complex. In order to test an agent for inhibitory activity, the reaction mixture is prepared in the presence and absence of the test compound. The test compound can be initially included in the reaction mixture, or can be added at a time subsequent to the addition of the marker protein and its binding partner. Control reaction mixtures are incubated without the test compound or with a placebo. The formation of any complexes between the marker protein and its binding partner is then detected. The formation of a complex in the control reaction, but less or no such formation in the reaction mixture containing the test compound, indicates that the compound interferes with the interaction of the marker protein and its binding partner. Conversely, the formation of more complex in the presence of compound than in the control reaction indicates that the compound may enhance interaction of the marker protein and its binding partner.

[0227] The assay for compounds that interfere with the interaction of the marker protein with its binding partner may be conducted in a heterogeneous or homogeneous format. Heterogeneous assays involve anchoring either the marker protein or its binding partner onto a solid phase and detecting complexes anchored to the solid phase at the end of the reaction. In homogeneous assays, the entire reaction is carried out in a liquid phase. In either approach, the order of addition of reactants can be varied to obtain different information about the compounds being tested. For example, test compounds that interfere with the interaction between the

marker proteins and the binding partners (e.g., by competition) can be identified by conducting the reaction in the presence of the test substance, i.e., by adding the test substance to the reaction mixture prior to or simultaneously with the marker and its interactive binding partner. Alternatively, test compounds that disrupt preformed complexes, e.g., compounds with higher binding constants that displace one of the components from the complex, can be tested by adding the test compound to the reaction mixture after complexes have been formed. The various formats are briefly described below.

[0228] In a heterogeneous assay system, either the marker protein or its binding partner is anchored onto a solid surface or matrix, while the other corresponding non-anchored component may be labeled, either directly or indirectly. In practice, microtitre plates are often utilized for this approach. The anchored species can be immobilized by a number of methods, either non-covalent or covalent, that are typically well known to one who practices the art. Non-covalent attachment can often be accomplished simply by coating the solid surface with a solution of the marker protein or its binding partner and drying. Alternatively, an immobilized antibody specific for the assay component to be anchored can be used for this purpose. Such surfaces can often be prepared in advance and stored.

[0229] In related embodiments, a fusion protein can be provided which adds a domain that allows one or both of the assay components to be anchored to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase/marker fusion proteins or glutathione-S-transferase/binding partner can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.) or glutathione derivatized microtiter plates, which are then combined with the test compound or the test compound and either the non-adsorbed marker or its binding partner, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (e.g., physiological conditions). Following incubation, the beads or microtiter plate wells are washed to remove any unbound assay components, the immobilized complex assessed either directly or indirectly, for example, as described above. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, and the level of marker binding or activity determined using standard techniques. Other techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can also be used in the screening assays of the invention. For example, either a marker protein or a marker protein binding partner can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Biotinylated marker protein or target molecules can be prepared from biotin-NHS (N-hydroxy-succinimide) using techniques known in the art (e.g., biotinylation kit, Pierce Chemicals, Rockford, Ill.), and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well plates (Pierce Chemical). In certain embodiments, the protein-immobilized surfaces can be prepared in advance and stored.

[0230] In order to conduct the assay, the corresponding partner of the immobilized assay component is exposed to the coated surface with or without the test compound. After the reaction is complete, unreacted assay components are removed (e.g., by washing) and any complexes formed will remain immobilized on the solid surface. The detection of complexes anchored on the solid surface can be accomplished in a number of ways. Where the non-immobilized component is pre-labeled, the detection of label immobilized on the surface indicates that complexes were formed. Where the non-immobilized component is not pre-labeled, an indirect label can be used to detect complexes anchored on the surface; e.g.,

using a labeled antibody specific for the initially non-immobilized species (the antibody, in turn, can be directly labeled or indirectly labeled with, e.g., a labeled anti-Ig antibody). Depending upon the order of addition of reaction components, test compounds which modulate (inhibit or enhance) complex formation or which disrupt preformed complexes can be detected.

[0231] In an alternate embodiment of the invention, a homogeneous assay may be used. This is typically a reaction, analogous to those mentioned above, which is conducted in a liquid phase in the presence or absence of the test compound. The formed complexes are then separated from unreacted components, and the amount of complex formed is determined. As mentioned for heterogeneous assay systems, the order of addition of reactants to the liquid phase can yield information about which test compounds modulate (inhibit or enhance) complex formation and which disrupt preformed complexes.

[0232] In such a homogeneous assay, the reaction products may be separated from unreacted assay components by any of a number of standard techniques, including but not limited to: differential centrifugation, chromatography, electrophoresis and immunoprecipitation. In differential centrifugation, complexes of molecules may be separated from uncomplexed molecules through a series of centrifugal steps, due to the different sedimentation equilibria of complexes based on their different sizes and densities (see, for example, Rivas, G., and Minton, A. P., *Trends Biochem Sci* 1993 August; 18(8): 284-7). Standard chromatographic techniques may also be utilized to separate complexed molecules from uncomplexed ones. For example, gel filtration chromatography separates molecules based on size, and through the utilization of an appropriate gel filtration resin in a column format, for example, the relatively larger complex may be separated from the relatively smaller uncomplexed components. Similarly, the relatively different charge properties of the complex as compared to the uncomplexed molecules may be exploited to differentially separate the complex from the remaining individual reactants, for example through the use of ion-exchange chromatography resins. Such resins and chromatographic techniques are well known to one skilled in the art (see, e.g., Heegaard, 1998, *J. Mol. Recognit.* 11:141-148; Hage and Tweed, 1997, *J. Chromatogr. B. Biomed. Sci. Appl.*, 699:499-525). Gel electrophoresis may also be employed to separate complexed molecules from unbound species (see, e.g., Ausubel et al (eds.) In: *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, J. Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999). In this technique, protein or nucleic acid complexes are separated based on size or charge, for example. In order to maintain the binding interaction during the electrophoretic process, nondenaturing gels in the absence of reducing agent are typically preferred, but conditions appropriate to the particular interactants will be well known to one skilled in the art. Immunoprecipitation is another common technique utilized for the isolation of a protein-protein complex from solution (see, e.g., Ausubel et al (eds.), In: *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, J. Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999). In this technique, all proteins binding to an antibody specific to one of the binding molecules are precipitated from solution by conjugating the antibody to a polymer bead that may be readily collected by centrifugation. The bound assay components are released from the beads (through a specific proteolysis event or other technique well known in the art which will not disturb the protein-protein interaction in the complex), and a second

immunoprecipitation step is performed, this time utilizing antibodies specific for the correspondingly different interacting assay component. In this manner, only formed complexes should remain attached to the beads. Variations in complex formation in both the presence and the absence of a test compound can be compared, thus offering information about the ability of the compound to modulate interactions between the marker protein and its binding partner.

[0233] Also within the scope of the present invention are methods for direct detection of interactions between the marker protein and its natural binding partner and/or a test compound in a homogeneous or heterogeneous assay system without further sample manipulation. For example, the technique of fluorescence energy transfer may be utilized (see, e.g., Lakowicz et al. U.S. Pat. No. 5,631,169; Stavrianopoulos et al, U.S. Pat. No. 4,868,103). Generally, this technique involves the addition of a fluorophore label on a first 'donor' molecule (e.g., marker or test compound) such that its emitted fluorescent energy will be absorbed by a fluorescent label on a second, 'acceptor' molecule (e.g., marker or test compound), which in turn is able to fluoresce due to the absorbed energy. Alternately, the 'donor' protein molecule may simply utilize the natural fluorescent energy of tryptophan residues. Labels are chosen that emit different wavelengths of light, such that the 'acceptor' molecule label may be differentiated from that of the 'donor'. Since the efficiency of energy transfer between the labels is related to the distance separating the molecules, spatial relationships between the molecules can be assessed. In a situation in which binding occurs between the molecules, the fluorescent emission of the 'acceptor' molecule label in the assay should be maximal. An FET binding event can be conveniently measured through standard fluorometric detection means well known in the art (e.g., using a fluorimeter). A test substance which either enhances or hinders participation of one of the species in the preformed complex will result in the generation of a signal variant to that of background. In this way, test substances that modulate interactions between a marker and its binding partner can be identified in controlled assays.

[0234] In another embodiment, modulators of marker expression are identified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of marker mRNA or protein in the cell, is determined. The level of expression of marker mRNA or protein in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of marker mRNA or protein in the absence of the candidate compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of marker expression based on this comparison. For example, when expression of marker mRNA or protein is greater (statistically significantly greater) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of marker mRNA or protein expression. Conversely, when expression of marker mRNA or protein is less (statistically significantly less) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as an inhibitor of marker mRNA or protein expression. The level of marker mRNA or protein expression in the cells can be determined by methods described herein for detecting marker mRNA or protein.

[0235] In another aspect, the invention pertains to a combination of two or more of the assays described herein. For example, a modulating agent can be identified using a cell-based or a cell free assay, and the ability of the agent to

modulate the activity of a marker protein can be further confirmed *in vivo*, e.g., in a whole animal model for cellular transformation and/or tumorigenesis.

[0236] This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to further use an agent identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For example, an agent identified as described herein (e.g., an marker modulating agent, an antisense marker nucleic acid molecule, an marker-specific antibody, or an marker-binding partner) can be used in an animal model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent. Alternatively, an agent identified as described herein can be used in an animal model to determine the mechanism of action of such an agent. Furthermore, this invention pertains to uses of novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays for treatments as described herein.

[0237] It is understood that appropriate doses of small molecule agents and protein or polypeptide agents depends upon a number of factors within the knowledge of the ordinarily skilled physician, veterinarian, or researcher. The dose(s) of these agents will vary, for example, depending upon the identity, size, and condition of the subject or sample being treated, further depending upon the route by which the composition is to be administered, if applicable, and the effect which the practitioner desires the agent to have upon the nucleic acid or polypeptide of the invention. Exemplary doses of a small molecule include milligram or microgram amounts per kilogram of subject or sample weight (e.g. about 1 microgram per kilogram to about 500 milligrams per kilogram, about 100 micrograms per kilogram to about 5 milligrams per kilogram, or about 1 microgram per kilogram to about 50 micrograms per kilogram). Exemplary doses of a protein or polypeptide include gram, milligram or microgram amounts per kilogram of subject or sample weight (e.g. about 1 microgram per kilogram to about 5 grams per kilogram, about 100 micrograms per kilogram to about 500 milligrams per kilogram, or about 1 milligram per kilogram to about 50 milligrams per kilogram). It is furthermore understood that appropriate doses of one of these agents depend upon the potency of the agent with respect to the expression or activity to be modulated. Such appropriate doses can be determined using the assays described herein. When one or more of these agents is to be administered to an animal (e.g. a human) in order to modulate expression or activity of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention, a physician, veterinarian, or researcher can, for example, prescribe a relatively low dose at first, subsequently increasing the dose until an appropriate response is obtained. In addition, it is understood that the specific dose level for any particular animal subject will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific agent employed, the age, body weight, general health, gender, and diet of the subject, the time of administration, the route of administration, the rate of excretion, any drug combination, and the degree of expression or activity to be modulated.

[0238] A pharmaceutical composition of the invention is formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include parenteral, e.g., intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral (e.g., inhalation), transdermal (topical), transmucosal, and rectal administration. Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as

water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid; buffers such as acetates, citrates or phosphates and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. The parenteral preparation can be enclosed in ampules, disposable syringes or multiple dose vials made of glass or plastic.

[0239] Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, Cremophor EL (BASF; Parsippany, N.J.) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be sterile and should be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as mannitol, sorbitol, or sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent which delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

[0240] Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound (e.g., a polypeptide or antibody) in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle which contains a basic dispersion medium, and then incorporating the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying which yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

[0241] Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. They can be enclosed in gelatin capsules or compressed into tablets. For the purpose of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of tablets, troches, or capsules. Oral compositions can also be prepared using a fluid carrier for use as a mouthwash, wherein the compound in the fluid carrier is applied orally and swished and expectorated or swallowed.

[0242] Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the compo-

sition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches, and the like can contain any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

[0243] For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from a pressurized container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, e.g., a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer.

[0244] Systemic administration can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents, bile salts, and fusidic acid derivatives. Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For transdermal administration, the active compounds are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

[0245] The compounds can also be prepared in the form of suppositories (e.g., with conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter and other glycerides) or retention enemas for rectal delivery.

[0246] In one embodiment, the active compounds are prepared with carriers that will protect the compound against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Methods for preparation of such formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The materials can also be obtained commercially from Alza Corporation and Nova Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Liposomal suspensions (including liposomes having monoclonal antibodies incorporated therein or thereon) can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,522,811.

[0247] It is especially advantageous to formulate oral or parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of individuals.

[0248] For antibodies, the preferred dosage is 0.1 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg of body weight (generally 10 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg). If the antibody is to act in the brain, a dosage of 50 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg is usually appropriate. Generally, partially human antibodies and fully human antibodies have a longer half-life within the human body than other antibodies. Accordingly, lower dosages and less frequent administration is often pos-

sible. Modifications such as lipidation can be used to stabilize antibodies and to enhance uptake and tissue penetration. A method for lipidation of antibodies is described by Cruikshank et al. (1997) *J. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes and Human Retrovirology* 14:193.

[0249] The marker nucleic acid molecules can be inserted into vectors and used as gene therapy vectors. Gene therapy vectors can be delivered to a subject by, for example, intravenous injection, local administration (U.S. Pat. No. 5,328,470), or by stereotactic injection (see, e.g., Chen et al., 1994, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:3054-3057). The pharmaceutical preparation of the gene therapy vector can include the gene therapy vector in an acceptable diluent, or can comprise a slow release matrix in which the gene delivery vehicle is imbedded. Alternatively, where the complete gene delivery vector can be produced intact from recombinant cells, e.g. retro-viral vectors, the pharmaceutical preparation can include one or more cells which produce the gene delivery system.

[0250] The pharmaceutical compositions can be included in a container, pack, or dispenser together with instructions for administration.

V. Predictive Medicine

[0251] The present invention pertains to the field of predictive medicine in which diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, pharmacogenomics, and monitoring clinical trials are used for prognostic (predictive) purposes to thereby treat an individual prophylactically. Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention relates to diagnostic assays for determining the level of expression of one or more marker proteins or nucleic acids, in order to determine whether an individual is at risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer. Such assays can be used for prognostic or predictive purposes to thereby prophylactically treat an individual prior to the onset of the cancer.

[0252] Yet another aspect of the invention pertains to monitoring the influence of agents (e.g., drugs or other compounds administered either to inhibit breast or ovarian cancer or to treat or prevent any other disorder {i.e. in order to understand any breast or ovarian carcinogenic effects that such treatment may have}) on the expression or activity of a marker of the invention in clinical trials. These and other agents are described in further detail in the following sections.

[0253] A. Diagnostic Assays

[0254] An exemplary method for detecting the presence or absence of a marker protein or nucleic acid in a biological sample involves obtaining a biological sample (e.g. a breast- or ovary-associated body fluid) from a test subject and contacting the biological sample with a compound or an agent capable of detecting the polypeptide or nucleic acid (e.g., mRNA, genomic DNA, or cDNA). The detection methods of the invention can thus be used to detect mRNA, protein, cDNA, or genomic DNA, for example, in a biological sample in vitro as well as in vivo. For example, in vitro techniques for detection of mRNA include Northern hybridizations and in situ hybridizations. In vitro techniques for detection of a marker protein include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations and immunofluorescence. In vitro techniques for detection of genomic DNA include Southern hybridizations. Furthermore, in vivo techniques for detection of a marker protein include introducing into a subject a labeled antibody directed against the protein or fragment thereof. For example, the antibody can be

labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques.

[0255] A general principle of such diagnostic and prognostic assays involves preparing a sample or reaction mixture that may contain a marker, and a probe, under appropriate conditions and for a time sufficient to allow the marker and probe to interact and bind, thus forming a complex that can be removed and/or detected in the reaction mixture. These assays can be conducted in a variety of ways.

[0256] For example, one method to conduct such an assay would involve anchoring the marker or probe onto a solid phase support, also referred to as a substrate, and detecting target marker/probe complexes anchored on the solid phase at the end of the reaction. In one embodiment of such a method, a sample from a subject, which is to be assayed for presence and/or concentration of marker, can be anchored onto a carrier or solid phase support. In another embodiment, the reverse situation is possible, in which the probe can be anchored to a solid phase and a sample from a subject can be allowed to react as an unanchored component of the assay.

[0257] There are many established methods for anchoring assay components to a solid phase. These include, without limitation, marker or probe molecules which are immobilized through conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Such biotinylated assay components can be prepared from biotin-NHS (N-hydroxy-succinimide) using techniques known in the art (e.g., biotinylation kit, Pierce Chemicals, Rockford, Ill.), and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well plates (Pierce Chemical). In certain embodiments, the surfaces with immobilized assay components can be prepared in advance and stored.

[0258] Other suitable carriers or solid phase supports for such assays include any material capable of binding the class of molecule to which the marker or probe belongs. Well-known supports or carriers include, but are not limited to, glass, polystyrene, nylon, polypropylene, nylon, polyethylene, dextran, amylases, natural and modified celluloses, polyacrylamides, gabbros, and magnetite.

[0259] In order to conduct assays with the above mentioned approaches, the non-immobilized component is added to the solid phase upon which the second component is anchored. After the reaction is complete, uncomplexed components may be removed (e.g., by washing) under conditions such that any complexes formed will remain immobilized upon the solid phase. The detection of marker/probe complexes anchored to the solid phase can be accomplished in a number of methods outlined herein.

[0260] In a preferred embodiment, the probe, when it is the unanchored assay component, can be labeled for the purpose of detection and readout of the assay, either directly or indirectly, with detectable labels discussed herein and which are well-known to one skilled in the art.

[0261] It is also possible to directly detect marker/probe complex formation without further manipulation or labeling of either component (marker or probe), for example by utilizing the technique of fluorescence energy transfer (see, for example, Lakowicz et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,631,169; Stavrianopoulos, et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,868,103). A fluorophore label on the first, 'donor' molecule is selected such that, upon excitation with, incident light of appropriate wavelength, its emitted fluorescent energy will be absorbed by a fluorescent label on a second 'acceptor' molecule, which in turn is able to fluoresce due to the absorbed energy. Alternately, the 'donor'

protein molecule may simply utilize the natural fluorescent energy of tryptophan residues. Labels are chosen that emit different wavelengths of light, such that the 'acceptor' molecule label may be differentiated from that of the 'donor'. Since the efficiency of energy transfer between the labels is related to the distance separating the molecules, spatial relationships between the molecules can be assessed. In a situation in which binding occurs between the molecules, the fluorescent emission of the 'acceptor' molecule label in the assay should be maximal. An FET binding event can be conveniently measured through standard fluorometric detection means well known in the art (e.g., using a fluorimeter).

[0262] In another embodiment, determination of the ability of a probe to recognize a marker can be accomplished without labeling either assay component (probe or marker) by utilizing a technology such as real-time Biomolecular Interaction Analysis (BIA) (see, e.g., Sjolander, S. and Urbaniczky, C., 1991, *Anal. Chem.* 63:2338-2345 and Szabo et al., 1995, *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 5:699-705). As used herein, "BIA" or "surface plasmon resonance" is a technology for studying biospecific interactions in real time, without labeling any of the interactants (e.g., BIAcore). Changes in the mass at the binding surface (indicative of a binding event) result in alterations of the refractive index of light near the surface (the optical phenomenon of surface plasmon resonance (SPR)), resulting in a detectable signal which can be used as an indication of real-time reactions between biological molecules.

[0263] Alternatively, in another embodiment, analogous diagnostic and prognostic assays can be conducted with marker and probe as solutes in a liquid phase. In such an assay, the complexed marker and probe are separated from uncomplexed components by any of a number of standard techniques, including but not limited to: differential centrifugation, chromatography, electrophoresis and immunoprecipitation. In differential centrifugation, marker/probe complexes may be separated from uncomplexed assay components through a series of centrifugal steps, due to the different sedimentation equilibria of complexes based on their different sizes and densities (see, for example, Rivas, G., and Minton, A. P., 1993, *Trends Biochem Sci.* 18(8):284-7). Standard chromatographic techniques may also be utilized to separate complexed molecules from uncomplexed ones. For example, gel filtration chromatography separates molecules based on size, and through the utilization of an appropriate gel filtration resin in a column format, for example, the relatively larger complex may be separated from the relatively smaller uncomplexed components. Similarly, the relatively different charge properties of the marker/probe complex as compared to the uncomplexed components may be exploited to differentiate the complex from uncomplexed components, for example through the utilization of ion-exchange chromatography resins. Such resins and chromatographic techniques are well known to one skilled in the art (see, e.g., Heegaard, N. H., 1998, *J. Mol. Recognit.* Winter 11(1-6):141-8; Hage, D. S., and Tweed, S. A. *J Chromatogr B Biomed Sci Appl* 1997 October 10; 699(1-2):499-525). Gel electrophoresis may also be employed to separate complexed assay components from unbound components (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., ed., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1987-1999). In this technique, protein or nucleic acid complexes are separated based on size or charge, for example. In order to maintain the binding interaction during the electrophoretic process, non-denaturing gel matrix materials and

conditions in the absence of reducing agent are typically preferred. Appropriate conditions to the particular assay and components thereof will be well known to one skilled in the art.

[0264] In a particular embodiment, the level of marker mRNA can be determined both by in situ and by in vitro formats in a biological sample using methods known in the art. The term "biological sample" is intended to include tissues, cells, biological fluids and isolates thereof, isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject. Many expression detection methods use isolated RNA. For in vitro methods, any RNA isolation technique that does not select against the isolation of mRNA can be utilized for the purification of RNA from breast or ovarian cells (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., ed., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, New York 1987-1999). Additionally, large numbers of tissue samples can readily be processed using techniques well known to those of skill in the art, such as, for example, the single-step RNA isolation process of Chomczynski (1989, U.S. Pat. No. 4,843, 155).

[0265] The isolated mRNA can be used in hybridization or amplification assays that include, but are not limited to, Southern or Northern analyses, polymerase chain reaction analyses and probe arrays. One preferred diagnostic method for the detection of mRNA levels involves contacting the isolated mRNA with a nucleic acid molecule (probe) that can hybridize to the mRNA encoded by the gene being detected. The nucleic acid probe can be, for example, a full-length cDNA, or a portion thereof, such as an oligonucleotide of at least 7, 15, 30, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides in length and sufficient to specifically hybridize under stringent conditions to a mRNA or genomic DNA encoding a marker of the present invention. Other suitable probes for use in the diagnostic assays of the invention are described herein. Hybridization of an mRNA with the probe indicates that the marker in question is being expressed.

[0266] In one format, the mRNA is immobilized on a solid surface and contacted with a probe, for example by running the isolated mRNA on an agarose gel and transferring the mRNA from the gel to a membrane, such as nitrocellulose. In an alternative format, the probe(s) are immobilized on a solid surface and the mRNA is contacted with the probe(s), for example, in an Affymetrix gene chip array. A skilled artisan can readily adapt known mRNA detection methods for use in detecting the level of mRNA encoded by the markers of the present invention.

[0267] An alternative method for determining the level of mRNA marker in a sample involves the process of nucleic acid amplification, e.g., by rtPCR (the experimental embodiment set forth in Mullis, 1987, U.S. Pat. No. 4,683,202), ligase chain reaction (Barany, 1991, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 88:189-193), self sustained sequence replication (Guatelli et al., 1990, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:1874-1878), transcriptional amplification system (Kwoh et al., 1989, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:1173-1177), Q-Beta Replicase (Lizardi et al., 1988, *Bio/Technology* 6:1197), rolling circle replication (Lizardi et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,854,033) or any other nucleic acid amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. These detection schemes are especially useful for the detection of nucleic acid molecules if such molecules are present in very low numbers. As used herein, amplification primers are defined as being a pair of

nucleic acid molecules that can anneal to 5' or 3' regions of a gene (plus and minus strands, respectively, or vice-versa) and contain a short region in between. In general, amplification primers are from about 10 to 30 nucleotides in length and flank a region from about 50 to 200 nucleotides in length. Under appropriate conditions and with appropriate reagents, such primers permit the amplification of a nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence flanked by the primers.

[0268] For in situ methods, mRNA does not need to be isolated from the breast or ovarian cells prior to detection. In such methods, a cell or tissue sample is prepared/processed using known histological methods. The sample is then immobilized on a support, typically a glass slide, and then contacted with a probe that can hybridize to mRNA that encodes the marker.

[0269] As an alternative to making determinations based on the absolute expression level of the marker, determinations may be based on the normalized expression level of the marker. Expression levels are normalized by correcting the absolute expression level of a marker by comparing its expression to the expression of a gene that is not a marker, e.g., a housekeeping gene that is constitutively expressed. Suitable genes for normalization include housekeeping genes such as the actin gene, or epithelial cell-specific genes. This normalization allows the comparison of the expression level in one sample, e.g., a patient sample, to another sample, e.g., a non-breast or non-ovarian cancer sample, or between samples from different sources.

[0270] Alternatively, the expression level can be provided as a relative expression level. To determine a relative expression level of a marker, the level of expression of the marker is determined for 10 or more samples of normal versus cancer cell isolates, preferably 50 or more samples, prior to the determination of the expression level for the sample in question. The mean expression level of each of the genes assayed in the larger number of samples is determined and this is used as a baseline expression level for the marker. The expression level of the marker determined for the test sample (absolute level of expression) is then divided by the mean expression value obtained for that marker. This provides a relative expression level.

[0271] Preferably, the samples used in the baseline determination will be from breast or ovarian cancer or from non-breast or non-ovarian cancer cells of breast or ovarian tissue. The choice of the cell source is dependent on the use of the relative expression level. Using expression found in normal tissues as a mean expression score aids in validating whether the marker assayed is breast or ovarian specific (versus normal cells). In addition, as more data is accumulated, the mean expression value can be revised, providing improved relative expression values based on accumulated data. Expression data from breast or ovarian cells provides a means for grading the severity of the breast or ovarian cancer state.

[0272] In another embodiment of the present invention, a marker protein is detected. A preferred agent for detecting marker protein of the invention is an antibody capable of binding to such a protein or a fragment thereof; preferably an antibody with a detectable label. Antibodies can be polyclonal, or more preferably, monoclonal. An intact antibody, or a fragment or derivative thereof (e.g., Fab or F(ab')₂) can be used. The term "labeled", with regard to the probe or antibody, is intended to encompass direct labeling of the probe or antibody by coupling (i.e., physically linking) a detectable

substance to the probe or antibody, as well as indirect labeling of the probe or antibody by reactivity with another reagent that is directly labeled. Examples of indirect labeling include detection of a primary antibody using a fluorescently labeled secondary antibody and end-labeling of a DNA probe with biotin such that it can be detected with fluorescently labeled streptavidin.

[0273] Proteins from breast or ovarian cells can be isolated using techniques that are well known to those of skill in the art. The protein isolation methods employed can, for example, be such as those described in Harlow and Lane (Harlow and Lane, 1988, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.).

[0274] A variety of formats can be employed to determine whether a sample contains a protein that binds to a given antibody. Examples of such formats include, but are not limited to, enzyme immunoassay (EIA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), Western blot analysis and enzyme linked immunoabsorbant assay (ELISA). A skilled artisan can readily adapt known protein/antibody detection methods for use in determining whether breast or ovarian cells express a marker of the present invention.

[0275] In one format, antibodies, or antibody fragments or derivatives, can be used in methods such as Western blots or immunofluorescence techniques to detect the expressed proteins. In such uses, it is generally preferable to immobilize either the antibody or proteins on a solid support. Suitable solid phase supports or carriers include any support capable of binding an antigen or an antibody. Well-known supports or carriers include glass, polystyrene, polypropylene, polyethylene, dextran, nylon, amylases, natural and modified celluloses, polyacrylamides, gabbros, and magnetite.

[0276] One skilled in the art will know many other suitable carriers for binding antibody or antigen, and will be able to adapt such support for use with the present invention. For example, protein isolated from breast or ovarian cells can be run on a polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and immobilized onto a solid phase support such as nitrocellulose. The support can then be washed with suitable buffers followed by treatment with the detectably labeled antibody. The solid phase support can then be washed with the buffer a second time to remove unbound antibody. The amount of bound label on the solid support can then be detected by conventional means.

[0277] The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of a marker protein or nucleic acid in a biological sample (e.g. a breast- or ovary-associated body fluid such as a urine sample). Such kits can be used to determine if a subject is suffering from or is at increased risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer. For example, the kit can comprise a labeled compound or agent capable of detecting a marker protein or nucleic acid in a biological sample and means for determining the amount of the protein or mRNA in the sample (e.g., an antibody which binds the protein or a fragment thereof, or an oligonucleotide probe which binds to DNA or mRNA encoding the protein). Kits can also include instructions for interpreting the results obtained using the kit.

[0278] For antibody-based kits, the kit can comprise, for example: (1) a first antibody (e.g., attached to a solid support) which binds to a marker protein; and, optionally, (2) a second, different antibody which binds to either the protein or the first antibody and is conjugated to a detectable label.

[0279] For oligonucleotide-based kits, the kit can comprise, for example: (1) an oligonucleotide, e.g., a detectably

labeled oligonucleotide, which hybridizes to a nucleic acid sequence encoding a marker protein or (2) a pair of primers useful for amplifying a marker nucleic acid molecule. The kit can also comprise, e.g., a buffering agent, a preservative, or a protein stabilizing agent. The kit can further comprise components necessary for detecting the detectable label (e.g., an enzyme or a substrate). The kit can also contain a control sample or a series of control samples which can be assayed and compared to the test sample. Each component of the kit can be enclosed within an individual container and all of the various containers can be within a single package, along with instructions for interpreting the results of the assays performed using the kit.

[0280] B. Pharmacogenomics

[0281] The marker of the invention are also useful as pharmacogenomic markers. As used herein, a "pharmacogenomic marker" is an objective biochemical marker whose expression level correlates with a specific clinical drug response or susceptibility in a patient (see, e.g., McLeod et al. (1999) *Eur. J. Cancer* 35(12): 1650-1652). The presence or quantity of the pharmacogenomic marker expression is related to the predicted response of the patient and more particularly the patient's tumor to therapy with a specific drug or class of drugs. By assessing the presence or quantity of the expression of one or more pharmacogenomic markers in a patient, a drug therapy which is most appropriate for the patient, or which is predicted to have a greater degree of success, may be selected. For example, based on the presence or quantity of RNA or protein encoded by specific tumor markers in a patient, a drug or course of treatment may be selected that is optimized for the treatment of the specific tumor likely to be present in the patient. The use of pharmacogenomic markers therefore permits selecting or designing the most appropriate treatment for each cancer patient without trying different drugs or regimes.

[0282] Another aspect of pharmacogenomics deals with genetic conditions that alters the way the body acts on drugs. These pharmacogenetic conditions can occur either as rare defects or as polymorphisms. For example, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency is a common inherited enzymopathy in which the main clinical complication is hemolysis after ingestion of oxidant drugs (anti-malarials, sulfonamides, analgesics, nitrofurans) and consumption of fava beans.

[0283] As an illustrative embodiment, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes is a major determinant of both the intensity and duration of drug action. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms of drug metabolizing enzymes (e.g., N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT 2) and cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP2D6 and CYP2C19) has provided an explanation as to why some patients do not obtain the expected drug effects or show exaggerated drug response and serious toxicity after taking the standard and safe dose of a drug. These polymorphisms are expressed in two phenotypes in the population, the extensive metabolizer (EM) and poor metabolizer (PM). The prevalence of PM is different among different populations. For example, the gene coding for CYP2D6 is highly polymorphic and several mutations have been identified in PM, which all lead to the absence of functional CYP2D6. Poor metabolizers of CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 quite frequently experience exaggerated drug response and side effects when they receive standard doses. If a metabolite is the active therapeutic moiety, a PM will show no therapeutic response, as demonstrated for the analgesic effect of codeine mediated by its CYP2D6-formed metabolite mor-

phine. The other extreme are the so called ultra-rapid metabolizers who do not respond to standard doses. Recently, the molecular basis of ultra-rapid metabolism has been identified to be due to CYP2D6 gene amplification.

[0284] Thus, the level of expression of a marker of the invention in an individual can be determined to thereby select appropriate agent(s) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual. In addition, pharmacogenetic studies can be used to apply genotyping of polymorphic alleles encoding drug-metabolizing enzymes to the identification of an individual's drug responsiveness phenotype. This knowledge, when applied to dosing or drug selection, can avoid adverse reactions or therapeutic failure and thus enhance therapeutic or prophylactic efficiency when treating a subject with a modulator of expression of a marker of the invention.

[0285] C. Monitorin Clinical Trials

[0286] Monitoring the influence of agents (e.g., drug compounds) on the level of expression of a marker of the invention can be applied not only in basic drug screening, but also in clinical trials. For example, the effectiveness of an agent to affect marker expression can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects receiving treatment for breast or ovarian cancer. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method for monitoring the effectiveness of treatment of a subject with an agent (e.g., an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, protein, peptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate) comprising the steps of (i) obtaining a pre-administration sample from a subject prior to administration of the agent; (ii) detecting the level of expression of one or more selected markers of the invention in the pre-administration sample; (iii) obtaining one or more post-administration samples from the subject; (iv) detecting the level of expression of the marker(s) in the post-administration samples; (v) comparing the level of expression of the marker(s) in the pre-administration sample with the level of expression of the marker(s) in the post-administration sample or samples; and (vi) altering the administration of the agent to the subject accordingly. For example, increased expression of the marker gene(s) during the course of treatment may indicate ineffective dosage and the desirability of increasing the dosage. Conversely, decreased expression of the marker gene(s) may indicate efficacious treatment and no need to change dosage.

[0287] D. Electronic Apparatus Readable Media and Arrays

[0288] Electronic apparatus readable media comprising a marker of the present invention is also provided. As used herein, "electronic apparatus readable media" refers to any suitable medium for storing, holding or containing data or information that can be read and accessed directly by an electronic apparatus. Such media can include, but are not limited to: magnetic, storage media, such as floppy discs, hard disc storage medium, and magnetic tape; optical storage media such as compact disc; electronic storage media such as RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM and the like; general hard disks and hybrids of these categories such as magnetic/optical storage media. The medium is adapted or configured for having recorded thereon a marker of the present invention.

[0289] As used herein, the term "electronic apparatus" is intended to include any suitable computing or processing apparatus or other device configured or adapted for storing data or information. Examples of electronic apparatus suitable for use with the present invention include stand-alone computing apparatus; networks, including a local area net-

work (LAN), a wide area network (WAN) Internet, Intranet, and Extranet; electronic appliances such as a personal digital assistants (PDAs), cellular phone, pager and the like; and local and distributed processing systems.

[0290] As used herein, "recorded" refers to a process for storing or encoding information on the electronic apparatus readable medium. Those skilled in the art can readily adopt any of the presently known methods for recording information on known media to generate manufactures comprising the markers of the present invention.

[0291] A variety of software programs and formats can be used to store the marker information of the present invention on the electronic apparatus readable medium. For example, the marker nucleic acid sequence can be represented in a word processing text file, formatted in commercially-available software such as WordPerfect and Microsoft Word, or represented in the form of an ASCII file, stored in a database application, such as DB2, Sybase, Oracle, or the like, as well as in other forms. Any number of data processor structuring formats (e.g., text file or database) may be employed in order to obtain or create a medium having recorded thereon the markers of the present invention.

[0292] By providing the markers of the invention in readable form, one can routinely access the marker sequence information for a variety of purposes. For example, one skilled in the art can use the nucleotide or amino acid sequences of the present invention in readable form to compare a target sequence or target structural motif with the sequence information stored within the data storage means. Search means are used to identify fragments or regions of the sequences of the invention which match a particular target sequence or target motif.

[0293] The present invention therefore provides a medium for holding instructions for performing a method for determining whether a subject has breast or ovarian cancer or a pre-disposition to breast or ovarian cancer, wherein the method comprises the steps of determining the presence or absence of a marker and based on the presence or absence of the marker, determining whether the subject has breast or ovarian cancer or a pre-disposition to breast or ovarian cancer and/or recommending a particular treatment for breast or ovarian cancer or pre-breast or pre-ovarian cancer condition.

[0294] The present invention further provides in an electronic system and/or in a network, a method for determining whether a subject has breast or ovarian cancer or a pre-disposition to breast or ovarian cancer associated with a marker wherein the method comprises the steps of determining the presence or absence of the marker, and based on the presence or absence of the marker, determining whether the subject has breast or ovarian cancer or a pre-disposition to breast or ovarian cancer, and/or recommending a particular treatment for the breast or ovarian cancer or pre-breast or pre-ovarian cancer condition. The method may further comprise the step of receiving phenotypic information associated with the subject and/or acquiring from a network phenotypic information associated with the subject.

[0295] The present invention also provides in a network, a method for determining whether a subject has breast or ovarian cancer or a pre-disposition to breast or ovarian cancer associated with a marker, said method comprising the steps of receiving information associated with the marker receiving phenotypic information associated with the subject, acquiring information from the network corresponding to the marker and/or breast or pre-ovarian cancer, and based on one

or more of the phenotypic information, the marker, and the acquired information, determining whether the subject has a breast or ovarian cancer or a pre-disposition to breast or ovarian cancer. The method may further comprise the step of recommending a particular treatment for the breast or ovarian cancer or pre-breast or pre-ovarian cancer condition.

[0296] The present invention also provides a business method for determining whether a subject has breast or ovarian cancer or a pre-disposition to breast or ovarian cancer, said method comprising the steps of receiving information associated with the marker, receiving phenotypic information associated with the subject, acquiring information from the network corresponding to the marker and/or breast or ovarian cancer, and based on one or more of the phenotypic information, the marker, and the acquired information, determining whether the subject has breast or ovarian cancer or a pre-disposition to breast or ovarian cancer. The method may further comprise the step of recommending a particular treatment for the breast or ovarian cancer or pre-breast or pre-ovarian cancer condition.

[0297] The invention also includes an array comprising a marker of the present invention. The array can be used to assay expression of one or more genes in the array. In one embodiment, the array can be used to assay gene expression in a tissue to ascertain tissue specificity of genes in the array. In this manner, up to about 7600 genes can be simultaneously assayed for expression. This allows a profile to be developed showing a battery of genes specifically expressed in one or more tissues.

[0298] In addition to such qualitative determination, the invention allows the quantitation of gene expression. Thus, not only tissue specificity, but also the level of expression of a battery of genes in the tissue is ascertainable. Thus, genes can be grouped on the basis of their tissue expression per se and level of expression in that tissue. This is useful, for example, in ascertaining the relationship of gene expression between or among tissues. Thus, one tissue can be perturbed and the effect on gene expression in a second tissue can be determined. In this context, the effect of one cell type on another cell type in response to a biological stimulus can be determined. Such a determination is useful, for example, to know the effect of cell-cell interaction at the level of gene expression. If an agent is administered therapeutically to treat one cell type but has an undesirable effect on another cell type, the invention provides an assay to determine the molecular basis of the undesirable effect and thus provides the opportunity to co-administer a counteracting agent or otherwise treat the undesired effect. Similarly, even within a single cell type, undesirable biological effects can be determined at the molecular level. Thus, the effects of an agent on expression of other than the target gene can be ascertained and counteracted.

[0299] In another embodiment, the array can be used to monitor the time course of expression of one or more genes in the array. This can occur in various biological contexts, as disclosed herein, for example development of breast or ovarian cancer, progression of breast or ovarian cancer, and processes, such a cellular transformation associated with breast or ovarian cancer.

[0300] The array is also useful for ascertaining the effect of the expression of a gene on the expression of other genes in the same cell or in different cells. This provides, for example,

for a selection of alternate molecular targets for therapeutic intervention if the ultimate or downstream target cannot be regulated.

[0301] The array is also useful for ascertaining differential expression patterns of one or more genes in normal and abnormal cells. This provides a battery of genes that could serve as a molecular target for diagnosis or therapeutic intervention.

[0302] E. Surrogate Markers

[0303] The markers of the invention may serve as surrogate markers for one or more disorders or disease states or for conditions leading up to disease states, and in particular, breast or ovarian cancer. As used herein, a "surrogate marker" is an objective biochemical marker which correlates with the absence or presence of a disease or disorder, or with the progression of a disease or disorder (e.g., with the presence or absence of a tumor). The presence or quantity of such markers is independent of the disease. Therefore, these markers may serve to indicate whether a particular course of treatment is effective in lessening a disease state or disorder. Surrogate markers are of particular use when the presence or extent of a disease state or disorder is difficult to assess through standard methodologies (e.g., early stage tumors), or when an assessment of disease progression is desired before a potentially dangerous clinical endpoint is reached (e.g., an assessment of cardiovascular disease may be made using cholesterol levels as a surrogate marker, and an analysis of HIV infection may be made using HIV RNA levels as a surrogate marker, well in advance of the undesirable clinical outcomes of myocardial infarction or fully-developed AIDS). Examples of the use of surrogate markers in the art include: Koomen et al. (2000) *J. Mass Spectrom.* 35: 258-264; and James (1994) *AIDS Treatment News Archive* 209.

[0304] The markers of the invention are also useful as pharmacodynamic markers. As used herein, a "pharmacodynamic marker" is an Objective biochemical marker which correlates specifically with drug effects. The presence or quantity of a pharmacodynamic marker is not related to the disease state or disorder for which the drug is being administered; therefore, the presence or quantity of the marker is indicative of the presence or activity of the drug in a subject. For example, a pharmacodynamic marker may be indicative of the concentration of the drug in a biological tissue, in that the marker is either expressed or transcribed or not expressed or transcribed in that tissue in relationship to the level of the drug. In this fashion, the distribution or uptake of the drug may be monitored by the pharmacodynamic marker. Similarly, the presence or quantity of the pharmacodynamic marker may be related to the presence or quantity of the metabolic product of a drug, such that the presence or quantity of the marker is indicative of the relative breakdown rate of the drug in vivo. Pharmacodynamic markers are of particular use in increasing the sensitivity of detection of drug effects, particularly when the drug is administered in low doses. Since even a small amount of a drug may be sufficient to activate multiple rounds of marker transcription or expression, the amplified marker may be in a quantity which is more readily detectable than the drug itself. Also, the marker may be more easily detected due to the nature of the marker itself; for example, using the methods described herein, antibodies may be employed in an immune-based detection system for a protein marker, or marker-specific radiolabeled probes may be used to detect a mRNA marker. Furthermore, the use of a pharmacodynamic marker may offer mechanism-based prediction of risk due to

drug treatment beyond the range of possible direct observations. Examples of the use of pharmacodynamic markers in the art include: Matsuda et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6,033,862; Hattis et al. (1991) *Env. Health Perspect.* 90: 229-238; Schentag (1999) *Am. J. Health-Syst. Pharm.* 56 Suppl. 3: S21-S24; and Nicolau (1999) *Am. J. Health-Syst. Pharm.* 56 Suppl. 3: S16-S20.

Experimental Protocol

[0305] A. Identification of Markers And Assembly of their Sequences

[0306] RNA from tumor and normal breast and ovarian tissue samples were extracted and amplified by poly-dT primed RT-PCR into cDNA using the SMART PCR kit from Clontech. Amplified cDNA was then labeled using random priming PRIME-IT from Stratagene with a radioactive nucleotide. Labeled cDNA was hybridized to nylon filters spotted with purified PCR product from EST sequences representing known and unknown genes. Several thousand clones were spotted on each nylon filter. Duplicate independent hybridization experiments were performed to generate transcriptional profiling data (see Nature Genetics, 1999, 21). After repeated washings the nylon filters were scanned and the intensity of each spotted gene was converted electronically to indicate expression level in the sample from which the cDNA was derived. Tables were generated for each sample showing the expression level for each of the spotted ESTs. These tables were transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and the expression levels for each spotted EST was compared between samples. A total of 41 tumor samples representing both early and late stage breast cancer and 7 normal breast tissue samples were profiled on these EST arrays. Additionally, a total of 70 late stage ovarian tumor samples and 5 normal ovarian tissue samples were also profiled on the EST arrays. ESTs that displayed a 5-fold increase in the expression level over the average expression level in the normal samples in at least 30% of the tumor samples were exported to a separate data table.

[0307] The corresponding nucleotide sequences for each of these spots were imported and blasted against both public and proprietary sequence databases in order to identify other EST sequences with significant overlap. Thus, contiguous EST sequences were assembled into tentative full-length genes. Reblasting of the assembled sequences against databases of genes coding for known proteins was done to assess whether the assembled gene was a known or unknown protein. Genes in which the potential open reading frame was still open in the 5' end were experimentally extended by either 5'RACE PCR or extracted out from full length cDNA libraries by a simple PCR reaction between the vector and 5' end of the assembled electronic sequence. To predict whether an assembled gene encodes a potential integral membrane protein, hydropathy predictions of the predicted open reading frame was performed (Jones et al., 1994, *Biochemistry*. 33:3038-3049). If the open reading frame contained a predicted signal peptide in the N-terminal portion and a single membrane spanning domain, it was labeled as being a potential type I transmembrane protein. If the predicted amino acid sequence contained a transmembrane domain in the N-terminal portion of the protein, it was labeled as being a potential type II transmembrane protein. If the predicted amino acid sequence was a short hydrophobic protein (<50 amino acids) it was labeled as a potential integral membrane protein. If the predicted amino

acid sequence contained multiple membrane spanning regions it was labeled as a multi-transmembrane (multi-TM) region protein

[0308] B. Identification of Marker 7 and Marker 23 as Targets for Anti-Cancer Therapy

[0309] Expression levels of Marker 7, a putative transmembrane protein was >5-fold higher in 25/56 breast, 17/20 colon and 26/58 ovarian cancer samples compared to normal tissues. The full-length gene was cloned and expressed and the protein found to be localized to the cell surface of transfected cells. Marker 7 does not belong to any known protein family and does not show significant homology to any protein in the public databases. Northern blots of various carcinoma cells lines reveal the presence of a single mRNA species at approximately 1.4 kb.

[0310] Expression of Marker 7 in normal and malignant human tissues was further evaluated by quantitative PCR analysis. Expression levels in breast, ovary, lung and colon tumor samples were 10-300 fold higher than corresponding normal tissues. In addition there was high expression of Marker 7 in in vitro cultured endothelial cells and Wilms tumors and hemangiomas, which are highly vascularized tumors. In situ hybridization (ISH) on tumor samples showed that Marker 7 is predominantly expressed within the tumor stroma and possibly localized to tumor vasculature. Analysis of normal human tissues, including aorta, by ISH suggested that Marker 7 is not expressed on cells within mature vessels. When human tumor cells are transplanted subcutaneously in immunodeficient mice, there is an induction of Marker 7 expression in the mouse stroma associated with tumor vasculature. Marker 7 is hence found expressed in many human cancers, (e.g. breast, ovary, colon, lung and prostate) and not in normal adult tissue.

[0311] A similar analysis of Marker 23 showed that this marker is stroma specific, and is upregulated in ovary, breast, lung and colon cancers. Marker 7 and Marker 23 are therefore attractive targets for inhibition of cancers as well as angiogenesis in general. Antibodies, antibody derivatives, and antibody fragments which bind, specifically with Marker 7 or Marker 32 protein (i.e., SEQ ID NOs: 14 and 64, respectively), or a fragment of the protein, may be used to treat cancer of the breast, ovary, lung, colon and prostate as well as generally inhibiting angiogenesis.

VII. Summary of the Data in the Tables:

[0312] Table 1 lists all of the markers of the invention.

[0313] Table 2 lists Markers 1-33 which were found to be upregulated (i.e., over-expressed) by transcription profiling (TP) in breast cancer. The markers were upregulated at least 5-fold in >30% of the tumors arrayed.

[0314] Table 3 lists Markers 34-56 which were found to be upregulated by TP in ovarian cancer. The markers were upregulated at least 5-fold in >30% of the tumors arrayed.

[0315] Table 4 lists markers in which additional expression analyses were done by either in situ hybridization (ISH), quantitative mRNA analysis (Taqman) or both. Table 5 lists markers whose encoded protein were heretofore unknown.

[0316] In Tables 1-3 and 5 the following definitions apply:

[0317] "Marker" corresponds to the arbitrary identifier used within this application to designate the marker of the invention.

[0318] "Gene Name" corresponds to the commonly used terminology for the marker gene, if it exists.

[0319] "Image Clone ID" corresponds to the cDNA clone number from the IMAGE Consortium (see, for example Lennon, G., et al., 1996, *Genomics* 33:151-152; and <http://www-bio.lnl.gov/bbrp/image/image.html>). All referenced IMAGE clone sequences are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

[0320] "SEQ ID NO (tits)" designates the entry number in the Sequence Listing that corresponds to the nucleotide sequence of the particular marker. "SEQ ID NO (AAs)" designates the entry number in the Sequence Listing that corresponds to the amino acid sequence of the particular marker. Each known sequence submitted to GenBank has a unique identifier number, also called the GenBank GI Accession Number, for a complete sequence record in the relevant database (see, e.g., "http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/query_form.html" and "www.derwent.com" for further information). "Acc # (NTS)" corresponds to the GenBank Accession Number for a nucleotide sequence, while "Acc # (AA)" corresponds to the GenBank Accession Number for a protein sequence. "GI # (NTS)" is the GI identification number assigned to the nucleotide sequence of the marker gene in the GenBank database (see supra). "GI # (AA)" corresponds to the GI sequence identification number assigned to that particular protein translation within a nucleotide sequence record in the GenBank database.

[0321] The following data is presented in Table 4:

[0322] "Gene" corresponds to the arbitrary identifier used within this application to designate the marker of the invention.

[0323] The "TaqMan" and "ISH" columns of Table 4, designate whether expression of this marker was analyzed using TaqMan technology or in situ hybridization, respectively. "Yes" indicates that such analysis was done, while "No" similarly indicates that such analysis was not done. "TaqMan" corresponds to the results of quantitative PCR analysis using the TaqMan technology. Briefly, TaqMan technology relies on standard RT-PCR with the addition of a third gene-specific oligonucleotide (referred to as a probe) which has a

fluorescent dye coupled to its 5' end (typically 6-FAM) and a quenching dye at the 3' end (typically TAMRA). When the fluorescently tagged oligonucleotide is intact, the fluorescent signal from the 5' dye is quenched. As PCR proceeds, the 5' to 3' nucleolytic activity of tag polymerase digests the labeled primer, producing a free nucleotide labeled with 6-FAM, which is detected as a fluorescent signal. The PCR cycle where fluorescence is first released and detected is directly proportional to the starting amount of the gene of interest in the test sample, thus providing a way of quantitating the initial template concentration.

[0324] "Ovary", "Breast", "Lung", "Colon", and "Prostate" correspond to expression as detected by TaqMan analysis in ovarian, breast, lung, colon and prostate cancer respectively. Markers scored with a "+" were found to be upregulated by at least 3-fold in at least 20% of the tumors analyzed (n=>5) in the designated tumor type by Taqman analysis. Markers scored with a "-" were not found to be upregulated in the designated tumor type by Taqman analysis. Expression for markers scored with "ND" was not determined in the designated tumor type. In addition, ISH analysis confirmed that the genes were expressed by the carcinoma cells, except for Marker 23, which is stroma specific and Marker 7 which is expressed mostly in the stroma but can also be found on tumor cells. Evidence to support this includes Taqman RNA analysis from cancer cell lines (breast, ovary, lung, colon and prostate) and ISH.

[0325] The contents of all references, patents, published patent applications, and database records including GenBank, IMAGE consortium and Derwent cited throughout this application, are hereby incorporated by reference.

Other Embodiments

[0326] Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims:

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cttggtatta ccctcctaag agtcatacta gtagtcatac tccctggtgt agtgtattct 2040
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ctggaattac aaaactcaga gaaatgtgtc atcaggagaa catcataacc catgaaggat 2160
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tcacctaggt gagcgcattg agccagtggg gctaaatgct acatactcca actgaaatgt 2280
taaggaagaa gatagatcca attaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aagggcggcc 2340
gc 2342

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<210> SEQ ID NO 4

<211> LENGTH: 344

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

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Met Gly Pro Pro Ser Ala Pro Pro Cys Arg Leu His Val Pro Trp Lys
 1             5             10             15

Glu Val Leu Leu Thr Ala Ser Leu Leu Thr Phe Trp Asn Pro Pro Thr
 20             25             30

Thr Ala Lys Leu Thr Ile Glu Ser Thr Pro Phe Asn Val Ala Glu Gly
 35             40             45

Lys Glu Val Leu Leu Leu Ala His Asn Leu Pro Gln Asn Arg Ile Gly
 50             55             60

Tyr Ser Trp Tyr Lys Gly Glu Arg Val Asp Gly Asn Ser Leu Ile Val
 65             70             75             80

Gly Tyr Val Ile Gly Thr Gln Gln Ala Thr Pro Gly Pro Ala Tyr Ser
 85             90             95

Gly Arg Glu Thr Ile Tyr Pro Asn Ala Ser Leu Leu Ile Gln Asn Val
100            105            110

Thr Gln Asn Asp Thr Gly Phe Tyr Thr Leu Gln Val Ile Lys Ser Asp
115            120            125

Leu Val Asn Glu Glu Ala Thr Gly Gln Phe His Val Tyr Pro Glu Leu
130            135            140

Pro Lys Pro Ser Ile Ser Ser Asn Asn Ser Asn Pro Val Glu Asp Lys
145            150            155            160

Asp Ala Val Ala Phe Thr Cys Glu Pro Glu Val Gln Asn Thr Thr Tyr
165            170            175

Leu Trp Trp Val Asn Gly Gln Ser Leu Pro Val Ser Pro Arg Leu Gln
180            185            190

Leu Ser Asn Gly Asn Met Thr Leu Thr Leu Leu Ser Val Lys Arg Asn
195            200            205

Asp Ala Gly Ser Tyr Glu Cys Glu Ile Gln Asn Pro Ala Ser Ala Asn
210            215            220

Arg Ser Asp Pro Val Thr Leu Asn Val Leu Tyr Gly Pro Asp Gly Pro
225            230            235            240

Thr Ile Ser Pro Ser Lys Ala Asn Tyr Arg Pro Gly Glu Asn Leu Asn
245            250            255

Leu Ser Cys His Ala Ala Ser Asn Pro Pro Ala Gln Tyr Ser Trp Phe

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260	265	270	
Ile Asn Gly Thr Phe Gln Gln Ser Thr Gln Glu Leu Phe Ile Pro Asn			
275	280	285	
Ile Thr Val Asn Asn Ser Gly Ser Tyr Met Cys Gln Ala His Asn Ser			
290	295	300	
Ala Thr Gly Leu Asn Arg Thr Thr Val Thr Met Ile Thr Val Ser Gly			
305	310	315	320
Ser Ala Pro Val Leu Ser Ala Val Ala Thr Val Gly Ile Thr Ile Gly			
325	330	335	
Val Leu Ala Arg Val Ala Leu Ile			
340			
<210> SEQ ID NO 5			
<211> LENGTH: 2557			
<212> TYPE: DNA			
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens			
<220> FEATURE:			
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature			
<222> LOCATION: 47, 2120, 2127, 2131, 2135, 2143, 2144, 2162, 2166,			
2172, 2186, 2192, 2200, 2219, 2246, 2265, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2411,			
2439, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2461, 2462, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555,			
2556, 2557			
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G			
<400> SEQUENCE: 5			
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gactgggctc	ggcgggcggc	ggcgccgctg	cgggcgctg gcggaggagg gagggcgagg 180
gcgggcgccg	gcccgggggc	gggcggaaga	gggaggagag gcgcggggag ccaggccctcg 240
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gccagctgga	gattcacatt	ttacctgatt	gccttcattg ccggcatggc cgtcattgtg 780
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catatcttct	gggcctacct	cattttgcgc	atggcccaca agttcataac tggaaaagctg 1320
gtagaagatg	aacgcagtga	ccgggaagaa	acagagagct cagaggggga ggaggctgca 1380

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ggaactaccc cgctccctgc gctatagggc cactttaagc tctggggaaa aaggagaaag 1560
tgagaggaga gttctctgca tcctccctcc ttgcttgtea ccagttgcc tttaaaccaa 1620
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gtcgtatttt cctccctacc cgccaagtca tcctttctac tgcttttgag gccctccctc 1740
agctctctgt gggtaggggt tacaattcac attccttatt ctgagaattt ggccccagct 1800
gtttgccttt gactccctga cctccagagc cagggttggtg ccttattgtc ccatctgttg 1860
gcctcattct gccaaagctg gaccaaggtc aacctttcta agctccctaa cttggggccag 1920
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cccgaaccg aaaaaaaaaa aaaagcccca annnnnn 2557

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<210> SEQ ID NO 6

<211> LENGTH: 380

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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Met Leu Gln Thr Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Phe Trp Trp Glu Arg Leu Trp Leu
 1             5             10            15

Pro Val Asn Leu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Glu Asp Arg Asp Gly Arg Val
      20             25             30

Tyr Ala Lys Ala Ser Asp Leu Tyr Ile Thr Leu Pro Leu Ala Leu Leu
 35             40             45

Phe Leu Ile Val Arg Tyr Phe Phe Glu Leu Tyr Val Ala Thr Pro Leu
 50             55             60

Ala Ala Leu Leu Asn Ile Lys Glu Lys Thr Arg Leu Arg Ala Pro Pro
 65             70             75             80

Asn Ala Thr Leu Glu His Phe Tyr Leu Thr Ser Gly Lys Gln Pro Lys
 85             90             95

Gln Val Glu Val Glu Leu Leu Ser Arg Gln Ser Gly Leu Ser Gly Arg
100            105            110

Gln Val Glu Arg Trp Phe Arg Arg Arg Asn Gln Asp Arg Pro Ser
115            120            125

Leu Leu Lys Lys Phe Arg Glu Ala Ser Trp Arg Phe Thr Phe Tyr Leu
130            135            140

Ile Ala Phe Ile Ala Gly Met Ala Val Ile Val Asp Lys Pro Trp Phe

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 7
 <211> LENGTH: 1861
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: 1249
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

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tcagggaacc tccgcgggag tcgaatttac gtgcagctgc cggcaaccac aggttccaag	180
atggtttgcg ggggcttcgc gtgttccaag aactgcctgt gcgccctcaa cctgctttac	240
accttggtta gtctgtgct aattggaatt gctgcgtggg gcattggctt cgggctgatt	300
tccagtctcc gagtggtcgg cgtggtcatt gcagtgggca tctcttggtt cctgattgct	360
ttagtgggtc tgattggagc tgtaaaacat catcagggtg tgctattttt ttatatgatt	420
attctgttac ttgtatttat tgttcagttt tctgtatctt gcgcttggtt agccctgaac	480
caggagcaac agggctcagc tctggaggtt ggttgggaaca atacggcaag tgctcgaaat	540
gacatccaga gaaatctaaa ctgctgtggg ttccgaagtg ttaacccaaa tgacacctgt	600
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gaaattgtgg ttttaatttt gacttttaca ggtaagtga aaggaaaagt ggtttcatga 1440
aatgttctaa tgtataataa catttacctt cagcctccat ccagaatgga acggagtttt 1500
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gcaactgtgc aaacctaagc gatatttgaa tatgatctcc cataatttga aattgaaatc 1740
gtattgtgtg gctctgtata ttctgttaaa aaattaaagg acagaaacct ttctttgtgt 1800
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a 1861

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<210> SEQ ID NO 8

<211> LENGTH: 204

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

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Met Val Cys Gly Gly Phe Ala Cys Ser Lys Asn Cys Leu Cys Ala Leu
 1           5           10          15
Asn Leu Leu Tyr Thr Leu Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Ile Gly Ile Ala Ala
          20           25           30
Trp Gly Ile Gly Phe Gly Leu Ile Ser Ser Leu Arg Val Val Gly Val
          35           40           45
Val Ile Ala Val Gly Ile Phe Leu Phe Leu Ile Ala Leu Val Gly Leu
          50           55           60
Ile Gly Ala Val Lys His His Gln Val Leu Leu Phe Phe Tyr Met Ile
65           70           75           80
Ile Leu Leu Leu Val Phe Ile Val Gln Phe Ser Val Ser Cys Ala Cys
          85           90           95
Leu Ala Leu Asn Gln Glu Gln Gln Gly Gln Leu Leu Glu Val Gly Trp
          100          105          110
Asn Asn Thr Ala Ser Ala Arg Asn Asp Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Asn Cys
          115          120          125
Cys Gly Phe Arg Ser Val Asn Pro Asn Asp Thr Cys Leu Ala Ser Cys
          130          135          140

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Val Lys Ser Asp His Ser Cys Ser Pro Cys Ala Pro Ile Ile Gly Glu
 145 150 155 160

Tyr Ala Gly Glu Val Leu Arg Phe Val Gly Gly Ile Gly Leu Phe Phe
 165 170 175

Ser Phe Thr Glu Ile Leu Gly Val Trp Leu Thr Tyr Arg Tyr Arg Asn
 180 185 190

Gln Lys Asp Pro Arg Ala Asn Pro Ser Ala Phe Leu
 195 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
 <211> LENGTH: 3579
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: 3350, 3546
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

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gtgaaattaa tgagctactc aagtttctgt ctttgggtcat cactgagagt ctatttccat 120

aggaagaagt ctttgcagag gaaattgaat gctgtctgat gctacaattc atatggatcc 180

tttctctgat tgaagcctga cttttaaaaa aggtttcaat aaattgctta tacctatgaa 240

gagatgcaaa agaaccctta aaataaagca aaggacttga agaaaagaaa ggaagacatg 300

aagaagagga tgtcatttag gtgaagggcc atgctggata aggagctggc tgccctctgtg 360

aacatcctac tcaaggcatc ttcactgctg tacatccttt tgaatccca gagatcttca 420

gtctccctgt ggattaagga gatgtgcagt atttaaagtg gcttcaggaa ggcatggaag 480

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gcctccatca gctgcactct ggggaagagg aggctgcctt ctacctcca gcatctctgg 600

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gcctgaagtg ccttccatgg ttaaaggggg cctaaagcag gccacaaagg gccatgaagg 780

aatggttaat atgtaacaga ctgaagggga agaaagccag tgaagatgaa gacttgccca 840

tcttcttga agtcagtaag gcctgcctca ggtgcctagg atgtaattgc tctgctgctt 900

ctcatgggga ggagtggccc tcatgacctt gtttacctgg aagagtgtgg gatgaatgcc 960

tcctcctatg gggactcgca agtgctttag caaaaggata aattgctaatt tgtggcattt 1020

cgtggatcag caggattatt tctccttgct aaagaggatt ttgttggtcc tgaattctga 1080

ggaggtggga ctaggatagg gctccatgag cctgtgtatg actcaggga tattaggact 1140

ttggcacagc ctcatgggtt gggagtaagt cttggctctt ccctagcctg aatgacagac 1200

atcagatcat tctggtgctt tgtccatgaa gatgtagatt ctgagccac ccaactaatc 1260

ttttcacttg agcacagaaa cagccccggg aatcggacag acccgtgtct ttcaggtttg 1320

cttcacagag ccccgagggt tgacaatagg tgccttgag actgcctgca tggggatttt 1380

taaaaagctt tctttgttaa aggtttgtaa accactcctc tgagcctggt ttcattttat 1440

agattattca gggaactgaa ctgcacagag atccagaaag tgggtagtgc aggtctgtat 1500

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tctgagagtc	ctttgcaaag	atottgtagg	gacttttaggc	tggggccttc	ggaaaattcc	1620
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ggatgtgaac	ccaactctga	ttctaaacct	aatgctctca	ctcttttcatt	cagagggttca	2580
gtcagttctt	tgtaggctgt	agatccagag	aagctgccgt	agccaacaat	aaagttgtta	2640
gtttttaaaa	catctatgtg	gtaagttgg	ctggcactta	aaaatgtatt	gtttcccagg	2700
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tatatattgt	ttactactca	ccacagatct	gcaggagttc	actgatctct	aggatctgcc	3060
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aagtattgta	attattctgt	gaatagtaac	acttaccatt	atggagacat	cactagtttg	3300
aaagaatcca	acttcatcaa	atattaacgt	accgagttga	aggctacaan	gaactgagac	3360
aggagcatag	cagagagaaa	cggtcaccat	ctcattagcc	ctattttttg	ttgttgtgat	3420
gccattacat	ctgtatatct	ggccatatca	gctgctaata	gtgagttctt	gcaaacaaaa	3480
tgatttgata	aacaacctac	catactttat	acaaatctta	tggtgttccg	agaaataaac	3540
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<210> SEQ ID NO 10

<211> LENGTH: 79

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

Met Asp Gly Cys Thr Ile Leu Cys Asp Val Ile Ala Met Phe Met Pro

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Ser Pro Leu Pro Gly Met Pro Phe Cys Met Asn Ala Cys Glu Met Leu			
	20	25	30
Leu Leu Leu Cys Met Ala Trp Leu Pro Trp Leu Ala Gly Ile Ser Ser			
	35	40	45
Phe Val Val Phe Leu Ser Ser Leu Cys Ile Thr Val Ser Phe Val Phe			
	50	55	60
Leu Ala Cys Lys Leu Leu Glu Asp Arg Gly Met Ser Glu Ser Ile			
65	70	75	

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
 <211> LENGTH: 1076
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: 708, 977, 1003, 1028, 1036
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

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atcgcttttc ttgtgctacc tgctgctctt cacttgcagt ggggtggagg caggtgagaa	180
tcggggtaag gatgcaggta agaaaaagtgc ctgcggagagc tcggacagcg gctccgggtt	240
ctggaaggcc ctgaccttca tggccgctcg aggaggactc gcagtcgccg ggctgcccgc	300
gctgggcttc accggcgccg gcatcgccgc caactcggtg gctgcctcgc tgatgagctg	360
gtctgcgac ctgaatgggg gcggcggtgcc cgccgggggg ctagtggcca cgctgcagag	420
cctcggggct ggtggcagca gcgtcgtcat aggtaatatt ggtgccctga tgggctacgc	480
caccacaag tatctcgata gtgaggagga tgaggagtag ccagcagctc ccagaacctc	540
ttcttccttc ttggcctaac tcttccagtt aggatctaga actttgcctt tttttttttt	600
ttttttttt ttgagatggg ttctcactat attgtccagg ctagagtgcg gtggctattc	660
acagatgcga acatagtaca ctgcagcctc caactcctag cctcagngga tcctcctgtc	720
tcaacctccc aagtaggatt acaagcatgc gccgacgatg ccagagaatcc agaactttgt	780
ctatcactct ccccaacaac ctagatgtga aaacagaata aacttcaccc agaaaacaaa	840
aaaaaaaaa aaggcgggcc gctagactag tctagagaaa aaacctccca cacctcccc	900
tgaacctgaa acataaaatg aatgcaattg ttgttggtta cttgtttatt gcagcttata	960
atgggttaca ataaagncaa ttagcatcac aaatttcaca aanaaaggca tttttttcac	1020
tgcatcnta gttgnggggt ttggtccaaa actcatcaaa tggtatcttt atcatg	1076

<210> SEQ ID NO 12
 <211> LENGTH: 138
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Met Arg Gln Lys Ala Val Ser Leu Phe Leu Cys Tyr Leu Leu Leu Phe	
1	15
Thr Cys Ser Gly Val Glu Ala Gly Glu Asn Ala Gly Lys Asp Ala Gly	
20	30
Lys Lys Lys Cys Ser Glu Ser Ser Asp Ser Gly Ser Gly Phe Trp Lys	

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35	40	45	
Ala Leu Thr Phe Met	Ala Val Gly Gly Gly Leu	Ala Val Ala Gly Leu	
50	55	60	
Pro Ala Leu Gly Phe Thr	Gly Ala Gly Ile Ala Asn Ser Val Ala		
65	70	75	80
Ala Ser Leu Met Ser Trp Ser Ala Ile Leu Asn Gly Gly Gly Val Pro			
	85	90	95
Ala Gly Gly Leu Val Ala Thr Leu Gln Ser Leu Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser			
	100	105	110
Ser Val Val Ile Gly Asn Ile Gly Ala Leu Met Gly Tyr Ala Thr His			
	115	120	125
Lys Tyr Leu Asp Ser Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu			
	130	135	
<210> SEQ ID NO 13			
<211> LENGTH: 1352			
<212> TYPE: DNA			
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens			
<220> FEATURE:			
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature			
<222> LOCATION: 1139, 1140, 1150, 1155, 1166, 1171, 1181, 1186, 1189, 1212, 1214, 1252, 1311			
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G			
<400> SEQUENCE: 13			
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aggcgcgcggt gtgaaaggcg cattgatgca gcctgcggcg gcctcggagc gcggcggagc			120
cagacgctga ccacgttcct ctctcgggtc tctctcgctt ccagctccgc gctgcccggc			180
agccgggagc catgcgaccc cagggccccc cgcctcccc gcagcggctc cgcggcctcc			240
tgtgtctcct gctgtgcag ctgcccgcgc cgtcgagcgc ctctgagatc cccaagggga			300
agcaaaaggc gcagctccgg cagagggagg tggtagacct gtataatgga atgtgcttac			360
aagggccagc aggagtgcct ggtcgagacg ggagccctgg ggccaatggc attccgggta			420
caactgggat ccaggtcgg gatggattca aaggagaaaa gggggaatgt ctgagggaaa			480
gctttgagga gtcttgagca ccaactaca agcagtgttc atggagtcca ttgaattatg			540
gcataaatct tgggaaaatt gcggagtgtta cattacaaa gatgcgtcca aatagtgtc			600
taagagtttt gttcagtggc tcaactcggc taaaatgcag aaatgcagtc tgtcagcgtt			660
ggtatttcac attcaatgga gctgaatgtt caggacctct tccattgaa gctataattt			720
atttgagcca aggaagccct gaaatgaatt caacaattaa tattcatgc acttcttctg			780
tggaggact ttgtgaagga attggtgctg gattagtggg tgttgctatc tgggttgga			840
cttggtcaga ttacccaaaa ggagatgctt ctactggatg gaattcagtt tctcgcatca			900
ttattgaaga actacaaaa taaatgcttt aattttcatt tgtacctct tttttatta			960
tgccttgga tgggttcatt aaatgacatt ttaaataagt ttatgtatac atctgaatga			1020
aaagcaaagc taaatatgtt tacagaccaa agtgtgattt cccctgttt ttaaactag			1080
cattattcat ttgtctcaa tcaaaagtgg tttcaatatt ttttttagtt ggtagaann			1140
ctttcttcan agtcncttc tctcnccta naatttgga nattgntgng gtcttttgtt			1200
ttttctctta gnanagcatt tttaaaaaa tataaaagct accaatcttt gnacaatttg			1260
taaatgttaa gaattttttt tatatctgtt aaataaaaat tatttccacc naaaaaaaaa			1320

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aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa gggcgccgc ta 1352

<210> SEQ ID NO 14

<211> LENGTH: 243

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

Met Arg Pro Gln Gly Pro Ala Ala Ser Pro Gln Arg Leu Arg Gly Leu
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Gln Leu Pro Ala Pro Ser Ser Ala Ser Glu
20 25 30
Ile Pro Lys Gly Lys Gln Lys Ala Gln Leu Arg Gln Arg Glu Val Val
35 40 45
Asp Leu Tyr Asn Gly Met Cys Leu Gln Gly Pro Ala Gly Val Pro Gly
50 55 60
Arg Asp Gly Ser Pro Gly Ala Asn Gly Ile Pro Gly Thr Pro Gly Ile
65 70 75 80
Pro Gly Arg Asp Gly Phe Lys Gly Glu Lys Gly Glu Cys Leu Arg Glu
85 90 95
Ser Phe Glu Glu Ser Trp Thr Pro Asn Tyr Lys Gln Cys Ser Trp Ser
100 105 110
Ser Leu Asn Tyr Gly Ile Asn Leu Gly Lys Ile Ala Glu Cys Thr Phe
115 120 125
Thr Lys Met Arg Ser Asn Ser Ala Leu Arg Val Leu Phe Ser Gly Ser
130 135 140
Leu Arg Leu Lys Cys Arg Asn Ala Cys Cys Gln Arg Trp Tyr Phe Thr
145 150 155 160
Phe Asn Gly Ala Glu Cys Ser Gly Pro Leu Pro Ile Glu Ala Ile Ile
165 170 175
Tyr Leu Asp Gln Gly Ser Pro Glu Met Asn Ser Thr Ile Asn Ile His
180 185 190
Arg Thr Ser Ser Val Glu Gly Leu Cys Glu Gly Ile Gly Ala Gly Leu
195 200 205
Val Asp Val Ala Ile Trp Val Gly Thr Cys Ser Asp Tyr Pro Lys Gly
210 215 220
Asp Ala Ser Thr Gly Trp Asn Ser Val Ser Arg Ile Ile Ile Glu Glu
225 230 235 240
Leu Pro Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 15

<211> LENGTH: 2142

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

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cctctggcca ctcagccggg gccgagaggg agctgccggg cggggaggcg ccgcaggcac 120
ccggcgggca gggcggggca gggcaagacg gccgcctccg caagtgccac ccggccacc 180
cgggcctctc cttctgtccy srgrcgtcag cggacsgggc gctcgcgggc cggggctgta 240
tggggtccc gcgcgggtcg ttctctgtgc tgctgtcct gctcacggt cctgtctcg 300
ggctcctctt tgccctgtac ttctcggcgg tgcagcggta cccggggcca gcggccggag 360

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ccagggacac cacatcattt gaagcattct ttcaatccaa ggcacgaat tcttggaacag 420
gaaagggcca ggctgcca caccctgttc acctggccat tcagcggcac cccacttcc 480
gtggcctgtt caatctctcc attccagtgc tgetgtgggg ggacctcttc accccagcgc 540
tctgggaccg cctgagccaa cacaagccc cgtatggctg gcgggggctc tctcaccaag 600
tcacgcctc caccctgagc cttctgaacg gctcagagag tgccaagctg tttgccccgc 660
ccagggacac ccctccaaag tgtatccggt gtgccgtggt gggcaacgga ggcattctga 720
atgggtcccg ccagggtccc aacatcgatg cccatgacta tgtattcaga ctcaatggag 780
ctgtgatcaa agccttcgag cgcgatgtgg gcaccaagac ttcttcttat ggtttcactg 840
tgaacacgat gaagaactcc ctctctctct actggaatct gggcttcacc tccgtgccac 900
aaggacagga cctgcagtat atcttcatcc cctcagacat ccgcgactat gtgatgctga 960
gatcggccat tctgggcgtg cctgtccctg agggcctaga taaaggggac aggcgcgcacg 1020
cctatatttg accagaagcc tctgccagta aattcaagct gctacatccg gacttcatca 1080
gctacctgac agaaaggctc ttgaaatcaa agttgattaa cacacatttt ggagacctat 1140
atatgcctag taccggggct ctcatgtgct tgacagcttt gcatacctgt gaccagggtca 1200
gtgcctatgg attcatcaca agcaactact ggaaattttc cgaccactat ttcgaacgaa 1260
aaatgaagcc attgatattt tatgcaaacc acgatctgtc cctggaagct gccctgtgga 1320
gggacctgca caaggccggc atccttcagc tgtaccagcg ctgaccccaa tgcaactgagc 1380
cctttgtctc ttcaagagtt gcggcctgat cctctcaagt ggccaaaagc ttttttaact 1440
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gagggtctgt caatatagga cccccagct tgtccttggc tcaccaaga actcttctgt 1560
atctaaaaca atacatctca atcttggcca agggaaaacg gactgctttg ctggattggc 1620
actgagcaac ttagagaaat gtcggtggag tgttcagcaa gatcagacag cagtccaggt 1680
caaaggcaaa cacacacgct ccagcccaaa tctcctcgtt ggcacatcct accccagatg 1740
ctaaagtgat tcaaggactc caggacacct cttaagagcc tttctaagaa catgataggc 1800
ttacttctgc tccataataa agtgggagaa aaaagccaga atataaaact taaractaga 1860
taactgcgya satgatggac catttttttt ttttggtggt gtagagaaat catataaaac 1920
gcaggctggt tagcatggag atgactctca gaacactggr agggctctggc acttgatggg 1980
ggttagtgtc ttggcagcct gcctgaagtc ccattagaga tgtatcacc cctgtgcacc 2040
aacaggatga tgtccccagg taataaacct tcacccctcat aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 2100
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaggcgcgcc gctagactag tc 2142

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<210> SEQ ID NO 16

<211> LENGTH: 374

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

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Met Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Ser Phe Phe Trp Leu Leu Leu Leu Thr
  1             5             10            15

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Ala Ala Cys Ser Gly Leu Leu Phe Ala Leu Tyr Phe Ser Ala Val Gln
  20             25            30

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Arg Tyr Pro Gly Pro Ala Ala Gly Ala Arg Asp Thr Thr Ser Phe Glu
  35             40            45

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Ala	Phe	Phe	Gln	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ser	Trp	Thr	Gly	Lys	Gly	Gln
50					55						60				
Ala	Cys	Arg	His	Leu	Leu	His	Leu	Ala	Ile	Gln	Arg	His	Pro	His	Phe
65				70					75					80	
Arg	Gly	Leu	Phe	Asn	Leu	Ser	Ile	Pro	Val	Leu	Leu	Trp	Gly	Asp	Leu
			85					90						95	
Phe	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Trp	Asp	Arg	Leu	Ser	Gln	His	Lys	Ala	Pro	Tyr
		100					105						110		
Gly	Trp	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ser	His	Gln	Val	Ile	Ala	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ser	Leu
	115					120						125			
Leu	Asn	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ala	Lys	Leu	Phe	Ala	Pro	Pro	Arg	Asp	Thr
130						135					140				
Pro	Pro	Lys	Cys	Ile	Arg	Cys	Ala	Val	Val	Gly	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ile	Leu
145			150							155				160	
Asn	Gly	Ser	Arg	Gln	Gly	Pro	Asn	Ile	Asp	Ala	His	Asp	Tyr	Val	Phe
			165					170						175	
Arg	Leu	Asn	Gly	Ala	Val	Ile	Lys	Gly	Phe	Glu	Arg	Asp	Val	Gly	Thr
		180					185						190		
Lys	Thr	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Thr	Val	Asn	Thr	Met	Lys	Asn	Ser	Leu
	195						200					205			
Val	Ser	Tyr	Trp	Asn	Leu	Gly	Phe	Thr	Ser	Val	Pro	Gln	Gly	Gln	Asp
210						215					220				
Leu	Gln	Tyr	Ile	Phe	Ile	Pro	Ser	Asp	Ile	Arg	Asp	Tyr	Val	Met	Leu
225				230						235				240	
Arg	Ser	Ala	Ile	Leu	Gly	Val	Pro	Val	Pro	Glu	Gly	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gly
			245						250					255	
Asp	Arg	Pro	His	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ser	Lys	Phe
		260					265						270		
Lys	Leu	Leu	His	Pro	Asp	Phe	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Glu	Arg	Phe	Leu
	275					280						285			
Lys	Ser	Lys	Leu	Ile	Asn	Thr	His	Phe	Gly	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Met	Pro	Ser
290						295					300				
Thr	Gly	Ala	Leu	Met	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala	Leu	His	Thr	Cys	Asp	Gln	Val
305					310					315				320	
Ser	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Ile	Thr	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Trp	Lys	Phe	Ser	Asp	His
			325						330					335	
Tyr	Phe	Glu	Arg	Lys	Met	Lys	Pro	Leu	Ile	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Asn	His	Asp
		340						345					350		
Leu	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Trp	Arg	Asp	Leu	His	Lys	Ala	Gly	Ile
	355						360					365			
Leu	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Arg										
370															

<210> SEQ ID NO 17

<211> LENGTH: 1707

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

tacttaggga gtcgaccacg cgcccgacta gttctagatc gcgggcaaaag atggcggcgg	60
ccaggtgttg gaggcctttg ctacgcggtc cgaggctttc attgcacacc gcggctaattg	120
ccgcgcggcc ggctacagaa acgacctgcc aagacgtcgc ggcgaccccc gtcgcgcggt	180

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acccgccgat tgtggcctcc atgacagccg acagcaaagc tgcacggctg cggcggatcg 240
agcgtggca gccgacgggtg cagctgcgg agtcggtaga cgagaagctg cgaatcctca 300
ccaagatgca gtttatgaag tacatggttt acccgagac ctcgcgctg aatgccgacc 360
gctggtacca gtacttcacc aagaccgtgt tctgtcggg tctgccgccg cccccagcgg 420
agcccgagcc cgagcccgaa ccgaacctg aacctgcgtt ggacctcggc gcgctgcgtg 480
cggtcgcctg cgactgcctg ctgcaggagc acttctacct gcggcgcagg cggcgcgtgc 540
accgttacga ggagagcgag gtcatatctt tgccttctt ggatcagctg gtgtcaaccc 600
tcgtgggct cctcagccca cacaacccgg cctgggcgc tgcgcctc gattatagat 660
gcccagttca tttttactgg gtgcgtggtg aagaaattat tcctcgtggt catcgaagag 720
gtcgaattga tgacttgcca taccagatag atgataaacc aaacaaccag attcgaatat 780
ccaagcaact cgcagagttt gtgccattgg attattctgt tcctatagaa atccccacta 840
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ttagagctaa tgctattgca agcctttttg cttggactgg agcacaagct atgtatcaag 1080
gattctggag tgaagcagat gttactcgac cttttgtctc ccaggctgtg atcacagatg 1140
gaaaatactt ttcctttttc tgctaccagc taaatacttt ggcactgact acacaagctg 1200
atcaaaaata ccctcgtaaa aatatatggt ggggtacaca aagtaagcct ctttatgaaa 1260
caattgagga taatgatgtg aaaggtttta atgatgatgt tctacttcag atagttcact 1320
ttctactgaa tagacaaaaa gaagaaaaat cacagctgtt ggaaaactga aaaagcatat 1380
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taactgtcaa ctattaata cattgatttt tgagacaaat aaaaaaatg tcaacctgtt 1500
attagatctc ttactctgct caaatcctc actgaaagat ttaatttttag ttaccttttg 1560
ttgatttaaa aataattgca tttgtatatt gctaactgat aagacaaatt gagttattga 1620
gctattaat gcacatttta atataaatgc agaaatcca aataaatgc taacatactg 1680
aattcagtaa ttaaaagaac ccactgc 1707

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<210> SEQ ID NO 18

<211> LENGTH: 439

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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Met Ala Ala Ala Arg Cys Trp Arg Pro Leu Leu Arg Gly Pro Arg Leu
 1           5           10          15
Ser Leu His Thr Ala Ala Asn Ala Ala Thr Ala Thr Glu Thr Thr
          20          25          30
Cys Gln Asp Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Val Ala Arg Tyr Pro Pro Ile Val
          35          40          45
Ala Ser Met Thr Ala Asp Ser Lys Ala Ala Arg Leu Arg Arg Ile Glu
          50          55          60
Arg Trp Gln Ala Thr Val His Ala Ala Glu Ser Val Asp Glu Lys Leu
          65          70          75          80
Arg Ile Leu Thr Lys Met Gln Phe Met Lys Tyr Met Val Tyr Pro Gln
          85          90          95

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Thr Phe Ala Leu Asn Ala Asp Arg Trp Tyr Gln Tyr Phe Thr Lys Thr
 100 105 110
 Val Phe Leu Ser Gly Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Glu Pro Glu Pro Glu
 115 120 125
 Pro Glu Pro Glu Pro Glu Pro Ala Leu Asp Leu Ala Ala Leu Arg Ala
 130 135 140
 Val Ala Cys Asp Cys Leu Leu Gln Glu His Phe Tyr Leu Arg Arg Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Arg Val His Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ser Glu Val Ile Ser Leu Pro Phe
 165 170 175
 Leu Asp Gln Leu Val Ser Thr Leu Val Gly Leu Leu Ser Pro His Asn
 180 185 190
 Pro Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu Asp Tyr Arg Cys Pro Val His Phe
 195 200 205
 Tyr Trp Val Arg Gly Glu Glu Ile Ile Pro Arg Gly His Arg Arg Gly
 210 215 220
 Arg Ile Asp Asp Leu Arg Tyr Gln Ile Asp Asp Lys Pro Asn Asn Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Arg Ile Ser Lys Gln Leu Ala Glu Phe Val Pro Leu Asp Tyr Ser
 245 250 255
 Val Pro Ile Glu Ile Pro Thr Ile Lys Cys Lys Pro Asp Lys Leu Pro
 260 265 270
 Leu Phe Lys Arg Gln Tyr Glu Asn His Ile Phe Val Gly Ser Lys Thr
 275 280 285
 Ala Asp Pro Cys Cys Tyr Gly His Thr Gln Phe His Leu Leu Pro Asp
 290 295 300
 Lys Leu Arg Arg Glu Arg Leu Leu Arg Gln Asn Cys Ala Asp Gln Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Val Val Phe Arg Ala Asn Ala Ile Ala Ser Leu Phe Ala Trp Thr
 325 330 335
 Gly Ala Gln Ala Met Tyr Gln Gly Phe Trp Ser Glu Ala Asp Val Thr
 340 345 350
 Arg Pro Phe Val Ser Gln Ala Val Ile Thr Asp Gly Lys Tyr Phe Ser
 355 360 365
 Phe Phe Cys Tyr Gln Leu Asn Thr Leu Ala Leu Thr Thr Gln Ala Asp
 370 375 380
 Gln Asn Asn Pro Arg Lys Asn Ile Cys Trp Gly Thr Gln Ser Lys Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Leu Tyr Glu Thr Ile Glu Asp Asn Asp Val Lys Gly Phe Asn Asp Asp
 405 410 415
 Val Leu Leu Gln Ile Val His Phe Leu Leu Asn Arg Pro Lys Glu Glu
 420 425 430
 Lys Ser Gln Leu Leu Glu Asn
 435

<210> SEQ ID NO 19
 <211> LENGTH: 2844
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: 767, 2839, 2842
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

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<400> SEQUENCE: 19

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tcccgccgccc cccgaacccc gccgtgtcct tcccgccgccc ccgggtcacc ctgcccgcgc	180
gccccgacat cctgcggacc tactcgggcg ccttcgtctg cctggagatt ctgttcgggg	240
gtcttgctg gatatttggt gcctcctcca atgttcctct acctctacta caaggatggg	300
tcatgtttgt gtccgtgaca gcgtttttct tttcgctcct cttctgggc atgttcctct	360
ctggcatggt ggctcaaatt gatgctaact ggaacttctt ggattttgcc taccatttta	420
cagtatttgt cttctatttt ggagcctttt tattggaagc agcagccaca tccctgcatg	480
atttgcatg caatacaacc ataaccgggc agccactcct gagtgataac cagtataaca	540
taaacgtagc agcctcaatt tttgccttta tgacgacagc ttgttatggt tgcagtttg	600
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acattccaaa agtaatgtgt ttagtagaga gagactctaa gctcaangtt ctggtttatt	780
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ctcccctttt tccccttccc cctttatttt cctccttttc tttctgaaag tttcctttta	900
tgccataaaa atacaaatat attgttcata aaaaattagt atcccctttt tttggttget	960
gagtcacctg aaccttaatt ttaattggta attacagccc ctaaaaaaaaa cacatttcaa	1020
ataggcttcc cactaaactc tatatttttag tgtaaaccag gaattggcac acttttttta	1080
gaatgggcca gatggtaaatt atttatgctt caccgtccat acagtctctg tcacaactat	1140
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ttatgttcta ataaaactta tttataaaaa caaggggagg ctgggttttag cctgtgggcc	1260
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gatcattgaa aacttataaa cctaacagaa aagccacata atatttagtg tcattatgca	1380
ataatcacat tgcctttgtg ttaatagtca aatacttacc tttggagaat acttaccttt	1440
ggaggaatgt ataaaatttc tcaggcagag tcctggatat aggaaaaagt aatttatgaa	1500
gtaaacttca gttgcttaat caaactaatg atagtctaac aactgagcaa gatcctcatc	1560
tgagagtgtc taaaatggga tccccagaga ccattaacca atactggaac tggatatctag	1620
ctactgatgt cttactttga gtttatttat gcttcagaat acagtgtgtt gccctgtgca	1680
taatataccc atatttgtgt gtggatatgt gaagcttttc caaatagagc tctcagaaga	1740
attaagtttt tacttctaatt tattttgcat tactttgagt taaatttgaa tagagtatta	1800
aatataaagt tgtagattct tatgtgtttt tgtattagcc cagacatctg taatgttttt	1860
gcactggtga cagacaaaat ctgtttttaa atcatatcca gcacaaaaac tatttctggc	1920
tgaatagcac agaaaagtat tttaacctac ctgtagagat cctcgatcat gaaaggtgcc	1980
aaactgtttt gaatggaagg acaagtaaga gtgaggccac agttcccacc acacgagggc	2040
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   35            40            45
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Gln Gly Trp Val Met Phe Val Ser Val Thr Ala Phe Phe Phe Ser Leu
 65            70            75            80
Leu Phe Leu Gly Met Phe Leu Ser Gly Met Val Ala Gln Ile Asp Ala
          85            90            95
Asn Trp Asn Phe Leu Asp Phe Ala Tyr His Phe Thr Val Phe Val Phe
   100           105           110
Tyr Phe Gly Ala Phe Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala Ala Thr Ser Leu His Asp
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Gln Tyr Asn Ile Asn Val Ala Ala Ser Ile Phe Ala Phe Met Thr Thr
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ttccacctgc	ccacctccag	aagagatggg	aaaagggtcat	caaagggtcat	tcaccaactg	10560
aaatccactc	atgaatgtta	ggtctctaaa	aggaggcatc	aacactcaca	atggtagcct	10620
ccaaacctag	catccccact	atctaagagc	tcagggttgg	tcactggggg	cagatacaag	10680
ggaagtgcaa	gggctcagga	tgaagaaaa	tctattggga	agagtttttag	gggcttgatc	10740
attatggggc	ttccttctat	atctgagaa	tgctctgggt	ggtgagatgt	ggactctgat	10800
ccttaattgg	aatgttcgga	gaatgagtgt	ctgggtggct	tgaagtgttg	gacagaaaag	10860
tatcagtata	aaagcctgga	gctcagggtg	attaatgtag	ttcatgggtc	cttagtgagc	10920
aggactcttg	gatgtggagg	agaaagggtc	ataggaagta	aaccacccaa	attacaaaat	10980
tgagtctctg	tacaattact	tcagtgcctt	tgggcttatg	aatacaaatc	agtgggcctt	11040
ctctatgatg	gtccaacaaa	ctctcagtgt	ccacctgtc	cctgtatctc	ccatggaaga	11100
tgaataatgt	cagggtgtct	ttgggtcaaa	ggccccagg	cagtctggag	gcttagagg	11160
cagagtgggtg	tcattccatg	taaagttagg	cttctgagg	gtcaggcaga	atatgggtgc	11220

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catatcttcc atagctctgc agattcttgg natgaagtca agcacagttt gctagacca 11280
ggntcactcc tctngagtat naactaggna cccatgagtg aaacttaata gctgtnaagg 11340
naagnaacct gnetgtntct ccnagagagg atnaagctgn cccatctcag ncagctgtnc 11400
tnaaaagaag gncaggtgtc tctnttnnaa agggnaagag gaagncattg gtggaaatgg 11460
nattttcagg tncacttncc attcccangn atgggtngag atcttgtgga gctgggatnc 11520
atgtttngaa ctcatcata cctgtagnag ncacgaattc caagtagatt gtgtttggtc 11580
tgtacaggct gaagccccct gctctccac ccaagtgtcc cactgagca ggccaacatg 11640
ctgttgtggc cacatatact gggctgatcc aggctgtgta tcaccaaaca gcaaaccata 11700
gggaacagct gctttgccat agaccaata cccatgtaga tctctcatga gacgagccat 11760
aactcagacc cactgaccaa cagggccatg agtgacagcc agaaccagtg aaggtccaag 11820
taggacacag agcagggett ttcttaccat acacattatc tccagagggt atttctaccc 11880
cactccctat tcaaggcctg ttggagcaca ctgcaaaagc aaaagcacag taactcaatt 11940
tacacatgat tataatcatt tccagtgcac acatttcatc accagggtgga tcttgagcta 12000
gcccattgaa atccgggtta acccatattg gtaatcatac tcaaaagcac ttttcaccct 12060
acattctact agccaatcaa agacaaagag ttgtggcctc taccattgcc ttggcttctg 12120
gacacccctc caagctatcc caagggtccc ggctcaaccc ccagggrggc cggacatcct 12180
tcacatccca ckgggccata aaaatattgc catgagaccc aaagtccctc cacactcttt 12240
gcagccctcc tcccataat ccccaatggc ctgcacttgt nacagtttgg gtgtttgnat 12300
agataaagca cgtatgagaa gagaaaacaa aataaatcaa ctttttaaaa aagccagcac 12360
tgtgtgtgca atgttttttt tttcttttca attnctagct cagaaaagca gaaggtaaatt 12420
aatgtcaggt caatgaatat cagatatatt ttttgactgt acattacagt gaagtgtaat 12480
ctttttacac ctgcaagtcc atcttattta ttcttgtaaa tgttccctga caatgtttgt 12540
aatatggctg tgttaaaaaa tctatacaat aaagctgtga ccctgagaww matgttttcc 12600
taagataaaa aaaangnnan nstnyknnc tknnnnngtn hg 12642

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<210> SEQ ID NO 22

<211> LENGTH: 1463

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

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Met Ala Ser Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala Leu Ser Leu Leu Arg Leu Gln
 1             5             10            15
Leu Pro Pro Leu Pro Gly Ala Arg Ala Gln Ser Ala Pro Gly Gly Cys
                20            25            30
Ser Phe Asp Glu His Tyr Ser Asn Cys Gly Tyr Ser Val Ala Leu Gly
 35            40            45
Thr Asn Gly Phe Thr Trp Glu Gln Ile Asn Thr Thr Glu Lys Pro Met
 50            55            60
Leu Asp Gln Ala Val Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Met Val Asn Ser Ser
 65            70            75            80
Gly Arg Ala Ser Gly Gln Lys Ala His Leu Leu Leu Pro Thr Leu Lys
 85            90            95
Glu Asn Asp Thr His Cys Ile Asp Phe His Tyr Tyr Phe Ser Ser Arg
100           105           110

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Asp	Arg	Ser	Ser	Pro	Gly	Ala	Leu	Asn	Val	Tyr	Val	Lys	Val	Asn	Gly
		115					120					125			
Gly	Pro	Gln	Gly	Asn	Pro	Val	Trp	Asn	Val	Ser	Gly	Val	Val	Thr	Glu
	130					135					140				
Gly	Trp	Val	Lys	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Thr	Phe	Trp	Pro	His	Phe
145					150					155					160
Tyr	Gln	Val	Ile	Phe	Glu	Ser	Val	Ser	Leu	Lys	Gly	His	Pro	Gly	Tyr
				165					170					175	
Ile	Ala	Val	Asp	Glu	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	His	Pro	Cys	Arg	Lys	Ala
			180					185					190		
Pro	His	Phe	Leu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Asn	Val	Glu	Val	Asn	Val	Gly	Gln	Asn
		195					200					205			
Ala	Thr	Phe	Gln	Cys	Ile	Ala	Gly	Gly	Lys	Trp	Ser	Gln	His	Asp	Lys
	210					215					220				
Leu	Trp	Leu	Gln	Gln	Trp	Asn	Gly	Arg	Asp	Thr	Ala	Leu	Met	Val	Thr
225					230					235					240
Arg	Val	Val	Asn	His	Arg	Arg	Phe	Ser	Ala	Thr	Val	Ser	Val	Ala	Asp
				245					250					255	
Thr	Ala	Gln	Arg	Ser	Val	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Arg	Cys	Val	Ile	Arg	Ser	Asp
		260						265				270			
Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Val	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ile	Val	Lys	Glu	Pro
		275					280					285			
Pro	Thr	Pro	Ile	Ala	Pro	Pro	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Gly	Ala	Thr	Tyr
	290					295					300				
Leu	Trp	Ile	Lys	Pro	Asn	Ala	Asn	Ser	Ile	Ile	Gly	Asp	Gly	Pro	Ile
305					310					315					320
Ile	Leu	Lys	Glu	Val	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Thr	Trp	Ala	Glu
				325					330					335	
Thr	His	Ile	Val	Asp	Ser	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Trp	His	Leu	Asp	Pro
		340						345					350		
Asp	Val	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Arg	Val	Leu	Leu	Thr	Arg	Pro	Gly	Glu	Gly
		355					360					365			
Gly	Thr	Gly	Pro	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Leu	Thr	Thr	Arg	Thr	Lys	Cys	Ala
	370					375					380				
Asp	Pro	Val	His	Gly	Pro	Gln	Asn	Val	Glu	Ile	Val	Asp	Ile	Arg	Ala
385					390					395					400
Arg	Gln	Leu	Thr	Leu	Gln	Trp	Glu	Pro	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Val	Thr	Arg
				405					410					415	
Cys	His	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Thr	Val	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Tyr	Val	Phe	Asn	Gln
			420					425					430		
Gln	Gln	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Glu	Glu	Val	Ile	Gln	Thr	Ser	Ser	His	Tyr	Thr
		435					440					445			
Leu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Arg	Pro	Phe	Met	Thr	Ile	Arg	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Leu
	450					455					460				
Ser	Asn	Pro	Glu	Gly	Arg	Met	Glu	Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Val	Gln	Thr
465					470					475					480
Glu	Glu	Asp	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Val	Pro	Leu	Glu	Ser	Ile	Gln	Gly	Gly
				485					490					495	
Pro	Phe	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Trp	Lys	Pro	Pro	Asn	Glu	Thr
			500					505					510		
Asn	Gly	Val	Ile	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Ala	Val	Gly	Ser
		515					520					525			

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Leu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gln	Arg	Gly	Lys	Val	Phe	Lys
530						535					540				
Leu	Arg	Asn	Glu	Thr	His	His	Leu	Phe	Val	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Thr
545					550					555					560
Thr	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Thr	Ile	Lys	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Lys	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro
				565					570					575	
Pro	Val	Thr	Thr	Arg	Ile	Ala	Thr	Lys	Ile	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ser	Met	Pro
			580					585					590		
Glu	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Asp	Thr	Pro	Leu	Asn	Glu	Thr	Asp	Thr	Thr	Ile	Thr
		595					600					605			
Val	Met	Leu	Lys	Pro	Ala	Gln	Ser	Arg	Gly	Ala	Pro	Val	Ser	Val	Tyr
	610					615					620				
Gln	Leu	Val	Val	Lys	Glu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Lys	Ser	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ala
625					630					635					640
Asp	Ile	Ile	Glu	Cys	Phe	Ser	Val	Pro	Val	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Asn	Ala	Ser
				645					650					655	
Ser	Leu	Asp	Ser	Leu	His	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Ala	Glu	Leu	Lys	Pro	Ala	Asn
			660					665					670		
Leu	Pro	Val	Thr	Gln	Pro	Phe	Thr	Val	Gly	Asp	Asn	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Asn
		675					680					685			
Gly	Tyr	Trp	Asn	Pro	Pro	Leu	Ser	Pro	Leu	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Tyr
	690					695					700				
Phe	Gln	Ala	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Asn	Gly	Glu	Thr	Lys	Ile	Asn	Cys	Val
705					710					715					720
Arg	Leu	Ala	Thr	Lys	Ala	Pro	Met	Gly	Ser	Ala	Gln	Val	Thr	Pro	Gly
				725					730					735	
Thr	Pro	Leu	Cys	Leu	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Gln	Asn	Ser	Asn
			740					745					750		
Thr	Val	Glu	Pro	Glu	Lys	Gln	Val	Asp	Asn	Thr	Val	Lys	Met	Ala	Gly
		755					760					765			
Val	Ile	Ala	Gly	Leu	Leu	Met	Phe	Ile	Ile	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	Met
	770					775					780				
Leu	Thr	Ile	Lys	Arg	Arg	Arg	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Leu
785					790					795					800
Ser	Gln	Arg	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Lys	Gln	Lys	Glu	Thr	Gln	Ser	Gly	Ala
				805					810					815	
Gln	Arg	Glu	Met	Gly	Pro	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Asp	Lys	Pro	Thr	Thr	Lys
			820					825					830		
Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Asn	Asp	Glu	Gly	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp
		835					840					845			
Val	Asn	Gly	Phe	Thr	Asp	Gly	Ser	Arg	Gly	Glu	Leu	Ser	Gln	Pro	Thr
	850					855					860				
Leu	Thr	Ile	Gln	Thr	His	Pro	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Cys	Asp	Pro	Val	Glu	Met
865					870					875					880
Ser	Tyr	Pro	Arg	Asp	Gln	Phe	Gln	Leu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Val	Ala	Asp	Leu
				885					890					895	
Leu	Gln	His	Ile	Thr	Gln	Met	Lys	Arg	Gly	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Lys
		900						905					910		
Glu	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Leu	Pro	Glu	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ala	Ser	Trp	Asp	Thr
		915					920					925			
Ala	Lys	Glu	Asp	Glu	Asn	Arg	Asn	Lys	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Ile	Ile

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930	935	940
Ser Tyr Asp His Ser Arg Val Arg Leu Leu Val Leu Asp Gly Asp Pro 945 950 955 960		
His Ser Asp Tyr Ile Asn Ala Asn Tyr Ile Asp Gly Tyr His Arg Pro 965 970 975		
Arg His Tyr Ile Ala Thr Gln Gly Pro Met Gln Glu Thr Val Lys Asp 980 985 990		
Phe Trp Arg Met Ile Trp Gln Glu Asn Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Met Val 995 1000 1005		
Thr Asn Leu Val Glu Val Gly Arg Val Lys Cys Val Arg Tyr Trp Pro 1010 1015 1020		
Asp Asp Thr Glu Val Tyr Gly Asp Ile Lys Val Thr Leu Ile Glu Thr 1025 1030 1035 1040		
Glu Pro Leu Ala Glu Tyr Val Ile Arg Thr Phe Thr Val Gln Lys Lys 1045 1050 1055		
Gly Tyr His Glu Ile Arg Glu Leu Arg Leu Phe His Phe Thr Ser Trp 1060 1065 1070		
Pro Asp His Gly Val Pro Cys Tyr Ala Thr Gly Leu Leu Gly Phe Val 1075 1080 1085		
Arg Gln Val Lys Phe Leu Asn Pro Pro Glu Ala Gly Pro Ile Val Val 1090 1095 1100		
His Cys Ser Ala Gly Ala Gly Arg Thr Gly Cys Phe Ile Ala Ile Asp 1105 1110 1115 1120		
Thr Met Leu Asp Met Ala Glu Asn Glu Gly Val Val Asp Ile Phe Asn 1125 1130 1135		
Cys Val Arg Glu Leu Arg Ala Gln Arg Val Asn Leu Val Gln Thr Glu 1140 1145 1150		
Glu Gln Tyr Val Phe Val His Asp Ala Ile Leu Glu Ala Cys Leu Cys 1155 1160 1165		
Gly Asn Thr Ala Ile Pro Val Cys Glu Phe Arg Ser Leu Tyr Tyr Asn 1170 1175 1180		
Ile Ser Arg Leu Asp Pro Gln Thr Asn Ser Ser Gln Ile Lys Asp Glu 1185 1190 1195 1200		
Phe Gln Thr Leu Asn Ile Val Thr Pro Arg Val Arg Pro Glu Asp Cys 1205 1210 1215		
Ser Ile Gly Leu Leu Pro Arg Asn His Asp Lys Asn Arg Ser Met Asp 1220 1225 1230		
Val Leu Pro Leu Asp Arg Cys Leu Pro Phe Leu Ile Ser Val Asp Gly 1235 1240 1245		
Glu Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ile Asn Ala Ala Leu Met Asp Ser His Lys Gln 1250 1255 1260		
Pro Ala Ala Phe Val Val Thr Gln His Pro Leu Pro Asn Thr Val Ala 1265 1270 1275 1280		
Asp Phe Trp Arg Leu Val Phe Asp Tyr Asn Cys Ser Ser Val Val Met 1285 1290 1295		
Leu Asn Glu Met Asp Thr Ala Gln Phe Cys Met Gln Tyr Trp Pro Glu 1300 1305 1310		
Lys Thr Ser Gly Cys Tyr Gly Pro Ile Gln Val Glu Phe Val Ser Ala 1315 1320 1325		
Asp Ile Asp Glu Asp Ile Ile His Arg Ile Phe Arg Ile Cys Asn Met 1330 1335 1340		

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Ala Arg Pro Gln Asp Gly Tyr Arg Ile Val Gln His Leu Gln Tyr Ile
 1345 1350 1355 1360

Gly Trp Pro Ala Tyr Arg Asp Thr Pro Pro Ser Lys Arg Ser Leu Leu
 1365 1370 1375

Lys Val Val Arg Arg Leu Glu Lys Trp Gln Glu Gln Tyr Asp Gly Arg
 1380 1385 1390

Glu Gly Arg Thr Val Val His Cys Leu Asn Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser Gly
 1395 1400 1405

Thr Phe Cys Ala Ile Cys Ser Val Cys Glu Met Ile Gln Gln Gln Asn
 1410 1415 1420

Ile Ile Asp Val Phe His Ile Val Lys Thr Leu Arg Asn Asn Lys Ser
 1425 1430 1435 1440

Asn Met Val Glu Thr Leu Glu Gln Tyr Lys Phe Val Tyr Glu Val Ala
 1445 1450 1455

Leu Glu Tyr Leu Ser Ser Phe
 1460

<210> SEQ ID NO 23

<211> LENGTH: 1297

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

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gtcgacccac gcgtccgtgc tcagcctggt gaaccacaca ggcccagagtt tcacccagtc      60
cccatccac ggtgcagctg cggcttatct ctcagcccag cgagatgcc a gccttcctgt      120
cccgggccag cgctctgaca tgcagaaggt gaccctgggc ctgcttgtgt tcctggcagg      180
ctttcctgtc ctggacgcc aatgacctaga agataaaaac agtcctttct actatgactg      240
gcacagcctc cagggtggcg ggctcatctg cgctgggggt ctgtgcgcc tgggcatcat      300
catcgctcatg agtgcaaaat gcaaatgcaa gtttggccag aagtcgggtc accatccagg      360
ggagactcca cctctcatca ccccaggctc agcccaaagc tgatgaggac agaccagctg      420
aaattgggtg gaggaccgtt ctctgtcccc aggtcctgtc tctgcacaga aacttgaact      480
ccaggatgga attcttcctc ctctgctggg actcctttgc atggcagggc ctcatctcac      540
ctctcgcaag agggctctct tgttcaattt tttttaatct aaaatgattg tgctctgtcc      600
caagcagcct ggagacttcc tatgtgtgca ttgggggtggg gcttggggca ccatgagaag      660
gttggcgtgc cctggaggct gacacagagg ctggcactga gcctgcttgt tgggaaaagc      720
ccacaggcct gttcccttgt ggcttgggac atggcacagg cccgccctct gctcctcag      780
ccatgggaac ctcatatgca atttgggatt tactagtagc caaaaggaat gaaagagagc      840
tctaaccaga tggaacactg gaacattcca gtggaccctg gaccattcca ggaaaactgg      900
gacataggat cgtcccgtca tgatggaagt gttcagacag tttataatag taagcccctg      960
tgaccctctc acttaccctg agacctcact ttattacaag atctttccaa ataccctaat     1020
gtccctgcaa gcccggttaa taattcccta tgctaccctt aataacatac aatgaccaca     1080
tagtgtgaga acttccaaca agcctcaaag tcccttgaga ctccccaata cctaataagg     1140
catgcgaaat gttctcatga actacccac aacacgccta aaactcaaaa caccctaaaa     1200
tatctcctcc aatgtcctga aacatgaacc caaaaagaga cccacaataa actcgtgact     1260
tgtccctca aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaggcg cgcccgcc                                1297

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<210> SEQ ID NO 24
 <211> LENGTH: 87
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

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Met  Gln  Lys  Val  Thr  Leu  Gly  Leu  Leu  Val  Phe  Leu  Ala  Gly  Phe  Pro
 1          5          10          15

Val  Leu  Asp  Ala  Asn  Asp  Leu  Glu  Asp  Lys  Asn  Ser  Pro  Phe  Tyr  Tyr
          20          25          30

Asp  Trp  His  Ser  Leu  Gln  Val  Gly  Gly  Leu  Ile  Cys  Ala  Gly  Val  Leu
          35          40          45

Cys  Ala  Met  Gly  Ile  Ile  Ile  Val  Met  Ser  Ala  Lys  Cys  Lys  Cys  Lys
          50          55          60

Phe  Gly  Gln  Lys  Ser  Gly  His  His  Pro  Gly  Glu  Thr  Pro  Pro  Leu  Ile
65          70          75          80

Thr  Pro  Gly  Ser  Ala  Gln  Ser
          85
  
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 25
 <211> LENGTH: 1888
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: 1814, 1834, 1850
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

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aggtagcgcg gggaataatg tgtggcttct gttggattgc tttctttcc aaaattccta      60
ggcaatgctt ccccgagggtg tgcaccttgg tgagggtgtt gtgggggttg gggagcttca    120
ggcgctactc gcgggacgcc gtcacgtgat ccgggacgag gtggagttcg gctttaagga      180
ggcgtctctt cctagcttca tcaatcttta ggatctgagc aggagaaata ccagcgggatc      240
ttccccactc tgctcccttc cattcccacc cttccttctt taataagcag gagcgaaaaa      300
gacaaattcc aaagaggatt gttcagttca agggaatgaa gaattcagaa taattttggt      360
aaatggattc caatatgggg aataagaata agctgaacag ttgacctgct ttgaagaaac      420
atactgtcca ttgtctaaa ataatctata acaaccaaac caatcaaat gaattcaaca      480
ttattttccc aggttgaaaa tcattcagtc cactctaatt tctcagagaa gaatgcccag      540
cttctggctt ttgaaaatga tgattgtcat ctgcccttgg ccatgatatt taccttagct      600
cttgcttatg gagctgtgat cattcttggt gtctctggaa acctggcctt gatcataatc      660
atcttgaaac aaaaggagat gagaaatgtt accaacatcc tgattgtgaa cctttccttc      720
tcagacttgc ttgttgccat catgtgtctc ccctttacat ttgtctacac attaattggac      780
cactgggtct ttggtgaggc gatgtgtaag ttgaatcctt ttgtgcaatg tgtttcaatc      840
actgtgtcca tttctctctt ggttctcatt gctgtggaac gacatcagct gataatcaac      900
cctcgagggg ggagacaaaa taatagacat gcttatgtag gtattgctgt gatttgggtc      960
cttgctgtgg cttcttcttt gcctttctcg atctaccaag taatgactga tgagcggttc    1020
caaaatgtaa cacttgatgc gtacaaagac aaatacgtgt gctttgatca atttccatcg    1080
gactctcata gggtgtctta taccactctc ctcttggtgc tgcagtatct tggtccactt    1140
tgttttatat ttatttgcta ctcaagata tatatacgcc taaaaaggag aaacaacatg    1200
  
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atggacaaga tgagagacaa taagtacagg tccagtgaac ccaaaagaat caatatcatg 1260
ctgctctcca ttgtggtagc atttgacagtc tgcgggctcc ctcttaccat ctttaacact 1320
gtgttttgatt ggaatcatca gatcattgct acctgcaacc acaatctgtt attcctgctc 1380
tgccacctca cagcaatgat atccacttgt gtcaacccca ttttttatgg gttcctgaac 1440
aaaaacttcc agagagactt gcagttcttc ttcaactttt gtgatttcgg gtctcgggat 1500
gatgattatg aaacaatagc catgtccacg atgcacacag atgtttccaa aacttctttg 1560
aagcaagcaa gccacgtcgc atttaaaaaa atcaacaaca atgatgataa tgaaaaaatc 1620
tgaaactact tatagcctat ggtcccgat gacatctgtt taaaaacaag cacaacctgc 1680
aacatacttt gattacctgt tctcccaagg amtgggggtg aaatcatttg aaaatgacta 1740
agattttctt gtcttggtt tttactgctt ttgttgtagt tgcataatt tacatttggg 1800
aacaaaaggg tgtnngggtt tkgggatctt tctnggrrat tagkkgttgn accmgacatc 1860
ttgaagtgc tttttgtgaa tttaccag 1888

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<210> SEQ ID NO 26

<211> LENGTH: 384

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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Met Asn Ser Thr Leu Phe Ser Gln Val Glu Asn His Ser Val His Ser
 1             5             10            15
Asn Phe Ser Glu Lys Asn Ala Gln Leu Leu Ala Phe Glu Asn Asp Asp
      20            25            30
Cys His Leu Pro Leu Ala Met Ile Phe Thr Leu Ala Leu Ala Tyr Gly
      35            40            45
Ala Val Ile Ile Leu Gly Val Ser Gly Asn Leu Ala Leu Ile Ile Ile
      50            55            60
Ile Leu Lys Gln Lys Glu Met Arg Asn Val Thr Asn Ile Leu Ile Val
      65            70            75            80
Asn Leu Ser Phe Ser Asp Leu Leu Val Ala Ile Met Cys Leu Pro Phe
      85            90            95
Thr Phe Val Tyr Thr Leu Met Asp His Trp Val Phe Gly Glu Ala Met
      100           105           110
Cys Lys Leu Asn Pro Phe Val Gln Cys Val Ser Ile Thr Val Ser Ile
      115           120           125
Phe Ser Leu Val Leu Ile Ala Val Glu Arg His Gln Leu Ile Ile Asn
      130           135           140
Pro Arg Gly Trp Arg Pro Asn Asn Arg His Ala Tyr Val Gly Ile Ala
      145           150           155           160
Val Ile Trp Val Leu Ala Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Phe Leu Ile Tyr
      165           170           175
Gln Val Met Thr Asp Glu Pro Phe Gln Asn Val Thr Leu Asp Ala Tyr
      180           185           190
Lys Asp Lys Tyr Val Cys Phe Asp Gln Phe Pro Ser Asp Ser His Arg
      195           200           205
Leu Ser Tyr Thr Thr Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Tyr Phe Gly Pro Leu
      210           215           220
Cys Phe Ile Phe Ile Cys Tyr Phe Lys Ile Tyr Ile Arg Leu Lys Arg
      225           230           235           240

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-continued

Arg	Asn	Asn	Met	Met	Asp	Lys	Met	Arg	Asp	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Ser
				245					250					255	
Glu	Thr	Lys	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ile	Met	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ile	Val	Val	Ala	Phe
			260					265					270		
Ala	Val	Cys	Trp	Leu	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ile	Phe	Asn	Thr	Val	Phe	Asp	Trp
		275					280					285			
Asn	His	Gln	Ile	Ile	Ala	Thr	Cys	Asn	His	Asn	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Leu
	290					295					300				
Cys	His	Leu	Thr	Ala	Met	Ile	Ser	Thr	Cys	Val	Asn	Pro	Ile	Phe	Tyr
305					310					315				320	
Gly	Phe	Leu	Asn	Lys	Asn	Phe	Gln	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gln	Phe	Phe	Phe	Asn
			325						330					335	
Phe	Cys	Asp	Phe	Arg	Ser	Arg	Asp	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Ile	Ala	Met
			340					345					350		
Ser	Thr	Met	His	Thr	Asp	Val	Ser	Lys	Thr	Ser	Leu	Lys	Gln	Ala	Ser
		355					360					365			
Pro	Val	Ala	Phe	Lys	Lys	Ile	Asn	Asn	Asn	Asp	Asp	Asn	Glu	Lys	Ile
	370					375					380				

<210> SEQ ID NO 27

<211> LENGTH: 852

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

```

ctagtcctga cttcacttct gatgaggaag cctctctcct tagccttcag cctttcctcc      60
caccttgcca taagtaattt gatcctcaag aagttaaacc acacctcatt ggtccctggc      120
taattcacca atttacaaac agcaggaat agaaacttaa gagaaatata cacttctgag      180
aaactgaaac gacaggggaa aggaggtctc actgagcacc gtcccagcat ccggacacca      240
cagcggccct tcgctccacg cagaaaacca cacttctcaa accttcactc aacacttcct      300
tcccaaaagc cagaagatgc acaaggagga acatgaggtg gctgtgctgg gggcaccccc      360
cagcaccatc cttccaaggt ccaccgtgat caacatccac agcgagacct cctgccccga      420
ccatgtcgtc tggctccctgt tcaacaccct cttcttgaac tgggtcgtgc tgggcttcat      480
agcattcgcc tactccgtga agtctagga caggaagatg gttggcgacg tgaccggggc      540
ccaggcctat gcctccaccg ccaagtgcct gaacatctgg gcctgattc tgggcatacct      600
catgaccatt ggattcatcc tgttactggg attcggctct gtgacagtct accatattat      660
gttacagata atacaggaaa aacgggggta ctagtagccg cccatagcct gcaacctttg      720
cactccactg tgcaatgctg gccctgcacc tggggctgtt gccctgccc ccttggctct      780
gcccttagat acagcagttt ataccacac acctgtctac agtgtcattc aataaagtgc      840
acgtgcttgt ga                                          852

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<210> SEQ ID NO 28

<211> LENGTH: 125

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

Met	His	Lys	Glu	Glu	His	Glu	Val	Ala	Val	Leu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ser
1				5					10					15	
Thr	Ile	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ser	Thr	Val	Ile	Asn	Ile	His	Ser	Glu	Thr	Ser

-continued

20				25				30							
Val	Pro	Asp	His	Val	Val	Trp	Ser	Leu	Phe	Asn	Thr	Leu	Phe	Leu	Asn
	35						40					45			
Trp	Cys	Cys	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Ala	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Val	Lys	Ser	Arg
	50					55					60				
Asp	Arg	Lys	Met	Val	Gly	Asp	Val	Thr	Gly	Ala	Gln	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Ser
	65				70					75				80	
Thr	Ala	Lys	Cys	Leu	Asn	Ile	Trp	Ala	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ile	Leu	Met
			85						90					95	
Thr	Ile	Gly	Phe	Ile	Leu	Leu	Val	Phe	Gly	Ser	Val	Thr	Val	Tyr	
		100					105					110			
His	Ile	Met	Leu	Gln	Ile	Ile	Gln	Glu	Lys	Arg	Gly	Tyr			
	115					120						125			

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
 <211> LENGTH: 1106
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 29

```

cagagctgct gtcattggcg cgcctctgtg gggcttcttt cccgtcctgc tgctgctgct    60
gctatcgggg gatgtccaga gctcggagggt gcccggggct gctgctgagg gatcgggagg    120
gagtggggtc ggcataggag atcgcttcaa gattgagggg cgtgcagttg ttccaggggt    180
gaagcctcag gactggatct cggcggcccg agtgctgta gacggagaag agcacgtcgg    240
tttcttaag acagatggga gttttgtggt tcatgatata ccttctggat cttatgtagt    300
ggaagttgta tctccagctt acagatttga tcccgttcga gtggatatca cttcgaaagg    360
aaaaatgaga gcaagatatg tgaattacat caaaacatca gaggttgtca gactgcctta    420
tctctccaa atgaaatctt cagggtccacc ttcttacttt attaaaaggg aatcgtgggg    480
ctggacagac tttctaatag acccaatggt tatgatgatg gttcttcttt tattgatatt    540
tgtgtctctg cctaaagtgg tcaacacaag tgatcctgac atgagacggg aaatggagca    600
gtcaatgaat atgctgaatt ccaaccatga gttgcctgat gtttctgagt tcatgacaag    660
actcttctct tcaaaatcat ctggcaaatc tagcagcggc agcagtaaaa caggcaaaaag    720
tggggctggc aaaaggagggt agtcaggccg tccagagctg gcatttgcac aaacacggca    780
acactgggtg gcatccaagt cttggaaaac cgtgtgaagc aactactata aacttgagtc    840
atcccagcgt tgatctctta caactgtgta tgttaacttt ttagcacatg ttttgtactt    900
ggtacacgag aaaaccacgc tttcatcttt tgtctgtatg aggtcaatat tgatgtcact    960
gaattaatta cagtgtccta tagaaaaatgc cattaataaa ttatatgaac tactatacat   1020
tatgtatatt aattaaaaca tcttaatcca gaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa   1080
armaaamgcg ggcgcggggg cgasky                                     1106
  
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 30
 <211> LENGTH: 242
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 30

Met	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Trp	Gly	Phe	Phe	Pro	Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu
1				5					10					15	

-continued

Leu Ser Gly Asp Val Gln Ser Ser Glu Val Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Glu
 20 25 30
 Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Val Gly Ile Gly Asp Arg Phe Lys Ile Glu
 35 40 45
 Gly Arg Ala Val Val Pro Gly Val Lys Pro Gln Asp Trp Ile Ser Ala
 50 55 60
 Ala Arg Val Leu Val Asp Gly Glu Glu His Val Gly Phe Leu Lys Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Gly Ser Phe Val Val His Asp Ile Pro Ser Gly Ser Tyr Val Val
 85 90 95
 Glu Val Val Ser Pro Ala Tyr Arg Phe Asp Pro Val Arg Val Asp Ile
 100 105 110
 Thr Ser Lys Gly Lys Met Arg Ala Arg Tyr Val Asn Tyr Ile Lys Thr
 115 120 125
 Ser Glu Val Val Arg Leu Pro Tyr Pro Leu Gln Met Lys Ser Ser Gly
 130 135 140
 Pro Pro Ser Tyr Phe Ile Lys Arg Glu Ser Trp Gly Trp Thr Asp Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Met Asn Pro Met Val Met Met Met Val Leu Pro Leu Leu Ile Phe
 165 170 175
 Val Leu Leu Pro Lys Val Val Asn Thr Ser Asp Pro Asp Met Arg Arg
 180 185 190
 Glu Met Glu Gln Ser Met Asn Met Leu Asn Ser Asn His Glu Leu Pro
 195 200 205
 Asp Val Ser Glu Phe Met Thr Arg Leu Phe Ser Ser Lys Ser Ser Gly
 210 215 220
 Lys Ser Ser Ser Gly Ser Ser Lys Thr Gly Lys Ser Gly Ala Gly Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Arg Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 31

<211> LENGTH: 2795

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

```

ggagctgaat accctcccag gcacacacag gtgggacaca aataagggtt ttggaaccac      60
tattttctca tcacgacagc aacttaaaat gcctgggaag atggtcgtga tccttggagc      120
ctcaaataata ctttggataa tgtttgagc ttctcaagct tttaaaatcg agaccacccc      180
agaatctaga tatcttgctc agattggtga ctccgtctca ttgacttgca gcaccacagg      240
ctgtgagtcc ccatttttct cttggagaac ccagatagat agtccactga atgggaaggt      300
gacgaatgag gggaccacat ctacgctgac aatgaatcct gttagttttg ggaacgaaca      360
ctcttacctg tgcacagcaa cttgtgaatc taggaaattg gaaaaaggaa tccagtggtg      420
gatctactct tttcctaagg atccagagat tcatttgagt ggccctctgg aggctgggaa      480
gccgatcaca gtcaagtgtt cagttgctga tgtataccca tttgacaggc tggagataga      540
cttactgaaa ggagatcatc tcatgaagag tcaggaatct ctggaggatg cagacaggaa      600
gtccctggaa accaagagtt tggaagtaac ctttactcct gtcattgagg atattggaaa      660
agttcttggt tgccgagcta aattacacat tgatgaaatg gattctgtgc ccacagtaag      720
gcaggctgta aaagaattgc aagtctacat atcacccaag aatacagtta tttctgtgaa      780

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tccatccaca aagctgcaag aaggtggctc tgtgaccatg acctgttcca gcgaggggtct	840
accagctcca gagattttct ggagtaagaa attagataat gggaaatctac agcacctttc	900
tggaaatgca actctcacct taattgctat gaggatggaa gattctggaa tttatgtgtg	960
tgaaggagtt aatttgattg ggaanaacag aaaagaggtg gaattaattg ttcaagcatt	1020
ccctagagat ccagaaatcg agatgagtgg tggcctcgtg aatgggagct ctgtcactgt	1080
aagctgcaag gttcctagcg tgtacccctc tgaccggctg gagattgaat tacttaaggg	1140
ggagactatt ctggagaata tagagttttt ggaggatacg gatatgaaat ctctagagaa	1200
caaaagtttg gaaatgacct tcatccctac cattgaagat actggaaaag ctcttgtttg	1260
tcaggctaag ttacatatgt atgacatgga attcgaaccc aaacaaaggc agagtacgca	1320
aacactttat gtcaatgttg cccccagaga tacaaccgtc ttggtcagcc ctctctccat	1380
cctggaggaa ggaggttctg tgaatatgac atgcttgagc cagggtcttc ctgctccgaa	1440
aatcctgtgg agcaggcagc tccctaacgg ggagctacag cctctttctg agaatgcaac	1500
tctcacctta atttctacaa aaatggaaga ttctggggtt tatttatgtg aaggaattaa	1560
ccaggctgga agaagcagaa aggaagtgga attaattatc caagtctctc caaaagacat	1620
aaaaacttaca gcttttcctt ctgagagtgt caaagaagga gacactgtca tcatctcttg	1680
tacatgtgga aatgttccag aaacatggat aatcctgaag aaaaaagcgg agacaggaga	1740
cacagtacta aaatctatag atggcgccct taccatccga aaggcccagt tgaaggatgc	1800
gggagtatat gaatgtgaat ctaaaaacaa agttgggtca caattaagaa gtttaacact	1860
tgatgttcaa ggaagagaaa acaacaaaga ctatttttct cctgagcttc tcgtgtctca	1920
ttttgcatcc tccttaataa tacctgccat tggaatgata atttactttg caagaaaagc	1980
caacatgaag gggatcatata gtcttgtaga agcacagaaa tcaaaagtgt agctaattgct	2040
tgatagtgtc aactggagac actattttatc tgtgcaaatc cttgatactg ctcatcattc	2100
cttgagaaaa acaatgagct gagaggcaga cttccctgaa tgtattgaac ytggaagaa	2160
atgccatct atgtcccttg ctgtgagcaa gaagtcaaag taaaacttgc tgctgaaga	2220
acagtaactg ccatcaagat gagagaactg gaggagttcc ttgatctgta tatacaataa	2280
cataatttgt acatatgtaa aataaaaata tgccatagca agattgctta aaatagcaac	2340
actctatatt tagawtgtaa aaawaamyag tgttgcytgg actattataa tttaatgcat	2400
gttaggaaaa ttycacatta awatttgckg acagctgacc yttgtcatct ttctyctatt	2460
ttatyccctt ycacaaaatt ttatyccat atagtttatt gacaataatt tcaggttttg	2520
taaagatgcc gggttttata tttttataga caaataataa gcaaaggag cactgggttg	2580
actttcaggt actaaatacc tcaacctatg gtataatggt tgactgggtt tctctgtata	2640
gtactggcat ggtacggaga tgtttcacga agtttggtca tcagactcct gtgcaacttt	2700
cccaatgtgg cctaaaaatg caacttcttt ttattttctt ttgtaaatgt ttaggttttt	2760
ttgtatagta aagtgataat ttctggaaww aaaaa	2795

<210> SEQ ID NO 32

<211> LENGTH: 647

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

-continued

Met	Pro	Gly	Lys	Met	Val	Val	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ile	Leu	Trp
1				5					10					15	
Ile	Met	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala	Phe	Lys	Ile	Glu	Thr	Thr	Pro	Glu
		20						25					30		
Ser	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Gln	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ser	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ser
	35						40					45			
Thr	Thr	Gly	Cys	Glu	Ser	Pro	Phe	Phe	Ser	Trp	Arg	Thr	Gln	Ile	Asp
	50					55					60				
Ser	Pro	Leu	Asn	Gly	Lys	Val	Thr	Asn	Glu	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Leu
65					70					75					80
Thr	Met	Asn	Pro	Val	Ser	Phe	Gly	Asn	Glu	His	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Thr
				85					90					95	
Ala	Thr	Cys	Glu	Ser	Arg	Lys	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gly	Ile	Gln	Val	Glu	Ile
			100						105					110	
Tyr	Ser	Phe	Pro	Lys	Asp	Pro	Glu	Ile	His	Leu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Leu	Glu
		115					120					125			
Ala	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ile	Thr	Val	Lys	Cys	Ser	Val	Ala	Asp	Val	Tyr	Pro
	130						135					140			
Phe	Asp	Arg	Leu	Glu	Ile	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Gly	Asp	His	Leu	Met	Lys
145					150					155					160
Ser	Gln	Glu	Phe	Leu	Glu	Asp	Ala	Asp	Arg	Lys	Ser	Leu	Glu	Thr	Lys
				165					170					175	
Ser	Leu	Glu	Val	Thr	Phe	Thr	Pro	Val	Ile	Glu	Asp	Ile	Gly	Lys	Val
			180						185					190	
Leu	Val	Cys	Arg	Ala	Lys	Leu	His	Ile	Asp	Glu	Met	Asp	Ser	Val	Pro
		195					200					205			
Thr	Val	Arg	Gln	Ala	Val	Lys	Glu	Leu	Gln	Val	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Pro	Lys
	210						215					220			
Asn	Thr	Val	Ile	Ser	Val	Asn	Pro	Ser	Thr	Lys	Leu	Gln	Glu	Gly	Gly
225					230					235					240
Ser	Val	Thr	Met	Thr	Cys	Ser	Ser	Glu	Gly	Leu	Pro	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ile
				245					250					255	
Phe	Trp	Ser	Lys	Lys	Leu	Asp	Asn	Gly	Asn	Leu	Gln	His	Leu	Ser	Gly
			260					265					270		
Asn	Ala	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Ala	Met	Arg	Met	Glu	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ile
		275					280					285			
Tyr	Val	Cys	Glu	Gly	Val	Asn	Leu	Ile	Gly	Lys	Asn	Arg	Lys	Glu	Val
	290						295					300			
Glu	Leu	Ile	Val	Gln	Ala	Phe	Pro	Arg	Asp	Pro	Glu	Ile	Glu	Met	Ser
305					310					315					320
Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Asn	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Cys	Lys	Val	Pro
				325					330					335	
Ser	Val	Tyr	Pro	Leu	Asp	Arg	Leu	Glu	Ile	Glu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Gly	Glu
			340					345					350		
Thr	Ile	Leu	Glu	Asn	Ile	Glu	Phe	Leu	Glu	Asp	Thr	Asp	Met	Lys	Ser
		355					360					365			
Leu	Glu	Asn	Lys	Ser	Leu	Glu	Met	Thr	Phe	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ile	Glu	Asp
		370					375					380			
Thr	Gly	Lys	Ala	Leu	Val	Cys	Gln	Ala	Lys	Leu	His	Ile	Asp	Asp	Met
385					390					395					400
Glu	Phe	Glu	Pro	Lys	Gln	Arg	Gln	Ser	Thr	Gln	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Val	Asn
				405					410					415	

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Val Ala Pro Arg Asp Thr Thr Val Leu Val Ser Pro Ser Ser Ile Leu
420 425 430

Glu Glu Gly Ser Ser Val Asn Met Thr Cys Leu Ser Gln Gly Phe Pro
435 440 445

Ala Pro Lys Ile Leu Trp Ser Arg Gln Leu Pro Asn Gly Glu Leu Gln
450 455 460

Pro Leu Ser Glu Asn Ala Thr Leu Thr Leu Ile Ser Thr Lys Met Glu
465 470 475 480

Asp Ser Gly Val Tyr Leu Cys Glu Gly Ile Asn Gln Ala Gly Arg Ser
485 490 495

Arg Lys Glu Val Glu Leu Ile Ile Gln Val Thr Pro Lys Asp Ile Lys
500 505 510

Leu Thr Ala Phe Pro Ser Glu Ser Val Lys Glu Gly Asp Thr Val Ile
515 520 525

Ile Ser Cys Thr Cys Gly Asn Val Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Ile Leu Lys
530 535 540

Lys Lys Ala Glu Thr Gly Asp Thr Val Leu Lys Ser Ile Asp Gly Ala
545 550 555 560

Tyr Thr Ile Arg Lys Ala Gln Leu Lys Asp Ala Gly Val Tyr Glu Cys
565 570 575

Glu Ser Lys Asn Lys Val Gly Ser Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Leu Asp
580 585 590

Val Gln Gly Arg Glu Asn Asn Lys Asp Tyr Phe Ser Pro Glu Leu Leu
595 600 605

Val Leu Tyr Phe Ala Ser Ser Leu Ile Ile Pro Ala Ile Gly Met Ile
610 615 620

Ile Tyr Phe Ala Arg Lys Ala Asn Met Lys Gly Ser Tyr Ser Leu Val
625 630 635 640

Glu Ala Gln Lys Ser Lys Val
645

<210> SEQ ID NO 33

<211> LENGTH: 1375

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<222> LOCATION: 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335,
1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346,
1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356,
1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<222> LOCATION: 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

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gagtcgaccc acgcgtccgc ccacgcgtcc gagcggtctg gacagcgctg gcccgcgccc      60
gctgtggggg cagcatgagc gccggttgga tggcgaggtg tggagcgtgg cgaacagggg      120
ctctgggect ggctgtctgt ctgctgtctg gcctcggact aggcctggag gccgccgcga      180
gcccgccttc cccccgacc tctgcccagg ccgcaggccc cagctcagge tcgtgcccac      240
ccaccaagtt ccagtccgc accagtggct tatgcgtgcc cctcacctgg cgctgcgaca      300
gggacttgga ctgcagcgat ggcagcgatg aggaggagtg caggattgag ccatgtaccc      360

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agaaagggca atgccaccgc cccctggcc tccctgccc ctgcaccggc gtcagtgact 420
gctctggggg aactgacaag aaactgcgca actgcagccg cctggcctgc ctagcaggcg 480
agctccgttg cagctgagc gatgactgca ttccactcac gtggcgctgc gacggccacc 540
cagactgtcc cgactccagc gacgagctcg gctgtggaac caatgagatc ctcccggaag 600
gggatgccac aacctggggg cccctgtga cctgggagag tgtcacctct ctcaggaatg 660
ccacaacccat gggggccctt gtgacctgg agagtgtccc ctctgtcggg aatgccacat 720
cctcctctgc cggagaccag tctggaagcc caactgccta tggggttatt gcagctgctg 780
cggtgctcag tgcaagcctg gtcaccgcca cctcctctct tttgtcctgg ctccgagccc 840
aggagcgcct ccgcccactg gggttactgg tggccatgaa ggagtccctg ctgtgtcag 900
aacagaagac ctgcctgccc tgaggacaag cacttgccac caccgtcact cagccctggg 960
cgtagccgga caggaggaga gcagtgatgc ggatgggtac ccgggcacac cagccctcag 1020
agacctgagc tcttctggcc acgtggaacc tcgaaccgga gctcctgcag gaagtggccc 1080
tggagattga gggtccttgg aactcccta tggagatccg gggagctagg atggggaacc 1140
tgccacagcc agaactgagg ggctggcccc aggcagctcc cagggggtag aacggccctg 1200
tgcttaagac actcctgctg ccccgcttga ggggtggcat taaagttgct tcacatctc 1260
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaargg gcggcccgct 1320
agactannnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nnnnnnnnnn nngaa 1375

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 34

<211> LENGTH: 282

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

```

Met Ser Gly Gly Trp Met Ala Gln Val Gly Ala Trp Arg Thr Gly Ala
 1             5             10            15
Leu Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly Leu Gly Leu Glu
      20             25            30
Ala Ala Ala Ser Pro Leu Ser Thr Pro Thr Ser Ala Gln Ala Ala Gly
      35             40            45
Pro Ser Ser Gly Ser Cys Pro Pro Thr Lys Phe Gln Cys Arg Thr Ser
      50             55            60
Gly Leu Cys Val Pro Leu Thr Trp Arg Cys Asp Arg Asp Leu Asp Cys
      65             70            75            80
Ser Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Glu Cys Arg Ile Glu Pro Cys Thr Gln
      85             90            95
Lys Gly Gln Cys Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Leu Pro Cys Pro Cys Thr Gly
      100            105           110
Val Ser Asp Cys Ser Gly Gly Thr Asp Lys Lys Leu Arg Asn Cys Ser
      115            120           125
Arg Leu Ala Cys Leu Ala Gly Glu Leu Arg Cys Thr Leu Ser Asp Asp
      130            135           140
Cys Ile Pro Leu Thr Trp Arg Cys Asp Gly His Pro Asp Cys Pro Asp
      145            150           155           160
Ser Ser Asp Glu Leu Gly Cys Gly Thr Asn Glu Ile Leu Pro Glu Gly
      165            170           175
Asp Ala Thr Thr Met Gly Pro Pro Val Thr Leu Glu Ser Val Thr Ser
      180            185           190

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Leu Arg Asn Ala Thr Thr Met Gly Pro Pro Val Thr Leu Glu Ser Val
 195 200 205
 Pro Ser Val Gly Asn Ala Thr Ser Ser Ser Ala Gly Asp Gln Ser Gly
 210 215 220
 Ser Pro Thr Ala Tyr Gly Val Ile Ala Ala Ala Val Leu Ser Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Leu Val Thr Ala Thr Leu Leu Leu Ser Trp Leu Arg Ala Gln
 245 250 255
 Glu Arg Leu Arg Pro Leu Gly Leu Leu Val Ala Met Lys Glu Ser Leu
 260 265 270
 Leu Leu Ser Glu Gln Lys Thr Ser Leu Pro
 275 280

<210> SEQ ID NO 35
 <211> LENGTH: 1798
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: 6, 7
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

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ttcgannggc cgcccgggca ggtacctcaa attttaggg gaggggtgggt tagggactga      60
tactcagatt gtggataata attgaattgg tttttaagg caacatagca ttctacagca      120
gggttaatct attatcaaga acagtcaccc tggtaataaa caagttttac tgatcagttg      180
ctggttggtt ggttggttgg catgtgggtg tgtgggtgta taggtgtgtg tgggtgtgtg      240
tgtgtatttt tccccatgag tccttttttt aatcctgtgg ctttttctact tacaactagc      300
ctaaccctgt aattttccta catccaagaa aacaatcaca aagtagtggg ttaaatactt      360
tgttgtattt ggctaatttt gctgtcttaa tgcagcctat taagagtggg gttaaaaaatc      420
agtaatcagt actttattac atcactgaac taaaatatgg agacatcctc attgaaaatg      480
gagggcactc tatcagtcta taactatcaa cgtagtgcaa caggggtgtt tgataccttt      540
gttttcacct ctgacataaa tgctatttaa aggcttgaat ttttccttt atataatttt      600
cacctttact ttcaaagtgt tttgtttag ttgctattg cagagagtgc attgtcctat      660
cattcctaaa cctggctcgc tttctacatt catgggatgg aaaccatgtg attccttgta      720
cagtttatcc tgatgttgct tgtaatgcag tagaggctat ttcgccttcg cttttctttc      780
tcgacctttt tgtaaacctt ataattatga agcgattgct tgagaaaata acatataaac      840
atagaataga atagactgac caagatgggt cacagtttct ttttttaact aggttattta      900
taatgtattt ctgaaccact tggcagacaa attcacaaca cttaatgttc atattttgag      960
taaaggaagc taaaaccatg tttgctttct ggtactacat gcattagcga aagggttaagt      1020
aagttttggt ctccactgaa gtaatactta acatctcaga aaaaattttg catgttctgt      1080
agttttgtat taaatcagtc atttcatatg cactatatca agtacaacaa ggtagtttac      1140
ctgtttatag tagtgtacta acaaagtctc ccttcagctc tcagactggt atctataggc      1200
ttatcgttca aatacagcac ttgaatatcc caagtagttc ttctacgcat agtcacctt      1260
tctaaccaca gttaagcatg gaagagaggt agtaggtagg tgcagtgtgt ggaagctgca      1320
aacaagtagg ccttttatcc attgatatct tttcccaagt actggatttt aaatctgwat      1380

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gtatctgttt gatttttttt tctaataatt cagttgagct gctgttttct tccatgcaat 1440
attgtatact caattgtgta tagaagaagc tggtgagagt gccctcctac ataaataagc 1500
aattgcagtg ttttgcctgc aaaatataaa aaatttaaat tgccttgatt ctattttgta 1560
aatggagaaa caatcatatc tttctaagcg gtaatggagg aagactagtg ctttgtgcat 1620
tttgatatat ttgagttcat tttttocaca atgcataact tttgacgcag ttgggtttct 1680
catargtata ctagtctcatg tacatccgaa tgctaaataa tactgtgttt taagttttgt 1740
gttgcaagaa caaatggaat aaacttgaat tgtgctacaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1798

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 36
<211> LENGTH: 57
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

```

```

Met Leu Phe Lys Gly Leu Asn Phe Ser Leu Tyr Ile Ile Phe Thr Phe
 1             5             10            15
Thr Phe Lys Val Phe Cys Cys Ser Trp Leu Leu Gln Arg Val His Cys
                20            25            30
Pro Ile Ile Pro Lys Pro Gly Leu Leu Ser Thr Phe Met Val Trp Lys
          35             40            45
Pro Cys Asp Ser Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser
 50             55

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 37
<211> LENGTH: 3113
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: 68, 92, 94, 106, 145
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

```

```

gacccacgms yccgcgctcg cgcgcgctcg ccggaagggg aagtttcgcc tcagaaggct 60
gcctcgcntg gtccgaatcc ggtggcgcca cngntccgcc cgtctnccgc cttctgcata 120
gcggcttcgg cggcttcac ctagnacacc taacagtcgc ggagccggcc gcgtcgtgag 180
ggggtcggca cggggagtcg ggcgtcttg tgcattcttg ctacctgtgg tcgaagatg 240
tcggacatcg gagactgggt caggagcatc ccggcgatca cgcgctattg gttcgccgcc 300
accgtcgccg tgcccttggt cggcaaaact ggccatca gcccgcccta cctcttctc 360
tgccccgaag ccttccttta tcgctttcag atttgaggc caatcactgc caccttttat 420
ttccctgtgg gtccaggaac tggatttctt tatttggtca atttatattt cttatatcag 480
tattctacgc gacttgaaac aggagctttt gatgggaggc cagcagacta ttattcatg 540
ctcctcttta actggatttg catcgtgatt actggcttag caatggatat gcagttgctg 600
atgattccct tgatcatgct agtactttat gtctggggcc agctgaacag agacatgatt 660
gtatcatttt ggtttggaac acgatttaag gcctgctatt taccctgggt tacccttgga 720
ttcaactata tcacggagg ctcggtaatc aatgagctta ttgaaatct ggttgacat 780
ctttattttt tcctaattgt cagataccca atggacttgg gaggaagaaa ttttctatcc 840
acacctcagt ttttgtaccg ctggtgcccc agtaggagag gaggagtatc aggatttggt 900
gtgccccctg ctacatgag gcgagctgct gatcagaatg gcggaggcgg gagacacaac 960

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tgggggccagg gctttcgact tggagaccag tgaaggggag gcctcgggca gccgctcctc	1020
tcaagccaca tttcctccca gtgctgggtg cgcttaacaa ctgcgttctg gctaacactg	1080
ttggacctga cccacactga atgtagtctt tcagtacgag acaaagtttc ttaaateccg	1140
aagaaaaata taagtgttcc acaagtttca cgattctcat tcaagtcctt actgctgtga	1200
agaacaaata ccaactgtgc aaattgcaaa actgactaca ttttttggtg tcttctcttc	1260
tcccccttcc gtctgaataa tgggttttag cgggtcctag tctgctggca ttgagctggg	1320
gctgggtcac caaaccttc ccaaaaggac ccttatctct tcttgacaca catgcctctc	1380
tcccactttt cccaaccccc acatttgcaa ctagaagagg tgcccataa aattgctctg	1440
cccttgacag gttctgttat ttattgactt ttgccaaggc ttggtcaca caatcatatt	1500
cacgtaattt tcccccttg gtggcagaac tgtagcaata gggggagaag acaagcagcg	1560
gatgaagcgt tttctcagct ttggaattg cttcgacctg acatccgttg taaccgtttg	1620
ccactcttc agatattttt ataaaaagt accactgagt cagtgagggc cacagattgg	1680
tattaatgag atacgagggt tgttgctggg tgtttgttcc ctgagctaag tgatcaagac	1740
tgtagtggag ttgcagctaa catgggttag gtttaaacca tgggggatgc aacccctttg	1800
cgtttcatat gtaggcctac tggtttgtg tagctggagt agttgggttg ctttgtgtta	1860
ggaggatcca gatcatgttg gctacaggga gatgctctct ttgagaggct cctgggcatt	1920
gattccattt caatctcatt ctggatatgt gttcattgag taaaggagga gagaccctca	1980
tacgctattt aaatgtcact tttttgccta tccccgttt tttggtcatg tttcaattaa	2040
ttgtgaggaa ggccgagctc ctctctgcac gtagatcatt ttttaaagct aatgtaagca	2100
catctaaggg aataacatga ttaagggtg aaatggcttt agaatcattt gggtttgagg	2160
gtgtgttatt ttgagtcag aatgtacaag ctctgtgaat cagaccagct taaataacca	2220
cacctttttt tcgtagggtg gcttttccta tcagagcttg gctcataacc aaataaagtt	2280
ttttgaaggc catggctttt cacacagtta ttttatttta tgacgttatc tgaagcaga	2340
ctgttaggag cagtattgag tggctgtcac actttgaggc aactaaaaag gcttcaaag	2400
ttttgatcag tttcttttca ggaaacattg tgctctaaca gtatgactat tctttcccc	2460
actcttaaac agtgtgatgt gtgttatcct aggaaatgag agttggcaaa caactctca	2520
ttttgaatag agtttgtgtg tacctctcca tatttaattt atatgataaa ataggtgggg	2580
agagtctgaa ccttaactgt catgttttgt tgttcactcg tggccacaat aaagtttact	2640
tgtaaaaatt tagaggccat tactccaatt atgttgacg tacactcatt gtacaggcgt	2700
ggagactcat tgtatgtata agaattttct gacagtgagt gacccggagt ctctggtgta	2760
ccctcttacc agtcagctgc ctgcgagcag tcattttttc ctaaagggtt acaagtattt	2820
agaactcttc agttcagggc aaaatgttca tgaagtattt cctcttaaac atgggttagga	2880
agctgatgac gttattgatt ttgtctggat tatgtttctg gaataatttt accaaaacaa	2940
gctatttgag ttttgacttg acaaggcaaa acatgacagt ggattctctt tacaaatgga	3000
aaaaaaaaat ccttattttg tataaaggac ttcccttttt gtaaaactaat cctttttatt	3060
ggtaaaaaatt gtaaatataa atgtgcaact tgaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa	3113

<210> SEQ ID NO 38

<211> LENGTH: 251

<212> TYPE: PRT

-continued

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

```

Met Ser Asp Ile Gly Asp Trp Phe Arg Ser Ile Pro Ala Ile Thr Arg
 1           5           10           15
Tyr Trp Phe Ala Ala Thr Val Ala Val Pro Leu Val Gly Lys Leu Gly
      20           25           30
Leu Ile Ser Pro Ala Tyr Leu Phe Leu Trp Pro Glu Ala Phe Leu Tyr
      35           40           45
Arg Phe Gln Ile Trp Arg Pro Ile Thr Ala Thr Phe Tyr Phe Pro Val
      50           55           60
Gly Pro Gly Thr Gly Phe Leu Tyr Leu Val Asn Leu Tyr Phe Leu Tyr
      65           70           75           80
Gln Tyr Ser Thr Arg Leu Glu Thr Gly Ala Phe Asp Gly Arg Pro Ala
      85           90           95
Asp Tyr Leu Phe Met Leu Leu Phe Asn Trp Ile Cys Ile Val Ile Thr
      100          105          110
Gly Leu Ala Met Asp Met Gln Leu Leu Met Ile Pro Leu Ile Met Ser
      115          120          125
Val Leu Tyr Val Trp Ala Gln Leu Asn Arg Asp Met Ile Val Ser Phe
      130          135          140
Trp Phe Gly Thr Arg Phe Lys Ala Cys Tyr Leu Pro Trp Val Ile Leu
      145          150          155          160
Gly Phe Asn Tyr Ile Ile Gly Gly Ser Val Ile Asn Glu Leu Ile Gly
      165          170          175
Asn Leu Val Gly His Leu Tyr Phe Phe Leu Met Phe Arg Tyr Pro Met
      180          185          190
Asp Leu Gly Gly Arg Asn Phe Leu Ser Thr Pro Gln Phe Leu Tyr Arg
      195          200          205
Trp Leu Pro Ser Arg Arg Gly Gly Val Ser Gly Phe Gly Val Pro Pro
      210          215          220
Ala Ser Met Arg Arg Ala Ala Asp Gln Asn Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg His
      225          230          235          240
Asn Trp Gly Gln Gly Phe Arg Leu Gly Asp Gln
      245          250

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 39

<211> LENGTH: 3599

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<222> LOCATION: 3390, 3420

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A, T, C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

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cagtttggga ccaaagccaa agataaccag gttcatatta attacacgga ataggcaaga      60
aagcatgagc cctgaggagg aaggaaaggg actgtcccag gtgtacttac ctcaaagatg      120
aagaaatatc aaagacagga aaccctaggt tcttgccctt cagtcgctat ctccctgccc      180
attagtaaaa tgcggccgat gaatgtcctc acttctgtcc atctgggcag gaggtgggaa      240
gggtgacgtg caaatggatg ggaggaaccc ttttttcggc agcaccacc acaccagcc      300
tagtgccacg caccgcaagc gtcacataaa cgcacacagc gtcgcswcya csmgkmyscc      360
gggcggcctt cgcgggattt ctctggcgt cggtttcag actcccgagg gtgggataaa      420

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tcgagaggggt ggcacccctt ggcttttctt ctcccaggca gctctgaacc atgtttatgc	480
aacgtttaat gggctctaataaaaacggcta ataattttga tccgcggaag caccgactcg	540
ctcgctaagc cgagctctgc aggggtgaagc tgcaactcca acgccgaaa gcgcggctac	600
cgaaaagcgc atgcgccacg ggggtggcacg aagctagagt aagctgagga ggtgggcgga	660
aaccatggca accatgggtg atgacgacat ggggagcgtc tctagcgtg gattatgacg	720
ctggattatg acgcatgcag tgggcgcgcg ctctgcggtt cgcttgactg acggcgcagc	780
ctccgggcct agccacagca gcaacggcag aggccagcgg gcgaggtcaa gatggtggct	840
ccgcgggcgg gggaggcagt ggaggagga ggagtcagac cttagccagc cggaaaacacc	900
gaaaccaga gacctcctgg ggagcgcgtg ccgcgcgcgc cctctcggcc atcgctgcct	960
ccgcgcctg ctccacctcg agggacgcga gcgggcgcgc gggctggccg tgagagagac	1020
aggagaggaa ggagggcagg ggcggagtgt cccgccttag ccccgcccc cgccgcggc	1080
ccggggccct gccccgcgcg gccctgcccg gccaccagc cctgggtgtg gcagcggctc	1140
atggcggccg tggggcccc gcagcagcag gtgcggatgg cccatcagca ggtctgggcg	1200
gcgctcgaag tggcgtccg ggtgccctgc ctttacctca tcgacgccat cttcaactcc	1260
tacccggtt ccagccaaag ccggttctgc atcgctctcc agatcttctt ccggtctttt	1320
ggtgtatttg catccagtat tgttctgac ttgtcacaac gatcactttt caagttttac	1380
acgtacagct cagcctttct gttagctgca acttcagtgt tggtaatta ttatgcttct	1440
ttgcacattg acttctatgg tgcctacaac acgtcagctt ttggaattga gctgcttctt	1500
cgaaaaggtc cctcgtctgt gatggcactt atcgttctac agctaacatt tggaattgga	1560
tacgttacac tactccagat tcattccatc tattcacaat taattatttt ggatctcttg	1620
gttctctgta taggcttaat cacagagcta ccattacaca tcagagagac tttactgttt	1680
acttcttctt tgattctcac attaaataca gtgtttgtcc tggcagtgaa actgaagtgg	1740
ttttattatt ccacacgata tgtttatctt ttggtgaggc acatgtatcg aatttatgga	1800
ttacagttat tgatggagga cacatggaag aggtatcgtt tcccagacat actacgagtc	1860
ttttggctaa caagagttac agctcaggct acagtgttaa tgtacatctt aaggatggca	1920
aatgaaactg attccttctt tatttcttgg gatgattttt gggacctcat ttgcaatctt	1980
ataattagtg ggtgcgattc tacactaact gtactgggca tgagtgtgtt aatttcctca	2040
gtagccattt atttggggct tggaaatttg gcctttattg gatcaactga ggaagatgac	2100
aggcgtcttg gctttgttgc acctgtttta tttttatttt tggctcttca gactgggtta	2160
agtgggctaa gaccagaaga gagacttatt cgcttaagta gaaacatgtg ccttttatta	2220
actgcagtcc tgcattttat ccatggaatg acagaccctg tattaatgtc tctcagtgcc	2280
tctcatgtgt catcttttct tagacatttt cctgtgctgt ttgtctctgc ttgcctgttt	2340
attcttcttg tcttactcag ttatgttctt tggcatcact atgcactaaa tacatgggtg	2400
tttgagttta cagcattttg tgtggaactg tgcttaaaag taattgtttc tctcactgtt	2460
tatacgttat tcatgattga tggctactat aatgtcctct gggaaaagct tgacgattat	2520
gtctactacg ttcgttcaac aggcagtatt attgaattta tatttggagt tgtaatgttt	2580
ggaaatgggg cttacactat gatgtttgag tcgggaagta aaattcgggc ttttatgatg	2640
tgctacatg catattttta catctactta caagccaaaa atggctggaa gacatttatg	2700

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aatcgtagga ctgctgtgaa gaaaattaat tcacttcctg aaataaaagg gagccgctta 2760
caagaaataa atgatgtatg tgcaatctgc tatcatgagt ttacaacatc tgctcgtatt 2820
acaccgtgta atcattattt ccatgcactt tgccttcgga aatggctgta cattcaagat 2880
acttgtccaa tgtgccatca gaaagtatac atcgaagatg atatcaagga taattcaaat 2940
gtatctaaca acaatggatt tattccaccc aatgaaactc cagaggaagc tgtaagagaa 3000
gctgctgctg aatctgacag ggaattgaac gaagatgaca gtacagattg tgatgatgat 3060
gttcaaagag aaagaaatgg agtgattcag cacacaggcg cagcagctga agaatttaat 3120
gatgatactg actgatgaaa atagcattta ttaatgattg aggtatttgt ttaaaattca 3180
gttcatccaa aatggagtaa tatccttcac cttcagtgtg taaccaagca caaaaacagt 3240
atcaatgttg aatctgtgaa tgggtttccg tttactgtga tgtgctactg taaatatacc 3300
tctttaatta cttctggtct ctttggtgac ctgtttaaat ttgtgtacat tattgtacat 3360
agaataaaat gttttcacat ttttatgacn aaaawwwraa caaatagctt tttaatagan 3420
tgtaatgatc atatggtgcg tcacctgtgc caaatattct tcaatgaaat tatataatgt 3480
aactttggac ctcagttttt ctttagaaat ggggtgggaga atgaaaatgc aaatcaggaa 3540
accacattaa agtcaaggaa ataaaaataa ttgaccagag gataaaggac atgagagag 3599

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<210> SEQ ID NO 40

<211> LENGTH: 664

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

```

Met Ala Ala Val Gly Pro Pro Gln Gln Gln Val Arg Met Ala His Gln
 1             5             10            15
Gln Val Trp Ala Ala Leu Glu Val Ala Leu Arg Val Pro Cys Leu Tyr
          20            25            30
Ile Ile Asp Ala Ile Phe Asn Ser Tyr Pro Asp Ser Ser Gln Ser Arg
          35            40            45
Phe Cys Ile Val Leu Gln Ile Phe Leu Arg Leu Phe Gly Val Phe Ala
          50            55            60
Ser Ser Ile Val Leu Ile Leu Ser Gln Arg Ser Leu Phe Lys Phe Tyr
          65            70            75            80
Thr Tyr Ser Ser Ala Phe Leu Leu Ala Ala Thr Ser Val Leu Val Asn
          85            90            95
Tyr Tyr Ala Ser Leu His Ile Asp Phe Tyr Gly Ala Tyr Asn Thr Ser
          100           105           110
Ala Phe Gly Ile Glu Leu Leu Pro Arg Lys Gly Pro Ser Leu Trp Met
          115           120           125
Ala Leu Ile Val Leu Gln Leu Thr Phe Gly Ile Gly Tyr Val Thr Leu
          130           135           140
Leu Gln Ile His Ser Ile Tyr Ser Gln Leu Ile Ile Leu Asp Leu Leu
          145           150           155           160
Val Pro Val Ile Gly Leu Ile Thr Glu Leu Pro Leu His Ile Arg Glu
          165           170           175
Thr Leu Leu Phe Thr Ser Ser Leu Ile Leu Thr Leu Asn Thr Val Phe
          180           185           190
Val Leu Ala Val Lys Leu Lys Trp Phe Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Arg Tyr Val
          195           200           205

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Tyr	Leu	Leu	Val	Arg	His	Met	Tyr	Arg	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Gln	Leu	Leu
210						215					220				
Met	Glu	Asp	Thr	Trp	Lys	Arg	Ile	Arg	Phe	Pro	Asp	Ile	Leu	Arg	Val
225					230					235					240
Phe	Trp	Leu	Thr	Arg	Val	Thr	Ala	Gln	Ala	Thr	Val	Leu	Met	Tyr	Ile
				245					250					255	
Leu	Arg	Met	Ala	Asn	Glu	Thr	Asp	Ser	Phe	Phe	Ile	Ser	Trp	Asp	Asp
			260					265					270		
Phe	Trp	Asp	Leu	Ile	Cys	Asn	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ser	Gly	Cys	Asp	Ser	Thr
		275					280					285			
Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Gly	Met	Ser	Ala	Val	Ile	Ser	Ser	Val	Ala	His	Tyr
						295					300				
Leu	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	Phe	Ile	Gly	Ser	Thr	Glu	Glu	Asp	Asp
305					310					315					320
Arg	Arg	Leu	Gly	Phe	Val	Ala	Pro	Val	Leu	Phe	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ala	Leu
				325					330					335	
Gln	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Ile	Arg	Leu
			340					345					350		
Ser	Arg	Asn	Met	Cys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala	Val	Leu	His	Phe	Ile	His
		355					360					365			
Gly	Met	Thr	Asp	Pro	Val	Leu	Met	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	His	Val	Ser
						375					380				
Ser	Phe	Arg	Arg	His	Phe	Pro	Val	Leu	Phe	Val	Ser	Ala	Cys	Leu	Phe
385					390					395					400
Ile	Leu	Pro	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Val	Leu	Trp	His	His	Tyr	Ala	Leu
				405					410					415	
Asn	Thr	Trp	Leu	Phe	Ala	Val	Thr	Ala	Phe	Cys	Val	Glu	Leu	Cys	Leu
			420					425					430		
Lys	Val	Ile	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Val	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Phe	Met	Ile	Asp	Gly
		435					440					445			
Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Val	Leu	Trp	Glu	Lys	Leu	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Val
		450				455					460				
Arg	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ile	Glu	Phe	Ile	Phe	Gly	Val	Val	Met	Phe
465					470					475					480
Gly	Asn	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Met	Met	Phe	Glu	Ser	Gly	Ser	Lys	Ile	Arg
				485					490					495	
Ala	Phe	Met	Met	Cys	Leu	His	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Asn	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Ala
			500					505					510		
Lys	Asn	Gly	Trp	Lys	Thr	Phe	Met	Asn	Arg	Arg	Thr	Ala	Val	Lys	Lys
		515					520					525			
Ile	Asn	Ser	Leu	Pro	Glu	Ile	Lys	Gly	Ser	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Ile	Asn
					535						540				
Asp	Val	Cys	Ala	Ile	Cys	Tyr	His	Glu	Phe	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ile
545					550					555					560
Thr	Pro	Cys	Asn												

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Ser Asp Arg Glu Leu Asn Glu Asp Asp Ser Thr Asp Cys Asp Asp Asp
625 630 635 640

Val Gln Arg Glu Arg Asn Gly Val Ile Gln His Thr Gly Ala Ala Ala
645 650 655

Glu Glu Phe Asn Asp Asp Thr Asp
660

<210> SEQ ID NO 41
<211> LENGTH: 2080
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: 34, 85, 95
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 41

```
cgaccccgcs tccrcmgssr rkkgcgtccg cggnggcgcg gggagagtag ggtgctgtgg      60
tctgagctag aggggtgaagc tggcnggagc agganggatg ggcgagcagt ctgaatgcca      120
gaatggataa ccgttttctg acagcatttg taattgcttg tgtgcttagc ctcatttcca      180
ccatctacat ggcagcctcc attggcacag acttctggta tgaatatcga agtcagttc      240
aagaaaaattc cagtgatctg aataaaagca tctgggatga attcattagt gatgaggcag      300
atgaaaagac ttataatgat gcactttttc gatacaatgg cacagtggga ttgtggagac      360
ggtgtatcac catacccaaa aacatgcatt ggtatagccc accagaaaag acagagtcac      420
ttgatgtggt cacaaaaatg gtgagtttca cactaactga gcagttcatg gagaaaattg      480
ttgatcccg aaaccacaat agcgggattg atctccttag gacctatctt tggcgttgcc      540
agttcctttt accttttctg agtttaggtt tgatgtgctt tggggctttg atcggacttt      600
gtgcttgcat ttgccgaagc ttatatccca ccattgccac gggcattctc catctccttg      660
caggctctgt tacactgggc tcagtaagtt gttatgttgc tggaaattgaa ctactccacc      720
agaaactaga gtcacctgac aatgtatccg gtgaatttgg atggctcttc tgcctggctt      780
gtgtctctgc tcccttacag ttcattggct ctgctctctt catctgggct gctcacacca      840
accggaaaga gtacacctta atgaaggcat atcgtgtggc atgagcaaga aactgcctgc      900
tttacaattg ccatttttat ttttttaaaa taatactgat attttcccca cctctcaatt      960
gtttttaatt tttatttctg gatataccat tttattatga aaatctatct tatttataca     1020
cattcaccac taaatacaca cttaatacca ctaaaattta tgtggtttac ttaagcgat     1080
gccatctttc aaataaacta atctaggtct agacagaaag aaatggatag agacttgaca     1140
caaatattatg aaagaaaatt gggagtagga atgtgaccga aaacaagttg tgctaattgtc     1200
tgttagactt ttcagtaaaa cttaaagtaac tgtatctgtt caactaaaaa ctctatatta     1260
gtttcttttg gaaacctctc atcgtaaaaa ctttatgttc actttgctgt tgtagatagc     1320
cagtcaacca gcagtattag tgctgttttc aaagatttaa gctctataaa attgggaaat     1380
tatctaagat cattttccct aagcattgac acatagcttc atctgagggtg agatatggca     1440
gctgttttga tctgcactgt gtctgtctac aaaaagttaa aaatacagtg tttacttgaa     1500
attttaactt tgtaactgca agaattccag ttcagccggg cgaggattag tattattttt     1560
aactctccgt aagattttca gtaccaccaa attgttttgg attttttttc tttcctcttc     1620
acataccagg gttattaaaa gtgtgctttc tttttacatt atattacagt tacaaggtaa     1680
```

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aattcctcaa ctgctattta tttattccag ccagctacta taaagaacgt ttcaccataa 1740
tgacctcca gagctgggaa acctaccaca agatctaaag ttctggctgt ccattaacct 1800
ccaactatgg tctttatttc ttgtggtaat atgatgtgcc tttccttgcc taaatccctt 1860
cctgggtgtg atcaacatta tttaatgtct tctaattcag tcattttttt ataagtatgt 1920
ctataaacat tgaactttaa aaaacttatt tatttattcc actactgtag caattgacag 1980
attaaaaaaaa tgtaacttca taatttctta ccataacctc aatgtctttt ttaaaaaata 2040
aaattaaaaa tgaaaagaga aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaac 2080

```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 42
<211> LENGTH: 253
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 42

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```

Met Asp Asn Arg Phe Ala Thr Ala Phe Val Ile Ala Cys Val Leu Ser
 1             5             10            15
Leu Ile Ser Thr Ile Tyr Met Ala Ala Ser Ile Gly Thr Asp Phe Trp
          20             25            30
Tyr Glu Tyr Arg Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Asn Ser Ser Asp Leu Asn Lys
          35             40            45
Ser Ile Trp Asp Glu Phe Ile Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Glu Lys Thr Tyr
          50             55            60
Asn Asp Ala Leu Phe Arg Tyr Asn Gly Thr Val Gly Leu Trp Arg Arg
          65             70            75            80
Cys Ile Thr Ile Pro Lys Asn Met His Trp Tyr Ser Pro Pro Glu Arg
          85             90            95
Thr Glu Ser Phe Asp Val Val Thr Lys Cys Val Ser Phe Thr Leu Thr
          100            105           110
Glu Gln Phe Met Glu Lys Phe Val Asp Pro Gly Asn His Asn Ser Gly
          115            120           125
Ile Asp Leu Leu Arg Thr Tyr Leu Trp Arg Cys Gln Phe Leu Leu Pro
          130            135           140
Phe Val Ser Leu Gly Leu Met Cys Phe Gly Ala Leu Ile Gly Leu Cys
          145            150           155           160
Ala Cys Ile Cys Arg Ser Leu Tyr Pro Thr Ile Ala Thr Gly Ile Leu
          165            170           175
His Leu Leu Ala Gly Leu Cys Thr Leu Gly Ser Val Ser Cys Tyr Val
          180            185           190
Ala Gly Ile Glu Leu Leu His Gln Lys Leu Glu Leu Pro Asp Asn Val
          195            200           205
Ser Gly Glu Phe Gly Trp Ser Phe Cys Leu Ala Cys Val Ser Ala Pro
          210            215           220
Leu Gln Phe Met Ala Ser Ala Leu Phe Ile Trp Ala Ala His Thr Asn
          225            230           235           240
Arg Lys Glu Tyr Thr Leu Met Lys Ala Tyr Arg Val Ala
          245            250

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<210> SEQ ID NO 43
<211> LENGTH: 2015
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 43

```

cttcacccgt ccgtagataag gagatttaag aagtctgagg gtggtgttaa gtttctcaga    60
acagacgcat atttgcggat gcaattgcag aacaggaaac agaaccaggg agaatttttag    120
gtacccccaa atctcattgg ccctccgcac aagccaagcc acagccactc ctgccacaca    180
atcgagatgc tttcagcact cgcagccgtg gacagctccc tcgccgcgcg gtcctttcct    240
ctgcagttag ctgatttgct ctgccagcag ctgtcgggtg cgcgctcgac accgagtcct    300
agctagcgct cacagaatac gcgctccctc cctccccctt ctctgtcccc cgcctctcgc    360
tcaccccggc ccactccagc ggcgactttg agggattccc tctctggcgg cctctgcagc    420
agcacagccg gcctcattcg gggcactgcg agtatggatc tccaaggaag aggggtcccc    480
agcatcgaca gacttcgagt tctcctgatg ttgttccata caatggctca aatcatggca    540
gaacaagaag tggaaaatct ctcaggcctt tccactaacc ctgaaaaaga tatattttgtg    600
gtgcgggaaa atgggacgac gtgtctcatg gcagagtttg cagccaaatt tattgtacct    660
tatgatgtgt gggccagcaa ctacgtagat ctgatacagc aacaggccga tatcgattg    720
acccggggag ctgaggtgaa gggccgctgt ggcacacagc agtcggagct gcaagtgttc    780
tgggtggatc gcgcatatgc actcaaatg ctctttgtta aggaaagcca caacatgtcc    840
aagggaacctg aggcgacttg gaggtgagc aaagtgcagt ttgtctacga ctccctcgag    900
aaaaaccact tcaaaagcgc agtcagtgtc ggggaagcaca cagccaactc gcaccacctc    960
tctgccttgg tcacccccgc tgggaagtcc tatgagtgtc aagctcaaca aaccatttca   1020
ctggcctcta gtgatccga gaagacggtc accatgatcc tgtctgcggt ccacatccaa   1080
ccttttgaca ttatctcaga ttttgtcttc agtgaagagc ataaatgccc agtggatgag   1140
cgggagcaac tggaaagaac cttgcccctg attttggggc tcactcttggg cctcgtcatc   1200
atggtaacac tcgcgattta ccacgtccac caaaaaatga ctgccaacca ggtgcagatc   1260
cctcgggaca gatcccagta taagcacatg ggctagaggc cgttaggcag gcacccccca   1320
ttctgtctcc cccaactgga tcaggtagaa caaaaaagc acttttccat cttgtacacg   1380
agatacacca acatagctac aatcaaacag gcctgggtat ctgaggttg cttggcttgt   1440
gtccatgctt aaaccacagc aagggggaga ctctttcgga tttgtagggt gaaatggcaa   1500
ttattctctc catgtcggg aggggggag gaggtctca gacagcttcc gtgctcatgg   1560
tggcttggct ttgactctcc aaagagcaat aaatgccact tggagctgta tctggcccca   1620
aagtttaggg attgaaaaca tgcttctttg agggaggaaac ccctttaggt tcagaagaat   1680
atggggtgct ttgctccctt ggacacagct ggcttatcct atacagtgt caatgcacac   1740
agaatacaac ctcatgctcc ctgcagcaag acccctgaaa gtgattcatg cttctggctg   1800
gcattctgca tgtttagtga ttgtcttggg aatgtttcac tgctaccgc atccagcgac   1860
tgcagcacca gaaaacgact aatgtaacta tgcagagttg tttggacttc ttctgtgcc   1920
aggtccaagt cgggggacct gaagaatcaa tctgtgtgag tctgttttcc aaaatgaaat   1980
aaaacacact attctctggc aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa                                2015

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<210> SEQ ID NO 44

<211> LENGTH: 280

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 44

-continued

Met Asp Leu Gln Gly Arg Gly Val Pro Ser Ile Asp Arg Leu Arg Val
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Met Leu Phe His Thr Met Ala Gln Ile Met Ala Glu Gln Glu
20 25 30
Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Gly Leu Ser Thr Asn Pro Glu Lys Asp Ile Phe
35 40 45
Val Val Arg Glu Asn Gly Thr Thr Cys Leu Met Ala Glu Phe Ala Ala
50 55 60
Lys Phe Ile Val Pro Tyr Asp Val Trp Ala Ser Asn Tyr Val Asp Leu
65 70 75 80
Ile Thr Glu Gln Ala Asp Ile Ala Leu Thr Arg Gly Ala Glu Val Lys
85 90 95
Gly Arg Cys Gly His Ser Glu Ser Glu Leu Gln Val Phe Trp Val Asp
100 105 110
Arg Ala Tyr Ala Leu Lys Met Leu Phe Val Lys Glu Ser His Asn Met
115 120 125
Ser Lys Gly Pro Glu Ala Thr Trp Arg Leu Ser Lys Val Gln Phe Val
130 135 140
Tyr Asp Ser Ser Glu Lys Thr His Phe Lys Asp Ala Val Ser Ala Gly
145 150 155 160
Lys His Thr Ala Asn Ser His His Leu Ser Ala Leu Val Thr Pro Ala
165 170 175
Gly Lys Ser Tyr Glu Cys Gln Ala Gln Gln Thr Ile Ser Leu Ala Ser
180 185 190
Ser Asp Pro Gln Lys Thr Val Thr Met Ile Leu Ser Ala Val His Ile
195 200 205
Gln Pro Phe Asp Ile Ile Ser Asp Phe Val Phe Ser Glu Glu His Lys
210 215 220
Cys Pro Val Asp Glu Arg Glu Gln Leu Glu Glu Thr Leu Pro Leu Ile
225 230 235 240
Leu Gly Leu Ile Leu Gly Leu Val Ile Met Val Thr Leu Ala Ile Tyr
245 250 255
His Val His His Lys Met Thr Ala Asn Gln Val Gln Ile Pro Arg Asp
260 265 270
Arg Ser Gln Tyr Lys His Met Gly
275 280

<210> SEQ ID NO 45

<211> LENGTH: 2937

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 45

```

ttagggagtc gaccacgcg tccgcggacg cgtgggcgga cgcgtgggtt cggggactaa    60
ctgcaacgga gagactcaag atgattccct ttttaccat gttttctcta ctattgctgc    120
ttattgttaa ccctataaac gccaacaatc attatgacaa gatcttggtc catagtcgta    180
tcaggggtcg ggaccaaggc ccaaatgtct gtgcccttca acagattttg ggcacaaaaa    240
agaaatactt cagcacttgt aagaactggt ataaaaagtc catctgtgga cagaaaacga    300
ctgtgttata tgaatgttgc cctggttata tgagaatgga aggaatgaaa ggctgcccag    360
cagttttgcc cattgacct gtttatggca ctctgggcat cgtgggagcc accacaacgc    420

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agcgctattc	tgacgcctca	aaactgaggg	aggagatcga	gggaaaggga	tccttcactt	480
actttgcacc	gagtaatgag	gcttgggaca	acttggaatc	tgatatccgt	agaggtttgg	540
agagcaacgt	gaatgttgaa	ttactgaatg	ctttacatag	tcacatgatt	aataagagaa	600
tgttgaccaa	ggacttaaaa	aatggcatga	ttattccttc	aatgtataac	aatttggggc	660
ttttcattaa	ccattatcct	aatggggttg	tactgtttaa	ttgtgctcga	atcatccatg	720
ggaaccagat	tgcaacaaat	ggtgtgtgcc	atgtcattga	ccgtgtgctt	acacaaattg	780
gtacctcaat	tcaagacttc	attgaagcag	aagatgacct	ttcatctttt	agagcagctg	840
ccatcacatc	ggacatattg	gaggcccttg	gaagagacgg	tcacttcaca	ctctttgctc	900
ccaccaatga	ggcttttgag	aaacttcac	gaggtgtcct	agaaaggatc	atgggagaca	960
aagtggcttc	cgaagctctt	atgaagtacc	acatcttaaa	tactctccag	tgttctgagt	1020
ctattatggg	aggagcagtc	tttgagacgc	tggaaggaaa	tacaattgag	ataggatgtg	1080
acggtgacag	tataacagta	aatggaatca	aatgggtgaa	caaaaaggat	attgtgacaa	1140
ataatggtgt	gatccatttg	attgatcagg	tcctaattcc	tgattctgcc	aaacaagtta	1200
ttgagctggc	tggaaaacag	caaaccacct	tcacggatct	tgtggcccaa	ttaggcttgg	1260
catctgctct	gaggccagat	ggagaataca	ctttgctggc	acctgtgaat	aatgcatttt	1320
ctgatgatac	tctcagcatg	gatcagcgcc	tccttaaatt	aattctgcag	aatcacatat	1380
tgaaagtaaa	agttggcctt	aatgagcttt	acaacgggca	aatactggaa	accatcggag	1440
gcaaacagct	cagagtcttc	gtatatcgta	cagctgtctg	cattgaaaat	tcatgcatgg	1500
agaaagggag	taagcaaggg	agaaacggtg	cgattcacat	attccgcgag	atcatcaagc	1560
cagcagagaa	atccctccat	gaaaagttaa	aacaagataa	gcgcttttagc	accttcctca	1620
gcctacttga	agctgcagac	ttgaaagagc	tcctgacaca	acctggagac	tggaatttat	1680
ttgtgccaac	caatgatgct	tttaagggaa	tgactagtga	agaaaaagaa	attctgatac	1740
gggacaaaaa	tgctcttcaa	aacatcattc	tttatcacct	gacaccagga	gttttcattg	1800
gaaaaggatt	tgaacctggt	gttactaaca	ttttaagac	cacacaagga	agcaaatctt	1860
ttctgaaaga	agtaaatgat	acacttctgg	tgaatgaatt	gaaatcaaaa	gaatctgaca	1920
tcatgacaac	aaatggtgta	attcatgttg	tagataaaact	cctctatcca	gcagacacac	1980
ctgttggaag	tgatcaactg	ctggaaatac	ttaataaatt	aatcaaatac	atccaaatta	2040
agtttgttgc	tgagaaaaca	gaagaaactc	tgaagaaatt	gttacaagaa	gacacacccg	2100
tgagggaagt	gcaagccaac	aaaaaagttc	aaggatctag	aagacgatta	agggaaggtc	2160
gttctcagtg	aaaatccaaa	aaccagaaaa	aatgttttat	acaaccctaa	gtcaataacc	2220
tgaccttaga	aaattgtgag	agccaagttg	acttcaggaa	ctgaaacatc	agcacaagaa	2280
agcaatcatc	aaataattct	gaacacaaat	ttaatatattt	tttttctgaa	tgagaaacat	2340
gagggaattt	gtggagttag	cctcctgttg	taaaggaatt	gaagaaaata	taacacctta	2400
cacccttttt	catcttgaca	ttaaaagttc	tggttaactt	tggaatccat	tagagaaaaa	2460
tccttgtcac	cagattcatt	acaattcaaa	tcgaagagtt	gtgaactggt	atcccatgta	2520
aaagaccgag	ccttgtatgt	atgttatgga	tacataaaat	gcacgcaagc	cattatctct	2580
ccatgggaag	ctaagttata	aaaatagggtg	cttgggtgtac	aaaacttttt	atatcaaaag	2640
gctttgcaca	tttctatatg	agtgggttta	ctggttaaatt	atgttatattt	ttacaactaa	2700
ttttgtactc	tcagaatgtc	atatgcttct	tgcaatgcat	attttttaat	ctcaaacgtt	2760

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tcaataaaac catttttcag atataaagag aattacttca aattgagtaa ttcagaaaaa 2820
ctcaagattt aagttaaaaa gtggtttgga cttgggaaca ggactttata cctcttttac 2880
tgtaacaagt actcattaa ggaaattgaa tgaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaggg cggccgc 2937

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<210> SEQ ID NO 46
<211> LENGTH: 696
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 46

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```

Met Ile Pro Phe Leu Pro Met Phe Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ile Val
 1             5             10             15
Asn Pro Ile Asn Ala Asn Asn His Tyr Asp Lys Ile Leu Ala His Ser
      20             25             30
Arg Ile Arg Gly Arg Asp Gln Gly Pro Asn Val Cys Ala Leu Gln Gln
      35             40             45
Ile Leu Gly Thr Lys Lys Lys Tyr Phe Ser Thr Cys Lys Asn Trp Tyr
      50             55             60
Lys Lys Ser Ile Cys Gly Gln Lys Thr Thr Val Leu Tyr Glu Cys Cys
      65             70             75             80
Pro Gly Tyr Met Arg Met Glu Gly Met Lys Gly Cys Pro Ala Val Leu
      85             90             95
Pro Ile Asp His Val Tyr Gly Thr Leu Gly Ile Val Gly Ala Thr Thr
      100            105            110
Thr Gln Arg Tyr Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile Glu Gly
      115            120            125
Lys Gly Ser Phe Thr Tyr Phe Ala Pro Ser Asn Glu Ala Trp Asp Asn
      130            135            140
Leu Asp Ser Asp Ile Arg Arg Gly Leu Glu Ser Asn Val Asn Val Glu
      145            150            155            160
Leu Leu Asn Ala Leu His Ser His Met Ile Asn Lys Arg Met Leu Thr
      165            170            175
Lys Asp Leu Lys Asn Gly Met Ile Ile Pro Ser Met Tyr Asn Asn Leu
      180            185            190
Gly Leu Phe Ile Asn His Tyr Pro Asn Gly Val Val Thr Val Asn Cys
      195            200            205
Ala Arg Ile Ile His Gly Asn Gln Ile Ala Thr Asn Gly Val Val His
      210            215            220
Val Ile Asp Arg Val Leu Thr Gln Ile Gly Thr Ser Ile Gln Asp Phe
      225            230            235            240
Ile Glu Ala Glu Asp Asp Leu Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala Ala Ala Ile Thr
      245            250            255
Ser Asp Ile Leu Glu Ala Leu Gly Arg Asp Gly His Phe Thr Leu Phe
      260            265            270
Ala Pro Thr Asn Glu Ala Phe Glu Lys Leu Pro Arg Gly Val Leu Glu
      275            280            285
Arg Ile Met Gly Asp Lys Val Ala Ser Glu Ala Leu Met Lys Tyr His
      290            295            300
Ile Leu Asn Thr Leu Gln Cys Ser Glu Ser Ile Met Gly Gly Ala Val
      305            310            315            320
Phe Glu Thr Leu Glu Gly Asn Thr Ile Glu Ile Gly Cys Asp Gly Asp
      325            330            335

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Ser Ile Thr Val Asn Gly Ile Lys Met Val Asn Lys Lys Asp Ile Val
 340 345 350
 Thr Asn Asn Gly Val Ile His Leu Ile Asp Gln Val Leu Ile Pro Asp
 355 360 365
 Ser Ala Lys Gln Val Ile Glu Leu Ala Gly Lys Gln Gln Thr Thr Phe
 370 375 380
 Thr Asp Leu Val Ala Gln Leu Gly Leu Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Pro Asp
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Glu Tyr Thr Leu Leu Ala Pro Val Asn Asn Ala Phe Ser Asp Asp
 405 410 415
 Thr Leu Ser Met Asp Gln Arg Leu Leu Lys Leu Ile Leu Gln Asn His
 420 425 430
 Ile Leu Lys Val Lys Val Gly Leu Asn Glu Leu Tyr Asn Gly Gln Ile
 435 440 445
 Leu Glu Thr Ile Gly Gly Lys Gln Leu Arg Val Phe Val Tyr Arg Thr
 450 455 460
 Ala Val Cys Ile Glu Asn Ser Cys Met Glu Lys Gly Ser Lys Gln Gly
 465 470 475 480
 Arg Asn Gly Ala Ile His Ile Phe Arg Glu Ile Ile Lys Pro Ala Glu
 485 490 495
 Lys Ser Leu His Glu Lys Leu Lys Gln Asp Lys Arg Phe Ser Thr Phe
 500 505 510
 Leu Ser Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Glu Leu Leu Thr Gln Pro
 515 520 525
 Gly Asp Trp Thr Leu Phe Val Pro Thr Asn Asp Ala Phe Lys Gly Met
 530 535 540
 Thr Ser Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile Leu Ile Arg Asp Lys Asn Ala Leu Gln
 545 550 555 560
 Asn Ile Ile Leu Tyr His Leu Thr Pro Gly Val Phe Ile Gly Lys Gly
 565 570 575
 Phe Glu Pro Gly Val Thr Asn Ile Leu Lys Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser Lys
 580 585 590
 Ile Phe Leu Lys Glu Val Asn Asp Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Glu Leu Lys
 595 600 605
 Ser Lys Glu Ser Asp Ile Met Thr Thr Asn Gly Val Ile His Val Val
 610 615 620
 Asp Lys Leu Leu Tyr Pro Ala Asp Thr Pro Val Gly Asn Asp Gln Leu
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Glu Ile Leu Asn Lys Leu Ile Lys Tyr Ile Gln Ile Lys Phe Val
 645 650 655
 Arg Gly Glu Thr Glu Glu Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr
 660 665 670
 Pro Val Arg Lys Leu Gln Ala Asn Lys Lys Val Gln Gly Ser Arg Arg
 675 680 685
 Arg Leu Arg Glu Gly Arg Ser Gln
 690 695

<210> SEQ ID NO 47

<211> LENGTH: 3417

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

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gccccgcgctc cgcgcctccg ggctccttcg gccccgcat gggctgctgc agctccgcct	60
cctccgcgcg cgcagagctcc aaacgagaat ggaagccgct ggaggaccgt agctgcacag	120
acataccatg gctgctgctc ttcactctct tctgcattgg gatgggattt atttgtggct	180
tttcaatagc aacaggtgca gcagcaagac tagtgtcagg atacgacagc tatggaaata	240
tctgtgggca gaaaaataca aagttggaag caataccaaa cagtggcatg gaccacaccc	300
agcggaaagta tgtattcttt ttggatccat gcaacctgga cttgataaac cggaagatta	360
agtctgtagc actgtgtgta gcagcgtgct caaggcaaga actgaaaact ctgagtgtg	420
ttcagaagtt tgcagagata aatgggttcag cctatgtag ctacaaccta aagccttctg	480
aatacactac atctccaaaa tcttctgttc tctgcccac actaccagtt ccagcgagt	540
cactatttcc attcttccat cgctgtgctc ctgtgaacat ttctgtctat gccagtttg	600
cagaggccct gatcaccttt gtcagtgaac atagtgtctt acacaggctg attagtggag	660
taatgaccag caaagaaatt atattgggac tttgcttggt atcactagtt ctatccatga	720
ttttgatggt gataatcagg tataatcaaa gactacttgt gtggatctta acgattctgg	780
tcatactcgg ttcacttgga ggcacagggt tactatgggt gctgtatgca aagcaaagaa	840
ggctctccaa agaaactgtt actctgagc agcttcagat agctgaagac aatcttcggg	900
ccctcctcat ttatgccatt tcagctacag tgttcacagt gatcttattc ctgataatgt	960
tggttatgcg caaacgtgtt gctcttacca tcgccttggt ccacgtagct ggcaaggctt	1020
tcattcactt gccactgcta gtcttccaac ccttctggac tttctttgct cttgtcttgt	1080
tttgggtgta ctggatcatg acacttcttt ttcttggcac taccggcagt cctgttcaga	1140
atgagcaagg ctttgtggag ttcaaaattt ctgggcctct gcagtacatg tgggtgtacc	1200
atgtggtggg cctgatttgg atcagtgaat ttattctagc atgtcagcag atgacagtgg	1260
caggagctgt ggtaacatac tattttacta gggataaaag gaatttgcca tttacaccta	1320
ttttggcatc agtaaatcgc cttattcgtt accacctagg tacggtggca aaaggatctt	1380
tcattatcac attagtcaaa attccgcgaa tgatccttat gtatattcac agtcagctca	1440
aaggaaagga aaatgcctgt gcacgatgtg tgcgaaatc ttgcatttgt tgccttttgt	1500
gtcttgaaaa gtgcctaaat tattttaaac agaatgcata cacagccaca gctatcaaca	1560
gcaccaactt ctgcacctca gcaaaggatg cctttgtcat tctggtggag aatgctttgc	1620
gagtggctac catcaacaca gtaggagatt ttatgttatt ccttggcaag gtgctgatag	1680
tctgcagcac aggttttagct gggattatgc tgctcaacta ccagcaggac tacacagtat	1740
gggtgctgcc tctgatcacc gtctgcctct ttgctttcct agtcgctcat tgettccctgt	1800
ctatttatga aatggtagtg gatgtattat tcttgtgttt tgccattgat acaaaataca	1860
atgatgggag ccctggcaga gaattctata tggataaagt gctgatggag tttgtggaaa	1920
acagtaggaa agcaatgaaa gaagctggta agggaggcgt cgctgattcc agagagctaa	1980
agcggatggc ttccggagca agttctgctt gaacctagcc gacggttatg gaaacctatt	2040
gacattccaa aacaatatat acacataact atgtatttgt gtgtgtgggt gtgtgtatat	2100
atgtatatgt atgtgtgtat atatgtatat gtatatacac acacacacat aaatcagcca	2160
aaatcagaga aaaggaacag ggatttaata ccttttttat gcttattttt gtcaaactag	2220
tactcctttc atacgggtgg cttttacaag gcaacttccg tcatttaatg ttttcaactg	2280

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taattgtctt aatggaaatg ttaaaattca tatctgatta acattttttaa taacttagag	2340
gagatttttaa ctttattttaa aaataggtaa aattattgta cctaattatg tctaaagttt	2400
attcaggggt aatttccctg atgtctgtat aaaatcaaga tcttatttta ctgatgcata	2460
agtcctagt ggtaagact aggcataatg tttcagataa ataaggaatt actccaatca	2520
gttttcccca atcaagaag ccatgtcatt ttacttttag aaacatacaa ttgggcccaa	2580
tatgggaatt ttcataatag ttcatacatt tgtcagccaa cattaaaagg taaccaactc	2640
ctcaggtatt tgtagtttac cctaacgctt ctttaaaaga aagtaggtaa aaaaagaaaa	2700
gggtagataa tctttcgtat gcaaactttt cccttatatt ttgtctttct ttcctttttg	2760
acttttagtag catctccac acatttgtgt gctgtattg aaaggaagct ggggcacca	2820
gcgagttag cctttaagtt tctgtgtatt gatttgcaga ttaagtaatg ctgagaggaa	2880
taaagaagg acagaaacat ggaacataaa gcattgaaaa ttccgggtgt tgggcttcgg	2940
cttcagagta acgtcagtgg cttagggta aacggccatt ttattcaa gcttgcata	3000
caatctgaaa acacactggc aggtgctcct ctccttgga attcattgag tatccagagt	3060
tctacgatgt ttaactgaag aattggctaa tgttttgatc ctccagtgtg actgttgttt	3120
ttgtttgggg gtgggtttgg ggttttttgc ttttttattc ctgaagctta ccagatatga	3180
atggctaata ctccattgtt ctgcttgttg taatgggtgaa tgctttaaga aaaaaaagt	3240
taatttgcta agaataatc atgatctgtt tatgcgataa ctcccttttg ttacaatttt	3300
tttaaaaaa gctatttttg ttaatgtaaa gtaaatattt cagagcaaat tttttaact	3360
tattgcacta aatacaggct ctgtacaaaa aaaaaaaaaa agggcgcccg ctagact	3417

<210> SEQ ID NO 48

<211> LENGTH: 657

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

Met	Gly	Cys	Cys	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ser	Lys	Arg
1				5					10					15	

Glu	Trp	Lys	Pro	Leu	Glu	Asp	Arg	Ser	Cys	Thr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Trp	Leu
			20					25					30		

Leu	Leu	Phe	Ile	Leu	Phe	Cys	Ile	Gly	Met	Gly	Phe	Ile	Cys	Gly	Phe
		35				40						45			

Ser	Ile	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Leu	Val	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Asp	Ser
	50				55					60					

Tyr	Gly	Asn	Ile	Cys	Gly	Gln	Lys	Asn	Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ile	Pro
65				70					75					80	

Asn	Ser	Gly	Met	Asp	His	Thr	Gln	Arg	Lys	Tyr	Val	Phe	Phe	Leu	Asp
			85					90						95	

Pro	Cys	Asn	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ile	Asn	Arg	Lys	Ile	Lys	Ser	Val	Ala	Leu
		100					105						110		

Cys	Val	Ala	Ala	Cys	Pro	Arg	Gln	Glu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val
		115				120						125			

Gln	Lys	Phe	Ala	Glu	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ser	Ala	Leu	Cys	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Leu
	130				135						140				

Lys	Pro	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Pro	Lys	Ser	Ser	Val	Leu	Cys	Pro
145					150					155				160	

Lys	Leu	Pro	Val	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ile	Pro	Phe	Phe	His	Arg	Cys
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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165								170				175			
Ala	Pro	Val	Asn	Ile	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Phe	Ala	Glu	Ala	Leu	Ile
			180					185					190		
Thr	Phe	Val	Ser	Asp	Asn	Ser	Val	Leu	His	Arg	Leu	Ile	Ser	Gly	Val
		195					200					205			
Met	Thr	Ser	Lys	Glu	Ile	Ile	Leu	Gly	Leu	Cys	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Val
	210					215					220				
Leu	Ser	Met	Ile	Leu	Met	Val	Ile	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Arg	Val	Leu
225					230				235					240	
Val	Trp	Ile	Leu	Thr	Ile	Leu	Val	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ser	Leu	Gly	Gly	Thr
				245					250					255	
Gly	Val	Leu	Trp	Trp	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ser	Pro	Lys	Glu
			260					265					270		
Thr	Val	Thr	Pro	Glu	Gln	Leu	Gln	Ile	Ala	Glu	Asp	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ala
		275					280					285			
Leu	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ala	Thr	Val	Phe	Thr	Val	Ile	Leu	Phe
	290					295					300				
Leu	Ile	Met	Leu	Val	Met	Arg	Lys	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ala	Leu
305					310					315					320
Phe	His	Val	Ala	Gly	Lys	Val	Phe	Ile	His	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val	Phe
			325						330					335	
Gln	Pro	Phe	Trp	Thr	Phe	Phe	Ala	Leu	Val	Leu	Phe	Trp	Val	Tyr	Trp
			340					345					350		
Ile	Met	Thr	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Gly	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ser	Pro	Val	Gln	Asn
	355						360					365			
Glu	Gln	Gly	Phe	Val	Glu	Phe	Lys	Ile	Ser	Gly	Pro	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Met
	370					375					380				
Trp	Trp	Tyr	His	Val	Val	Gly	Leu	Ile	Trp	Ile	Ser	Glu	Phe	Ile	Leu
385					390					395					400
Ala	Cys	Gln	Gln	Met	Thr	Val	Ala	Gly	Ala	Val	Val	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Phe
				405					410					415	
Thr	Arg	Asp	Lys	Arg	Asn	Leu	Pro	Phe	Thr	Pro	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ser	Val
		420						425					430		
Asn	Arg	Leu	Ile	Arg	Tyr	His	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	Ala	Lys	Gly	Ser	Phe
	435						440					445			
Ile	Ile	Thr	Leu	Val	Lys	Ile	Pro	Arg	Met	Ile	Leu	Met	Tyr	Ile	His
	450					455					460				
Ser	Gln	Leu	Lys	Gly	Lys	Glu	Asn	Ala	Cys	Ala	Arg	Cys	Val	Leu	Lys
465					470					475					480
Ser	Cys	Ile	Cys	Cys	Leu	Trp	Cys	Leu	Glu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Leu
				485					490					495	
Asn	Gln	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ile	Asn	Ser	Thr	Asn	Phe	Cys
		500						505					510		
Thr	Ser	Ala	Lys	Asp	Ala	Phe	Val	Ile	Leu	Val	Glu	Asn	Ala	Leu	Arg
		515					520					525			
Val	Ala	Thr	Ile	Asn	Thr	Val	Gly	Asp	Phe	Met	Leu	Phe	Leu	Gly	Lys
		530				535					540				
Val	Leu	Ile	Val	Cys	Ser	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ile	Met	Leu	Leu	Asn
545					550					555					560
Tyr	Gln	Gln	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Val	Trp	Val	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ile	Val	Cys
				565					570					575	

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Leu	Phe	Ala	Phe	Leu	Val	Ala	His	Cys	Phe	Leu	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Met
			580					585					590		
Val	Val	Asp	Val	Leu	Phe	Leu	Cys	Phe	Ala	Ile	Asp	Thr	Lys	Tyr	Asn
		595					600				605				
Asp	Gly	Ser	Pro	Gly	Arg	Glu	Phe	Tyr	Met	Asp	Lys	Val	Leu	Met	Glu
	610					615				620					
Phe	Val	Glu	Asn	Ser	Arg	Lys	Ala	Met	Lys	Glu	Ala	Gly	Lys	Gly	Gly
625					630					635					640
Val	Ala	Asp	Ser	Arg	Glu	Leu	Lys	Pro	Met	Ala	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser
				645					650					655	

Ala

<210> SEQ ID NO 49

<211> LENGTH: 3758

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 49

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cctcgcgtcc gcgcacaccg ggggtggcagc gccgcagcgg gcagggcgcc cgcactccgc      60
cgccctctgcc cgcaaccgct gagccatcca tgggggtcgc gggccgcaac cgtcccgggg      120
cggcctgggc ggtgctgtgc ctgctgtgtgc cgcactgct gctgctggcg ggggcccgtcc      180
cgccgggtcg gggccgtgcc gcggggccgc aggaggatgt agatgagtgt ccgcaagggc      240
tagatgactg ccatgccgac gccctgtgtc agaacacacc cacctcctac aagtgtcctc      300
gcaagcctgg ctaccaaggg gaaggcaggg agtgtgagga catcgatgaa tgtggaaatg      360
agctcaatgg aggtgtgtgc catgactgtt tgaatattcc aggcaattat cgttgcaactt      420
gtttttagtg cttcatgttg gctcatgacg gtcataattg tctttagtgt gacgagtgcc      480
tggagaacaa tggcggtgtc cagcatacct gtgtcaacgt catggggagc tatgagtgtc      540
gttgcaagga ggggtttttc ctgagtgaca atcagcacac ctgcattcac cgctcggaaag      600
agggcctgag ctgcatgaat aaggatcacg gctgtagtca catctgcaag gaggccccaa      660
ggggcagcgt cgccgtgtgag tgcaggcctg gttttgagct ggccaagaac cagagagact      720
gcatcttgac ctgtaacatc gggaacgggt ggtgccagca ctctgtgtac gatacacccg      780
atggcccaga gtgcagctgc catccacagt acaagatgca cacagatggg aggagctgcc      840
ttgagcgaga ggacactgtc ctggaggtga cagagagcaa caccacatca gtggtggatg      900
gggataaacg ggtgaaacgg cggctgtctc tggaaacgtg tgctgtcaac aatggaggct      960
gtgaccgcac ctgtaaggat acttcgacag gtgtccactg cagttgtcct gttggattca     1020
ctctccagtt ggatgggaag acatgtaaaag atattgatga gtgccagacc cgcaatggag     1080
gttgtgatca tttctgcaaa aacatcgtgg gcagttttga ctgcggctgc aagaaaggat     1140
ttaaattatt aacagatgag aagtcttgcc aagatgtgga tgagtgtctt ttggatagga     1200
cctgtgacca cagctgcac caccaccctg gcacatttgc ttgtgcttgc aaccgagggg     1260
acaccctgta tggtctcacc cactgtggag acaccaatga gtgcagcatc aacaacggag     1320
gctgtcagca ggtctgtgtg aacacagtgg gcagctatga atgccagtgc caccctgggt     1380
acaagctcca ctggaataaa aaagactgtg tggaagtgaa ggggctcctg ccacacaagt     1440
tgtaaccccc tgtgtccctg cactgcggta agagtgttgg aggagacggg tgcttcctca     1500
gatgtcactc tggcattcac ctctcttcag atgtcaccac catcaggaca agtgtaacct     1560

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ttaagctaaa tgaaggcaag tgtagtttga aaaatgctga gctgtttccc gagggctctgc	1620
gaccagcact accagagaag cacagctcag taaaagagag cttccgctac gtaaacctta	1680
catgcagctc tggcaagcaa gtcccaggag cccctggccg accaagcacc cctaaggaaa	1740
tgtttatcac tgttgagttt gagcttgaaa ctaacaaaa ggaggtgaca gcttcttggtg	1800
acctgagctg catcgtaaag cgaaccgaga agcggctccg taaagccatc cgcacgctca	1860
gaaagggcgt ccacaggag cagtttcacc tccagctctc aggcattgaac ctgcagctgg	1920
ctaaaaagcc tcccagaaca tctgaacgcc aggcagagtc ctgtggagtg gggcagggtc	1980
atgcagaaaa ccaatgtgtc agttgcaggg ctgggacctt ttatgatgga gcacgagaac	2040
gctgcatttt atgtccaaat ggaaccttcc aaaatgagga aggacaaatg acttgtgaac	2100
catgcccaag accaggaaat tctggggccc tgaagacccc agaagcttgg aatatgtctg	2160
aatgtggagg tctgtgtcaa cctggtgaat attctgcaga tggctttgca ccttgccagc	2220
tctgtgccct gggcagcttc cagcctgaag ctggtcgaac ttctgtcttc cctgtggag	2280
gaggccttgc caccaaacat caggagagta cttcctttca ggactgtgaa accagagttc	2340
aatgttcacc tggacatttc tacaacacca ccaactaccg atgtattcgt tgcccagtg	2400
gaacatacca gcctgaattt ggaaaaata atttgtgttc tggccagga aatactacga	2460
ctgactttga tggctccaca aacataaccc agtgtaaaaa cagaagatgt ggaggggagc	2520
tgggagattt cactgggtac attgaatccc caaactaccc aggcatttac ccagccaaca	2580
ccgagtgtac gtggaccatc aacccacccc ccaagcgccg catcctgatc gtggctcctg	2640
agatcttcct gcccatagag gacgactgtg gggactatct ggtgatgcgg aaaacctctt	2700
catccaattc tgtgacaaca tatgaaacct gccagacctt cgaacgcccc atcgcttca	2760
cctccaggtc aaagaagctg tggattcagt tcaagtccaa tgaagggaac agcgttagag	2820
ggttccaggt cccatcagtg acatatgatg aggactacca ggaactcatt gaagacatag	2880
ttcgagatgg caggctctat gcatctgaga accatcagga aatacttaag gataagaaac	2940
ttatcaaggc tctgtttgat gtccctggcc atccccagaa ctatttcaag tacacagccc	3000
aggagtcccg agagatgttt ccaagatcgt tcacccgatt gctacgttcc aaagtgtcca	3060
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taggggttgg gggacagagc tgtcttcctt ctgcatgtca gcacagtcgg gtattgctgc	3180
ctcccgatc agtgactcat tagagttcaa tttttataga taatacagat attttggtaa	3240
attgaacttg gtttttcttt cccagcatcg tggatgtaga ctgagaatgg ctttgagtgg	3300
catcagcttc tcaactgctg gggcggtatg cttggataga tcacgggctg gctgagctgg	3360
actttggtea gcctaggatg gactcacctg tccttctggg gtcttactcc tcctcaagga	3420
gtctgtagtg gaaaggaggc cacagaataa gctgcttatt ctgaaacttc agcttcctct	3480
agcccgcccc tctctaaggg agccctctgc actcgtgtgc aggcctctgac caggcagaac	3540
aggcaagagg ggaggaagg agaccctgc aggcctcctc caccacctt gagacctggg	3600
aggactcagt ttctccacag ccttctccag cctgtgtgat acaagtttga tcccaggaac	3660
ttgagttcta agcagtgtct gtgaaaaaaa aaagcagaaa gaattagaaa taaataaaaa	3720
ctaagcactt ctggagacac ctataggagt cgtattac	3758

<210> SEQ ID NO 50

<211> LENGTH: 997

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<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

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Met Gly Val Ala Gly Arg Asn Arg Pro Gly Ala Ala Trp Ala Val Leu
 1          5          10          15
Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Ala Val Pro Pro
 20          25          30
Gly Arg Gly Arg Ala Ala Gly Pro Gln Glu Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Pro
 35          40          45
Gln Gly Leu Asp Asp Cys His Ala Asp Ala Leu Cys Gln Asn Thr Pro
 50          55          60
Thr Ser Tyr Lys Cys Ser Cys Lys Pro Gly Tyr Gln Gly Glu Gly Arg
 65          70          75          80
Gln Cys Glu Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Gly Asn Glu Leu Asn Gly Gly Cys
 85          90          95
Val His Asp Cys Leu Asn Ile Pro Gly Asn Tyr Arg Cys Thr Cys Phe
100          105          110
Asp Gly Phe Met Leu Ala His Asp Gly His Asn Cys Leu Asp Val Asp
115          120          125
Glu Cys Leu Glu Asn Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln His Thr Cys Val Asn Val
130          135          140
Met Gly Ser Tyr Glu Cys Cys Cys Lys Glu Gly Phe Phe Leu Ser Asp
145          150          155          160
Asn Gln His Thr Cys Ile His Arg Ser Glu Glu Gly Leu Ser Cys Met
165          170          175
Asn Lys Asp His Gly Cys Ser His Ile Cys Lys Glu Ala Pro Arg Gly
180          185          190
Ser Val Ala Cys Glu Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Glu Leu Ala Lys Asn Gln
195          200          205
Arg Asp Cys Ile Leu Thr Cys Asn His Gly Asn Gly Gly Cys Gln His
210          215          220
Ser Cys Asp Asp Thr Ala Asp Gly Pro Glu Cys Ser Cys His Pro Gln
225          230          235          240
Tyr Lys Met His Thr Asp Gly Arg Ser Cys Leu Glu Arg Glu Asp Thr
245          250          255
Val Leu Glu Val Thr Glu Ser Asn Thr Thr Ser Val Val Asp Gly Asp
260          265          270
Lys Arg Val Lys Arg Arg Leu Leu Met Glu Thr Cys Ala Val Asn Asn
275          280          285
Gly Gly Cys Asp Arg Thr Cys Lys Asp Thr Ser Thr Gly Val His Cys
290          295          300
Ser Cys Pro Val Gly Phe Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp Gly Lys Thr Cys Lys
305          310          315          320
Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Gln Thr Arg Asn Gly Gly Cys Asp His Phe Cys
325          330          335
Lys Asn Ile Val Gly Ser Phe Asp Cys Gly Cys Lys Lys Gly Phe Lys
340          345          350
Leu Leu Thr Asp Glu Lys Ser Cys Gln Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Ser Leu
355          360          365
Asp Arg Thr Cys Asp His Ser Cys Ile Asn His Pro Gly Thr Phe Ala
370          375          380

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Cys 385	Ala	Cys	Asn	Arg	Gly 390	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Gly 395	Phe	Thr	His	Cys	Gly 400
Asp	Thr	Asn	Glu	Cys 405	Ser	Ile	Asn	Asn	Gly 410	Gly	Cys	Gln	Gln	Val	Cys 415
Val	Asn	Thr	Val	Gly 420	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Cys 425	Gln	Cys	His	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Lys 430
Leu	His	Trp	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp	Cys 440	Val	Glu	Val	Lys	Gly 445	Leu	Leu	Pro
Thr	Ser	Val	Ser	Pro	Arg	Val	Ser 455	Leu	His	Cys	Gly 460	Lys	Ser	Gly	Gly
Gly 465	Asp	Gly	Cys	Phe	Leu 470	Arg	Cys	His	Ser	Gly 475	Ile	His	Leu	Ser	Ser 480
Asp	Val	Thr	Thr	Ile 485	Arg	Thr	Ser	Val	Thr 490	Phe	Lys	Leu	Asn	Glu	Gly 495
Lys	Cys	Ser	Leu 500	Lys	Asn	Ala	Glu 505	Leu	Phe	Pro	Glu	Gly	Leu	Arg	Pro 510
Ala	Leu	Pro	Glu	Lys	His	Ser	Ser 520	Val	Lys	Glu	Ser	Phe	Arg	Tyr	Val 525
Asn	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ser	Ser	Gly 535	Lys	Gln	Val	Pro	Gly 540	Ala	Pro	Gly	Arg 545
Pro	Ser	Thr	Pro	Lys	Glu 550	Met	Phe	Ile	Thr	Val 555	Glu	Phe	Glu	Leu	Glu 560
Thr	Asn	Gln	Lys	Glu 565	Val	Thr	Ala	Ser	Cys 570	Asp	Leu	Ser	Cys	Ile	Val 575
Lys	Arg	Thr	Glu 580	Lys	Arg	Leu	Arg 585	Lys	Ala	Ile	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Lys 590
Ala	Val	His	Arg	Glu	Gln	Phe	His 600	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Gly 605	Met	Asn	Leu 610
Asp	Val	Ala	Lys	Lys	Pro	Pro	Arg 615	Thr	Ser	Glu	Arg	Gln	Ala	Glu	Ser 620
Cys	Gly	Val	Gly	Gln	Gly 630	His	Ala	Glu	Asn	Gln 635	Cys	Val	Ser	Cys	Arg 640
Ala	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Asp 645	Gly	Ala	Arg	Glu	Arg 650	Cys	Ile	Leu	Cys	Pro 655
Asn	Gly	Thr	Phe	Gln	Asn 660	Glu	Glu	Gly 665	Gln	Met	Thr	Cys	Glu	Pro	Cys 670
Pro	Arg	Pro	Gly	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ala 680	Leu	Lys	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ala	Trp	Asn 685
Met	Ser	Glu	Cys	Gly	Gly 695	Leu	Cys	Gln	Pro	Gly 700	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Asp 705
Gly	Phe	Ala	Pro	Cys	Gln 710	Leu	Cys	Ala	Leu	Gly 715	Thr	Phe	Gln	Pro	Glu 720
Ala	Gly	Arg	Thr	Ser	Cys 725	Phe	Pro	Cys	Gly 730	Gly	Gly	Leu	Ala	Thr	Lys 735
His	Gln	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ser	Phe	Gln 745	Asp	Cys	Glu	Thr	Arg	Val	Gln	Cys 750
Ser	Pro	Gly	His	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Thr 760	Thr	Thr	His	Arg	Cys 765	Ile	Arg	Cys 770
Pro	Val	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Gln 775	Pro	Glu	Phe	Gly	Lys	Asn	Asn	Cys	Val	Ser 780
Cys	Pro	Gly	Asn	Thr	Thr 790	Thr	Asp	Phe	Asp	Gly 795	Ser	Thr	Asn	Ile	Thr 800

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<210> SEQ ID NO 51
<211> LENGTH: 3586
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 51
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ccgcggcgct	gcgcgcggcg	gtaattagtg	attgtcttcc	agcttcgcga	aggctagggg	60
cgcggtctgc	gggtggctgc	gcgcgcgtgc	ccccggaccg	aggggcagcc	aatccaatga	120
aaccaccgcg	tgttcgcgcc	tggtagagat	ttctcgaaaga	caccagtggtg	cccgttccga	180
gccctctgga	cgccccgtgt	ggaaccaaac	ctgcgcgcgt	ggccggggccg	tgggacaacg	240
agggcgcgga	gacgaaggcg	caatggcgag	gaagtattct	gtaatcttga	tcttgacctt	300
tgcctctctt	gtcacaaatc	cccttcatga	actaaaagca	gctgctttcc	cccagaccac	360
tgagaaaatt	agtccgaatt	gggaatctgg	cattaatgtt	gacttggcaa	ttccacacg	420
gcaatatcat	ctacaacagc	ttttctaccg	ctatggagaa	aataattctt	tgtcagttga	480
aggggttcaga	aaattacttc	aaaatatagg	catagataag	attaaaagaa	tccatataca	540
ccatgaccac	gaccatcact	cagaccacga	gcatcactca	gaccatgagc	gtcactcaga	600
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<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

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Ala Ile Ser Thr Arg Gln Tyr His Leu Gln Gln Leu Phe Tyr Arg Tyr
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Gly Glu Asn Asn Ser Leu Ser Val Glu Gly Phe Arg Lys Leu Leu Gln
65             70             75             80
Asn Ile Gly Ile Asp Lys Ile Lys Arg Ile His Ile His His Asp His
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Asp His His Ser Asp His Glu His His Ser Asp His Glu Arg His Ser
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Asp His Glu His His Ser Asp His Glu His His Ser Asp His Asp His
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His Ser Ser Gly Lys Asn Lys Arg Lys Ala Leu Cys Pro Asp His Asp
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Ser Asp Ser Ser Gly Lys Asp Pro Arg Asn Ser Gln Gly Lys Gly Ala
145            150            155            160
His Arg Pro Glu His Ala Ser Gly Arg Arg Asn Val Lys Asp Ser Val
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Ser Ala Ser Glu Val Thr Ser Thr Val Tyr Asn Thr Val Ser Glu Gly
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Thr His Phe Leu Glu Thr Ile Glu Thr Pro Arg Pro Gly Lys Leu Phe
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Pro Lys Asp Val Ser Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro Ser Val Thr Ser Lys Ser
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Arg Val Ser Arg Leu Ala Gly Arg Lys Thr Asn Glu Ser Val Ser Glu
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Pro Arg Lys Gly Phe Met Tyr Ser Arg Asn Thr Asn Glu Asn Pro Gln
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Glu Cys Phe Asn Ala Ser Lys Leu Leu Thr Ser His Gly Met Gly Ile
        260            265            270
Gln Val Pro Leu Asn Ala Thr Glu Phe Asn Tyr Leu Cys Pro Ala Ile
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Ile Asn Gln Ile Asp Ala Arg Ser Cys Leu Ile His Thr Ser Glu Lys

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Val Ile Leu Val Pro 340	Leu Met Asn Arg Val 345	Phe Phe Lys Phe Leu Leu 350
Ser Phe Leu Val Ala 355	Leu Ala Val Gly Thr 360	Leu Ser Gly Asp Ala Phe 365
Leu His Leu Leu Pro 370	His Ser His Ala Ser 375	His His Ser His Ser 380
His Glu Glu Pro Ala 385	Met Glu Met Lys Arg 390	Gly Pro Leu Phe Ser His 395
Leu Ser Ser Gln Asn 405	Ile Glu Glu Ser Ala 410	Tyr Phe Asp Ser Thr Trp 415
Lys Gly Leu Thr Ala 420	Leu Gly Gly Leu Tyr 425	Phe Met Phe Leu Val Glu 430
His Val Leu Thr Leu 435	Ile Lys Gln Phe Lys 440	Asp Lys Lys Lys Asn 445
Gln Lys Lys Pro Glu 450	Asn Asp Asp Val Glu 455	Ile Lys Lys Gln Leu 460
Ser Lys Tyr Glu Ser 465	Gln Leu Ser Thr Asn 470	Glu Glu Lys Val Asp Thr 475
Asp Asp Arg Thr Glu 485	Gly Tyr Leu Arg Ala 490	Asp Ser Gln Glu Pro Ser 495
His Phe Asp Ser Gln 500	Gln Pro Ala Val Leu 505	Glu Glu Glu Val Met 510
Ile Ala His Ala His 515	Pro Gln Glu Val Tyr 520	Asn Glu Tyr Val Pro Arg 525
Gly Cys Lys Asn Lys 530	Cys His Ser His Phe 535	His Asp Thr Leu Gly Gln 540
Ser Asp Asp Leu Ile 545	His His His His Asp 550	Tyr His His Ile Leu His 555
His His His His Gln 565	Asn His His Pro His 570	Ser His Ser Gln Arg Tyr 575
Ser Arg Glu Glu Leu 580	Lys Asp Ala Gly Val 585	Ala Thr Leu Ala Trp Met 590
Val Ile Met Gly Asp 595	Gly Leu His Asn Phe 600	Ser Asp Gly Leu Ala Ile 605
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Ala Val Phe Cys His 625	Glu Leu Pro His Glu 630	Leu Gly Asp Phe Ala Val 635
Leu Leu Lys Ala Gly 645	Met Thr Val Lys Gln 650	Ala Val Leu Tyr Asn Ala 655
Leu Ser Ala Met Leu 660	Ala Tyr Leu Gly Met 665	Ala Thr Gly Ile Phe Ile 670
Gly His Tyr Ala Glu 675	Asn Val Ser Met Trp 680	Ile Phe Ala Leu Thr Ala 685
Gly Leu Phe Met Tyr 690	Val Ala Leu Val Asp 695	Met Val Pro Glu Met Leu 700

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<210> SEQ ID NO 54

<211> LENGTH: 2828

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

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 20             25             30
Cys Tyr Val Pro Ser Glu Val His Cys Thr Phe Arg Ser Leu Ala Ser
 35             40             45
Val Pro Ala Gly Ile Ala Arg His Val Glu Arg Ile Asn Leu Gly Phe
 50             55             60
Asn Ser Ile Gln Ala Leu Ser Glu Thr Ser Phe Ala Gly Leu Thr Lys
 65             70             75             80
Leu Glu Leu Leu Met Ile His Gly Asn Glu Ile Pro Ser Ile Pro Asp
 85             90             95
Gly Ala Leu Arg Asp Leu Ser Ser Leu Gln Val Phe Lys Phe Ser Tyr
100            105            110
Asn Lys Leu Arg Val Ile Thr Gly Gln Thr Leu Gln Gly Leu Ser Asn
115            120            125
Leu Met Arg Leu His Ile Asp His Asn Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile His Pro
130            135            140
Gln Ala Phe Asn Gly Leu Thr Ser Leu Arg Leu Leu His Leu Glu Gly
145            150            155            160
Asn Leu Leu His Gln Leu His Pro Ser Thr Phe Ser Thr Phe Thr Phe
165            170            175
Leu Asp Tyr Phe Arg Leu Ser Thr Ile Arg His Leu Tyr Leu Ala Glu

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Asn	Met	Val	Arg	Thr	Leu	Pro	Ala	Ser	Met	Leu	Arg	Asn	Met	Pro	Leu					
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Leu	Glu	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Gly	Asn	Pro	Trp	Thr	Cys	Asp	Cys	Glu					
	210					215					220									
Met	Arg	Trp	Phe	Leu	Glu	Trp	Asp	Ala	Lys	Ser	Arg	Gly	Ile	Leu	Lys					
225					230					235					240					
Cys	Lys	Lys	Asp	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Gly	Gly	Gln	Leu	Cys	Ala	Met	Cys					
				245					250					255						
Phe	Ser	Pro	Lys	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Lys	His	Glu	Ile	His	Lys	Leu	Lys	Asp					
			260					265					270							
Met	Thr	Cys	Leu	Lys	Pro	Ser	Ile	Glu	Ser	Pro	Leu	Arg	Gln	Asn	Arg					
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Ser	Arg	Ser	Ile	Glu	Glu	Glu	Gln	Glu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ser					
	290					295					300									
Gln	Leu	Ile	Leu	Glu	Lys	Phe	Gln	Leu	Pro	Gln	Trp	Ser	Ile	Ser	Leu					
305					310					315					320					
Asn	Met	Thr	Asp	Glu	His	Gly	Asn	Met	Val	Asn	Leu	Val	Cys	Asp	Ile					
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Lys	Lys	Pro	Met	Asp	Val	Tyr	Lys	Ile	His	Leu	Asn	Gln	Thr	Asp	Pro					
			340					345					350							
Pro	Asp	Ile	Asp	Ile	Asn	Ala	Thr	Val	Ala	Leu	Asp	Phe	Glu	Cys	Pro					
		355					360					365								
Met	Thr	Arg	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Leu	Trp	Lys	Leu	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Tyr					
	370					375					380									
Ser	Glu	Val	Pro	Val	Lys	Leu	His	Arg	Glu	Leu	Met	Leu	Ser	Lys	Asp					
385					390					395					400					
Pro	Arg	Val	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Asp	Ala	Asp	Glu	Glu	Ala	Leu					
				405					410					415						
Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Val	Arg	Ala	Gln	Ile	Leu	Ala	Glu	Pro	Glu	Trp	Val					
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Met	Gln	Pro	Ser	Ile	Asp	Ile	Gln	Leu	Asn	Arg	Arg	Gln	Ser	Thr	Ala					
	435						440					445								
Lys	Lys	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Gln	Thr	Ile	Ser					
	450					455					460									
Thr	Lys	Asp	Thr	Arg	Gln	Ala	Arg	Gly	Arg	Ser	Trp	Val	Met	Ile	Glu					
465					470				475					480						
Pro	Ser	Gly	Ala	Val	Gln	Arg	Asp	Gln	Thr	Val	Leu	Glu	Gly	Gly	Pro					
			485						490					495						
Cys	Gln	Leu	Ser	Cys	Asn	Val	Lys	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ile	Phe					
		500						505					510							
Trp	Val	Leu	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ile	Leu	Lys	Ala	Pro	Met	Asp	Asp	Pro					
	515						520					525								
Asp	Ser	Lys	Phe	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gly	Trp	Leu	Arg	Ile	Lys	Ser					
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Met	Glu	Pro	Ser	Asp	Ser	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Cys	Ile	Ala	Gln	Val	Arg					
545					550					555					560					
Asp	Glu	Met	Asp	Arg	Met	Val	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Val	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ser					
			565					570						575						
Thr	Gln	Pro	Ala	Glu	Lys	Asp	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Gly	Lys	Asn	Pro	Gly					
		580						585					590							

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Glu	Ser	Val	Thr	Leu	Pro	Cys	Asn	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ile	Pro	Glu	Ala	His
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Leu	Ser	Trp	Ile	Leu	Pro	Asn	Arg	Arg	Ile	Ile	Asn	Asp	Leu	Ala	Asn
	610					615					620				
Thr	Ser	His	Val	Tyr	Met	Leu	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ile	Pro	Lys
625					630					635					640
Val	Gln	Val	Ser	Asp	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Cys	Val	Ala	Val	Asn	Gln
				645					650					655	
Gln	Gly	Ala	Asp	His	Phe	Thr	Val	Gly	Ile	Thr	Val	Thr	Lys	Lys	Gly
			660					665					670		
Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Ser	Lys	Arg	Gly	Arg	Arg	Pro	Gly	Ala	Lys	Ala	Leu
	675						680					685			
Ser	Arg	Val	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ile	Val	Glu	Asp	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Met
	690					695					700				
Gly	Asp	Glu	Glu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Arg	Arg	Leu	Leu	His	Pro	Lys	Asp	Gln
705					710					715					720
Glu	Val	Phe	Leu	Lys	Thr	Lys	Asp	Asp	Ala	Ile	Asn	Gly	Asp	Lys	Lys
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Ala	Lys	Lys	Gly	Arg	Arg	Lys	Leu	Lys	Leu	Trp	Lys	His	Ser	Glu	Lys
			740					745					750		
Glu	Pro	Glu	Thr	Asn	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Val	Phe	Glu	Ser	Arg
	755						760					765			
Arg	Arg	Ile	Asn	Met	Ala	Asn	Lys	Gln	Ile	Asn	Pro	Glu	Arg	Trp	Ala
	770						775				780				
Asp	Ile	Leu	Ala	Lys	Val	Arg	Gly	Lys	Asn	Leu	Pro	Lys	Gly	Thr	Glu
785					790					795					800
Val	Pro	Pro	Leu	Ile	Lys	Thr	Thr	Ser	Pro	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Glu
				805					810					815	
Val	Thr	Pro	Pro	Phe	Pro	Ala	Val	Ser	Pro	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro	Val
			820					825				830			
Gln	Thr	Val	Thr	Ser	Ala	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ala	Asp	Val	Pro	Leu	Leu
	835						840					845			
Gly	Glu	Glu	Glu	His	Val	Leu	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Met	Gly
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Leu	Glu	His	Asn	His	Asn	Gly	Val	Ile	Leu	Val	Glu	Pro	Glu	Val	Thr
865					870					875					880
Ser	Thr	Pro	Leu	Glu	Glu	Val	Val	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ser	Glu	Lys	Thr	Glu
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Glu	Ile	Thr	Ser	Thr	Glu	Gly	Asp	Leu	Lys	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ala	Pro	Thr
		900						905				910			
Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Glu	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Leu	His	Thr	Leu	Asp
		915					920					925			
Thr	Val	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Pro	Thr	His	Glu	Glu	Thr	Ala	Thr	Glu	Gly	Trp
	930						935				940				
Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Val	Gly	Ser	Ser	Pro	Glu	Pro	Thr	Ser	Ser	Glu	Tyr
945					950					955					960
Glu	Pro	Pro	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val	Ser	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Met	Gln
				965					970					975	
Tyr	Phe	Asp	Pro	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Lys	Ser	Gln	Pro	Asp	Glu	Asp	Lys
			980					985					990		
Met	Lys	Glu	Asp	Thr	Phe	Ala	His	Leu	Thr	Pro	Thr	Pro	Thr	Ile	Trp
	995						1000					1005			

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Val	Asn	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gln	Leu	Phe	Glu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Ile	Gly
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1025					1030					1035					1040
Ile	His	Leu	Val	Lys	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Thr	Gln	Asp	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ile
				1045					1050						1055
Lys	Lys	Gly	Met	Lys	Glu	Met	Ser	Gln	Thr	Leu	Gln	Gly	Gly	Asn	Met
			1060					1065					1070		
Leu	Glu	Gly	Asp	Pro	Thr	His	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ser	Glu	Gly	Gln
		1075					1080					1085			
Glu	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ile	Thr	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ile	Met	Ser
		1090				1095						1100			
Ser	Met	Ser	Pro	Val	Lys	Lys	Pro	Ala	Glu	Thr	Thr	Val	Gly	Thr	Leu
1105					1110					1115					1120
Leu	Asp	Lys	Asp	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Pro	Arg	Gln	Lys	Val
				1125					1130						1135
Ala	Pro	Ser	Ser	Thr	Met	Ser	Thr	His	Pro	Ser	Arg	Arg	Arg	Pro	Asn
				1140				1145						1150	
Gly	Arg	Arg	Arg	Leu	Arg	Pro	Asn	Lys	Phe	Arg	His	Arg	His	Lys	Gln
		1155					1160					1165			
Thr	Pro	Pro	Thr	Thr	Phe	Ala	Pro	Ser	Glu	Thr	Phe	Ser	Thr	Gln	Pro
		1170				1175						1180			
Thr	Gln	Ala	Pro	Asp	Ile	Lys	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gln	Val	Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu
1185					1190					1195					1200
Val	Pro	Thr	Ala	Trp	Val	Asp	Asn	Thr	Val	Asn	Thr	Pro	Lys	Gln	Leu
				1205					1210						1215
Glu	Met	Glu	Lys	Asn	Ala	Glu	Pro	Thr	Ser	Lys	Gly	Thr	Pro	Arg	Arg
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Lys	His	Gly	Lys	Arg	Pro	Asn	Lys	His	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Ser	Thr	Val
		1235				1240						1245			
Ser	Ser	Arg	Ala	Ser	Gly	Ser	Lys	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ser	Pro	Glu	Asn	Lys
		1250				1255						1260			
His	Arg	Asn	Ile	Val	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Glu	Thr	Ile	Leu	Leu	Pro	Arg
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Thr	Val	Ser	Leu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Met
			1285					1290					1295		
Thr	Thr	Thr	Arg	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Val	Gln	Glu	Thr
			1300					1305					1310		
Leu	Pro	Val	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Pro	Thr	Ser	Asp	Gly	Lys	Glu	Ile	Lys	Asp
		1315					1320					1325			
Asp	Val	Ala	Thr	Asn	Val	Asp	Lys	His	Lys	Ser	Asp	Ile	Leu	Val	Thr
		1330				1335						1340			
Gly	Glu	Ser	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ala	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser
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Thr	Met	Gly	Glu	Phe	Lys	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Val	Gly	Phe	Pro	Gly
			1365					1370					1375		
Thr	Pro	Thr	Trp	Asn	Pro	Ser	Arg	Thr	Ala	Gln	Pro	Gly	Arg	Leu	Gln
			1380					1385					1390		
Thr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Val	Thr	Thr	Ser	Gly	Glu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Asp	Pro	Pro
		1395					1400					1405			
Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asp	Val	Asp	Phe	Thr	Ser	Glu	Phe	Leu	Ser

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1410	1415	1420
Ser Leu Thr Val Ser Thr Pro Phe His Gln Glu Glu Ala Gly Ser Ser		
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Thr Thr Leu Ser Ser Ile Lys Val Glu Val Ala Ser Ser Gln Ala Glu		
	1445	1450 1455
Thr Thr Thr Leu Asp Gln Asp His Leu Glu Thr Thr Val Ala Ile Leu		
	1460	1465 1470
Leu Ser Glu Thr Arg Pro Gln Asn His Thr Pro Thr Ala Ala Arg Met		
	1475	1480 1485
Lys Glu Pro Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Ser Thr Ile Leu Met Ser Leu Gly		
	1490	1495 1500
Gln Thr Thr Thr Thr Lys Pro Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro Arg Ile Ser Gln		
1505	1510	1515 1520
Ala Ser Arg Asp Ser Lys Glu Asn Val Phe Leu Asn Tyr Val Gly Asn		
	1525	1530 1535
Pro Glu Thr Glu Ala Thr Pro Val Asn Asn Glu Gly Thr Gln His Met		
	1540	1545 1550
Ser Gly Pro Asn Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Asp Arg Asp Ala Phe		
	1555	1560 1565
Asn Leu Ser Thr Lys Leu Glu Leu Glu Lys Gln Val Phe Gly Ser Arg		
	1570	1575 1580
Ser Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Asp Ser Gln Arg Gln Asp Gly Arg Val His		
1585	1590	1595 1600
Ala Ser His Gln Leu Thr Arg Val Pro Ala Lys Pro Ile Leu Pro Thr		
	1605	1610 1615
Ala Thr Val Arg Leu Pro Glu Met Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Ser Arg Tyr		
	1620	1625 1630
Phe Val Thr Ser Gln Ser Pro Arg His Trp Thr Asn Lys Pro Glu Ile		
	1635	1640 1645
Thr Thr Tyr Pro Ser Gly Ala Leu Pro Glu Asn Lys Gln Phe Thr Thr		
	1650	1655 1660
Pro Arg Leu Ser Ser Thr Thr Ile Pro Leu Pro Leu His Met Ser Lys		
1665	1670	1675 1680
Pro Ser Ile Pro Ser Lys Phe Thr Asp Arg Arg Thr Asp Gln Phe Asn		
	1685	1690 1695
Gly Tyr Ser Lys Val Phe Gly Asn Asn Asn Ile Pro Glu Ala Arg Asn		
	1700	1705 1710
Pro Val Gly Lys Pro Pro Ser Pro Arg Ile Pro His Tyr Ser Asn Gly		
	1715	1720 1725
Arg Leu Pro Phe Phe Thr Asn Lys Thr Leu Ser Phe Pro Gln Leu Gly		
	1730	1735 1740
Val Thr Arg Arg Pro Gln Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Ala Pro Val Met Arg		
1745	1750	1755 1760
Glu Arg Lys Val Ile Pro Gly Ser Tyr Asn Arg Ile His Ser His Ser		
	1765	1770 1775
Thr Phe His Leu Asp Phe Gly Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Leu Leu His Thr		
	1780	1785 1790
Pro Gln Thr Thr Gly Ser Pro Ser Thr Asn Leu Gln Asn Ile Pro Met		
	1795	1800 1805
Val Ser Ser Thr Gln Ser Ser Ile Ser Phe Ile Thr Ser Ser Val Gln		
	1810	1815 1820

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Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Phe	His	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Phe	Phe	Ala	Gly	Gly	1825	1830	1835	1840
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Thr	Lys	Ser	Pro	Gln	Thr	Val	Ser	Val	Thr	Ala	Glu	Thr	Asp	Thr	Val	1860	1865	1870	
Phe	Pro	Cys	Glu	Ala	Thr	Gly	Lys	Pro	Lys	Pro	Phe	Val	Thr	Trp	Thr	1875	1880	1885	
Lys	Val	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ala	Leu	Met	Thr	Pro	Asn	Thr	Arg	Ile	Gln	Arg	1890	1895	1900	
Phe	Glu	Val	Leu	Lys	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Val	Ile	Arg	Lys	Val	Gln	Val	1905	1910	1915	1920
Gln	Asp	Arg	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Met	Cys	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asn	Leu	His	Gly	Leu	1925	1930	1935	
Asp	Arg	Met	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Val	Gln	Gln	Pro	Gln	Ile	1940	1945	1950	
Leu	Ala	Ser	His	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Val	Thr	Val	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Asp	Thr	Ile	1955	1960	1965	
Ala	Met	Glu	Cys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ala	Pro	Gln	Ile	Ser	Trp	1970	1975	1980	
Ile	Phe	Pro	Asp	Arg	Arg	Val	Trp	Gln	Thr	Val	Ser	Pro	Val	Glu	Ser	1985	1990	1995	2000
Arg	Ile	Thr	Leu	His	Glu	Asn	Arg	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ile	Lys	Glu	Ala	Ser	2005	2010	2015	
Phe	Ser	Asp	Arg	Gly	Val	Tyr	Lys	Cys	Val	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ala	Gly	2020	2025	2030	
Ala	Asp	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Leu	His	Val	Ala	Ala	Leu	Pro	Pro	Val	2035	2040	2045	
Ile	His	Gln	Glu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Asn	Ile	Ser	Leu	Pro	Pro	Gly	Leu	Ser	2050	2055	2060	
Ile	His	Ile	His	Cys	Thr	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ala	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ser	Val	Arg	2065	2070	2075	2080
Trp	Val	Leu	Gly	Asp	Gly	Thr	Gln	Ile	Arg	Pro	Ser	Gln	Phe	Leu	His	2085	2090	2095	
Gly	Asn	Leu	Phe	Val	Phe	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Arg	Asn	Leu	2100	2105	2110	
Ala	Pro	Lys	Asp	Ser	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Val	Ala	Ala	Asn	Leu	Val	2115	2120	2125	
Gly	Ser	Ala	Arg	Arg	Thr	Val	Gln	Leu	Asn	Val	Gln	Arg	Ala	Ala	Ala	2130	2135	2140	
Asn	Ala	Arg	Ile	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ser	Pro	Arg	Arg	Thr	Asp	Val	Arg	Tyr	2145	2150	2155	2160
Gly	Gly	Thr	Leu	Lys	Leu	Asp	Cys	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asp	Pro	Trp	Pro	2165	2170	2175	
Arg	Ile	Leu	Trp	Arg	Leu	Pro	Ser	Lys	Arg	Met	Ile	Asp	Ala	Leu	Phe	2180	2185	2190	
Ser	Phe	Asp	Ser	Arg	Ile	Lys	Val	Phe	Ala	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Val	Val	2195	2200	2205	
Lys	Ser	Val	Thr	Asp	Lys	Asp	Ala	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Val	Ala	Arg	2210	2215	2220	
Asn	Lys	Val	Gly	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Val	Val	Leu	Lys	Val	Asp	Val	Val	Met	2225	2230	2235	2240

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

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Lys Leu Ser Ser Gly Ile His Gly Asp Glu Glu Asp Glu Lys Pro Leu
 995 1000 1005
 Pro Ala Thr Val Val Asn Asp His Val Pro Ser Ser Ser Arg Gln Pro
 1010 1015 1020
 Ile Ser Arg Gly Trp Glu Asp Leu Arg Arg Ser Pro Gln Arg Gly Ala
 1025 1030 1035 1040
 Ser Leu His Arg Lys Glu Pro Ile Pro Glu Asn Pro Lys Ser Thr Gly
 1045 1050 1055
 Ala Asp Thr His Pro Gln Gly Lys Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ala Ser Lys Ala
 1060 1065 1070
 Gln Asp Val Gln Gln Ser Thr Asp Ala Asp Thr Glu Gly His Ser Pro
 1075 1080 1085
 Lys Ala Gln Pro Gly Ser Thr Asp Arg His Ala Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro
 1090 1095 1100
 Pro Ala Ala Arg Ser Gln Gln His Pro Ser Val Pro Arg Arg Met Thr
 1105 1110 1115 1120
 Pro Gly Arg Ala Pro Glu Gln Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Val Ala Thr Ser
 1125 1130 1135
 Gln His His Pro Gly Pro Gln Ser Arg Asp Ala Gly Arg Ser Pro Ser
 1140 1145 1150
 Gln Pro Arg Leu Ser Leu Thr Gln Ala Gly Arg Pro Arg Pro Thr Ser
 1155 1160 1165
 Gln Gly Arg Ser His Ser Ser Ser Asp Pro Tyr Thr Ala Ser Ser Arg
 1170 1175 1180
 Gly Met Leu Pro Thr Ala Leu Gln Asn Gln Asp Glu Asp Ala Gln Gly
 1185 1190 1195 1200
 Ser Tyr Asp Asp Asp Ser Thr Glu Val Glu Ala Gln Asp Val Arg Ala
 1205 1210 1215
 Pro Ala His Ala Ala Arg Ala Lys Glu Ala Ala Ala Ser Leu Pro Lys
 1220 1225 1230
 His Gln Gln Val Glu Ser Pro Thr Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Asp His
 1235 1240 1245
 Arg Ser Gln Arg Gly His Ala Ala Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro Ser Arg Pro
 1250 1255 1260
 Gly Gly Pro Gln Ser Arg Ala Arg Val Pro Ser Arg Ala Ala Pro Gly
 1265 1270 1275 1280
 Lys Ser Glu Pro Pro Ser Lys Arg Pro Leu Ser Ser Lys Ser Gln Gln
 1285 1290 1295
 Ser Val Ser Ala Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Ala Gly Phe Phe Lys
 1300 1305 1310
 Gly Gly Lys Glu Asp Leu Leu Ser Ser Ser Val Pro Lys Trp Pro Ser
 1315 1320 1325
 Ser Ser Thr Pro Arg Gly Gly Lys Asp Ala Asp Gly Ser Leu Ala Lys
 1330 1335 1340
 Glu Glu Arg Glu Pro Ala Ile Ala Leu Ala Pro Arg Gly Gly Ser Leu
 1345 1350 1355 1360
 Ala Pro Val Lys Arg Pro Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Arg
 1365 1370 1375
 Ala Ser His Val Pro Ser Arg Pro Pro Pro Arg Ser Ala Ala Thr Val
 1380 1385 1390
 Ser Pro Val Ala Gly Thr His Pro Trp Pro Gln Tyr Thr Thr Arg Ala

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1395					1400					1405						
Pro	Pro	Gly	Asp	Phe	Ser	Thr	Thr	Pro	Met	Leu	Ser	Leu	Arg	Gln	Arg	
1410					1415					1420						
Met	Met	His	Ala	Arg	Phe	Arg	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ser	Arg	Gln	Pro	Ala	Arg	
1425					1430					1435					1440	
Pro	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Arg	Pro	Asn	Val	Glu	Gly	Lys	
1445					1450					1455						
Val	Leu	Pro	Gly	Ser	Asn	Gly	Lys	Pro	Asn	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ile	Ile	Asn	
1460					1465					1470						
Gly	Pro	Gln	Gly	Thr	Lys	Trp	Val	Val	Asp	Leu	Asp	Arg	Gly	Leu	Val	
1475					1480					1485						
Leu	Asn	Ala	Glu	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Asp	Ser	His	Gly	Asn	Pro	Leu	
1490					1495					1500						
Arg	Ile	Lys	Leu	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly	Arg	Thr	Ile	Val	Asp	Leu	Glu	Gly	
1505					1510					1515					1520	
Thr	Pro	Val	Val	Ser	Pro	Asp	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gly	Arg	
1525					1530					1535						
His	Gly	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ala	Gln	Asp	Lys	Pro	Ile	Leu	Ser	Leu	
1540					1545					1550						
Gly	Gly	Lys	Pro	Leu	Val	Gly	Leu	Glu	Val	Ile	Lys	Lys	Thr	Thr	His	
1555					1560					1565						
Pro	Pro	Thr	Thr	Thr	Met	Gln	Pro	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	
1570					1575					1580						
Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Pro	Arg	Pro	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Thr	Arg	Arg	Thr	Thr	
1585					1590					1595					1600	
Thr	Arg	Arg	Pro	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Arg	Thr	Thr	Thr	Arg	Thr	Thr	Thr	
1605					1610					1615						
Thr	Thr	Thr	Pro	Lys	Pro	Thr	Thr	Pro	Ile	Pro	Thr	Cys	Pro	Pro	Gly	
1620					1625					1630						
Thr	Leu	Glu	Arg	His	Asp	Asp	Asp	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ile	Met	Ser	Ser	Asn	
1635					1640					1645						
Gly	Ile	Pro	Glu	Cys	Tyr	Ala	Glu	Glu	Asp	Glu	Phe	Ser	Gly	Leu	Glu	
1650					1655					1660						
Thr	Asp	Thr	Ala	Val	Pro	Thr	Glu	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Val	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Glu	
1665					1670					1675					1680	
Asp	Tyr	Glu	Phe	Glu	Thr	Ser	Arg	Pro	Pro	Thr	Thr	Thr	Glu	Pro	Ser	
1685					1690					1695						
Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Thr	Pro	Arg	Val	Ile	Pro	Glu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	
1700					1705					1710						
Ser	Phe	Pro	Glu	Glu	Glu	Phe	Asp	Leu	Ala	Gly	Arg	Lys	Arg	Phe	Val	
1715					1720					1725						
Ala	Pro	Tyr	Val	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Lys	Asp	Pro	Ser	Ala	Pro	Cys	Ser	
1730					1735					1740						
Leu	Thr	Asp	Ala	Leu	Asp	His	Phe	Gln	Val	Asp	Ser	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ile	
1745					1750					1755					1760	
Ile	Pro	Asn	Asp	Leu	Lys	Lys	Ser	Asp	Leu	Pro	Pro	Gln	His	Ala	Pro	
1765					1770					1775						
Arg	Asn	Ile	Thr	Val	Val	Ala	Val	Glu	Gly	Cys	His	Ser	Phe	Val	Ile	
1780					1785					1790						
Val	Asp	Trp	Asp	Lys	Ala	Thr	Pro	Gly	Asp	Val	Val	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Leu	
1795					1800					1805						

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Val	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Phe	Ile	Arg	Asn	Lys	Trp	Ser	Thr
1810						1815					1820				
Gln	Ala	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	His	Leu	Pro	Ile	Glu	Asn	Leu	Lys	Pro	Asn
1825					1830					1835					1840
Thr	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Lys	Val	Gln	Ala	Gln	Asn	Pro	His	Gly	Tyr	Gly
				1845					1850					1855	
Pro	Ile	Ser	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Phe	Val	Thr	Glu	Ser	Asp	Asn	Pro	Leu
			1860					1865					1870		
Leu	Val	Val	Arg	Pro	Pro	Gly	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ile	Trp	Ile	Pro	Phe	Ala
	1875					1880						1885			
Phe	Lys	His	Asp	Pro	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Cys	His	Gly	Arg	Gln	Tyr	Val
1890						1895					1900				
Lys	Arg	Thr	Trp	Tyr	Arg	Lys	Phe	Val	Gly	Val	Val	Leu	Cys	Asn	Ser
1905					1910					1915					1920
Leu	Arg	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Asp	Asn	Leu	Lys	Asp	Thr	Phe	Tyr
				1925					1930					1935	
Ser	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ser	Trp	Gly	Arg	Gly	Glu	Asp	His	Cys	Gln	Phe	Val
		1940					1945						1950		
Asp	Ser	His	Leu	Asp	Gly	Arg	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Val	Glu	Ala
	1955					1960						1965			
Leu	Pro	Thr	Ile	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Glu	Pro	Val
	1970					1975					1980				
Arg	Phe	Gly	Asn	Ile	Gly	Phe	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Val	Gly	Trp
1985				1990						1995					2000
Tyr	Glu	Cys	Gly	Val	Ser	Ile	Pro	Gly	Lys	Trp					
			2005						2010						

<210> SEQ ID NO 57

<211> LENGTH: 1441

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 57

gtcgacccac gcgctccgcc ttacatcctc ctaggaccgc gtcggtagtc gtcgccccag	60
cccgccgggg gcgcagcgcc cgagccgcgc ccctcgagac gggaccgaga gcatcatggg	120
cagcactgtc ccgcgtccg cctccgtgct gcttctgctg ctgctcctgc gccgggccga	180
gcagccctgc ggggccgagc tcaccttcga gctgccggac aacgccaaagc agtgcttcca	240
cgaggaggtg gaggcgggag tgaagtcttc cctggattac caggtcatca ctggaggcca	300
ctacgatgtt gactgctatg tagaggaccc ccagggggaa accatctaca gagaaacgaa	360
gaagcagtac gacagettca cgtaccgggc tgaagtcaag ggcgtttatc agttttgctt	420
cagtaatgag ttttccacct tctctcaca gaccgtctac tttgacttcc aagtgggcga	480
tgagcctccc attctcccag acatggggaa cagggtcaca gctctcacc agatggagtc	540
cgctgcgtg accatccatg aggtcttgaa aacggtgatt gactcccaga cgcattaccg	600
gctgccggag gccacggacc gggcccgagc ggaagacctt aatagccgag tctcttactg	660
gtctgttgcc gagacgattg ccctgttcgt ggtcagcttc agtcaggtgc tactgttgaa	720
aagcttcttc acagaaaaac gaccatcagc cagggcagtc cactcctagc cccggcatcc	780
tgctctaggc cccctcatgc ccaggtctgg agcagctctc ctaggtcaca gcctgctggg	840
ctgggtcgcg tagcccgagg tggaggcaga acgatgctgc tgtggtagcc ctttgccctt	900

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catgcccatg cttgattctt gcacctcagc agctgaaggt ctcagagacc agtaatcaga 960
aggcatccga ctgcattaag tgtgcagcgc tgaagagaca tttacaacta ggccagggat 1020
tagccactgt gggagggtgg acaggcaatg gttcagtggc ctggtctgtg gcaggaaactc 1080
caagtgccca ggctcttgg gcagcttagg gccctgcctc tgtttcatga tgcattgggtc 1140
atttgtcttg ggtgtcttat cccatatgga gaagaaaggg gctctaagtt ctggtctctc 1200
tttctttggg gttctctgta cctgaggaaa ccaggccctg ggtgactttg cagatctgct 1260
caccctcggg gagcaacagt gtcagccatg caagcaggac agaattgtga ctgggtgccc 1320
ttggtgagct gtgtatttcc tagaagtaga aaactgtggg aaactgtggc taataaaaac 1380
taagtgtgag cgtcaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa agggcgggccg 1440
c 1441

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<210> SEQ ID NO 58

<211> LENGTH: 217

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 58

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Met Gly Ser Thr Val Pro Arg Ser Ala Ser Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu
 1           5           10          15
Leu Leu Arg Arg Ala Glu Gln Pro Cys Gly Ala Glu Leu Thr Phe Glu
 20          25          30
Leu Pro Asp Asn Ala Lys Gln Cys Phe His Glu Glu Val Glu Gln Gly
 35          40          45
Val Lys Phe Ser Leu Asp Tyr Gln Val Ile Thr Gly Gly His Tyr Asp
 50          55          60
Val Asp Cys Tyr Val Glu Asp Pro Gln Gly Asn Thr Ile Tyr Arg Glu
 65          70          75          80
Thr Lys Lys Gln Tyr Asp Ser Phe Thr Tyr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys Gly
 85          90          95
Val Tyr Gln Phe Cys Phe Ser Asn Glu Phe Ser Thr Phe Ser His Lys
100          105          110
Thr Val Tyr Phe Asp Phe Gln Val Gly Asp Glu Pro Pro Ile Leu Pro
115          120          125
Asp Met Gly Asn Arg Val Thr Ala Leu Thr Gln Met Glu Ser Ala Cys
130          135          140
Val Thr Ile His Glu Ala Leu Lys Thr Val Ile Asp Ser Gln Thr His
145          150          155          160
Tyr Arg Leu Arg Glu Ala Gln Asp Arg Ala Arg Ala Glu Asp Leu Asn
165          170          175
Ser Arg Val Ser Tyr Trp Ser Val Gly Glu Thr Ile Ala Leu Phe Val
180          185          190
Val Ser Phe Ser Gln Val Leu Leu Leu Lys Ser Phe Phe Thr Glu Lys
195          200          205
Arg Pro Ile Ser Arg Ala Val His Ser
210          215

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<210> SEQ ID NO 59

<211> LENGTH: 2316

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 59

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ccacgcgtcc ggtctccccc agcactgagg agctcgccctg ctgccctctt gcgcgcggga	60
agcagcacca agttcacggc caacgccttg gcaactagggt ccagaatggc tacaacagtc	120
cctgatgggt gccgcaatgg cctgaaatcc aagtactaca gactttgtga taaggctgaa	180
gcttggggca tcgtcctaga aacggtggcc acagccgggg ttgtgacctc ggtggccttc	240
atgctcactc tcccgatcct cgtctgcaag gtgcaggact ccaacaggcg aaaaatgctg	300
cctactcagt ttctcttctc cctgggtgtg ttgggcatct ttggcctcac cttcgcttc	360
atcatcggac tggacgggag cacagggccc acacgcttct tctcttttgg gatectcttt	420
tccatctgct tctcctgcct gctggctcat gctgtcagtc tgaccaagct cgtccggggg	480
aggaagcccc ttccctggtt ggtgattctg ggtctggccg tgggcttcag cctagtccag	540
gatgttatcg ctattgaata tattgtctg accatgaata ggaccaacgt caatgtcttt	600
tctgagcttt ccgctcctcg tcgcaatgaa gactttgtcc tctgtctcac ctacgtctc	660
ttcttgatgg cgtgacctt cctcatgtcc tcttccacct tctgtggttc cttcacgggc	720
tggaagagac atggggccca catctacctc acgatgctcc tctccattgc catctgggtg	780
gcttggatca ccctgctcat gcttctgac tttgaccgca ggtgggatga caccatctc	840
agctccgctt tggtcgccaa tggtgggtg ttctgttgg cttatgttag tcccgagttt	900
tggtgctca caaagcaacg aaaccccatg gattatcctg ttgaggatgc tttctgtaaa	960
cctcaactcg tgaagaagag ctatgggtg gagaacagag cctactctca agaggaaatc	1020
actcaaggtt ttgaagagac aggggacacg ctctatgccc cctattccac acattttcag	1080
ctgcagaacc agctcccca aaaggaatc tccatccac gggccacgc ttggccgagc	1140
ccttacaag actatgaagt aaagaaagag ggcagctaac tctgtcctga agagtgggac	1200
aaatgcagcc gggcggcaga tctagcggga gctcaaagg atgtgggcga aatctgagtc	1260
ttctgagaaa actgtacaag aactacggg aacagtgtgc ctccctccca gcctcaacca	1320
caattcttcc atgctggggc tgatgtgggc tagtaagact ccagttctta gaggcgctgt	1380
agtatttttt tttttttgtc tcatcctttg gatacttctt ttaagtggga gtctcaggca	1440
actcaagttt agacccttac tctttttgtt tgttttttga aacaggatct tgctctgtca	1500
cccaggtctg agtgacgtgg tgcgatcaca gccagtgca gcccgacca cctgtgctca	1560
agcaatcttc ccatctccat ctcccaaagt gctgggatga caggcgtgag ccacagctcc	1620
cagcctaggc ccttaatctt gctgttattt tccatggact aaaggctctg tcatctgagc	1680
tcacgctggc tcacacagct ctaggggcct gctcctctaa ctcacagtgg gttttgtgag	1740
gctctgtggc ccagagcaga cctgcatatc tgagcaaaaa tagcaaaagc ctctctcagc	1800
ccactggcct gaattctacac tggaaagcaa cttgctggca cccccgctcc ccaacccttc	1860
ttgcctgggt aggagaggct aaagatcacc ctaaaattac tcatctctct agtgctgcct	1920
cacattgggc ctcagcagct cccagcacc aattcacagg tcacccctct cttcttgac	1980
tgtcccaaaa cttgtgtgca attccgagat ctaatctccc cctacgctct gccaggaatt	2040
ctttcagacc tcaactagc aagcccgtt gctcctgtc aggagaattt gtagatcatt	2100
ctcacttcaa attcctgggg ctgatacttc tctcatcttg caccaccaacc tctgtaaata	2160
gatttaccgc atttacggct gcattctgta agtgggcatg gtctcctaag ggaggagtgt	2220
tcattgtata ataagttatt cacctgagta tgcaataaag atgtgggtggc cactctttca	2280

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 tgggtggtggc agcaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa

2316

<210> SEQ ID NO 60

<211> LENGTH: 357

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 60

Met Ala Thr Thr Val Pro Asp Gly Cys Arg Asn Gly Leu Lys Ser Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Tyr Tyr Arg Leu Cys Asp Lys Ala Glu Ala Trp Gly Ile Val Leu Glu
 20 25 30
 Thr Val Ala Thr Ala Gly Val Val Thr Ser Val Ala Phe Met Leu Thr
 35 40 45
 Leu Pro Ile Leu Val Cys Lys Val Gln Asp Ser Asn Arg Arg Lys Met
 50 55 60
 Leu Pro Thr Gln Phe Leu Phe Leu Leu Gly Val Leu Gly Ile Phe Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Thr Phe Ala Phe Ile Ile Gly Leu Asp Gly Ser Thr Gly Pro Thr
 85 90 95
 Arg Phe Phe Leu Phe Gly Ile Leu Phe Ser Ile Cys Phe Ser Cys Leu
 100 105 110
 Leu Ala His Ala Val Ser Leu Thr Lys Leu Val Arg Gly Arg Lys Pro
 115 120 125
 Leu Ser Leu Leu Val Ile Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Ser Leu Val
 130 135 140
 Gln Asp Val Ile Ala Ile Glu Tyr Ile Val Leu Thr Met Asn Arg Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Val Asn Val Phe Ser Glu Leu Ser Ala Pro Arg Arg Asn Glu Asp
 165 170 175
 Phe Val Leu Leu Leu Thr Tyr Val Leu Phe Leu Met Ala Leu Thr Phe
 180 185 190
 Leu Met Ser Ser Phe Thr Phe Cys Gly Ser Phe Thr Gly Trp Lys Arg
 195 200 205
 His Gly Ala His Ile Tyr Leu Thr Met Leu Leu Ser Ile Ala Ile Trp
 210 215 220
 Val Ala Trp Ile Thr Leu Leu Met Leu Pro Asp Phe Asp Arg Arg Trp
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Asp Thr Ile Leu Ser Ser Ala Leu Ala Ala Asn Gly Trp Val Phe
 245 250 255
 Leu Leu Ala Tyr Val Ser Pro Glu Phe Trp Leu Leu Thr Lys Gln Arg
 260 265 270
 Asn Pro Met Asp Tyr Pro Val Glu Asp Ala Phe Cys Lys Pro Gln Leu
 275 280 285
 Val Lys Lys Ser Tyr Gly Val Glu Asn Arg Ala Tyr Ser Gln Glu Glu
 290 295 300
 Ile Thr Gln Gly Phe Glu Glu Thr Gly Asp Thr Leu Tyr Ala Pro Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Thr His Phe Gln Leu Gln Asn Gln Pro Pro Gln Lys Glu Phe Ser
 325 330 335
 Ile Pro Arg Ala His Ala Trp Pro Ser Pro Tyr Lys Asp Tyr Glu Val
 340 345 350
 Lys Lys Glu Gly Ser

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355

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<210> SEQ ID NO 61
<211> LENGTH: 4651
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: 2270, 3639, 3724, 4265, 4638, 4644, 4645, 4647, 4649,
4650, 4651
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 61
tttttttagtt ttacctagtt ttatttgtct atttgagtat tgtccttgaa tttaaaattt    60
ttttcagccc caactgatac acacacatat acatacataa cacatgtgtg tgtgtgtagc    120
ttacagagtg tttataggaa actgattttg tatacttttg ctactttgtt gtaagttcta    180
gttttttttc ttttattatt aaactagtgc acgacatcaa tgctatatga ttgggtgttc    240
gttgacctag aaataatgca tgccatcttc ttttcacagc tgtgtgccaa ccacgatgca    300
aacatggtga atgtatcggt ccaaacaagt gcaagtgtca tcctgggttat gctggaaaaa    360
ccttctaact cgtgtgaaga cgagcacatc ccagctcctc ttgaccaagg cagtgaacag    420
cctcttttcc aacccttgga tcaccaagcc acaagtttgc cttcaaggga tctaaatgag    480
tgtggcctga agccccggcc ctgtaagcac aggtgcatga acacttacgg cagctacaag    540
tgctactgtc tcaacggata tatgtctatg cggatggtt cctgctcaag tgccctgacc    600
tgctccatgg caaatgtca gtatggctgt gatgttgta aaggacaaat acggtgccag    660
tgcccatccc ctggcctgca cctggctcct gatgggagga cctgtgtaga tgttgatgaa    720
tgtgctacag gaagagcctc ctgccctaga tttaggcaat gtgtcaacac ttttgggagc    780
tacatctgca agtgtcataa aggcttcgat ctcatgcata ttggaggcaa atatcaatgt    840
catgacatag acgaatgctc acttggtcag tatcagtga gcagctttgc tcgatgttat    900
aacgtacgtg ggtcctacaa gtgcaaatgt aaagaaggat accaggggtga tggactgact    960
tgtgtgtata tcccaaaagt tatgattgaa ccttcaggtc caattcatgt accaaaggga    1020
aatggtacca ttttaaaggg tgacacagga aataataatt ggattcctga tgttggaagt    1080
acttggtggc ctccgaagac accatatatt cctcctatca ttaccaacag gcctacttct    1140
aagccaacaa caagacctac accaaagcca acaccaattc ctactccacc accaccacca    1200
ccctgcctca cagagctcag aacacctcta ccacctacaa cccagaaaag gccaaccacc    1260
ggactgacaa ctatagcacc agctgccagt acacctccag gagggattac agttgacaac    1320
agggtagaga cagacctca gaaaccaga ggagatgtgt tcattccacg gcaaccttca    1380
aatgacttgt ttgaaatatt tgaaatagaa agaggagtca gtgcagacga tgaagcaaag    1440
gatgatccag gtgttctggt acacagtgtt aattttgacc atggactttg tggatggatc    1500
agggagaaag acaatgactt gcactgggaa ccaatcaggg acccagcagg tggacaatat    1560
ctgacagtgt cggcagccaa agccccaggg ggaaaagctg cacgcttggg gctacctctc    1620
ggccgcctca tgcattcagg ggacctgtgc ctgtcattca ggcacaaggt gacggggctg    1680
cactctggca cactccaggt gtttgtgaga aaacacgggtg cccacggagc agccctgtgg    1740
ggaagaaatg gtggccatgg ctggaggcaa acacagatca ccttgcgagg ggctgacatc    1800
aagagcgtcg tcttcaaagg tgaaaaaagg cgtggtcaca ctggggagat tggattagat    1860
```

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gatgtgagct	tgaaaaaagg	ccactgctct	gaagaacgct	aacaactcca	gaactaacia	1920
tgaactccta	tgttgctcta	tcctcttttt	ccaattctca	tcttctctcc	tcttctccct	1980
tttatcaggc	ctaggagaag	agtgggtcag	tgggtcagaa	ggaagtctat	ttggtgaccc	2040
agggtttttct	ggcctgcttt	tgtgcaatcc	caatgaacag	tgataccctc	cttgaaatac	2100
aggggcatcg	cagacacatc	aaagccatct	gtgggtgttg	ccttccatcc	tgtgtctctt	2160
tcaggaaggc	attcagcatg	cgtgagccat	accatcctcc	atcctgatta	caaggtgctc	2220
ctttagacaa	attatgagag	tgagttacgg	gagcagtttt	taaaagaaan	tctttkcara	2280
kggstwtrow	gtwtkkgty	cggkgttgkm	cccawgrgkr	gkwttgrect	tccttgrra	2340
wawrawrac	aawagkgctk	gkgaaawra	mwatmcccty	ttcmytttaa	rwwarwtytg	2400
gccygmccys	aamatytkwy	ttttaygtgs	crkctcmytt	twttaaaaawa	arggtgtgta	2460
acatatcaag	atacatattat	ttttatctgt	tttttttttt	cctgttaaag	acaattatgt	2520
agagtgggca	cgtaatccct	ccttagtagt	attgtgtttt	gtgtaaatgt	gctattgata	2580
ttaagtattt	acatgttcca	aatatattaca	gactctagtt	gcaaggtaaa	gggcagcttg	2640
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tggtctctgt	aatatgtagg	aagctttata	aaagttttgg	ttgattcaga	aaaaggatcc	2940
tgttgacag	tgagaggaag	cataggggga	aactccattg	gaacagattt	tcacacaacg	3000
ttttaaatgg	atataagttt	aggcagttgt	agttcataac	ttatgttgct	catgttggtg	3060
tgtgtcagga	tgggatagga	agcaagtccc	atgcttagag	gcatgggatg	tgttggaacg	3120
ggatttacac	acactggagg	agcagggcaa	gttggaaatc	taagatccat	gaacccccaa	3180
ctgtatttcc	tccttgcata	ttttaccaat	atattaaaaa	acaatgtaac	ttttaaaagg	3240
catcattcct	gaggtttgtc	ttaattttctg	attaagtaat	cagaatattt	tctgctattt	3300
ttgccaggaa	tcacaaagat	gattaaaggg	ttggaaaaaa	agatctatga	tggaaaatta	3360
aaggaaactgg	gattattgag	cctggagaag	agaagactga	ggggcaaac	attgatgggt	3420
ttcaagtata	tgaaggggtg	gcacagagag	gggtggcgacc	agctgttctc	catatgccac	3480
taagaataga	acaagaggaa	actggcttag	actagagtat	aaggagcat	ttcttggcag	3540
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tttctaaaaa	attagataaa	aatttgtcta	tttaagatng	gttaagatg	ttcttaacca	3660
aggaaaaagta	acaaattata	gaatttccca	aaagatgttt	tgatcctact	agtagtatgc	3720
agtnaaaaat	ctttagaact	aaataatttg	gacaaggctt	aatttaggca	tttccctctt	3780
gacctcctaa	tggagaggga	ttgaaagggg	aagagcccac	caaagtctga	gctcactgaa	3840
atatctctcc	cttatggcaa	tcctagcagt	attaaagaaa	aaaggaaact	atttattcca	3900
aatgagagta	tgatggacag	atattttagt	atctcagtaa	tgtcctagt	tggcggtggt	3960
tttcaatggt	tcttcatggt	aaaggtataa	gcctttcatt	tgttcaatgg	atgatgtttc	4020
ggattttttt	tttttaagag	atccttcaag	gaacacagtt	cagagagatt	ttcatcggtt	4080
gcattctctc	tgcttcgtgt	gtgacaagtt	atcttggtgt	ctgagaaaga	gtgccctgcc	4140
ccacaccggc	agacctttcc	ttcacctcat	cagtatgatt	cagtttctct	tatcaattgg	4200

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actctcccag gttccacaga acagtaatat tttttgaaca ataggtacaa tagaaggtct 4260
tctgntcatt taacctggtta aaggcagggc tggaggggga aaataaatca ttaagccttt 4320
gagtaacggc agaatatatg gctgtagatc cttttttaat gggtcatttc ctttatggtc 4380
atataactgc acagctgaag atgaaagggg aaaataaatg aaaattttac ttttcgatgc 4440
caatgataca ttgcactaaa ctgatggaag aagttatcca aagtactgta taacatcttg 4500
tttattatatt aatgttttct aaaataaaaa atgttagtgg ttttccaaat ggcctaataa 4560
aaacaattat ttgtaataaa aaacactggt agtaataaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 4620
aarrrrmmra ammmaancc gccnntngnn n 4651

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 62

<211> LENGTH: 560

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 62

```

Met Leu Tyr Asp Trp Cys Phe Val Asp Leu Glu Ile Met His Ala Ile
 1             5             10             15
Phe Phe Ser Gln Leu Cys Ala Asn His Asp Ala Asn Met Val Asn Val
 20             25             30
Ser Gly Gln Thr Ser Ala Ser Val Ile Leu Val Met Leu Glu Lys Pro
 35             40             45
Ser Asn Ser Cys Glu Asp Glu His Ile Pro Ala Pro Leu Asp Gln Gly
 50             55             60
Ser Glu Gln Pro Leu Phe Gln Pro Leu Asp His Gln Ala Thr Ser Leu
 65             70             75             80
Pro Ser Arg Asp Leu Asn Glu Cys Gly Leu Lys Pro Arg Pro Cys Lys
 85             90             95
His Arg Cys Met Asn Thr Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Lys Cys Tyr Cys Leu Asn
100            105            110
Gly Tyr Met Leu Met Pro Asp Gly Ser Cys Ser Ser Ala Leu Thr Cys
115            120            125
Ser Met Ala Asn Cys Gln Tyr Gly Cys Asp Val Val Lys Gly Gln Ile
130            135            140
Arg Cys Gln Cys Pro Ser Pro Gly Leu His Leu Ala Pro Asp Gly Arg
145            150            155            160
Thr Cys Val Asp Val Asp Glu Cys Ala Thr Gly Arg Ala Ser Cys Pro
165            170            175
Arg Phe Arg Gln Cys Val Asn Thr Phe Gly Ser Tyr Ile Cys Lys Cys
180            185            190
His Lys Gly Phe Asp Leu Met His Ile Gly Gly Lys Tyr Gln Cys His
195            200            205
Asp Ile Asp Glu Cys Ser Leu Gly Gln Tyr Gln Cys Ser Ser Phe Ala
210            215            220
Arg Cys Tyr Asn Val Arg Gly Ser Tyr Lys Cys Lys Cys Lys Glu Gly
225            230            235            240
Tyr Gln Gly Asp Gly Leu Thr Cys Val Tyr Ile Pro Lys Val Met Ile
245            250            255
Glu Pro Ser Gly Pro Ile His Val Pro Lys Gly Asn Gly Thr Ile Leu
260            265            270
Lys Gly Asp Thr Gly Asn Asn Asn Trp Ile Pro Asp Val Gly Ser Thr

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 63

<211> LENGTH: 4461

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 63

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cgaccccgcg tccgggggca ttgcgtggtg gaaagttgcg tgcggcagag aaccgaaggt    60
gcagcgccac agcccagggg acggtgtgtc tgggagaaga cgctgccctc gcgtcgggac    120
ccgccagcgc gcgggcaccg cggggcccg gacgacgccc cctcctgcgg cgtggactcc    180
gtcagtggcc caccaagaag gaggaggaat atggaatcca agggggccag ttctgcccgt    240
ctgctcttct gcctcttgat ctccgccacc gtcttcaggc caggccttgg atgggtatact    300
gtaaattcag catatggaga taccattatc ataccttgcc gacttgacgt acctcagaat    360
ctcatgtttg gaaaatggaa atatgaaaag cccgatggct cccagttatt tattgccttc    420
agatcctcta caaagaaaag tgtgcagtac gacgatgtac cagaatacaa agacagattg    480

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aacctctcag	aaaactacac	tttgtctatc	agtaatgcaa	ggatcagtg	tgaaaagaga	540
tttgtgtgca	tgctagtaac	tgaggacaac	gtgtttgagg	cacctacaat	agtcaaggtg	600
ttcaagcaac	catctaaacc	tgaaattgta	agcaaagcac	tgtttctcga	aacagagcag	660
ctaaaaaagt	tggtgactg	catttcagaa	gacagttatc	cagatggcaa	tatcacatgg	720
tacaggaatg	gaaaagtgc	acatcccctt	gaaggagcgg	tggtcataat	ttttaaaaag	780
gaaatggacc	cagtgactca	gctctatacc	atgacttcca	ccctggagta	caagacaacc	840
aaggctgaca	tacaaatgcc	attcacctgc	tcggtgacat	attatggacc	atctggccag	900
aaaaaatc	attctgaaca	ggcagtat	gataatttact	atcctacaga	gcaggtgaca	960
atacaagtgc	tgccaccaa	aaatgccatc	aaagaagggg	ataacatcac	tcttaaatgc	1020
ttagggaatg	gcaacctcc	cccagaggaa	ttttgtttt	acttaccagg	acagcccgaa	1080
ggaataagaa	gctcaaatc	ttacacactg	atggatgtga	ggcgcaatgc	aacaggagac	1140
tacaagtgtt	ccctgataga	caaaaaaagc	atgattgctt	caacagccat	cacagttcac	1200
tatttggatt	tgctctaaa	ccaagtggga	gaagtgacta	gacagattgg	tgatgcccta	1260
cccggtgcat	gcacaatc	tgctagcagg	aatgcaactg	tggtatggat	gaaagataac	1320
atcaggcttc	gatctagccc	gtcattttct	agtcttcatt	atcaggatgc	tggaactat	1380
gtctgcgaaa	ctgctctgca	ggaggttgaa	ggactaaaga	aaagagagtc	attgactctc	1440
attgtagaag	gcaaacctca	aataaaaaatg	acaaagaaaa	ctgatcccag	tggaactatc	1500
aaaaaataa	tctgccatgt	ggaaggtttt	ccaaagccag	ccattcagtg	gacaattact	1560
ggcagtgcaa	gcgtcataaa	ccaaacagag	gaatctcctt	atattaatgg	caggtattat	1620
agtaaaatta	tcatttcccc	tgaagagaat	gttacattaa	cttgccacagc	agaaaaccaa	1680
ctggagagaa	cagtaaaactc	cttgaatgtc	tctgctataa	gtattccaga	acacgatgag	1740
gcagacgaga	taagtgatga	aaacagagaa	aaggtgaatg	accaggcaaa	actaattgtg	1800
ggaatcgttg	ttggtctcct	ccttgctgcc	cttgttctg	gtgtcgtcta	ctggctgtac	1860
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aacaaaaagt	tagaagaaaa	caatcacaaa	actgaagcct	aagagagaaa	ctgtcctagt	1980
tgccagagaa	taaaaatcat	atagaccaat	tgaagcatga	acgtggattg	tatttaagac	2040
ataaacaag	acattgacag	caattcatgg	ttcaagtatt	aagcagttca	ttctaccaag	2100
ctgtcacagg	ttttcagaga	attatctcaa	gtaaaacaaa	tgaaatttaa	ttacaacaaa	2160
taagaacaag	ttttggcagc	catgataata	ggtcatatgt	tgtgtttggt	tcaatttttt	2220
ttccgtaaat	gtctgcactg	aggattttct	tttggtttgc	cttttatgta	aattttttac	2280
gtagctat	ttatacactg	taagctttgt	tctgggagtt	gctgttaatc	tgatgtataa	2340
tgtaatgttt	ttatttcaat	tgtttatatg	gataatctga	gcagggtacat	ttctgattct	2400
gattgctatc	agcaatgccc	caaaactttct	cataagcacc	taaaacccaa	agggtggcagc	2460
ttgtgaagat	tggtggacact	catattgccc	taattaaaaa	ctgtgatttt	tatcacaaag	2520
gaggggaggc	cgagagtcag	actgatagac	accataggag	ccgactcttt	gatatgccac	2580
cagcgaaactc	tcagaaataa	atcacagatg	catatagaca	cacatacata	atggtactcc	2640
caaaactgaca	attttaccta	ttctgaaaaa	gacataaaac	agaatttggt	agcacttacc	2700
tctacagaca	cctgctaata	aattattttc	tgtaaaaaga	aaaaacacaa	gcatgtgtga	2760
gagacagttt	ggaaaaatca	tggtcaacat	tcccattttc	atagatcaca	atgtaaatca	2820

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ctataattac aaattggtgt taaatccttt gggttatcca ctgccttaaa attataccta 2880
tttcatgttt aaaaagatat caatcagaat tggagttttt aacagtggtc attatcaaag 2940
ctgtgttatt ttccacagaa tatagaatat atattttttt cgtgtgtgtt tttgttaact 3000
accctacaga tattgaatgc accttgagat aatttagtgt ttttaactga tacataattt 3060
atcaagcagt acatgaaagt gtaataataa aatgtctatg tatctttagt tacattcaaa 3120
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gaaacttttt gaagtagacc ggatatgggc tacttgtgac tagactttta aactttgctc 3240
tttcaagcag aagcctggtt tctgggagaa cactgcacag cgatttcttt cccaggattt 3300
acacaacttt aaaggaaga taaatgaaca tcagatttct aggtatagaa ctatgttatt 3360
gaaaggaaaa ggaaactgg tgtttgtttc ttagactcat gaaataaaaa attatgaagg 3420
caatgaaaaa taaattgaaa attaaagtca gatgagaata ggaataatac tttgccactt 3480
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tcttggtttc cacttgcaat ggttaattaa gtccaaaaac agctgtcaga acctcgagag 4080
cagaacatga gaaactcaga gctctggacc gaaagcagaa agtttgccag gaaaaaaaa 4140
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gcagccacat gcacgaagat gctaagaaga aaaagaattc caaatcctca acttttgagg 4260
tttcggctct ccaatttaac tctttggcaa caggaaacag gttttgcaag ttcaaggttc 4320
actccctata tgtgattata ggaattgttt gtggaaatgg attaacatac ccgtctatgc 4380
ctaaaagata ataaaactga aatatgtctt caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 4440
aaaaaaaaa gggcgccgc t 4461

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<210> SEQ ID NO 64

<211> LENGTH: 583

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

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Met Glu Ser Lys Gly Ala Ser Ser Cys Arg Leu Leu Phe Cys Leu Leu
 1             5             10             15

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Ile Ser Ala Thr Val Phe Arg Pro Gly Leu Gly Trp Tyr Thr Val Asn
      20             25             30

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Ser Ala Tyr Gly Asp Thr Ile Ile Ile Pro Cys Arg Leu Asp Val Pro
      35             40             45

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Gln Asn Leu Met Phe Gly Lys Trp Lys Tyr Glu Lys Pro Asp Gly Ser
      50             55             60

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Pro	Val	Phe	Ile	Ala	Phe	Arg	Ser	Ser	Thr	Lys	Lys	Ser	Val	Gln	Tyr	65	70	75	80
Asp	Asp	Val	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Arg	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ser	Glu	Asn	Tyr	85	90	95	
Thr	Leu	Ser	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ser	Asp	Glu	Lys	Arg	Phe	Val	100	105	110	
Cys	Met	Leu	Val	Thr	Glu	Asp	Asn	Val	Phe	Glu	Ala	Pro	Thr	Ile	Val	115	120	125	
Lys	Val	Phe	Lys	Gln	Pro	Ser	Lys	Pro	Glu	Ile	Val	Ser	Lys	Ala	Leu	130	135	140	
Phe	Leu	Glu	Thr	Glu	Gln	Leu	Lys	Lys	Leu	Gly	Asp	Cys	Ile	Ser	Glu	145	150	155	160
Asp	Ser	Tyr	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asn	Ile	Thr	Trp	Tyr	Arg	Asn	Gly	Lys	Val	165	170	175	
Leu	His	Pro	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Val	Val	Ile	Ile	Phe	Lys	Lys	Glu	Met	180	185	190	
Asp	Pro	Val	Thr	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Met	Thr	Ser	Thr	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Lys	195	200	205	
Thr	Thr	Lys	Ala	Asp	Ile	Gln	Met	Pro	Phe	Thr	Cys	Ser	Val	Thr	Tyr	210	215	220	
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Gln	Lys	Thr	Ile	His	Ser	Glu	Gln	Ala	Val	Phe	225	230	235	240
Asp	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Thr	Glu	Gln	Val	Thr	Ile	Gln	Val	Leu	Pro	Pro	245	250	255	
Lys	Asn	Ala	Ile	Lys	Glu	Gly	Asp	Asn	Ile	Thr	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Gly	260	265	270	
Asn	Gly	Asn	Pro	Pro	Pro	Glu	Glu	Phe	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Gly	Gln	275	280	285	
Pro	Glu	Gly	Ile	Arg	Ser	Ser	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Met	Asp	Val	Arg	290	295	300	
Arg	Asn	Ala	Thr	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Cys	Ser	Leu	Ile	Asp	Lys	Lys	Ser	305	310	315	320
Met	Ile	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ile	Thr	Val	His	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Leu	325	330	335	
Asn	Pro	Ser	Gly	Glu	Val	Thr	Arg	Gln	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ala	Leu	Pro	Val	340	345	350	
Ser	Cys	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Asn	Ala	Thr	Val	Val	Trp	Met	Lys	355	360	365	
Asp	Asn	Ile	Arg	Leu	Arg	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ser	Leu	His	Tyr	370	375	380	
Gln	Asp	Ala	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Val	Cys	Glu	Thr	Ala	Leu	Gln	Glu	Val	Glu	385	390	395	400
Gly	Leu	Lys	Lys	Arg	Glu	Ser	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Val	Glu	Gly	Lys	Pro	405	410	415	
Gln	Ile	Lys	Met	Thr	Lys	Lys	Thr	Asp	Pro	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ser	Lys	Thr	420	425	430	
Ile	Ile	Cys	His	Val	Glu	Gly	Phe	Pro	Lys	Pro	Ala	Ile	Gln	Trp	Thr	435	440	445	
Ile	Thr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Val	Ile	Asn	Gln	Thr	Glu	Glu	Ser	Pro	Tyr	450	455	460	
Ile	Asn	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Ile	Ile	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu	Glu	Asn	465	470	475	480

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Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Glu Asn Gln Leu Glu Arg Thr Val Asn
485 490 495

Ser Leu Asn Val Ser Ala Ile Ser Ile Pro Glu His Asp Glu Ala Asp
500 505 510

Glu Ile Ser Asp Glu Asn Arg Glu Lys Val Asn Asp Gln Ala Lys Leu
515 520 525

Ile Val Gly Ile Val Val Gly Leu Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Val Ala Gly
530 535 540

Val Val Tyr Trp Leu Tyr Met Lys Lys Ser Lys Thr Ala Ser Lys His
545 550 555 560

Val Asn Lys Asp Leu Gly Asn Met Glu Glu Asn Lys Lys Leu Glu Glu
565 570 575

Asn Asn His Lys Thr Glu Ala
580

<210> SEQ ID NO 65
<211> LENGTH: 2174
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: 1910, 1941
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 65

```

agcaccacgc gtccgtgaag atggagacca acgagtctac ggagggatcg cggtcgcgggt    60
cgcggtgaga gccgcagctc tggctgcagg cataagggga cgaggaaggt cagctgactt    120
cctctgctgc gcttttgaca gccatgtcgt gtttgccttc ttccagatct ttagacatac    180
agcccagctc cgaaggactg gggcccactt cggaaccgtt tccttcttca gatgacagtc    240
ccaggtcggc cctggcagct gcaaccgcag cagctgcagc ggctgcatca gctgctgcag    300
ctactgcagc cttcaccact gccaaagcag ctgcattatc taaaaagacc ccagcgcct    360
gtttctgagtt catggagccg tcctctgacc ccagccttct tggggagccc tgtgcgggac    420
ccggctttac ccacaatata gcccatgga gtcttggtt tgagcccgtc tatgtttcct    480
gtattgctca ggacacttgc actacaactg accatagtct taatcctggc cctgttccag    540
gctctagctc tgggcctgtt cttgggtcca gctcaggtgc tggccatggc tctggctctg    600
gctctgggtc tggctgtggc tctgtccctg gctctggctc tggctcctgg cctggctctg    660
gtcctgggtc tggctctggc tctcctctg gtctcgctc tgggcctgg cagacactg    720
gccctgactc tgagctcagc ccctgtatc ctccagggtt cagaaacctg gtggcagatc    780
gggtccctaa ctatacctc tggagtcagc actgcccctg ggagccccag aaacaaccac    840
cttgggaatt ttgcaagtc ttagaaccgg gtgcccagg actatggaaa cccccagaca    900
ttaaagggaa gcttatggtt tgctatgaaa ctttgccagc gggccagtgc ctctctaca    960
actgggagga agaggtatta aagttttggc ctgctccctt ttcttgaagg ctgccctcag    1020
tttcttaggg gaggcagtag ttacatgag ggtgggtacc agaagggata ttatagtcac    1080
tcaacttggg atccacagag agccaccaac cacctggatc aagtcccaag catgcaggat    1140
ggctctgaga gttttttctt ccgacacgga caccggggac tgctgactat gcaactaaag    1200
tcacctatgc cctccagcac caccagaaa gactcgtacc agccaccagg aaacgtctat    1260
tggccacttc gaggaagcgc tgaagccatg ctggagatgc tctgcagca tcagatctgg    1320

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taagggattg ggtaaagggg aagaggggatg gggaggagaa aaattgggtg agaatggcct 1380
tgacacccct cgggctacat agtaaagagg tgcaggcaga acaggaaccc acaaggaagc 1440
tcttcgaggt tgagtctgtg acacaccatg actaccgaat ggagctggca caagcaggga 1500
ctctgcccc aacaaagggt agaaccaccc ccccatcccc cgccacttgc accagctggg 1560
ctctgacagg ctgtggccaa gtaccaagcc cagaggttga gagagagggc tgaaggccag 1620
gagttactca gtaccctccc tcacagcctc acgactaccg ccaggagcaa cctgagacct 1680
tctggataca gagggcacca cagctgccgg tgtgtgaggg tgactagggt ttgggggcag 1740
agcggggcag gaaaggtagg gcagagtgtg tttgttctgg cttggggaga gtgggatcca 1800
tcctcatcct ggcactcctc caggggtgtc gtaacatcag gacattggac acaccattcc 1860
ggaagaactg cagcttctca acaccagta cccttgtctc tggggaaacn tttgccta 1920
tgaacctgag aattaccctc naccaattgg gagaaaatat cttcccttcc ctgtcccgga 1980
ggaaggctgg gtggtggagg ggggagaaatg actcctttct gaggggtgag gaggggaagt 2040
gggtatggaa tatggaatct atttctgtct gcactagaga ggtcgggagg aagttaattc 2100
tcactgymct tgaagaggct ttacataaag ggttctctct craaaaaaaaa rawaraaaaa 2160
aaaagggcgg ccgs 2174

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<210> SEQ ID NO 66

<211> LENGTH: 287

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 66

```

Met Ser Cys Leu Leu Ser Phe Arg Ser Leu Asp Ile Gln Pro Ser Ser
 1           5           10          15
Glu Gly Leu Gly Pro Thr Ser Glu Pro Phe Pro Ser Ser Asp Asp Ser
          20           25           30
Pro Arg Ser Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
          35           40           45
Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Phe Thr Thr Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala
          50           55           60
Leu Ser Thr Lys Thr Pro Ala Pro Cys Ser Glu Phe Met Glu Pro Ser
65           70           75           80
Ser Asp Pro Ser Leu Leu Gly Glu Pro Cys Ala Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr
          85           90           95
His Asn Ile Ala His Gly Ser Leu Gly Phe Glu Pro Val Tyr Val Ser
          100          105          110
Cys Ile Ala Gln Asp Thr Cys Thr Thr Thr Asp His Ser Ser Asn Pro
          115          120          125
Gly Pro Val Pro Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly Pro Val Leu Gly Ser Ser Ser
          130          135          140
Gly Ala Gly His Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Cys Gly Ser
          145          150          155          160
Val Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly His
          165          170          175
Gly Ser Gly Ser His Pro Gly Pro Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Pro Asp Thr
          180          185          190
Gly Pro Asp Ser Glu Leu Ser Pro Cys Ile Pro Pro Gly Phe Arg Asn
          195          200          205

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Leu Val Ala Asp Arg Val Pro Asn Tyr Thr Ser Trp Ser Gln His Cys
 210 215 220
 Pro Trp Glu Pro Gln Lys Gln Pro Pro Trp Glu Phe Leu Gln Val Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Pro Gly Ala Arg Gly Leu Trp Lys Pro Pro Asp Ile Lys Gly Lys
 245 250 255
 Leu Met Val Cys Tyr Glu Thr Leu Pro Arg Gly Gln Cys Leu Leu Tyr
 260 265 270
 Asn Trp Glu Glu Glu Val Leu Lys Phe Trp Pro Ala Pro Phe Ser
 275 280 285

<210> SEQ ID NO 67

<211> LENGTH: 4305

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 67

```

cccttaataa gatttgccac gtacactcga gccatcgga gtgtccttga gccgcgggtg    60
acggtgggtc tcgctgctcg cgccccctcc tcccgcgggg ggagcctgat gccacgttcc    120
ctatgaatta ttatcgccg gcctaaaaat accccgaact tcacagcccg agtgacctc    180
cgggtggacat ggggtggggcc ctggggcgcg ccctgttgct cacctcgctc ttcggtgcct    240
gggcagggtt gggtcggggg cagggcgagc agggcatgac ggtggcgtg gtgttttagca    300
gtcaggggcc gcccaggcc cagttccgtg ccgcctcac ccccagagc ttctggacc    360
tacccttga gatccagccg ctcacagtgt gggtaaacac caccaacccc agcagcctcc    420
tcaccagat ctgcggcctc ctgggtgctg ccacgtcca cggcattgtc ttgaggaca    480
acgtggacac cgaggcggtg gccagatcc ttgacttcat ctctcccag acccatgtgc    540
ccatcctcag catcagcgga ggctctgctg tggctctcac cccaaggag ccgggctccg    600
ccttctgca gctggcggtg tccctggagc agcagctgca ggtgctgttc aagggtgctg    660
aagagtacga ctggagcgcc ttcgcgtca tcaccagcct gcacccgggc cagcgcctc    720
tctggagggt cgtgcgcgcc gtgcgcgacg ccagccacgt gaggtagcgg ctgctggacg    780
tggtcacgct ggagctgggc ccgggagggc cgcgcgcgcg cacgcagcgc ctgctgcgcc    840
agctcgacgc gcccgtgttt gtggcctact gctcgcgca ggaggccgag gtgctcttcg    900
ccgaggcgcc gcaggccggt ctggtggggc ccggccacgt gtggctggtg cccaacctgg    960
cgctgggcag caccgatgcg ccccccgcca ccttccccgt gggcctcatc agcgtcgtca    1020
ccgagagctg gcgcctcagc ctgcgccaga aggtgcgcga cggcgtggcc attctggccc    1080
tgggcgcccc cagctactgg cgccagcatg gaacctgccc agccccggcc ggggactgcc    1140
gtgttcaccc tgggcccgtc agccctgccc gggaggcctt ctacaggcac ctactgaatg    1200
tcacctggga gggccgagac ttctccttca gccctggtgg gtacctggtc cagcccacca    1260
tggtggtgat cgcctcaac cggcacccgc tctgggagat ggtggggcgc tgggagcatg    1320
gcgtctata catgaagtac cctgtgtggc ctgcctacag tgcctctctg cagcccgtgg    1380
tggacagtgc gcacctgacg gtggccacgc tggaagagag gccctttgtc atcgtggaga    1440
gccccgaccc tggcacagga ggctgcgtcc ccaacaccgt gccctgccgc aggcagagca    1500
accacacctt cagcagcggg gacgtggccc cctacaccaa gctctgttgt aagggtattc    1560
gcatcgacat cctcaagaag ctggccagag tggtaaaatt ctctacgac ctgtacctgg    1620

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tgaccaacgg caagcatggc aagcgggtgc gcggcgatg gaacggcatg attggggagg	1680
tgtactacaa gcgggcagac atggccatcg gctccctcac catcaatgag gaacgctccg	1740
agatcgtaga cttctctgta ccttttgtgg agacgggcat cagtgtgatg gtggctcgca	1800
gcaatggcac cgtctccccc tcggccttct tggagccata tagccctgca gtgtgggtga	1860
tgatgtttgt catgtgcctc actgtgggtg ccacacacgt cttcatgttc gactacttca	1920
gccctgtcag ctacaaccag aacctcacca gaggaagaa gtccgggggc ccagctttca	1980
ctatcgga gtcctgttgg ctgctgtggg cgctggtctt caacaactca gtgcccatcg	2040
agaaccgcg gggcaccacc agcaagatca tggttctggt ctgggccttc tttgctgtca	2100
tcttctctgc cagctacacg gccaacctgg ccgccttcat gatccaagag caatacatcg	2160
acactgtgtc gggcctcagt gacaagaagt ttcagcggcc tcaagatcag taccacactt	2220
tccgcttcg caccgtgccc aacggcagca cggagcggaa catccgagt aactaccgtg	2280
acatgcacac ccacatggtc aagttcaacc agcgtcgggt ggaggacgcg ctcaccagcc	2340
tcaagatggg gaagctggat gccttcatct atgatgtgc tgcctcaac tacatggcag	2400
gcaaggacga gggctgcaag ctggtcacca ttgggtctgg caaggctttt gctaccactg	2460
gctacggcat cgccatgcag aaggactccc actggaagcg ggccatagac ctggcgctct	2520
tgcagttcct gggggacgga gagacacaga aactggagac agtgtggctc tcagggatct	2580
gccagaatga gaagaacgag gtgatgagca gcaagctgga catcgacaac atggcaggcg	2640
tctttctacat gctgctgggt gccatggggc tggccctgct ggtcttcgcc tgggagcacc	2700
tgggtctactg gaagctgcgc cactcgggtc ccaactcatc ccagctggac ttcctgctgg	2760
ctttcagcag gggcatctac agctgcttca gcggggtgca gagcctcgcc agcccaccgc	2820
ggcaggccag cccggacctc acggccagct cggcccaggc cagcgtgctc aagatgctgc	2880
aggcagcccc cgacatgggt accacggcgg gcgtaagcag ctccctggac cgcgccactc	2940
gcaccatcga gaattggggg ggcggccgcc gtgcgcccc accgtcccc tgcccgaccc	3000
cgcggctctg cccagcccca tgctgcccc ccccccagcc gcccagagag ccgagcccca	3060
cgggctgggg accgcagac gggggtcgcg cggcgcttgt gcgcagggct ccgcagcccc	3120
cgggcgcgcc cccgacgcgg gggccgcccc tgtccgacgt ctcccagtg tcgcgcgcgc	3180
cagcctggga ggcgcgggtg ccggtgcgga ccgggcaactg cgggaggcac ctctcgccct	3240
ccgagcggcc cctgtgcgcc gcgcgtgtc actacagtc ctttctcga gccgaccgat	3300
ccggcgcgcc ctctctcccg ctcttcccg agccccgga gctggaggac ctgccgctgc	3360
tcgggtccga gcagctggcc cggcgggagg ccctgctgca cgcggcctgg gcccggggct	3420
cgcgcccgcg tcacgcttcc ctgccagct ccgtggccga ggccttcgct cggcccagct	3480
cgtgccccg tgggtgcacc ggcgccgct gcgcccccc cgcgggccc tcggcctgca	3540
ggcgcttggc gcaggcgcag tcgatgtgct tgccgatcta ccgggaggcc tgccaggagg	3600
gcgagcaggc aggggcccc gcctggcagc acagacagca cgtctgcctg cagccccacg	3660
cccacctgcc attttctgg ggggtgtct gtctcacct tccacctgt gccagccacg	3720
gctctggct ctccggggcc tgggggctc tggggcacag gggcaggact ctggggctgg	3780
gcacaggcta cagagacagt gggggactgg acgagatcag cagtgtagcc cgtgggacgc	3840
aaggcttccc gggacctgc acctggagac ggatctccag tctggagtca gaagtgtgag	3900

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ttatcagcca ctcaggctcc gagccagctg gattctctgc ctgccactgt cagggttaag 3960
cggcaggcag gattgggctt ttctggcttc taccatgaaa tcctggccat gggaccccag 4020
tgacagatga tgtcttccat ggtcatcagt gacctcagta gcctcaaata atggtgaggg 4080
ctgggctttt gctgtctctt tctcacgcag agttctgcca ggagggtgtg ctgtgggggt 4140
cagactcctg aggcctctccc ttccctgggg ctagccagtt actggtcatg gctgctgtgg 4200
gcatggaggc tggaacttgt ggttgaggca gggccatccc gatccttget ctacctggct 4260
agagtttctt ctcacagag cactgggaca ttaaaccaac ctttt 4305

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<210> SEQ ID NO 68

<211> LENGTH: 1236

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 68

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Met Gly Gly Ala Leu Gly Pro Ala Leu Leu Leu Thr Ser Leu Phe Gly
 1             5             10             15
Ala Trp Ala Gly Leu Gly Pro Gly Gln Gly Glu Gln Gly Met Thr Val
 20            25            30
Ala Val Val Phe Ser Ser Ser Gly Pro Pro Gln Ala Gln Phe Arg Ala
 35            40            45
Arg Leu Thr Pro Gln Ser Phe Leu Asp Leu Pro Leu Glu Ile Gln Pro
 50            55            60
Leu Thr Val Gly Val Asn Thr Thr Asn Pro Ser Ser Leu Leu Thr Gln
 65            70            75            80
Ile Cys Gly Leu Leu Gly Ala Ala His Val His Gly Ile Val Phe Glu
 85            90            95
Asp Asn Val Asp Thr Glu Ala Val Ala Gln Ile Leu Asp Phe Ile Ser
100           105           110
Ser Gln Thr His Val Pro Ile Leu Ser Ile Ser Gly Gly Ser Ala Val
115           120           125
Val Leu Thr Pro Lys Glu Pro Gly Ser Ala Phe Leu Gln Leu Gly Val
130           135           140
Ser Leu Glu Gln Gln Leu Gln Val Leu Phe Lys Val Leu Glu Glu Tyr
145           150           155           160
Asp Trp Ser Ala Phe Ala Val Ile Thr Ser Leu His Pro Gly His Ala
165           170           175
Leu Phe Leu Glu Gly Val Arg Ala Val Ala Asp Ala Ser His Val Ser
180           185           190
Trp Arg Leu Leu Asp Val Val Thr Leu Glu Leu Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro
195           200           205
Arg Ala Arg Thr Gln Arg Leu Leu Arg Gln Leu Asp Ala Pro Val Phe
210           215           220
Val Ala Tyr Cys Ser Arg Glu Glu Ala Glu Val Leu Phe Ala Glu Ala
225           230           235           240
Ala Gln Ala Gly Leu Val Gly Pro Gly His Val Trp Leu Val Pro Asn
245           250           255
Leu Ala Leu Gly Ser Thr Asp Ala Pro Pro Ala Thr Phe Pro Val Gly
260           265           270
Leu Ile Ser Val Val Thr Glu Ser Trp Arg Leu Ser Leu Arg Gln Lys
275           280           285
Val Arg Asp Gly Val Ala Ile Leu Ala Leu Gly Ala His Ser Tyr Trp

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290					295					300					
Arg 305	Gln	His	Gly	Thr	Leu 310	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Gly 315	Asp	Cys	Arg	Val	His 320
Pro	Gly	Pro	Val	Ser 325	Pro	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ala 330	Phe	Tyr	Arg	His	Leu 335	Leu
Asn	Val	Thr	Trp 340	Glu	Gly	Arg	Asp	Phe 345	Ser	Phe	Ser	Pro	Gly 350	Gly	Tyr
Leu	Val	Gln	Pro	Thr	Met	Val	Val 360	Ile	Ala	Leu	Asn	Arg 365	His	Arg	Leu
Trp	Glu 370	Met	Val	Gly	Arg	Trp 375	Glu	His	Gly	Val	Leu 380	Tyr	Met	Lys	Tyr
Pro 385	Val	Trp	Pro	Arg	Tyr 390	Ser	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gln 395	Pro	Val	Val	Asp	Ser 400
Arg	His	Leu	Thr	Val 405	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu 410	Arg	Pro	Phe	Val	Ile 415	Val
Glu	Ser	Pro	Asp 420	Pro	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly 425	Cys	Val	Pro	Asn	Thr 430	Val	Pro
Cys	Arg	Arg 435	Gln	Ser	Asn	His	Thr 440	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gly	Asp 445	Val	Ala	Pro
Tyr	Thr 450	Lys	Leu	Cys	Cys	Lys 455	Gly	Phe	Cys	Ile	Asp 460	Ile	Leu	Lys	Lys
Leu 465	Ala	Arg	Val	Val	Lys 470	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Leu 475	Tyr	Leu	Val	Thr	Asn 480
Gly	Lys	His	Gly	Lys 485	Arg	Val	Arg	Gly	Val 490	Trp	Asn	Gly	Met	Ile 495	Gly
Glu	Val	Tyr	Tyr 500	Lys	Arg	Ala	Asp	Met 505	Ala	Ile	Gly	Ser	Leu 510	Thr	Ile
Asn	Glu	Glu 515	Arg	Ser	Glu	Ile	Val 520	Asp	Phe	Ser	Val	Pro 525	Phe	Val	Glu
Thr	Gly 530	Ile	Ser	Val	Met	Val 535	Ala	Arg	Ser	Asn	Gly 540	Thr	Val	Ser	Pro
Ser 545	Ala	Phe	Leu	Glu	Pro 550	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Ala	Val 555	Trp	Val	Met	Met	Phe 560
Val	Met	Cys	Leu	Thr 565	Val	Val	Ala	Ile	Thr	Val 570	Phe	Met	Phe	Glu	Tyr 575
Phe	Ser	Pro	Val 580	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Gln	Asn 585	Leu	Thr	Arg	Gly	Lys 590	Lys	Ser
Gly	Gly	Pro 595	Ala	Phe	Thr	Ile	Gly 600	Lys	Ser	Val	Trp	Leu 605	Leu	Trp	Ala
Leu	Val 610	Phe	Asn	Asn	Ser	Val 615	Pro	Ile	Glu	Asn	Pro 620	Arg	Gly	Thr	Thr
Ser 625	Lys	Ile	Met	Val	Leu 630	Val	Trp	Ala	Phe	Phe 635	Ala	Val	Ile	Phe	Leu 640
Ala	Ser	Tyr	Thr 645	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ala 650	Phe	Met	Ile	Gln	Glu	Gln	Tyr 655
Ile	Asp	Thr 660	Val	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ser	Asp 665	Lys	Lys	Phe	Gln	Arg	Pro	Gln
Asp	Gln	Tyr 675	Pro	Pro	Phe	Arg	Phe 680	Gly	Thr	Val	Pro	Asn 685	Gly	Ser	Thr
Glu	Arg 690	Asn	Ile	Arg	Ser	Asn 695	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Met	His 700	Thr	His	Met	Val

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Lys 705	Phe	Asn	Gln	Arg	Ser 710	Val	Glu	Asp	Ala	Leu 715	Thr	Ser	Leu	Lys	Met 720
Gly	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ala 725	Phe	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Ala 730	Ala	Val	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Met 735
Ala	Gly	Lys	Asp	Glu 740	Gly	Cys	Lys	Leu	Val 745	Thr	Ile	Gly	Ser	Gly	Lys 750
Val	Phe	Ala	Thr	Thr 755	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ile	Ala 760	Met	Gln	Lys	Asp	Ser	His 765
Trp	Lys	Arg	Ala	Ile 770	Asp	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu 775	Gln	Phe	Leu	Gly	Asp	Gly 780
Glu	Thr	Gln	Lys	Leu 785	Glu	Thr	Val	Trp	Leu 790	Ser	Gly	Ile	Cys	Gln	Asn 800
Glu	Lys	Asn	Glu	Val 805	Met	Ser	Ser	Lys	Leu 810	Asp	Ile	Asp	Asn	Met	Ala 815
Gly	Val	Phe	Tyr	Met 820	Leu	Leu	Val	Ala	Met 825	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Val 830
Phe	Ala	Trp	Glu	His 835	Leu	Val	Tyr	Trp	Lys 840	Leu	Arg	His	Ser	Val	Pro 845
Asn	Ser	Ser	Gln	Leu 850	Asp	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ala 855	Phe	Ser	Arg	Gly	Ile	Tyr 860
Ser	Cys	Phe	Ser	Gly 865	Val	Gln	Ser	Leu	Ala 870	Ser	Pro	Pro	Arg	Gln	Ala 880
Ser	Pro	Asp	Leu	Thr 885	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gln 890	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Lys	Met 895
Leu	Gln	Ala	Ala	Arg 900	Asp	Met	Val	Thr	Thr 905	Ala	Gly	Val	Ser	Ser	Ser 910
Leu	Asp	Arg	Ala	Thr 915	Arg	Thr	Ile	Glu	Asn 920	Trp	Gly	Gly	Gly	Arg	Arg 925
Ala	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser 930	Pro	Cys	Pro	Thr	Pro 935	Arg	Ser	Gly	Pro	Ser	Pro 940
Cys	Leu	Pro	Thr	Pro 945	Asp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Glu 950	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Gly	Trp 960
Gly	Pro	Pro	Asp	Gly 965	Gly	Arg	Ala	Ala	Leu 970	Val	Arg	Arg	Ala	Pro	Gln 975
Pro	Pro	Gly	Arg	Pro 980	Pro	Thr	Pro	Gly	Pro 985	Pro	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Ser 990
Arg	Val	Ser	Arg	Arg 995	Pro	Ala	Trp	Glu	Ala 1000	Arg	Trp	Pro	Val	Arg	Thr 1005
Gly	His	Cys	Gly	Arg 1010	His	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser 1015	Glu	Arg	Pro	Leu	Ser	Pro 1020
Ala	Arg	Cys	His	Tyr 1025	Ser	Ser	Phe	Pro	Arg 1030	Ala	Asp	Arg	Ser	Gly	Arg 1040
Pro	Phe	Leu	Pro	Leu 1045	Phe	Pro	Glu	Pro	Pro 1050	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Pro 1055
Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Glu 1060	Gln	Leu	Ala	Arg	Arg 1065	Glu	Ala	Leu	Leu	His	Ala 1070
Ala	Trp	Ala	Arg	Gly 1075	Ser	Arg	Pro	Arg	His 1080	Ala	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser 1085
Val	Ala	Glu	Ala	Phe 1090	Ala	Arg	Pro	Ser	Ser 1095	Leu	Pro	Ala	Gly	Cys	Thr 1100
Gly	Pro	Ala	Cys	Ala 1105	Arg	Pro	Asp	Gly	His 1110	Ser	Ala	Cys	Arg	Arg	Leu 1120

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Ala Gln Ala Gln Ser Met Cys Leu Pro Ile Tyr Arg Glu Ala Cys Gln
 1125 1130 1135

Glu Gly Glu Gln Ala Gly Ala Pro Ala Trp Gln His Arg Gln His Val
 1140 1145 1150

Cys Leu His Ala His Ala His Leu Pro Phe Cys Trp Gly Ala Val Cys
 1155 1160 1165

Pro His Leu Pro Pro Cys Ala Ser His Gly Ser Trp Leu Ser Gly Ala
 1170 1175 1180

Trp Gly Pro Leu Gly His Arg Gly Arg Thr Leu Gly Leu Gly Thr Gly
 1185 1190 1195 1200

Tyr Arg Asp Ser Gly Gly Leu Asp Glu Ile Ser Ser Val Ala Arg Gly
 1205 1210 1215

Thr Gln Gly Phe Pro Gly Pro Cys Thr Trp Arg Arg Ile Ser Ser Leu
 1220 1225 1230

Glu Ser Glu Val
 1235

<210> SEQ ID NO 69

<211> LENGTH: 1725

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 69

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gtcgacccac gcgtccggct ggaaggaact ggtctgctca cacttgettg cttgcgcac 60
aggactggct ttatctctcg actcacgggtg caaaggtgca ctctgcgaac gttaagtccg 120
tccccagcgc ttggaatcct acggccccca cagccggatc ccctcagcct tccaggtcct 180
caactcccg cgaacgtgaa caatggcctc catggggcta caggtaatgg gcatcgcgct 240
ggcgcgtcct ggctggctgg ccgtcatgct gtgctgcgcg ctgcccattgt ggcgcgtgac 300
ggccttcac ggcagcaaca ttgtcacctc gcagaccatc tgggagggcc tatggatgaa 360
ctgcgtgggtg cagagcaccc gccagatgca gtgcaagggtg tacgactcgc tgcctggcact 420
gccgcaggac ctgcaggcgg cccgcgcctt cgtcatcatc agcatcatcg tggctgctct 480
gggcgtgctg ctgtccgtgg tggggggcaa gtgtaccaac tgcttgagg atgaaagcgc 540
caaggccaag accatgatcg tggcgggctt ggtgttctcg ttggccggcc ttatggtgat 600
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ctccgggcag aagcgggaga tgggtgcctc gctctacgct ggctgggccc cctccggcct 720
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ggaagtgcag agtggatgga cgggtttaga ggggaggggc gaaggtgctg taaacaggtt 1380
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tcacccttgg aagtctctgg gtttttctc ttccttcttt gtggtttctg ttttgaatt 1620
taagaagagc tattcatcac tgtaattatt attattttct acaataaatg ggacctgtgc 1680
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<210> SEQ ID NO 70

<211> LENGTH: 206

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 70

```

Met Gly Leu Gln Val Met Gly Ile Ala Leu Ala Val Leu Gly Trp Leu
 1           5           10           15
Ala Val Met Leu Cys Cys Ala Leu Pro Met Trp Arg Val Thr Ala Phe
          20           25           30
Ile Gly Ser Asn Ile Val Thr Ser Gln Thr Ile Trp Glu Gly Leu Trp
          35           40           45
Met Asn Cys Val Val Gln Ser Thr Gly Gln Met Gln Cys Lys Val Tyr
          50           55           60
Asp Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu Pro Gln Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala Arg Ala Leu
          65           70           75           80
Val Ile Ile Ser Ile Ile Val Ala Ala Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Ser Val
          85           90           95
Val Gly Gly Lys Cys Thr Asn Cys Leu Glu Asp Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala
          100          105          110
Lys Thr Met Ile Val Ala Gly Val Val Phe Leu Leu Ala Gly Leu Met
          115          120          125
Val Ile Val Pro Val Ser Trp Thr Ala His Asn Ile Ile Gln Asp Phe
          130          135          140
Tyr Asn Pro Leu Val Ala Ser Gly Gln Lys Arg Glu Met Gly Ala Ser
          145          150          155          160
Leu Tyr Val Gly Trp Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Gly Gly
          165          170          175
Leu Leu Cys Cys Asn Cys Pro Pro Arg Thr Asp Lys Pro Tyr Ser Ala
          180          185          190
Lys Tyr Ser Ala Ala Arg Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Asn Tyr Val
          195          200          205

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<210> SEQ ID NO 71

<211> LENGTH: 5410

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

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agggcacgcg gggcctcgcc tagaccgcag aagactgcgg gcgcgcgcaa gcggcggcgt 180
ggaagctgtg agcgccecca tcccgagggt ctccgccggc tccegggtga atcagctccc 240

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gtgggacatg	gagtgttctc	tccgctagt	atcctttgca	ccctgcttgg	agacggactt	420
gcttccgtgt	gccccctacc	accggagcca	gagaatgggtg	gctacatctg	ccacccccgg	480
ccctgcagag	acccccctgac	agcaggcagt	gtcatcgaat	acctgtgtgc	tgaaggctac	540
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gggcggccgc 5410

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<210> SEQ ID NO 72

<211> LENGTH: 303

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 72

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Met Cys His Gly Arg Ile Ala Pro Lys Ser Thr Ser Val Phe Ala Val
 1           5           10           15
Ala Ser Val Gly His Gly Val Phe Leu Pro Leu Val Ile Leu Cys Thr
          20           25           30
Leu Leu Gly Asp Gly Leu Ala Ser Val Cys Pro Leu Pro Pro Glu Pro
          35           40           45
Glu Asn Gly Gly Tyr Ile Cys His Pro Arg Pro Cys Arg Asp Pro Leu
          50           55           60
Thr Ala Gly Ser Val Ile Glu Tyr Leu Cys Ala Glu Gly Tyr Met Leu
          65           70           75           80
Lys Gly Asp Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Thr Cys Lys Asn Gly Glu Trp Lys Pro
          85           90           95
Ala Met Glu Ile Ser Cys Arg Leu Asn Glu Asp Lys Asp Thr His Thr
          100          105          110
Ser Leu Gly Val Pro Thr Leu Ser Ile Val Ala Ser Thr Ala Ser Ser
          115          120          125
Val Ala Leu Ile Leu Leu Leu Val Val Leu Phe Val Leu Leu Gln Pro
          130          135          140
Lys Leu Lys Ser Phe His His Ser Arg Arg Asp Gln Gly Val Ser Gly
          145          150          155          160
Asp Gln Val Ser Ile Met Val Asp Gly Val Gln Val Ala Leu Pro Ser
          165          170          175
Tyr Glu Glu Ala Val Tyr Gly Ser Ser Gly His Cys Val Pro Pro Ala
          180          185          190
Asp Pro Arg Val Gln Ile Val Leu Ser Glu Gly Ser Gly Pro Ser Gly
          195          200          205
Arg Ser Val Pro Arg Glu Gln Gln Leu Pro Asp Gln Gly Ala Cys Ser
          210          215          220
Ser Ala Gly Gly Glu Asp Glu Ala Pro Gly Gln Ser Gly Leu Cys Glu
          225          230          235          240
Ala Trp Gly Ser Arg Ala Ser Glu Thr Val Met Val His Gln Ala Thr
          245          250          255
Thr Ser Ser Trp Val Ala Gly Ser Gly Asn Arg Gln Leu Ala His Lys

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260	265	270	
Glu Thr Ala Asp Ser Glu Asn Ser Asp Ile Gln Ser Leu Leu Ser Leu			
275	280	285	
Thr Ser Glu Glu Tyr Thr Asp Asp Ile Pro Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala			
290	295	300	

<210> SEQ ID NO 73
 <211> LENGTH: 4392
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

 <400> SEQUENCE: 73

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gccggagacg tccgccgggc tctgcagttc cgcggggggt cgggcagcta tggagccgcg    180
gcccacggcg ccctcctccg gcgccccggg actggccggg gtcggggaga cgcgctcagc    240
cgctgcgctg gccgcagcca ggggtggaact gcccggcacg gctgtgccct cggtgccgga    300
ggatgctgcg cccgcgagcc gggacggcgg cggggtccgc gatgagggcc ccgcggcgcc    360
cggggacggg ctgggcagac ccttggggcc caccgccagc cagagccgtt tccaggtgga    420
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cgagagcgag ccggctaaga gcagcgagga agccaagggc cgcttccgcg tgaacttcgt    600
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aagtactcca accagagatg ctgtggtcac gtatactgca gaaagtaag gagtcgtgaa   1020
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ccttctgaaa ttaaccaaatt ttcattccata tctctctttt tataaactta tagaatgtca 4200
aamwwwwmmw wmaamwrvww wwawwwmwar wmmwmmmmam wwwwaaamaa aawraamact 4260
gcttgtcttc ttccattgac catttagtgt tgagtactgt atgtgttttg ttaattctat 4320
aaaggtatct gttagatatt aaaggtgaga attagggcag gttaatcaaa aatggggaag 4380
gggaaatggt aa 4392

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<210> SEQ ID NO 74
<211> LENGTH: 1212
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 74

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Met Glu Pro Arg Pro Thr Ala Pro Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Gly Leu Ala
  1           5           10          15
Gly Val Gly Glu Thr Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala Arg Val
          20           25           30
Glu Leu Pro Gly Thr Ala Val Pro Ser Val Pro Glu Asp Ala Ala Pro
          35           40           45
Ala Ser Arg Asp Gly Gly Gly Val Arg Asp Glu Gly Pro Ala Ala Ala
          50           55           60
Gly Asp Gly Leu Gly Arg Pro Leu Gly Pro Thr Pro Ser Gln Ser Arg
          65           70           75           80
Phe Gln Val Asp Leu Val Ser Glu Asn Ala Gly Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala
          85           90           95
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly
          100          105          110
Ala Lys Gln Thr Pro Ala Asp Gly Glu Ala Ser Gly Glu Ser Glu Pro
          115          120          125
Ala Lys Gly Ser Glu Glu Ala Lys Gly Arg Phe Arg Val Asn Phe Val
          130          135          140
Asp Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Ser Ala Glu Asp Ser Leu Ser Asp Ala Ala
          145          150          155          160
Gly Val Gly Val Asp Gly Pro Asn Val Ser Phe Gln Asn Gly Gly Asp
          165          170          175
Thr Val Leu Ser Glu Gly Ser Ser Leu His Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly
          180          185          190
Ser Gly His His Gln His Tyr Tyr Tyr Asp Thr His Thr Asn Thr Tyr
          195          200          205
Tyr Leu Arg Thr Phe Gly His Asn Thr Met Asp Ala Val Pro Arg Ile
          210          215          220
Asp His Tyr Arg His Thr Ala Ala Gln Leu Gly Glu Lys Leu Leu Arg
          225          230          235          240
Pro Ser Leu Ala Glu Leu His Asp Glu Leu Glu Lys Glu Pro Phe Glu
          245          250          255
Asp Gly Phe Ala Asn Gly Glu Glu Ser Thr Pro Thr Arg Asp Ala Val
          260          265          270
Val Thr Tyr Thr Ala Glu Ser Lys Gly Val Val Lys Phe Gly Trp Ile
          275          280          285
Lys Gly Val Leu Val Arg Cys Met Leu Asn Ile Trp Gly Val Met Leu
          290          295          300
Phe Ile Arg Leu Ser Trp Ile Val Gly Gln Ala Gly Ile Gly Leu Ser
          305          310          315          320

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Val	Leu	Val	Ile	Met	Met	Ala	Thr	Val	Val	Thr	Thr	Ile	Thr	Gly	Leu	325	330	335
Ser	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asn	Gly	Phe	Val	Arg	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	340	345	350
Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Ser	Arg	Ser	Leu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Phe	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	355	360	365
Gly	Leu	Ile	Phe	Ala	Phe	Ala	Asn	Ala	Val	Ala	Val	Ala	Met	Tyr	Val	370	375	380
Val	Gly	Phe	Ala	Glu	Thr	Val	Val	Glu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	His	Ser	Ile	385	390	395
Leu	Met	Ile	Asp	Glu	Ile	Asn	Asp	Ile	Arg	Ile	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ile	Thr	405	410	415
Val	Val	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Val	Ala	Gly	Met	Glu	Trp	Glu	Ala	420	425	430
Lys	Ala	Gln	Ile	Val	Leu	Leu	Val	Ile	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ile	Gly	Asp	435	440	445
Phe	Val	Ile	Gly	Thr	Phe	Ile	Pro	Leu	Glu	Ser	Lys	Lys	Pro	Lys	Gly	450	455	460
Phe	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ile	Phe	Asn	Glu	Asn	Phe	Gly	Pro	Asp	465	470	475
Phe	Arg	Glu	Glu	Glu	Thr	Phe	Phe	Ser	Val	Phe	Ala	Ile	Phe	Phe	Pro	485	490	495
Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ala	Asn	Ile	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	Ala	500	505	510
Asp	Pro	Gln	Ser	Ala	Ile	Pro	Lys	Gly	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ile	515	520	525
Thr	Thr	Leu	Val	Tyr	Val	Gly	Ile	Ala	Val	Ser	Val	Gly	Ser	Cys	Val	530	535	540
Val	Arg	Asp	Ala	Thr	Gly	Asn	Val	Asn	Asp	Thr	Ile	Val	Thr	Glu	Leu	545	550	555
Thr	Asn	Cys	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ala	Cys	Lys	Leu	Asn	Phe	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ser	565	570	575
Cys	Glu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Cys	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Met	Asn	Asn	Phe	Gln	Val	580	585	590
Met	Ser	Met	Val	Ser	Gly	Phe	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ile	Phe	595	600	605
Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Ala	Pro	Lys	610	615	620
Ile	Phe	Gln	Ala	Leu	Cys	Lys	Asp	Asn	Ile	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Phe	Gln	Met	625	630	635
Phe	Ala	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Asn	Asn	Glu	Pro	Leu	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Ile	645	650	655
Leu	Thr	Phe	Leu	Ile	Ala	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ile	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asn	660	665	670
Val	Ile	Ala	Pro	Ile	Ile	Ser	Asn	Phe	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Leu	675	680	685
Ile	Asn	Phe	Ser	Val	Phe	His	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ala	Lys	Ser	Pro	Gly	Trp	690	695	700
Arg	Pro	Ala	Phe	Lys	Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Met	Trp	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ala	705	710	715
Ile	Leu	Cys	Cys	Ile	Val	Met	Phe	Val	Ile	Asn	Trp	Trp	Ala	Ala	Leu			

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725						730						735					
Leu	Thr	Tyr	Val	Ile	Val	Leu	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Tyr	Val	Thr	Tyr	Lys		
			740						745					750			
Lys	Pro	Asp	Val	Asn	Trp	Gly	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gln	Ala	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Leu		
		755					760					765					
Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln	His	Ser	Ile	Arg	Leu	Ser	Gly	Val	Glu	Asp	His	Val		
	770					775					780						
Lys	Asn	Phe	Arg	Pro	Gln	Cys	Leu	Val	Met	Thr	Gly	Ala	Pro	Asn	Ser		
785					790					795					800		
Arg	Pro	Ala	Leu	Leu	His	Leu	Val	His	Asp	Phe	Thr	Lys	Asn	Val	Gly		
			805						810					815			
Leu	Met	Ile	Cys	Gly	His	Val	His	Met	Gly	Pro	Arg	Arg	Gln	Ala	Met		
		820						825					830				
Lys	Glu	Met	Ser	Ile	Asp	Gln	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Gln	Arg	Trp	Leu	Ile	Lys		
	835						840					845					
Asn	Lys	Met	Lys	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Val	His	Ala	Asp	Asp	Leu	Arg		
	850					855					860						
Glu	Gly	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Met	Gln	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gly	Arg	Met	Lys		
865					870					875					880		
Pro	Asn	Thr	Leu	Val	Leu	Gly	Phe	Lys	Lys	Asp	Trp	Leu	Gln	Ala	Asp		
			885						890					895			
Met	Arg	Asp	Val	Asp	Met	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Leu	Phe	His	Asp	Ala	Phe	Asp		
		900						905					910				
Ile	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Val	Val	Val	Ile	Arg	Leu	Lys	Glu	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ile		
	915						920					925					
Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Gly	Gln	Glu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gln	Glu	Lys	Ser		
	930					935					940						
Pro	Gly	Thr	Lys	Asp	Val	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Lys	Ser		
945					950					955					960		
Asp	Leu	Asp	Thr	Ser	Lys	Pro	Leu	Ser	Glu	Lys	Pro	Ile	Thr	His	Lys		
			965						970					975			
Val	Glu	Glu	Glu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gln	Pro	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys		
		980						985					990				
Glu	Ser	Lys	Gly	Pro	Ile	Val	Pro	Leu	Asn	Val	Ala	Asp	Gln	Lys	Leu		
	995						1000					1005					
Leu	Glu	Ala	Ser	Thr	Gln	Phe	Gln	Lys	Lys	Gln	Gly	Lys	Asn	Thr	Ile		
	1010					1015					1020						
Asp	Val	Trp	Trp	Leu	Phe	Asp	Asp	Gly	Gly	Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ile	Pro		
1025					1030					1035					1040		
Tyr	Leu	Leu	Thr	Thr	Lys	Lys	Lys	Trp	Lys	Asp	Cys	Lys	Ile	Arg	Val		
			1045						1050					1055			
Phe	Ile	Gly	Gly	Lys	Ile	Asn	Arg	Ile	Asp	His	Asp	Arg	Arg	Ala	Met		
		1060						1065					1070				
Ala	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Phe	Arg	Ile	Asp	Phe	Ser	Asp	Ile	Met	Val		
	1075						1080					1085					
Leu	Gly	Asp	Ile	Asn	Thr	Lys	Pro	Lys	Lys	Glu	Asn	Ile	Ile	Ala	Phe		
	1090					1095					1100						
Glu	Glu	Ile	Ile	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Arg	Leu	His	Glu	Asp	Asp	Lys	Glu	Gln		
1105					1110					1115					1120		
Asp	Ile	Ala	Asp	Lys	Met	Lys	Glu	Asp	Glu	Pro	Trp	Arg	Ile	Thr	Asp		
			1125						1130					1135			

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Asn Glu Leu Glu Leu Tyr Lys Thr Lys Thr Tyr Arg Gln Ile Arg Leu
 1140 1145 1150
 Asn Glu Leu Leu Lys Glu His Ser Ser Thr Ala Asn Ile Ile Val Met
 1155 1160 1165
 Ser Leu Pro Val Ala Arg Lys Gly Ala Val Ser Ser Ala Leu Tyr Met
 1170 1175 1180
 Ala Trp Leu Glu Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Leu Pro Pro Ile Leu Leu Val
 1185 1190 1195 1200
 Arg Gly Asn His Gln Ser Val Leu Thr Phe Tyr Ser
 1205 1210

<210> SEQ ID NO 75

<211> LENGTH: 2778

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

```

gtcgacccac gcgtccggca agaagctgac gggtcgcctc atgctggccg tgggaggagc   60
agtgtctggc tccctgcagt ttggctacaa cactggagtc atcaatgcc cccagaaggt   120
gatcgaggag ttctacaacc agacatgggt ccaccgctat ggggagagca tctgcccac   180
cacgtcacc acgtctcgtt cctctcagt ggccatcttt tctgttggg gcattgattg   240
ctccttctct gtgggccttt tcgttaaccg ctttggccgg cggaattcaa tgtgatgat   300
gaacctgctg gccttcgtgt ccgccgtgct catgggcttc tcgaaactgg gcaagtcctt   360
tgagatgctg atcctggggc gcttcatcat cggtgtgtac tgcggcctga ccacaggctt   420
cgtgcccatt tatgtgggtg aagtgtcacc cacagccctt cgtggggccc tgggcaccct   480
gcaccagctg ggcatcgtcg tcggcatcct catcgcccag gtgttcggcc tggactccat   540
catgggcaac aaggacctgt ggcccctgct gctgagcacc atcttcatcc cggcccctgt   600
gcagtgcacc gtgtgtccct tctgcccga gagtcccgc ttctgtctca tcaaccgcaa   660
cgaggagaac cgggccaaga gtgtgctaaa gaagctgcgc gggacagctg acgtgacca   720
tgacctgcag gagatgaagg aagagagtcg gcagatgatg cgggagaaga aggtcaccat   780
cctggagctg ttccgctccc ccgctaccg ccagcccacc ctcacgctg tgggtgtgca   840
gctgtcccag cagctgtctg gcatcaacgc tgtcttctat tactccacga gcatcttcca   900
gaaggcgggg gtgcagcagc ctgtgtatgc caccattggc tccgggtatc tcaacacggc   960
cttcaactgc gtgtcgtctt ttgtgggtga gcgagcaggc cggcgggacc tgcacctcat  1020
aggcctcgtt ggcatggcgg gttgtgccat actcatgacc atcgcgctag cactgctgga  1080
gcagctaccc tggatgtcct atctgagcat cgtggccacc tttggctttg tggccttctt  1140
tgaagtgggt cctggcccca tcccattggt catcgtggct gaactcttca gccagggtcc  1200
acgtccagct gccattgccg ttgcaggctt ctccaactgg acctcaaatt tcattgtggg  1260
catgtgcttc cagtattggt agcaactgtg tggccctacc gtcttcatca tcttcaactg  1320
gctcctggtt ctgtttctta tcttcaacta cttcaaagtt cctgagacta aaggccggac  1380
cttcgatgag atcgcttccc gcttccggca ggggggagcc agccaaagtg acaagacacc  1440
cgaggagctg ttccatcccc tggggggtga ttcccaagtg tgagtgcgcc cagatcacca  1500
gcccggcctg ctcccagcag ccctaaggat ctctcaggag cacaggcagc tggatgagac  1560
ttccaaacct gacagatgac agccgagcgc ggccgtgggc tctttcttcc agccagcaat  1620

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gatgtccaga agaattattca ggacttaacg gctccaggat ttttaacaaaa gcaagactgt 1680
tgctcaaatc tattcagaca agcaacaggt tttataatTT ttttattact gattttgtta 1740
tttttatatc agcctgagtc tcctgtgccc acatcccagg cttcaccttg aatggttcca 1800
tgctgagggg tggagactaa gccctgtcga gaccttgccc ttcttcaccc agctaactctg 1860
tagggctgga cctatgtcct aaggacacac taatcgaact atgaactaca aagcttctat 1920
cccaggaggt ggctatggcc acccgttctg ctggcctgga tctccccact ctaggggtca 1980
ggctccatta ggatttgccc cttcccatct cttcctaccc aaccactcaa attaatcttt 2040
ctttacctga gaccagtgtg gagcactgga gtgcaggag gagaggggaa gggccagtct 2100
gggtgcccgg gttctagtct cctttgcact gagggccaca ctattaccat gagaagaggg 2160
cctgtgggag cctgcaaact cactgctcaa gaagacatgg agactcctgc cctgttgtgt 2220
atagatgcaa gatatttata tatatttttg gttgtcaata ttaaatacag acactaagtt 2280
atagtatatc tggacaagcc aacttgtaaa tacaccacct cactcctggt acttacctaa 2340
acagatataa atggctggtt tttagaaaca tggttttgaa atgcttgttg attgagggtta 2400
ggaggttttg atgggagtga gacagaagta agtggggttg caaccactgc aacggcttag 2460
acttcgactc aggatccagt cccttacag tacctctcat cagtgtctc ttgctcaaaa 2520
atctgtttga tcctgtttac ccagagaata tatacattct ttatcttgac attcaaggca 2580
ttctatcac atatttgata gttggtgttc aaaaaaacac tagttttgtg ccagccgtga 2640
tgctcaggct tgaatgcat tattttgaat gtgaagtaaa tactgtacct ttattggaca 2700
ggctcaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 2760
aaaaaaaaag gcggccgc 2778

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<210> SEQ ID NO 76

<211> LENGTH: 480

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 76

```

Met Leu Ala Val Gly Gly Ala Val Leu Gly Ser Leu Gln Phe Gly Tyr
 1             5             10            15
Asn Thr Gly Val Ile Asn Ala Pro Gln Lys Val Ile Glu Glu Phe Tyr
          20             25             30
Asn Gln Thr Trp Val His Arg Tyr Gly Glu Ser Ile Leu Pro Thr Thr
          35             40             45
Leu Thr Thr Leu Trp Ser Leu Ser Val Ala Ile Phe Ser Val Gly Gly
          50             55             60
Met Ile Gly Ser Phe Ser Val Gly Leu Phe Val Asn Arg Phe Gly Arg
65             70             75             80
Arg Asn Ser Met Leu Met Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Phe Val Ser Ala Val
          85             90             95
Leu Met Gly Phe Ser Lys Leu Gly Lys Ser Phe Glu Met Leu Ile Leu
          100            105            110
Gly Arg Phe Ile Ile Gly Val Tyr Cys Gly Leu Thr Thr Gly Phe Val
          115            120            125
Pro Met Tyr Val Gly Glu Val Ser Pro Thr Ala Leu Arg Gly Ala Leu
          130            135            140
Gly Thr Leu His Gln Leu Gly Ile Val Val Gly Ile Leu Ile Ala Gln
145            150            155            160

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Val Phe Gly Leu Asp Ser Ile Met Gly Asn Lys Asp Leu Trp Pro Leu
 165 170 175
 Leu Leu Ser Ile Ile Phe Ile Pro Ala Leu Leu Gln Cys Ile Val Leu
 180 185 190
 Pro Phe Cys Pro Glu Ser Pro Arg Phe Leu Leu Ile Asn Arg Asn Glu
 195 200 205
 Glu Asn Arg Ala Lys Ser Val Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Gly Thr Ala Asp
 210 215 220
 Val Thr His Asp Leu Gln Glu Met Lys Glu Glu Ser Arg Gln Met Met
 225 230 235 240
 Arg Glu Lys Lys Val Thr Ile Leu Glu Leu Phe Arg Ser Pro Ala Tyr
 245 250 255
 Arg Gln Pro Ile Leu Ile Ala Val Val Leu Gln Leu Ser Gln Gln Leu
 260 265 270
 Ser Gly Ile Asn Ala Val Phe Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Ser Ile Phe Glu Lys
 275 280 285
 Ala Gly Val Gln Gln Pro Val Tyr Ala Thr Ile Gly Ser Gly Ile Val
 290 295 300
 Asn Thr Ala Phe Thr Val Val Ser Leu Phe Val Val Glu Arg Ala Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Arg Thr Leu His Leu Ile Gly Leu Ala Gly Met Ala Gly Cys Ala
 325 330 335
 Ile Leu Met Thr Ile Ala Leu Ala Leu Leu Glu Gln Leu Pro Trp Met
 340 345 350
 Ser Tyr Leu Ser Ile Val Ala Ile Phe Gly Phe Val Ala Phe Phe Glu
 355 360 365
 Val Gly Pro Gly Pro Ile Pro Trp Phe Ile Val Ala Glu Leu Phe Ser
 370 375 380
 Gln Gly Pro Arg Pro Ala Ala Ile Ala Val Ala Gly Phe Ser Asn Trp
 385 390 395 400
 Thr Ser Asn Phe Ile Val Gly Met Cys Phe Gln Tyr Val Glu Gln Leu
 405 410 415
 Cys Gly Pro Tyr Val Phe Ile Ile Phe Thr Val Leu Leu Val Leu Phe
 420 425 430
 Phe Ile Phe Thr Tyr Phe Lys Val Pro Glu Thr Lys Gly Arg Thr Phe
 435 440 445
 Asp Glu Ile Ala Ser Gly Phe Arg Gln Gly Gly Ala Ser Gln Ser Asp
 450 455 460
 Lys Thr Pro Glu Glu Leu Phe His Pro Leu Gly Ala Asp Ser Gln Val
 465 470 475 480

<210> SEQ ID NO 77

<211> LENGTH: 2473

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 77

```

gtcgacccac gcgtccgcgc gaggcgcggg gagcctggga ccaggagcga gagccgccta      60
cctgcagccg ccgccacagg cacggcagcc accatggcgc tctgctgtg cttcgtgctc      120
ctgtgcggag tagtggattt cgccagaagt ttgagtatca ctactcctga agagatgatt      180
gaaaaagcca aaggggaaac tgcctatctg ccatgcaaat ttacgcttag tccgaagac      240

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cagggaccgc	tgacatcga	gtggctgata	tcaccagctg	ataatcagaa	ggaggatcaa	300
gtgattat	tattctgg	agacaaaatt	tatgatgact	actatccaga	tctgaaaggc	360
cgagtacatt	ttacgagtaa	tgatctcaaa	tctgggtgatg	catcaataaa	tgtaacgaat	420
ttacaactgt	cagatattgg	cacatatcag	tgcaaagtga	aaaaagctcc	tggtgttgca	480
aataagaaga	ttcatctggt	agttcttggt	aagccttcag	gtgcgagatg	ttacgttgat	540
ggatctgaag	aaattggaag	tgactttaag	ataaaatgtg	aaccaaaga	aggttcactt	600
ccattacagt	atgagtgga	aaaattgtct	gactcacaga	aatgcccac	ttcatgggta	660
gcagaaatga	cttcatctgt	tatatctgta	aaaaatgcct	cttctgagta	ctctgggaca	720
tacagctgta	cagtcagaaa	cagagtgggc	tctgatcagt	gcctgttgcg	tctaaacgtt	780
gtccctcctt	caaataaagc	tggaactaatt	gcaggagcca	ttataggaac	ttgcttgct	840
ctagcgtca	ttggctcttat	catcttttgc	tgctgtaaaa	agcgagaga	agaaaaatat	900
gaaaaggaag	ttcatcacga	tatcaggga	gatgtgccac	ctcaaagag	cgtacgtcc	960
actgccagaa	gtacatcgg	cagtaatcat	tcaccctgg	ggccatgtc	tcctccaac	1020
atggaaggat	attccaagac	tcagtataac	caagtaccaa	gtgaagactt	tgaacgcact	1080
cctcagagtc	cgactctccc	acctgctaag	gtagctgccc	ctaataag	tcgaatgggt	1140
gcgattcctg	tgatgattcc	agcacagagc	aaggatgggt	ctatagtata	gagcctccat	1200
atgtctcctc	tgtgtctccc	gtgttctctt	cctttttttg	atatatgaaa	acctattctg	1260
gtctaaattg	tggtactagc	ctcaaaatc	atcaaaaaat	aagttaatca	ggaactgtac	1320
ggaatatatt	tttaaaaatt	ttgtttgggt	tatatcaaaa	tagttacagg	cactaaagtt	1380
agtaagaaa	agtttaccat	ctgaaaaagc	tggtttttct	ttaagagggt	gattataaag	1440
ttttctaaat	ttatcagtag	ctaagtaaga	tgtagcgctt	tgaatatgaa	atcatagggtg	1500
aagacatggg	tgaacttact	tgcatacca	gttgatactt	gaataaccat	ctgaaagtgg	1560
tacttgatca	tttttaccat	tatttttagg	atgtgtattt	catttattta	tgcccacca	1620
gtctccccc	aattagtaca	gaaatatcca	tgacaaaatt	acttacgtat	gtttgtactt	1680
ggttttacag	ctcctttgaa	aactctgtgt	ttggaatata	tctaaaaaca	tagaaaacac	1740
tacagtgggt	tagaaattac	taattttact	tctaagtcac	tcataaacct	tgtctatgaa	1800
atgacttctt	aaatatattg	ttgatagact	gctacaggta	atagggactt	agcaagctct	1860
tttatatgct	aaaggagcat	ctatcagatt	aagttagaac	atttgctgtc	agccacatat	1920
tgagatgaca	ctagggtgca	tagcagggat	agattttgtt	ggtagtagt	ctcatgcctt	1980
gagatctgtg	gtggctctca	aaatgggtggc	cagccagatc	aaggatgtag	tatctcatag	2040
ttcccagggtg	atatttttct	tattagaaaa	atattataac	tcattttgtg	tttgacactt	2100
atagattgaa	atttccta	ttattctaaa	ttttaagtgg	ttctttgggt	ccagtgcctt	2160
atgtgtgtgt	tggttttgga	tggtgttaca	tattatatgt	tctagaaaca	tgtaatccta	2220
aatttaccct	cttgaatata	atccctggat	gatatttttt	atcataaatg	cagaataatc	2280
aaatacattt	taagcaagtt	aagtgtcctc	catcaattct	gtattccaga	cttgggagga	2340
tgtagctgtg	ctgtgtgtgt	atcaaacatg	tctctgtgta	gttccagcaa	atcaagctga	2400
gctttgaaaa	agtttgtctt	agttttgtga	agggtgattta	ttcttaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	2460
aaaggcgccg	cgc					2473

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<210> SEQ ID NO 78
<211> LENGTH: 365
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 78
Met Ala Leu Leu Leu Cys Phe Val Leu Leu Cys Gly Val Val Asp Phe
 1          5          10          15
Ala Arg Ser Leu Ser Ile Thr Thr Pro Glu Glu Met Ile Glu Lys Ala
 20          25          30
Lys Gly Glu Thr Ala Tyr Leu Pro Cys Lys Phe Thr Leu Ser Pro Glu
 35          40          45
Asp Gln Gly Pro Leu Asp Ile Glu Trp Leu Ile Ser Pro Ala Asp Asn
 50          55          60
Gln Lys Val Asp Gln Val Ile Ile Leu Tyr Ser Gly Asp Lys Ile Tyr
 65          70          75          80
Asp Asp Tyr Tyr Pro Asp Leu Lys Gly Arg Val His Phe Thr Ser Asn
 85          90          95
Asp Leu Lys Ser Gly Asp Ala Ser Ile Asn Val Thr Asn Leu Gln Leu
 100         105         110
Ser Asp Ile Gly Thr Tyr Gln Cys Lys Val Lys Lys Ala Pro Gly Val
 115         120         125
Ala Asn Lys Lys Ile His Leu Val Val Leu Val Lys Pro Ser Gly Ala
 130         135         140
Arg Cys Tyr Val Asp Gly Ser Glu Glu Ile Gly Ser Asp Phe Lys Ile
 145         150         155         160
Lys Cys Glu Pro Lys Glu Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Gln Tyr Glu Trp Gln
 165         170         175
Lys Leu Ser Asp Ser Gln Lys Met Pro Thr Ser Trp Leu Ala Glu Met
 180         185         190
Thr Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Val Lys Asn Ala Ser Ser Glu Tyr Ser Gly
 195         200         205
Thr Tyr Ser Cys Thr Val Arg Asn Arg Val Gly Ser Asp Gln Cys Leu
 210         215         220
Leu Arg Leu Asn Val Val Pro Pro Ser Asn Lys Ala Gly Leu Ile Ala
 225         230         235         240
Gly Ala Ile Ile Gly Thr Leu Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Ile Gly Leu Ile
 245         250         255
Ile Phe Cys Cys Arg Lys Lys Arg Arg Glu Glu Lys Tyr Glu Lys Glu
 260         265         270
Val His His Asp Ile Arg Glu Asp Val Pro Pro Pro Lys Ser Arg Thr
 275         280         285
Ser Thr Ala Arg Ser Tyr Ile Gly Ser Asn His Ser Ser Leu Gly Ser
 290         295         300
Met Ser Pro Ser Asn Met Glu Gly Tyr Ser Lys Thr Gln Tyr Asn Gln
 305         310         315         320
Val Pro Ser Glu Asp Phe Glu Arg Thr Pro Gln Ser Pro Thr Leu Pro
 325         330         335
Pro Ala Lys Val Ala Ala Pro Asn Leu Ser Arg Met Gly Ala Ile Pro
 340         345         350
Val Met Ile Pro Ala Gln Ser Lys Asp Gly Ser Ile Val
 355         360         365

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-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 79
 <211> LENGTH: 1588
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 79

```

gtcgaccac gcgtccggca gcagcagcca ggtgtggcag tgacagggag gtgtgaatga      60
ggcaggatga actggacagg tttgtacacc ttgctcagtg gcgtgaaccg gcattctact    120
gccattggcc gagtatggct ctcggtcatc ttcattctca gaatcatggg gctgggtggtg    180
gctgcagaga gtgtgtgggg tgatgagaaa tcttctctca tctgcaacac actccagcct    240
ggctgcaaca gcgtttgcta tgaccaatcc tcccccatct cccatgtgcg gctgtgggtcc    300
ctgcagctca tcctagtttc caccacagct ctctctgtgg ccatgcacgt ggctcaccag    360
caacacatag agaagaaaat gctacggctt gagggccatg gggacccctc acacctggag    420
gaggtgaaga ggcacaaggt ccacatctca gggacactgt ggtggaccta tgtcatcagc    480
gtggtgttcc ggctgtgtgt tgaggccgtc ttcattgtatg tcttttatct gctctaccct    540
ggctatgcca tgggtcggct ggtcaagtgc gacgtctacc cctgccccaa cacagtggac    600
tgcttcgtgt cccgccccac cgagaaaacc gtcttcaccg tcttcattgt agctgcctct    660
ggcatctgca tcattctcaa tgtggccgag gtggtgtacc tcattatccg ggctgtgccc    720
cgccgagccc agcgcgcgtc caatccacct tcccgaagg gctcgggctt cgccaccgac    780
ctctcacctg aatacaagca gaatgagatc aacaagctgc tgagttagca ggatggctcc    840
ctgaaagaca tactgcgcgc cagccctggc accggggctg ggctggctga aaagagcgac    900
cgctgctcgg cctgtgtatg ccacatacca ggcaacctcc catccacccc ccgaccctgc    960
cctgggcgag cccctctctc tcccctgccc gtgcacaggc ctctgcctgc tggggattac   1020
tcgatcaaaa ccttctctcc ctggtacttt ccttctctcc cggggccttc cttttgagga   1080
gctggagggg tggggagcta gagggccact atgccagtgc tcaagggtac tgggagtgtg   1140
ggctgcccct gttgcctgca ccttctctcc ttcctctctc ctctctctgg gaccactggg   1200
tacaagagat gggatgctcc gacagcgtct ccaattatga aactaatctt aaccctgtgc   1260
tgtcagatac cctgtttctg gattcacatc agtgaggagg gatgtgggta agaggagcag   1320
agggcagggg tgctgtggac atgtgggtgg agaaggaggg gtggccagca ctagtaaagg   1380
aggaatagtg cttgctggcc acaaggaaaa ggaggagggtg tctgggggtga gggagttagg   1440
gagagagaag caggcagata agttggagca ggggttggtc aaggccacct ctgcctctag   1500
tcccgaaggc ctctctctgc ctgaaatgtt acacattaaa caggatttta cagtaaatga   1560
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaagg gcggccgc                                     1588

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<210> SEQ ID NO 80
 <211> LENGTH: 283
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 80

```

Met Asn Trp Thr Gly Leu Tyr Thr Leu Leu Ser Gly Val Asn Arg His
  1             5             10            15

Ser Thr Ala Ile Gly Arg Val Trp Leu Ser Val Ile Phe Ile Phe Arg
      20             25            30

Ile Met Val Leu Val Val Ala Ala Glu Ser Val Trp Gly Asp Glu Lys
      35             40            45

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 81

<211> LENGTH: 3337

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 81

```

gtcgaccac gcgtccggag ccagctctcc cgagcccgta accttcgcat cccaagagct    60
gcagtttcag ccgcgacagc aagaacggca gagccggcga ccgcggcggc ggcggcggcg    120
gaggcaggag cagcctgggc gggtcgcagg gtctccgcgg gcgcaggaag gcgagcagag    180
atatcctctg agagccaagc aaagaacatt aaggaaggaa ggaggaatga ggctggatac    240
gggtgcagtga aaaaggcact tccaagagtg gggcactcac tacgcacaga ctgcacggtg    300
ccatcagcat gagaacttac cgctaactct tgctgctctt ttgggtgggc cagccctacc    360
caactctctc aactccacta tcaaagagga ctagtggttt cccagcaaag aaaagggccc    420
tggagctctc tggaaacagc aaaaatgagc tgaaccgttc aaaaaggagc tggatgtgga    480
atcagttctt tctcctggag gaatacacag gatccgatta tcagtatgtg ggcaagtac    540
attcagacca ggatagagga gatggatcac ttaaatatat cctttcagga gatggagcag    600
gagatctctt cattattaat gaaaacacag gcgacataca ggccaccaag aggctggaca    660
gggaagaaaa acccgtttac atccttcgag ctcaagctat aaacagaagg acagggagac    720

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ccgtggagcc cgagtctgaa ttcacatca agatccatga catcaatgac aatgaaccaa	780
tattcaccaa ggagggttac acagccactg tccctgaaat gtctgatgtc ggtacatttg	840
ttgtccaagt cactgcgacg gatgcagatg atccaacata tgggaacagt gctaaagttg	900
tctacagtat tctacaggga cagccctatt tttcagttga atcagaaaca ggtattatca	960
agacagcttt gctcaacatg gatcgagaaa acagggagca gtaccaagtg gtgattcaag	1020
ccaaggatat gggcgccag atgggaggat tatctgggac caccaccgtg aacatcacac	1080
tgactgatgt caacgacaac cctccccgat tccccagag tacataccag tttaaaactc	1140
ctgaatcttc tccaccgggg acaccaattg gcagaatcaa agccagcgac gctgatgtgg	1200
gagaaaaatgc tgaatttgag tacagcatca cagacggtga ggggctggat atgtttgatg	1260
tcatcaccga ccaggaaacc cagggaaggga ttataactgt caaaaagctc ttggactttg	1320
aaaaagaaga agtgtatacc cttaaagtgg aagcctcaa tccttatgtt gagccacgat	1380
ttctctactt ggggccttcc aaagattcag ccacgggttag aattgtgggtg gaggatgtag	1440
atgagccacc tgtcttcagc aaactggcct acatcttaca aataagagaa gatgctcaga	1500
taaacaccac aataggctcc gtcacagccc aagatccaga tgctgccagg aatcctgtca	1560
agtactctgt agatcgacac acagatatgg acagaatatt caacattgat tctggaaatg	1620
gttcgatttt tacatcgaaa cttcttgacc gagaacact gctatggcac aacattacag	1680
tgatagcaac agagatcaat aatccaaagc aaagtagtcg agtacctcta tatattaaag	1740
ttctagatgt caatgacaac gcccagaat ttgctgagtt ctatgaaact tttgtctgtg	1800
aaaaagcaaa ggcagatcag ttgattcaga cctgcatgc tgttgacaag gatgaccctt	1860
atagtggaca ccaattttcg ttttccttgg cccctgaagc agccagtggc tcaaaactta	1920
ccattcaaga caacaaagac aacacggcgg gaatcttaac tcggaaaaat ggtataata	1980
gacacgagat gagcacctat ctcttgctg tggtcatttc agacaacgac taccagttc	2040
aaagcagcac tgggacatg actgtccggg tctgtgcatg tgaccaccac gggaaacatg	2100
aatcctgcca tgcggaggcg ctcacccacc ccacgggact gagcacgggg gctctggttg	2160
ccatccttct gtgcatcgt atcctactag tgacagtggg gctgtttgca gctctgaggc	2220
ggcagcga aaagagcct ttgatcattt ccaaagagga catcagagat aacattgtca	2280
gttacaacga cgaaggtggg ggagaggagg acaccaggc ttttgatata ggcaccctga	2340
ggaatcctga agccatagag gacaacaaat tacgaaggga cattgtgccc gaagccctt	2400
tcctaccccg acggactcca acagctcgcg acaacaccga tgcagagat ttcattaacc	2460
aaaggttaaa ggaaaatgac acggacccca ctgccccgcc atacgactcc ttggccactt	2520
acgcctatga aggcactggc tccgtggcgg attcctgag ctcgctggag tcagtgaacca	2580
cggatgcaga tcaagactat gattacctta gtgactgggg acctcgattc aaaaagcttg	2640
cagatatgta tggaggagtg gacagtgaac aagactccta atctgttgcc tttttcattt	2700
tccaatacga cactgaaata tgtgaagtgg ctatttcttt atatttatcc actactcgt	2760
gaaggtctct ctgttctacc cgttccaaaa gccaatggct gcagtcctgt tggatccaat	2820
gttagagact tttttctagt acacttttat gagcttccaa ggggcaaat tttatttttt	2880
agtgcaccca gttaccaaag tcagcccaac aggcaggtgc cggaggggag gacagggaac	2940
agtatttcca ctgttctca gggcagcgtg cccgcttcgg ctgtcctggg gttttactac	3000

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actccatgtc aggtcagcca actgccttaa ctgtacattt cacaggctaa tgggataaag 3060
gactgtgctt taaagataaa aatatcatca tagtaaaaga aatgagggca tatcggtcca 3120
caaagagata aactacatag ggggtgttat ttgtgtcaca aagaatttaa aataacactt 3180
gcccattgcta ttgtttcttc aagaactttc tctgccatca actactattc aaaacctcaa 3240
atccacccat atgttaaaat tctcattact ctttaaggaat agaagcaaat taaacggtaa 3300
catccaaaag caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaggg cggccgc 3337

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 82

<211> LENGTH: 790

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 82

```

Met Arg Thr Tyr Arg Tyr Phe Leu Leu Leu Phe Trp Val Gly Gln Pro
 1           5           10           15
Tyr Pro Thr Leu Ser Thr Pro Leu Ser Lys Arg Thr Ser Gly Phe Pro
          20           25           30
Ala Lys Lys Arg Ala Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Ser Lys Asn Glu Leu
          35           40           45
Asn Arg Ser Lys Arg Ser Trp Met Trp Asn Gln Phe Phe Leu Leu Glu
          50           55           60
Glu Tyr Thr Gly Ser Asp Tyr Gln Tyr Val Gly Lys Leu His Ser Asp
          65           70           75           80
Gln Asp Arg Gly Asp Gly Ser Leu Lys Tyr Ile Leu Ser Gly Asp Gly
          85           90           95
Ala Gly Asp Leu Phe Ile Ile Asn Glu Asn Thr Gly Asp Ile Gln Ala
          100          105          110
Thr Lys Arg Leu Asp Arg Glu Glu Lys Pro Val Tyr Ile Leu Arg Ala
          115          120          125
Gln Ala Ile Asn Arg Arg Thr Gly Arg Pro Val Glu Pro Glu Ser Glu
          130          135          140
Phe Ile Ile Lys Ile His Asp Ile Asn Asp Asn Glu Pro Ile Phe Thr
          145          150          155          160
Lys Glu Val Tyr Thr Ala Thr Val Pro Glu Met Ser Asp Val Gly Thr
          165          170          175
Phe Val Val Gln Val Thr Ala Thr Asp Ala Asp Asp Pro Thr Tyr Gly
          180          185          190
Asn Ser Ala Lys Val Val Tyr Ser Ile Leu Gln Gly Gln Pro Tyr Phe
          195          200          205
Ser Val Glu Ser Glu Thr Gly Ile Ile Lys Thr Ala Leu Leu Asn Met
          210          215          220
Asp Arg Glu Asn Arg Glu Gln Tyr Gln Val Val Ile Gln Ala Lys Asp
          225          230          235          240
Met Gly Gly Gln Met Gly Gly Leu Ser Gly Thr Thr Thr Val Asn Ile
          245          250          255
Thr Leu Thr Asp Val Asn Asp Asn Pro Pro Arg Phe Pro Gln Ser Thr
          260          265          270
Tyr Gln Phe Lys Thr Pro Glu Ser Ser Pro Pro Gly Thr Pro Ile Gly
          275          280          285
Arg Ile Lys Ala Ser Asp Ala Asp Val Gly Glu Asn Ala Glu Ile Glu
          290          295          300

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Tyr	Ser	Ile	Thr	Asp	Gly	Glu	Gly	Leu	Asp	Met	Phe	Asp	Val	Ile	Thr	305	310	315	320
Asp	Gln	Glu	Thr	Gln	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ile	Thr	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Leu	Asp	325	330	335	
Phe	Glu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Val	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Lys	Val	Glu	Ala	Ser	Asn	Pro	340	345	350	
Tyr	Val	Glu	Pro	Arg	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Pro	Phe	Lys	Asp	Ser	Ala	355	360	365	
Thr	Val	Arg	Ile	Val	Val	Glu	Asp	Val	Asp	Glu	Pro	Pro	Val	Phe	Ser	370	375	380	
Lys	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Gln	Ile	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ala	Gln	Ile	Asn	Thr	385	390	395	400
Thr	Ile	Gly	Ser	Val	Thr	Ala	Gln	Asp	Pro	Asp	Ala	Ala	Arg	Asn	Pro	405	410	415	
Val	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Val	Asp	Arg	His	Thr	Asp	Met	Asp	Arg	Ile	Phe	Asn	420	425	430	
Ile	Asp	Ser	Gly	Asn	Gly	Ser	Ile	Phe	Thr	Ser	Lys	Leu	Leu	Asp	Arg	435	440	445	
Glu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Trp	His	Asn	Ile	Thr	Val	Ile	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ile	Asn	450	455	460	
Asn	Pro	Lys	Gln	Ser	Ser	Arg	Val	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Lys	Val	Leu	Asp	465	470	475	480
Val	Asn	Asp	Asn	Ala	Pro	Glu	Phe	Ala	Glu	Phe	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Phe	Val	485	490	495	
Cys	Glu	Lys	Ala	Lys	Ala	Asp	Gln	Leu	Ile	Gln	Thr	Leu	His	Ala	Val	500	505	510	
Asp	Lys	Asp	Asp	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Gly	His	Gln	Phe	Ser	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ala	515	520	525	
Pro	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Ser	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ile	Gln	Asp	Asn	Lys	Asp	530	535	540	
Asn	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	Thr	Arg	Lys	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Arg	His	Glu	545	550	555	560
Met	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Pro	Val	Val	Ile	Ser	Asp	Asn	Asp	Tyr	Pro	565	570	575	
Val	Gln	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gly	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Arg	Val	Cys	Ala	Cys	Asp	580	585	590	
His	His	Gly	Asn	Met	Gln	Ser	Cys	His	Ala	Glu	Ala	Leu	Ile	His	Pro	595	600	605	
Thr	Gly	Leu	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala	Ile	Leu	Leu	Cys	Ile	Val	610	615	620	
Ile	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Val	Val	Leu	Phe	Ala	Ala	Leu	Arg	Arg	Gln	Arg	625	630	635	640
Lys	Lys	Glu	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ser	Lys	Glu	Asp	Ile	Arg	Asp	Asn	Ile	645	650	655	
Val	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Glu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Glu	Glu	Asp	Thr	Gln	Ala	Phe	660	665	670	
Asp	Ile	Gly	Thr	Leu	Arg	Asn	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ile	Glu	Asp	Asn	Lys	Leu	675	680	685	
Arg	Arg	Asp	Ile	Val	Pro	Glu	Ala	Leu	Phe	Leu	Pro	Arg	Arg	Thr	Pro	690	695	700	
Thr	Ala	Arg	Asp	Asn	Thr	Asp	Val	Arg	Asp	Phe	Ile	Asn	Gln	Arg	Leu	705	710	715	720

-continued

Lys Glu Asn Asp Thr Asp Pro Thr Ala Pro Pro Tyr Asp Ser Leu Ala
725 730 735

Thr Tyr Ala Tyr Glu Gly Thr Gly Ser Val Ala Asp Ser Leu Ser Ser
740 745 750

Leu Glu Ser Val Thr Thr Asp Ala Asp Gln Asp Tyr Asp Tyr Leu Ser
755 760 765

Asp Trp Gly Pro Arg Phe Lys Lys Leu Ala Asp Met Tyr Gly Gly Val
770 775 780

Asp Ser Asp Lys Asp Ser
785 790

<210> SEQ ID NO 83

<211> LENGTH: 1070

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 83

```
gtcgacccac gcgtccgctt tgggtgaccg gaaaactcca cctcaagttt tcttttgtgg    60
ggctgcccc caagtgtcgt ttgttttact gtaggggtctc ccgcccggcg cccccagtgt    120
tttttgaggg cggaatggc caattcgggc ctgcagttgc tgggcttctc catggccctg    180
ctgggctggg tgggtctggg gccctgcacc gccatcccg agtggcagat gagctcctat    240
gcgggtgaca acatcatcac gggccaggcc atgtacaagg ggctgtggat ggactgcgtc    300
acgcagagca cggggatgat gagctgcaaa atgtacgact cggtgctcgc cctgtccgcg    360
gccttgacgg ccaactcgag cctaattgtg gtctccctgg tgctgggctt cctggccatg    420
tttgtggcca cgatgggcat gaagtgcacg cgctgtgggg gagacgacaa agtgaagaag    480
gcccgtatag ccatgggtgg aggcataatt ttcacgtggg caggtcttgc cgccttggtg    540
gcttgctcct ggtagggcca tcagattgtc acagactttt ataacccttt gatccctacc    600
aacattaagt atgagtttgg ccctgccatc tttattggct gggcaggggc tgccctagtc    660
atcctgggag gtgcactgct ctccctgttc tgtcctggga atgagagcaa ggctgggtac    720
cgtgcacccc gctcttacc taagtccaac tctccaagg agtatgtgtg acctgggatc    780
tccttgcccc agcctgacag gctatgggag tgtctagatg cctgaaaggg cctggggctg    840
agctcagcct gtgggcaggg tgccggacaa aggcctcctg gtcactctgt ccctgcactc    900
catgtatagt cctcttgggt tgggggtggg ggggtgccgt tgggtggaga gacaaaaaga    960
gggagagtgt gctttttgta cagtaataaa aaataagtat tgggaagcag gcaaaaaaaaa 1020
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa gggcggccgc    1070
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 84

<211> LENGTH: 211

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 84

Met Ala Asn Ser Gly Leu Gln Leu Leu Gly Phe Ser Met Ala Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Trp Val Gly Leu Val Ala Cys Thr Ala Ile Pro Gln Trp Gln Met
20 25 30

Ser Ser Tyr Ala Gly Asp Asn Ile Ile Thr Ala Gln Ala Met Tyr Lys
35 40 45

-continued

Gly	Leu	Trp	Met	Asp	Cys	Val	Thr	Gln	Ser	Thr	Gly	Met	Met	Ser	Cys
50					55						60				
Lys	Met	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ala	Thr
65					70					75					80
Arg	Ala	Leu	Met	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Leu	Gly	Phe	Leu	Ala	Met	Phe
				85					90					95	
Val	Ala	Thr	Met	Gly	Met	Lys	Cys	Thr	Arg	Cys	Gly	Gly	Asp	Asp	Lys
			100					105					110		
Val	Lys	Lys	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ala	Met	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ile	Phe	Ile	Val
	115						120					125			
Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala	Cys	Ser	Trp	Tyr	Gly	His	Gln	Ile
	130					135						140			
Val	Thr	Asp	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ile	Pro	Thr	Asn	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Glu
145					150					155					160
Phe	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ile	Gly	Trp	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ala	Leu	Val	Ile
				165				170						175	
Leu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser	Cys	Ser	Cys	Pro	Gly	Asn	Glu	Ser	Lys
			180				185					190			
Ala	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ser	Lys
	195					200						205			
Glu	Tyr	Val													
210															

<210> SEQ ID NO 85

<211> LENGTH: 1733

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 85

gtcgacccac gcgctccgctg ggtcctgcct tcgacaccac cccaaggctt cctaccttgc	60
gtgcctggag tctgccccag gggcccttgt cctgggccat ggcccagaag ggggtcctgg	120
ggcctgggca gctgggggct gtggccatc tgctctatct tggattactc cggtcaggga	180
caggagcgga aggggcagaa gctccctgcg gtgtggcccc ccaagcacgc atcacaggtg	240
gcagcagtgc agtcgccggt cagtggccct ggcaggtcag catcacctat gaaggcgtcc	300
atgtgtgtgg tggtctcttc gtgtctgagc agtgggtgct gtcagctgct cactgcttcc	360
ccagcgagca ccacaaggaa gcctatgagg tcaagctggg ggcccaccag ctagactcct	420
actccgagga cgccaaggtc agcacctga aggacatcat cccccacccc agctacctcc	480
aggagggctc ccagggcgac attgcactcc tccaactcag cagacccatc accttctccc	540
gctacatccg gcccatctgc ctccctgcag ccaacgcctc cttcccacac ggctccact	600
gcactgtcac tggtgggggt catgtggccc cctcagttag cctcctgacg cccaagccac	660
tgcagcaact cgagggtgct ctgatcagtc gtgagacgtg taactgcctg tacaacatcg	720
acgccaagcc tgaggagccg cactttgtcc aagaggacat ggtgtgtgct ggctatgtgg	780
aggggggcaa ggacgcctgc caggggtgact ctggggggccc actctcctgc cctgtggagg	840
gtctctggta cctgacgggc attgtgagct ggggagatgc ctgtggggcc cgcaacaggc	900
ctgggtgtga cactctggcc tccagctatg cctcctggat ccaaagcaag gtgacagaa	960
tccagcctcg tgtgtgtccc caaaccagg agtcccagcc cgacagcaac ctctgtggca	1020
gccacctggc ctacagctct gcccagccc agggcttgct gaggccatc cttttcctgc	1080

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ctctgggcct ggctctgggc ctctctccc catggctcag cgagcactga gctggcccta 1140
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ggaccagggg cctgacttga gccactcctt ccttcaggac tctgcgggag gctggggccc 1260
catcttgatc tttagccca ttctctctgg tgtgcttttt gggaccatca ctgagagtca 1320
ggagttttac tgctgtagc aatggccaga gcctctggcc cctcaccac catggaccag 1380
cccattggcc gagctcctgg ggagctcctg ggacccttgg ctatgaaaat gaccctggc 1440
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tctgccctct ccctgtgttc tgggctgggg ccacctttgt gcagcttcga ggacaggaaa 1560
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ggactgagcc cccaccggaa ctgggctggc gcttggatct ggggtgggag taacagggca 1680
gaaatgatta aaatgtttga gcacaaaaa aaaaaaaaa aaagggcggc cgc 1733

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<210> SEQ ID NO 86

<211> LENGTH: 343

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 86

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Met Ala Gln Lys Gly Val Leu Gly Pro Gly Gln Leu Gly Ala Val Ala
 1             5             10            15
Ile Leu Leu Tyr Leu Gly Leu Leu Arg Ser Gly Thr Gly Ala Glu Gly
      20             25            30
Ala Glu Ala Pro Cys Gly Val Ala Pro Gln Ala Arg Ile Thr Gly Gly
      35             40            45
Ser Ser Ala Val Ala Gly Gln Trp Pro Trp Gln Val Ser Ile Thr Tyr
      50             55            60
Glu Gly Val His Val Cys Gly Gly Ser Leu Val Ser Glu Gln Trp Val
      65             70            75            80
Leu Ser Ala Ala His Cys Phe Pro Ser Glu His His Lys Glu Ala Tyr
      85             90            95
Glu Val Lys Leu Gly Ala His Gln Leu Asp Ser Tyr Ser Glu Asp Ala
      100            105            110
Lys Val Ser Thr Leu Lys Asp Ile Ile Pro His Pro Ser Tyr Leu Gln
      115            120            125
Glu Gly Ser Gln Gly Asp Ile Ala Leu Leu Gln Leu Ser Arg Pro Ile
      130            135            140
Thr Phe Ser Arg Tyr Ile Arg Pro Ile Cys Leu Pro Ala Ala Asn Ala
      145            150            155            160
Ser Phe Pro Asn Gly Leu His Cys Thr Val Thr Gly Trp Gly His Val
      165            170            175
Ala Pro Ser Val Ser Leu Leu Thr Pro Lys Pro Leu Gln Gln Leu Glu
      180            185            190
Val Pro Leu Ile Ser Arg Glu Thr Cys Asn Cys Leu Tyr Asn Ile Asp
      195            200            205
Ala Lys Pro Glu Glu Pro His Phe Val Gln Glu Asp Met Val Cys Ala
      210            215            220
Gly Tyr Val Glu Gly Gly Lys Asp Ala Cys Gln Gly Asp Ser Gly Gly
      225            230            235            240
Pro Leu Ser Cys Pro Val Glu Gly Leu Trp Tyr Leu Thr Gly Ile Val
      245            250            255

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Ser Trp Gly Asp Ala Cys Gly Ala Arg Asn Arg Pro Gly Val Tyr Thr
260 265 270

Leu Ala Ser Ser Tyr Ala Ser Trp Ile Gln Ser Lys Val Thr Glu Leu
275 280 285

Gln Pro Arg Val Val Pro Gln Thr Gln Glu Ser Gln Pro Asp Ser Asn
290 295 300

Leu Cys Gly Ser His Leu Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala Pro Ala Gln Gly Leu
305 310 315 320

Leu Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Leu Pro Leu Gly Leu Ala Leu Gly Leu Leu
325 330 335

Ser Pro Trp Leu Ser Glu His
340

<210> SEQ ID NO 87

<211> LENGTH: 4188

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<222> LOCATION: 3457, 3481, 3707, 3716, 3723, 3733, 3736, 3746, 3751,
3828, 3853, 3857, 3863, 3883, 3890, 4126

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 87

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gagagggaga aaacgaaggg gagctcgccc atccattgaa gcacagtcca ctatgatcct      120
actcacattc agcactggaa gacgggttga ttcgtgcat cattcggggg tgtttttcct      180
gcaaaccctg ctttggtatt tatgtgttac agtctgcgga acggagcagt atttcaatgt      240
ggaggttttg ttacaaaagt acggctacct tccaccgact gacccagaa tgctcagtgc      300
gcgctctgca gagaccatgc agtctgcctc agctgccatg cagcagttct atggcattaa      360
catgacagga aaagtggaca gaaacacaat tgactggatg aagaagcccc gatgcggtgt      420
acctgaccag acaagaggta gctccaaatt tcatattcgt cgaagcgat atgcattgac      480
aggacagaaa tggcagcaca agcacatcac ttacagtata aagaacgtaa ctccaaaagt      540
aggagaccct gagactcgta aagctattcg ccgtgccttt gatgtgtggc agaatgtaac      600
tcctctgaca ttgaagaag ttccctacag tgaattagaa aatggcaaac gtgatgtgga      660
tataaccatt atttttgcat ctggtttcca tggggacagc tctccctttg atggagaggg      720
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catggctcca ttttaccagt acatggaaac agacaacttc aaactaccta atgatgattt      960
acagggcatc cagaagatat atggtccacc tgacaagatt cctccaccta caagacctct     1020
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aaaacctcct cggcctccaa ccggcagacc ctctatccc ggagccaaac ccaacatctg     1140
tgatgggaac tttaacactc tagctattct tcgtcgtgag atgtttgttt tcaaggacca     1200
gtggttttgg cgagtggaaa acaacagggg gatggatgga tacccaatgc aaattactta     1260
cttctggcgg ggcttgctc ctagtatcga tgcagtttat gaaaatagcg acgggaattt     1320
tgtgttcttt aaaggaataa aatattgggt gttcaaggat acaactcttc aacctgggta     1380

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tgaagaaatg	aaaacaatgg	accctggcta	tccaagcca	atcacagtct	ggaagggat	1560
cctgaatct	cctcaggag	catttgta	caaagaaaat	ggctttacgt	atttctacaa	1620
aggaaaggag	tattggaaat	tcaacaacca	gatactcaag	gtagaacctg	gatatccaag	1680
atccatcctc	aaggatttta	tgggctgtga	tggaccaaca	gacagagtta	aagaaggaca	1740
cagccacca	gatgatgtag	acattgtcat	caaactggac	aacacagcca	gactgtgaa	1800
agccatagct	attgtcatc	cctgcatctt	ggccttatgc	ctccttgat	tggtttacac	1860
tgtgtccag	ttcaaggga	aaggaacacc	cggccacata	ctgtactgta	aacgctctat	1920
gcaagagtgg	gtgtgatgta	gggttttttc	ttctttcttt	cttttgagg	agtttgggt	1980
aacttgagat	tcaagacaag	agctgttatg	ctgtttccta	gctaggagca	ggcttgggc	2040
agcctgattc	ggggtgacc	tttcaaacca	gagggttgct	ggtcctgcac	atgagtggaa	2100
atacactcat	ggggaagctt	ccatgatgca	cagtatctgc	tgttcttcag	tcctttgtct	2160
ttctttgtca	ttcagttcta	ggcctttcct	ctgcacgctc	aatgcccagt	aaaatttcag	2220
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gtgttaccct	ttgagaacta	tcagaccagc	tytcagagtc	ttaggattgt	cgtcttgcg	3000
atctgataaa	ttatagaact	gggcaatgg	aaaaacagtc	acaagttcaa	gaagttcagg	3060
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aatgtgttta	taacaaacag	aatgatgtt	acttgccaaa	atttttctgg	caaataaaaa	3180
aggtatttta	ttaagattct	cataaatctg	aaattttatt	tgaaaaaact	gataatagcc	3240
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gtgactctga	agttgcata	atatcctcca	gtgcattacc	tattgcatgt	ccaccatagt	3420
ttcctaaagg	ttagtgtggc	ttctggcatt	tagccgncca	tttgatcact	gacagagcca	3480
ngagaccacc	aaagcatttc	attgttgagt	gtaatttgtc	ctaacagcag	tattgtcatt	3540
ttcatgtgac	ctgcagagca	ggtttgatc	aatatttttt	tcctagagaa	aagtcagcaa	3600
ctgacagacc	tccttattga	tttttaggag	ctgcttcttg	cagtgaagg	ctttacagcc	3660

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actgggctgt gaacttatta gagatgggtca gaatgaatgc accccantga gtcagnamca 3720
ttnggctttg tgntgnaaag ccagnccttt ngaggggatt agccttttgg aaaacaaatg 3780
aaccagcctt gcccttgaaa cttgaattaa ttgatcctat tgactgtnc a ttaacaacaa 3840
cttaaacatt gtncttnctg tgnaaaaatt tccttgaaga gtnctgttn ctatgtcttt 3900
gccctttgac ctttaacttg caaactggca caaactgaag gaaatctggg gttgcttctc 3960
cattggatta gttgttctct aaaacctagt aagcatgagc tgtttcctta gaggaggag 4020
agtggatgat gcagatctgc agatggacac tttgctcttt acatgcacac tctgaaaatg 4080
ccctataggt agaagtgaat tttaatttca ttttaatat atttcaagt ctaaattcat 4140
cattttagta caaattacaa aaactatagg aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaa 4188

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<210> SEQ ID NO 88

<211> LENGTH: 607

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 88

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Met Ile Leu Leu Thr Phe Ser Thr Gly Arg Arg Leu Asp Phe Val His
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His Ser Gly Val Phe Phe Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Trp Ile Leu Cys Ala
      20             25            30
Thr Val Cys Gly Thr Glu Gln Tyr Phe Asn Val Glu Val Trp Leu Gln
      35             40            45
Lys Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Pro Pro Thr Asp Pro Arg Met Ser Val Leu Arg
      50             55            60
Ser Ala Glu Thr Met Gln Ser Ala Leu Ala Ala Met Gln Gln Phe Tyr
      65             70            75            80
Gly Ile Asn Met Thr Gly Lys Val Asp Arg Asn Thr Ile Asp Trp Met
      85             90            95
Lys Lys Pro Arg Cys Gly Val Pro Asp Gln Thr Arg Gly Ser Ser Lys
      100            105           110
Phe His Ile Arg Arg Lys Arg Tyr Ala Leu Thr Gly Gln Lys Trp Gln
      115            120           125
His Lys His Ile Thr Tyr Ser Ile Lys Asn Val Thr Pro Lys Val Gly
      130            135           140
Asp Pro Glu Thr Arg Lys Ala Ile Arg Arg Ala Phe Asp Val Trp Gln
      145            150           155           160
Asn Val Thr Pro Leu Thr Phe Glu Glu Val Pro Tyr Ser Glu Leu Glu
      165            170           175
Asn Gly Lys Arg Asp Val Asp Ile Thr Ile Ile Phe Ala Ser Gly Phe
      180            185           190
His Gly Asp Ser Ser Pro Phe Asp Gly Glu Gly Gly Phe Leu Ala His
      195            200           205
Ala Tyr Phe Pro Gly Pro Gly Ile Gly Gly Asp Thr His Phe Asp Ser
      210            215           220
Asp Glu Pro Trp Thr Leu Gly Asn Pro Asn His Asp Gly Asn Asp Leu
      225            230           235           240
Phe Leu Val Ala Val His Glu Leu Gly His Ala Leu Gly Leu Glu His
      245            250           255
Ser Asn Asp Pro Thr Ala Ile Met Ala Pro Phe Tyr Gln Tyr Met Glu
      260            265           270

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Thr	Asp	Asn	Phe	Lys	Leu	Pro	Asn	Asp	Asp	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ile	Gln	Lys
		275					280					285			
Ile	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Pro	Asp	Lys	Ile	Pro	Pro	Pro	Thr	Arg	Pro	Leu	Pro
	290					295					300				
Thr	Val	Pro	Pro	His	Arg	Ser	Ile	Pro	Pro	Ala	Asp	Pro	Arg	Lys	Asn
305					310					315					320
Asp	Arg	Pro	Lys	Pro	Pro	Arg	Pro	Pro	Thr	Gly	Arg	Pro	Ser	Tyr	Pro
			325						330					335	
Gly	Ala	Lys	Pro	Asn	Ile	Cys	Asp	Gly	Asn	Phe	Asn	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ile
			340					345					350		
Leu	Arg	Arg	Glu	Met	Phe	Val	Phe	Lys	Asp	Gln	Trp	Phe	Trp	Arg	Val
		355					360					365			
Arg	Asn	Asn	Arg	Val	Met	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Met	Gln	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Phe
	370					375					380				
Trp	Arg	Gly	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ser	Ile	Asp	Ala	Val	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asp
385					390					395					400
Gly	Asn	Phe	Val	Phe	Phe	Lys	Gly	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Trp	Val	Phe	Lys	Asp
			405					410						415	
Thr	Thr	Leu	Gln	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Pro	His	Asp	Leu	Ile	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser
		420					425						430		
Gly	Ile	Pro	Pro	His	Gly	Ile	Asp	Ser	Ala	Ile	Trp	Trp	Glu	Asp	Val
	435						440					445			
Gly	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Lys	Gly	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Trp	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Glu
	450					455					460				
Glu	Met	Lys	Thr	Met	Asp	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Pro	Ile	Thr	Val	Trp
465					470					475					480
Lys	Gly	Ile	Pro	Glu	Ser	Pro	Gln	Gly	Ala	Phe	Val	His	Lys	Glu	Asn
			485					490						495	
Gly	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Trp	Lys	Phe	Asn	Asn
		500					505						510		
Gln	Ile	Leu	Lys	Val	Glu	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Arg	Ser	Ile	Leu	Lys	Asp
		515					520					525			
Phe	Met	Gly	Cys	Asp	Gly	Pro	Thr	Asp	Arg	Val	Lys	Glu	Gly	His	Ser
	530					535					540				
Pro	Pro	Asp	Asp	Val	Asp	Ile	Val	Ile	Lys	Leu	Asp	Asn	Thr	Ala	Ser
545					550					555					560
Thr	Val	Lys	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ile	Val	Ile	Pro	Cys	Ile	Leu	Ala	Leu	Cys
			565					570						575	
Leu	Leu	Val	Leu	Val	Tyr	Thr	Val	Phe	Gln	Phe	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gly	Thr
		580					585						590		
Pro	Arg	His	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Arg	Ser	Met	Gln	Glu	Trp	Val	
	595					600					605				

<210> SEQ ID NO 89

<211> LENGTH: 3438

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 89

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cccgccgggg ctccgggggc tatggctttg cgccgcgctg tgcgcttccc ggagggccgg	120
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ggacggcacc	atgctgtctg	ccgactgctc	tgagctcggg	ctgtccgccg	ttccggggga	240
cctggacccc	ctgacggctt	acctggacct	cagcatgaac	aacctcacag	agcttcagcc	300
tggectcttc	caccacctgc	gcttcttgga	ggagctgcgt	ctctctggga	accatctctc	360
acacatccca	ggacaagcat	tctctggtct	ctacagcctg	aaaatcctga	tgctgcagaa	420
caatcagctg	ggaggaatcc	ccgcagaggc	gctgtgggag	ctgccgagcc	tgcagtgcgt	480
gcgcctagat	gccaacctca	tctccctggt	cccgagagag	agctttgagg	ggctgtcctc	540
cctccgccac	ctctggctgg	acgacaatgc	actcacggag	atccctgtca	gggccctcaa	600
caacctccct	gccttgacgg	ccatgacctc	ggccctcaac	cgcacagcc	acatccccga	660
ctacgcgttc	cagaatctca	ccagccttgt	ggtgctgcat	ttgcataaca	accgcatcca	720
gcatctgggg	accacagct	tcgaggggct	gcacaatctg	gagacactag	acctgaatta	780
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gttcataaac	aacaacatca	aggccatccc	agaaaaggcc	ttcatgggga	accctctgct	900
acagacgata	cacttttatg	ataacccaat	ccagtttgtg	ggaagatcgg	cattccagta	960
cctgcctaaa	ctccacacac	tatctctgaa	tggtgccatg	gacatccagg	agtttccaga	1020
tctcaaaagg	accaccagcc	tggagatcct	gacctgacc	cgcgcaggca	tccggctgct	1080
cccatcgggg	atgtgccaac	agctgcccag	gctccgagtc	ctggaactgt	ctcacaatca	1140
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gctaattctcc gaggaagact tgaacggtga acaaaaatta atctcagaag aagacttgaa 3060
cggatcatag atctctaatt cgggttattt tccaccatat tgcggtcttt tggcaatgtg 3120
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gccaaggaa tgcaaggctt gttgaatgtc gtgaaggaag cagttcctct ggaagcttct 3240
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aggtgcctct gcggccaaaa gccacgtgta taagatacac ctgcaaaggc ggcacaaccc 3360
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ttcaacaagg ggctgaag 3438

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<210> SEQ ID NO 90

<211> LENGTH: 1005

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 90

```

Met Pro Ser Pro Pro Gly Leu Arg Ala Leu Trp Leu Cys Ala Ala Leu
 1             5             10            15
Cys Ala Ser Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro Gly Pro Gly Pro
          20             25            30
Thr Ala Cys Pro Ala Pro Cys His Cys Gln Glu Asp Gly Ile Met Leu
      35             40            45
Ser Ala Asp Cys Ser Glu Leu Gly Leu Ser Ala Val Pro Gly Asp Leu
      50             55            60
Asp Pro Leu Thr Ala Tyr Leu Asp Leu Ser Met Asn Asn Leu Thr Glu
      65             70            75            80
Leu Gln Pro Gly Leu Phe His His Leu Arg Phe Leu Glu Glu Leu Arg
          85             90            95
Leu Ser Gly Asn His Leu Ser His Ile Pro Gly Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly
          100            105           110
Leu Tyr Ser Leu Lys Ile Leu Met Leu Gln Asn Asn Gln Leu Gly Gly
          115            120           125
Ile Pro Ala Glu Ala Leu Trp Glu Leu Pro Ser Leu Gln Ser Leu Arg
          130            135           140
Leu Asp Ala Asn Leu Ile Ser Leu Val Pro Glu Arg Ser Phe Glu Gly
          145            150           155           160
Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg His Leu Trp Leu Asp Asp Asn Ala Leu Thr Glu
          165            170           175
Ile Pro Val Arg Ala Leu Asn Asn Leu Pro Ala Leu Gln Ala Met Thr
          180            185           190

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Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Arg	Ile	Ser	His	Ile	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Gln	Asn
	195						200					205			
Leu	Thr	Ser	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	His	Leu	His	Asn	Asn	Arg	Ile	Gln	His
	210						215				220				
Leu	Gly	Thr	His	Ser	Phe	Glu	Gly	Leu	His	Asn	Leu	Glu	Thr	Leu	Asp
	225				230					235					240
Leu	Asn	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Leu	Gln	Glu	Phe	Pro	Val	Ala	Ile	Arg	Thr	Leu
				245					250					255	
Gly	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Leu	Gly	Phe	His	Asn	Asn	Asn	Ile	Lys	Ala	Ile
			260					265					270		
Pro	Glu	Lys	Ala	Phe	Met	Gly	Asn	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gln	Thr	Ile	His	Phe
		275					280					285			
Tyr	Asp	Asn	Pro	Ile	Gln	Phe	Val	Gly	Arg	Ser	Ala	Phe	Gln	Tyr	Leu
	290					295					300				
Pro	Lys	Leu	His	Thr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asn	Gly	Ala	Met	Asp	Ile	Gln	Glu
	305				310					315					320
Phe	Pro	Asp	Leu	Lys	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Thr	Leu	Thr
				325					330					335	
Arg	Ala	Gly	Ile	Arg	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Met	Cys	Gln	Gln	Leu	Pro
			340					345					350		
Arg	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ser	His	Asn	Gln	Ile	Glu	Glu	Leu	Pro
		355					360					365			
Ser	Leu	His	Arg	Cys	Gln	Lys	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Gly	Leu	Gln	His	Asn
	370					375					380				
Arg	Ile	Trp	Glu	Ile	Gly	Ala	Asp	Thr	Phe	Ser	Gln	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu
	385				390					395					400
Gln	Ala	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Trp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Arg	Ser	Ile	His	Pro	Glu
			405						410					415	
Ala	Phe	Ser	Thr	Leu	His	Ser	Leu	Val	Lys	Leu	Asp	Leu	Thr	Asp	Asn
			420					425					430		
Gln	Leu	Thr	Thr	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Leu	Met	His	Leu
		435					440					445			
Lys	Leu	Lys	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Gln	Ala	Phe	Ser	Lys	Asp	Ser
	450					455					460				
Phe	Pro	Lys	Leu	Arg	Ile	Leu	Glu	Val	Pro	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Cys	Cys
	465				470					475					480
Pro	Tyr	Gly	Met	Cys	Ala	Ser	Phe	Phe	Lys	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gln	Trp	Glu
				485					490					495	
Ala	Glu	Asp	Leu	His	Leu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ser	Lys	Arg	Pro	Leu
			500					505					510		
Gly	Leu	Leu	Ala	Arg	Gln	Ala	Glu	Asn	His	Tyr	Asp	Gln	Asp	Leu	Asp
		515					520					525			
Glu	Leu	Gln	Leu	Glu	Met	Glu	Asp	Ser	Lys	Pro	His	Pro	Ser	Val	Gln
	530					535					540				
Cys	Ser	Pro	Thr	Pro	Gly	Pro	Phe	Lys	Pro	Cys	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Glu
	545				550					555					560
Ser	Trp	Gly	Ile	Arg	Leu	Ala	Val	Trp	Ala	Ile	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Val
				565					570					575	
Leu	Cys	Asn	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Thr	Val	Phe	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ala
		580						585					590		
Pro	Leu	Pro	Pro	Val	Lys	Phe	Val	Val	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Gly	Ala	Asn
	595						600					605			

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Thr	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ile	Ser	Cys	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Val	Asp	Ala	Leu
610						615					620				
Thr	Phe	Gly	Gln	Phe	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Arg	Trp	Glu	Thr	Gly	Leu
625					630					635					640
Gly	Cys	Arg	Ala	Thr	Gly	Phe	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser
				645					650					655	
Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Val	Gln	Cys	Ser	Val	Ser	Val	Ser
				660				665					670		
Cys	Val	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Ser	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ser	Val	Arg	Ala
		675					680					685			
Gly	Val	Leu	Gly	Cys	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Pro
	690				695						700				
Leu	Ala	Ser	Val	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Ser	Pro	Leu	Cys	Leu	Pro	Tyr
705					710					715					720
Ala	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Gln	Pro	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gly	Phe	Thr	Val	Ala	Leu
				725					730					735	
Val	Met	Met	Asn	Ser	Phe	Cys	Phe	Leu	Val	Val	Ala	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Ile
			740					745					750		
Lys	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gly	Asp	Phe	Glu	Ala	Val	Trp	Asp
		755					760					765			
Cys	Ala	Met	Val	Arg	His	Val	Ala	Trp	Leu	Ile	Phe	Ala	Asp	Gly	Leu
	770					775					780				
Leu	Tyr	Cys	Pro	Val	Ala	Phe	Leu	Ser	Phe	Ala	Ser	Met	Leu	Gly	Leu
785					790					795					800
Phe	Pro	Val	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ala	Val	Lys	Ser	Val	Leu	Leu	Val	Val	Leu
				805					810					815	
Pro	Leu	Pro	Ala	Cys	Leu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Phe	Asn	Pro
			820					825					830		
His	Phe	Arg	Asp	Asp	Leu	Arg	Arg	Leu	Arg	Pro	Arg	Ala	Gly	Asp	Ser
		835					840					845			
Gly	Pro	Leu	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Glu	Leu	Glu	Lys	Ser	Ser	Cys
	850					855					860				
Asp	Ser	Thr	Gln	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Val	Asp	Leu	Ile	Leu
865					870					875					880
Glu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Gly	Arg	Pro	Pro	Gly	Leu	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Phe
				885					890					895	
Pro	Ser	Val	Thr	Leu	Ile	Ser	Cys	Gln	Gln	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Arg	Leu
			900					905					910		
Glu	Gly	Ser	His	Cys	Val	Glu	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asn	His	Phe	Gly	Asn	Pro
		915					920					925			
Gln	Pro	Ser	Met	Asp	Gly	Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Thr
	930					935					940				
Pro	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly	Leu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Phe	Gln	Pro	Ser	Gly
945					950					955					960
Leu	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ser	His	Val	Leu	Glu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Glu
				965					970					975	
Asp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Glu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asn	Gly
		980						985					990		
Glu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Ser			
		995					1000					1005			

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<210> SEQ ID NO 91
<211> LENGTH: 2196
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: 1952, 1960
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 91

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tgacctccag gacccactg ttggttacag cctgtttgta ttattcttac tgcaactcaa    120
gacacctgca gcaggcgctg agaaaaagta aaagaccagt attttcacat tgccagggtac    180
cagaaacaca gaagactgac acccgccact taagtggggc cagggtggtg gtctgcccac    240
gttgccatcc tgatgggctg cttgccacaa tgagggatct tcttcaatac atcgcttgct    300
tctttgcctt tttctctgct gggtttttga ttgtggccac ctggactgac tgttggtatg    360
tgaatgctga tgactctctg gaggtgagca caaaatgccg aggcctcttg tgggaatgcg    420
tcacaaatgc ttttgatggg attcgacct gtgatgagta cgattccata cttgcggagc    480
atcccttgaa gctggtggta actcgagcgt tgatgattac tgcagatatt ctgctgggt    540
ttggatttct caccctgctc cttggtcttg actgcgtgaa attcctccct gatgagccgt    600
acattaaagt ccgcatctgc tttgttctg gagccacgtt actaatagca ggtaccccag    660
gaatcattgg ctctgtgttg tatgtgttg atgtgtatgt ggaacgttct actttggttt    720
tgcacaatat atttcttggt atccaatata aatttggttg gtctgttggt ctcggaatgg    780
ctgggtctct ggggtgcttt ttggctggag ctgttctgac ctgctgctta tatcttttta    840
aagatgttgg acctgagaga aactatcctt attccttgag gaaagcctat tcagccgcgg    900
gtgtttccat ggccaagtca tactcagccc ctgcacaga gacggccaaa atgtatgctg    960
tagacacaag ggtgtaaaat gcacgtttca ggggtgtgtt gcatatgatt taatcaatca   1020
gtatggttac attgataaaa tagtaagtca atccaggaac agttatttag aattcatatt   1080
gaattaaatt aattgctagc ttaatcaaaa tgtttgattc tcctatactt tttctttcta   1140
ttactcttat attttcccgt cattctctct gctaaccctc caccttatgc acacactttc   1200
cctatatatt aagataagtc tgctaggatg tagaaatatt tgtttgtgat ttctatatag   1260
ctattagaga ttatgacata gtaatattaa aatgaaatga tacttaaaac gaaagcaatt   1320
tccaaagagg ccagggaccc taatctttga agagatgaag aaacttactt ttctccctgg   1380
cttttggttc acttttttga cttttaacaa gtgggtgaat tatttgataa ttttgaggaa   1440
gattattctt ttaaattcaa actagtatgt caatgcctac cattactctg attatatata   1500
aacagaaaaa ggaaataaca acttcgtata ccagccactg gtgagagtta aagacaagag   1560
ctgccccccc acccccaaat gtcaaaggca aatgctaaat tgatactgga gctcgtgggtg   1620
actttctacc tactaataca cataagggat ctccatatta tttcaccact attctagctt   1680
tgctgagata ttgccaaatg attagactac acaatagtcc aaccagagaa tttactcatt   1740
tattgattaa acatccaaat actattgtaa tatactatgt taaaattcat caattcaagt   1800
gcccacacac cactgaatca tcagcaccaa gcaatatatt agacatatgg caaaattcaa   1860
caaatatatt ttgatataaa taaataaacg ttcacgactt tacttaaaaa atcaatgttg   1920
cggctgggca cggtagctcg cgtctgtaat cncgcactn tgggaggcca aggcgggttg   1980

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atcacgaggt caagagacgg agaccatcct ggctaacatg gtgaaaccct gtctctacta 2040
aaaatacaaa aattagccgg gcgtgggtggc ggtgacctgta gtcccagcta ctctgggaggc 2100
tgaggcagga gaatcgtttg aaccacaggag gtggaggttg cagtgcgcgg agatcgccacc 2160
attgcactcc agtctggcaa cagagcgaga ctccat 2196

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<210> SEQ ID NO 92

<211> LENGTH: 305

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 92

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Met Thr Ser Arg Thr Pro Leu Leu Val Thr Ala Cys Leu Tyr Tyr Ser
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Tyr Cys Asn Ser Arg His Leu Gln Gln Gly Val Arg Lys Ser Lys Arg
          20          25          30
Pro Val Phe Ser His Cys Gln Val Pro Glu Thr Gln Lys Thr Asp Thr
          35          40          45
Arg His Leu Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Gly Val Cys Pro Cys Cys His Pro
          50          55          60
Asp Gly Leu Leu Ala Thr Met Arg Asp Leu Leu Gln Tyr Ile Ala Cys
          65          70          75          80
Phe Phe Ala Phe Phe Ser Ala Gly Phe Leu Ile Val Ala Thr Trp Thr
          85          90          95
Asp Cys Trp Met Val Asn Ala Asp Asp Ser Leu Glu Val Ser Thr Lys
          100         105         110
Cys Arg Gly Leu Trp Trp Glu Cys Val Thr Asn Ala Phe Asp Gly Ile
          115         120         125
Arg Thr Cys Asp Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Leu Ala Glu His Pro Leu Lys
          130         135         140
Leu Val Val Thr Arg Ala Leu Met Ile Thr Ala Asp Ile Leu Ala Gly
          145         150         155         160
Phe Gly Phe Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu Asp Cys Val Lys Phe Leu
          165         170         175
Pro Asp Glu Pro Tyr Ile Lys Val Arg Ile Cys Phe Val Ala Gly Ala
          180         185         190
Thr Leu Leu Ile Ala Gly Thr Pro Gly Ile Ile Gly Ser Val Trp Tyr
          195         200         205
Ala Val Asp Val Tyr Val Glu Arg Ser Thr Leu Val Leu His Asn Ile
          210         215         220
Phe Leu Gly Ile Gln Tyr Lys Phe Gly Trp Ser Cys Trp Leu Gly Met
          225         230         235         240
Ala Gly Ser Leu Gly Cys Phe Leu Ala Gly Ala Val Leu Thr Cys Cys
          245         250         255
Leu Tyr Leu Phe Lys Asp Val Gly Pro Glu Arg Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser
          260         265         270
Leu Arg Lys Ala Tyr Ser Ala Ala Gly Val Ser Met Ala Lys Ser Tyr
          275         280         285
Ser Ala Pro Arg Thr Glu Thr Ala Lys Met Tyr Ala Val Asp Thr Arg
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Val
305

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<210> SEQ ID NO 93
<211> LENGTH: 7460
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 93
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gaaaactcag gcagtggatt tcatcaacta tcatgcttcg gatgtcttgg agacctctgg    120
gtggaagtca atggtggtgt cacatcccca cttggtggct gaggcatacc gctctctggc    180
ttcagcacag tgccttttct tgggaccccc acgcaaacgc ctgaagcaat cctaagatcc    240
tgcttgttgt aagactccgt ttaattttcca gaagcagcag ccactgttgc tgccactgac    300
caccaggtag acagcgcaat ctgtggagct tttactctgt tgtgagggga agagactgca    360
ttgtggcccc agacttttaa aacagcacta aataacttgg gggaaacggg gggagggaaa    420
atgaaatgaa aaccctgttg ctgctgctact gtgttcctct tggcctggct gagtttgata    480
ctgtggggat tcagtttagg cgctggcccg aggatatccc agcgggtgga ctctcgagac    540
acctgtctgc atctgactga gccggctctc ctggcctcgc gctgcacatt ctctcctggc    600
ggcggcgcca cctgcagtag cgttcgcccc aacatggcga cacggagcag caggagggag    660
tcgcgactcc cgttcctatt cacctggtc gcactgctgc cgcccgagc tctctgcgaa    720
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gctggagaga aaagcaacgt gatcgtggcc ttggcccgag atagcctggc attggcgagg   1020
cccaagagca gtgatgtgta cgtgtcttac gactatggaa aatcattcaa gaaaatttca   1080
gacaagttaa actttggctt gggaaatagg agtgaagctg ttatcgccca gttctaccac   1140
agcctgcgg acaacaagcg gtacatcttt gcagacgctt atgccagta cctctggatc   1200
acgtttgact tctgcaacac tottcaaggc ttttccatcc catttcgggc agctgatctc   1260
ctctacaca gtaaggcctc caaccttctc ttgggctttg acaggtccca cccaacaag   1320
cagctgtgga agtcagatga ctttggccag acctggatca tgattcagga acatgtcaag   1380
tccttttctt ggggaattga tccctatgac aaaccaaata ccatctacat tgaacgacac   1440
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caggaagtga tccttgagga agtgagagat tttcagcttc gggacaagta catgtttgct   1560
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tttggccgga agcccatgag agcagcccg tttgtcaca gacatcctat taatgaatat   1680
tacatcgag atgcctccga ggaccagggt tttgtgtgtg tcagccacag taacaaccgc   1740
accaatttat acatctcaga ggcagagggg ctgaagttct ccctgtcctt ggagaacgtg   1800
ctctattaca gccagaggag gcccggcagt gacaccttgg tgaggatatt tgcaaatgaa   1860
ccatttgctg acttccaccg agtgaagga ttgcaaggag tctacattgc tactctgatt   1920
aatggttcta tgaatgagga gaacatgaga tcggatcatc cctttgacaa agggggaacc   1980
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atgagtgaag	atttgtcatt	agaggtttgt	gttccagatc	cggaaatttc	tggaaagtca	2760
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gtccctgtgc	ccctggcaga	agagaacgag	ttcattctgt	atgctgtgag	gaaatccatc	2940
taccgctatg	acctggcctc	gggagccacc	gagcagttgc	ctctcacccg	gctacgggca	3000
gcagtggccc	tggactttga	ctatgagcac	aactgtttgt	attggtcgga	cctggccttg	3060
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gatgcaggct	tcaaaaagat	tgaggtagct	aatccagatg	gcgacttccg	actcacaatc	3240
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tctgtgcct	atcacctggt	gtctgaggat	gtgaagtggc	ccaatggcat	ctctgtggac	3420
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ggccagcagc	gctctgtcat	tctggacaac	ctcccgaccc	cctatgccat	tgctgtcttt	3540
aagaatgaaa	tctactggga	tgactggtea	cagctcagca	tattccgagc	ttccaaatac	3600
agtgggtccc	agatggagat	tctggcaaac	cagctcacgg	ggctcatgga	catgaagatt	3660
ttctacaagg	ggaagaacac	tggaaagcaat	gcctgtgtgc	ccaggccatg	cagcctgctg	3720
tgctgcccc	aggccaacaa	cagtagaagc	tgcagggtgc	cagaggatgt	gtccagcagt	3780
gtgcttccat	caggggacct	gatgtgtgac	tgcctcagg	gctatcagct	caagaacaat	3840
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tgtatcaaca	gcatttgggt	gtgtgacttt	gacaacgact	gtggagacat	gagcgtgag	3960
agaaactgcc	ctaccaccat	ctgtgacctg	gacacccagt	ttcgttgcca	ggagtctggg	4020
acttgtatcc	cactgtccta	taaagtgtgac	cttgaggatg	actgtggaga	caacagtgat	4080
gaaagtcat	gtgaaatgca	ccagtgcagg	agtgacgagt	acaactgcag	ttccggcatg	4140
tgcattccgt	cctcctgggt	atgtgacggg	gacaacgact	gcagggactg	gtctgatgaa	4200
gccaaactgta	ccgccatcta	tcacaacctgt	gaggcctcca	acttcagtg	ccgaaacggg	4260
cactgcatcc	cccagcgggt	ggcgtgtgac	ggggatacgg	actgccagga	tggttccgat	4320
gaggatccag	tcaactgtga	gaagaagtgc	aatggattcc	gctgccccaa	cggcacttgc	4380
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gcggcgtttg caggatgctc ccaagatcct gagttccaca aggtatgtga tgagttcgg	4620
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gaggaagcct gccccttctg tgcaaacgtc actgctgcct ccactccac ccaacttgg	5040
cgatgtgacc gattttgagtt cgaatgccac caaccgaaga cgtgtattcc caactggaag	5100
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gatgacctgg gggaagatga tgaagatgcc cctatgataa ctggattttc agatgacgtc 7260
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<210> SEQ ID NO 94

<211> LENGTH: 2214

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 94

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Thr Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Pro Pro Gly Ala Leu Cys Glu Val Trp Thr
  20             25             30

Gln Arg Leu His Gly Gly Ser Ala Pro Leu Pro Gln Asp Arg Gly Phe
  35             40             45

Leu Val Val Gln Gly Asp Pro Arg Glu Leu Arg Leu Trp Ala Arg Gly
  50             55             60

Asp Ala Arg Gly Ala Ser Arg Ala Asp Glu Lys Pro Leu Arg Arg Lys
  65             70             75             80

Arg Ser Ala Ala Leu Gln Pro Glu Pro Ile Lys Val Tyr Gly Gln Val
  85             90             95

Ser Leu Asn Asp Ser His Asn Gln Met Val Val His Trp Ala Gly Glu
  100            105            110

Lys Ser Asn Val Ile Val Ala Leu Ala Arg Asp Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala
  115            120            125

Arg Pro Lys Ser Ser Asp Val Tyr Val Ser Tyr Asp Tyr Gly Lys Ser
  130            135            140

Phe Lys Lys Ile Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Phe Gly Leu Gly Asn Arg Ser
  145            150            155            160

Glu Ala Val Ile Ala Gln Phe Tyr His Ser Pro Ala Asp Asn Lys Arg
  165            170            175

Tyr Ile Phe Ala Asp Ala Tyr Ala Gln Tyr Leu Trp Ile Thr Phe Asp
  180            185            190

Phe Cys Asn Thr Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Ile Pro Phe Arg Ala Ala Asp
  195            200            205

Leu Leu Leu His Ser Lys Ala Ser Asn Leu Leu Leu Gly Phe Asp Arg
  210            215            220

Ser His Pro Asn Lys Gln Leu Trp Lys Ser Asp Asp Phe Gly Gln Thr

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225		230		235		240
Trp Ile Met Ile Gln Glu His Val Lys Ser Phe Ser Trp Gly Ile Asp						
	245			250		255
Pro Tyr Asp Lys Pro Asn Thr Ile Tyr Ile Glu Arg His Glu Pro Ser						
	260		265		270	
Gly Tyr Ser Thr Val Phe Arg Ser Thr Asp Phe Phe Gln Ser Arg Glu						
	275		280		285	
Asn Gln Glu Val Ile Leu Glu Glu Val Arg Asp Phe Gln Leu Arg Asp						
	290		295		300	
Lys Tyr Met Phe Ala Thr Lys Val Val His Leu Leu Gly Ser Glu Gln						
	305		310		315	320
Gln Ser Ser Val Gln Leu Trp Val Ser Phe Gly Arg Lys Pro Met Arg						
		325		330		335
Ala Ala Gln Phe Val Thr Arg His Pro Ile Asn Glu Tyr Tyr Ile Ala						
		340		345		350
Asp Ala Ser Glu Asp Gln Val Phe Val Cys Val Ser His Ser Asn Asn						
		355		360		365
Arg Thr Asn Leu Tyr Ile Ser Glu Ala Glu Gly Leu Lys Phe Ser Leu						
			375		380	
Ser Leu Glu Asn Val Leu Tyr Tyr Ser Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Asp						
			390		395	400
Thr Leu Val Arg Tyr Phe Ala Asn Glu Pro Phe Ala Asp Phe His Arg						
			405		410	415
Val Glu Gly Leu Gln Gly Val Tyr Ile Ala Thr Leu Ile Asn Gly Ser						
			420		425	430
Met Asn Glu Glu Asn Met Arg Ser Val Ile Thr Phe Asp Lys Gly Gly						
			435		440	445
Thr Trp Glu Phe Leu Gln Ala Pro Ala Phe Thr Gly Tyr Gly Glu Lys						
			450		455	460
Ile Asn Cys Glu Leu Ser Gln Gly Cys Ser Leu His Leu Ala Gln Arg						
			465		470	475
Leu Ser Gln Leu Leu Asn Leu Gln Leu Arg Arg Met Pro Ile Leu Ser						
			485		490	495
Lys Glu Ser Ala Pro Gly Leu Ile Ile Ala Thr Gly Ser Val Gly Lys						
			500		505	510
Asn Leu Ala Ser Lys Thr Asn Val Tyr Ile Ser Ser Ser Ala Gly Ala						
			515		520	525
Arg Trp Arg Glu Ala Leu Pro Gly Pro His Tyr Tyr Thr Trp Gly Asp						
			530		535	540
His Gly Gly Ile Ile Thr Ala Ile Ala Gln Gly Met Glu Thr Asn Glu						
			545		550	555
Leu Lys Tyr Ser Thr Asn Glu Gly Glu Thr Trp Lys Thr Phe Ile Phe						
			565		570	575
Ser Glu Lys Pro Val Phe Val Tyr Gly Leu Leu Thr Glu Pro Gly Glu						
			580		585	590
Lys Ser Thr Val Phe Thr Ile Phe Gly Ser Asn Lys Glu Asn Val His						
			595		600	605
Ser Trp Leu Ile Leu Gln Val Asn Ala Thr Asp Ala Leu Gly Val Pro						
			610		615	620
Cys Thr Glu Asn Asp Tyr Lys Leu Trp Ser Pro Ser Asp Glu Arg Gly						
			625		630	635
						640

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Asn	Glu	Cys	Leu	Leu	Gly	His	Lys	Thr	Val	Phe	Lys	Arg	Arg	Thr	Pro	645	650	655
His	Ala	Thr	Cys	Phe	Asn	Gly	Glu	Asp	Phe	Asp	Arg	Pro	Val	Val	Val	660	665	670
Ser	Asn	Cys	Ser	Cys	Thr	Arg	Glu	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Asp	Phe	Gly	Phe	675	680	685
Lys	Met	Ser	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Leu	Glu	Val	Cys	Val	Pro	Asp	Pro	Glu	690	695	700
Phe	Ser	Gly	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Pro	Val	Pro	Cys	Pro	Val	Gly	Ser	705	710	715
Thr	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Thr	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Lys	Ile	Ser	Gly	Asp	Thr	Cys	725	730	735
Ser	Gly	Gly	Asp	Val	Glu	Ala	Arg	Leu	Glu	Gly	Glu	Leu	Val	Pro	Cys	740	745	750
Pro	Leu	Ala	Glu	Glu	Asn	Glu	Phe	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Val	Arg	Lys	Ser	755	760	765
Ile	Tyr	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ser	Gly	Ala	Thr	Glu	Gln	Leu	Pro	Leu	770	775	780
Thr	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ala	Ala	Val	Ala	Leu	Asp	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Glu	His	Asn	785	790	795
Cys	Leu	Tyr	Trp	Ser	Asp	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asp	Val	Ile	Gln	Arg	Leu	Cys	805	810	815
Leu	Asn	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gly	Gln	Glu	Val	Ile	Ile	Asn	Ser	Gly	Leu	Glu	820	825	830
Thr	Val	Glu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Phe	Glu	Pro	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Trp	835	840	845
Val	Asp	Ala	Gly	Phe	Lys	Lys	Ile	Glu	Val	Ala	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	850	855	860
Phe	Arg	Leu	Thr	Ile	Val	Asn	Ser	Ser	Val	Leu	Asp	Arg	Pro	Arg	Ala	865	870	875
Leu	Val	Leu	Val	Pro	Gln	Glu	Gly	Val	Met	Phe	Trp	Thr	Asp	Trp	Gly	885	890	895
Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Asn	Met	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala	900	905	910
Tyr	His	Leu	Val	Ser	Glu	Asp	Val	Lys	Trp	Pro	Asn	Gly	Ile	Ser	Val	915	920	925
Asp	Asp	Gln	Trp	Ile	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Cys	Ile	Glu	930	935	940
Arg	Ile	Thr	Phe	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Arg	Ser	Val	Ile	Leu	Asp	Asn	Leu	945	950	955
Pro	His	Pro	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Ala	Val	Phe	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Trp	Asp	965	970	975
Asp	Trp	Ser	Gln	Leu	Ser	Ile	Phe	Arg	Ala	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	980	985	990
Gln	Met	Glu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Asn	Gln	Leu	Thr	Gly	Leu	Met	Asp	Met	Lys	995	1000	1005
Ile	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Lys	Asn	Thr	Gly	Ser	Asn	Ala	Cys	Val	Pro	Arg	1010	1015	1020
Pro	Cys	Ser	Leu	Leu	Cys	Leu	Pro	Lys	Ala	Asn	Asn	Ser	Arg	Ser	Cys	1025	1030	1035
Arg	Cys	Pro	Glu	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser	Ser	Val	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	1045	1050	1055

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Met Cys Asp Cys Pro Gln Gly Tyr Gln Leu Lys Asn Asn Thr Cys Val	
1060	1065 1070
Lys Glu Glu Asn Thr Cys Leu Arg Asn Gln Tyr Arg Cys Ser Asn Gly	
1075	1080 1085
Asn Cys Ile Asn Ser Ile Trp Trp Cys Asp Phe Asp Asn Asp Cys Gly	
1090	1095 1100
Asp Met Ser Asp Glu Arg Asn Cys Pro Thr Thr Ile Cys Asp Leu Asp	
1105	1110 1115 1120
Thr Gln Phe Arg Cys Gln Glu Ser Gly Thr Cys Ile Pro Leu Ser Tyr	
1125	1130 1135
Lys Cys Asp Leu Glu Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu Ser His	
1140	1145 1150
Cys Glu Met His Gln Cys Arg Ser Asp Glu Tyr Asn Cys Ser Ser Gly	
1155	1160 1165
Met Cys Ile Arg Ser Ser Trp Val Cys Asp Gly Asp Asn Asp Cys Arg	
1170	1175 1180
Asp Trp Ser Asp Glu Ala Asn Cys Thr Ala Ile Tyr His Thr Cys Glu	
1185	1190 1195 1200
Ala Ser Asn Phe Gln Cys Arg Asn Gly His Cys Ile Pro Gln Arg Trp	
1205	1210 1215
Ala Cys Asp Gly Asp Thr Asp Cys Gln Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Asp Pro	
1220	1225 1230
Val Asn Cys Glu Lys Lys Cys Asn Gly Phe Arg Cys Pro Asn Gly Thr	
1235	1240 1245
Cys Ile Pro Ser Ser Lys His Cys Asp Gly Leu Arg Asp Cys Ser Asp	
1250	1255 1260
Gly Ser Asp Glu Gln His Cys Glu Pro Leu Cys Thr His Phe Met Asp	
1265	1270 1275 1280
Phe Val Cys Lys Asn Arg Gln Gln Cys Leu Phe His Ser Met Val Cys	
1285	1290 1295
Asp Gly Ile Ile Gln Cys Arg Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Asp Ala Ala Phe	
1300	1305 1310
Ala Gly Cys Ser Gln Asp Pro Glu Phe His Lys Val Cys Asp Glu Phe	
1315	1320 1325
Gly Phe Gln Cys Gln Asn Gly Val Cys Ile Ser Leu Ile Trp Lys Cys	
1330	1335 1340
Asp Gly Met Asp Asp Cys Gly Asp Tyr Ser Asp Glu Ala Asn Cys Glu	
1345	1350 1355 1360
Asn Pro Thr Glu Ala Pro Asn Cys Ser Arg Tyr Phe Gln Phe Arg Cys	
1365	1370 1375
Glu Asn Gly His Cys Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Lys Cys Asp Arg Glu Asn	
1380	1385 1390
Asp Cys Gly Asp Trp Ser Asp Glu Lys Asp Cys Gly Asp Ser His Ile	
1395	1400 1405
Leu Pro Phe Ser Thr Pro Gly Pro Ser Thr Cys Leu Pro Asn Tyr Tyr	
1410	1415 1420
Arg Cys Ser Ser Gly Thr Cys Val Met Asp Thr Trp Val Cys Asp Gly	
1425	1430 1435 1440
Tyr Arg Asp Cys Ala Asp Gly Ser Asp Glu Glu Ala Cys Pro Leu Leu	
1445	1450 1455
Ala Asn Val Thr Ala Ala Ser Thr Pro Thr Gln Leu Gly Arg Cys Asp	

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1460						1465						1470					
Arg	Phe	Glu	Phe	Glu	Cys	His	Gln	Pro	Lys	Thr	Cys	Ile	Pro	Asn	Trp		
1475						1480						1485					
Lys	Arg	Cys	Asp	Gly	His	Gln	Asp	Cys	Gln	Asp	Gly	Arg	Asp	Glu	Ala		
1490						1495						1500					
Asn	Cys	Pro	Thr	His	Ser	Thr	Leu	Thr	Cys	Met	Ser	Arg	Glu	Phe	Gln		
1505						1510						1515					
1520						1525						1530					
Cys	Glu	Asp	Gly	Glu	Ala	Cys	Ile	Val	Leu	Ser	Glu	Arg	Cys	Asp	Gly		
1535						1540						1545					
Phe	Leu	Asp	Cys	Ser	Asp	Glu	Ser	Asp	Glu	Lys	Ala	Cys	Ser	Asp	Glu		
1550						1555						1560					
Leu	Thr	Val	Tyr	Lys	Val	Gln	Asn	Leu	Gln	Trp	Thr	Ala	Asp	Phe	Ser		
1565						1570						1575					
Gly	Asp	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr	Trp	Met	Arg	Pro	Lys	Lys	Met	Pro	Ser	Ala		
1580						1585						1590					
Ser	Cys	Val	Tyr	Asn	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Val	Val	Gly	Glu	Ser	Ile	Trp		
1595						1600						1605					
Lys	Thr	Leu	Glu	Thr	His	Ser	Asn	Lys	Thr	Asn	Thr	Val	Leu	Lys	Val		
1610						1615						1620					
Leu	Lys	Pro	Asp	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Val	Lys	Val	Gln	Val	Gln	Cys	Leu		
1625						1630						1635					
Ser	Lys	Ala	His	Asn	Thr	Asn	Asp	Phe	Val	Thr	Leu	Arg	Thr	Pro	Glu		
1640						1645						1650					
Gly	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ala	Pro	Arg	Asn	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Arg	Glu		
1655						1660						1665					
Ala	Glu	Gly	Val	Ile	Val	Gly	His	Trp	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ile	His	Thr	His		
1670						1675						1680					
Gly	Leu	Ile	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Val	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Ser	Lys		
1685						1690						1695					
Met	Trp	Ala	Ser	Gln	Arg	Ala	Ala	Ser	Asn	Phe	Thr	Glu	Ile	Lys	Asn		
1700						1705						1710					
Leu	Leu	Val	Asn	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Arg	Val	Ala	Ala	Val	Thr	Ser		
1715						1720						1725					
Arg	Gly	Ile	Gly	Asn	Trp	Ser	Asp	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ile	Thr	Thr	Ile	Lys		
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Gly	Lys	Val	Ile	Pro	Pro	Pro	Asp	Ile	His	Ile	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Glu		
1745						1750						1755					
Asn	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Met	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ile	Lys	Val	Asn		
1765						1770						1775					
Gly	Tyr	Val	Val	Asn	Leu	Phe	Trp	Ala	Phe	Asp	Thr	His	Lys	Gln	Glu		
1780						1785						1790					
Arg	Arg	Thr	Leu	Asn	Phe	Arg	Gly	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ser	His	Lys	Val	Gly		
1795						1800						1805					
Asn	Leu	Thr	Ala	His	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Ser	Ala	Trp	Ala	Lys	Thr		
1810						1815						1820					
Asp	Leu	Gly	Asp	Ser	Pro	Leu	Ala	Phe	Glu	His	Val	Met	Thr	Arg	Gly		
1825						1830						1835					
Val	Arg	Pro	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ser	Leu	Lys	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ile	Asn	Gln	Thr		
1845						1850						1855					
Ala	Val	Glu	Cys	Thr	Trp	Thr	Gly	Pro	Arg	Asn	Val	Val	Tyr	Gly	Ile		
1860						1865						1870					

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Phe	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Ser	Phe	Leu	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Asn	Pro	Lys	Ser	Leu
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Thr	Thr	Ser	Leu	His	Asn	Lys	Thr	Val	Ile	Val	Ser	Lys	Asp	Glu	Gln
		1890				1895					1900				
Tyr	Leu	Phe	Leu	Val	Arg	Val	Val	Val	Pro	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ser
	1905				1910					1915					1920
Asp	Tyr	Val	Val	Val	Lys	Met	Ile	Pro	Asp	Ser	Arg	Leu	Pro	Pro	Arg
				1925					1930					1935	
His	Leu	His	Val	Val	His	Thr	Gly	Lys	Thr	Ser	Val	Val	Ile	Lys	Trp
			1940					1945					1950		
Glu	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Pro	Asp	Gln	Asp	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Ala
		1955					1960					1965			
Val	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ile	Arg	Lys	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Val	Lys	Ser
	1970					1975					1980				
Arg	Asn	Ser	Thr	Val	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Asn	Lys	Leu	Glu	Pro	Gly	Gly
	1985				1990					1995					2000
Lys	Tyr	His	Ile	Ile	Val	Gln	Leu	Gly	Asn	Met	Ser	Lys	Asp	Ser	Ser
			2005					2010						2015	
Ile	Lys	Ile	Thr	Thr	Val	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala	Pro	Asp	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ile
			2020					2025				2030			
Ile	Thr	Glu	Asn	Asp	His	Val	Leu	Leu	Phe	Trp	Lys	Ser	Leu	Ala	Leu
		2035					2040					2045			
Lys	Glu	Lys	His	Phe	Asn	Glu	Ser	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Ile	His	Met	Phe
	2050					2055					2060				
Asp	Ser	Ala	Met	Asn	Ile	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Asn	Thr	Thr	Asp	Asn
	2065			2070					2075						2080
Phe	Phe	Lys	Ile	Ser	Asn	Leu	Lys	Met	Gly	His	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Thr
			2085					2090						2095	
Val	Gln	Ala	Arg	Cys	Leu	Phe	Gly	Asn	Gln	Ile	Cys	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ala
		2100					2105					2110			
Ile	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Glu	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ser	Ala	Thr
	2115					2120					2125				
Gln	Ala	Ala	Arg	Ser	Thr	Asp	Val	Ala	Ala	Val	Val	Val	Pro	Ile	Leu
	2130					2135					2140				
Phe	Leu	Ile	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gly	Val	Gly	Phe	Ala	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Thr
	2145				2150				2155						2160
Lys	His	Arg	Arg	Leu	Gln	Ser	Ser	Phe	Thr	Ala	Phe	Ala	Asn	Ser	His
			2165					2170					2175		
Tyr	Ser	Ser	Arg	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gly	Asp	Asp	Leu
		2180					2185					2190			
Gly	Glu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Asp	Ala	Pro	Met	Ile	Thr	Gly	Phe	Ser	Asp	Asp
	2195					2200					2205				
Val	Pro	Met	Val	Ile	Ala										
	2210														

<210> SEQ ID NO 95

<211> LENGTH: 5980

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 95

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gcattgccct	gggaaccgga	gatgagcctc	ctcctgagag	acgagatcgt	gataatgaca	240
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<210> SEQ ID NO 96

<211> LENGTH: 1798

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 96

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Glu Pro Pro Pro Glu Arg Arg Asp Arg Asp Asn Asp Ser Asp Asp Val
             35             40             45
Glu Ser Asn Leu Leu Leu Pro Ala Gly Ile Ala Leu Gly Thr Gly Asp
             50             55             60
Glu Pro Pro Pro Glu Arg Arg Asp Arg Asp Asn Asp Ser Asp Asp Val
             65             70             75             80
Glu Ser Asn Leu Leu Leu Pro Ala Gly Ile Ala Leu Arg Trp Val Thr
             85             90             95
Phe Leu Leu Lys Ile Tyr Arg Ala Glu Asp Ile Pro Gln Met Asp Asp
             100            105            110
Ala Phe Ser Gln Thr Val Lys Glu Ile Phe Gly Gly Asn Ala Asp Lys
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Lys Asn Leu Val Asp Pro Phe Val Glu Val Ser Phe Ala Gly Lys Lys
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Leu	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Trp	Asp	Arg	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asn	Asp	Val	Val	Gly	180	185	190	
Thr	Thr	Tyr	Leu	His	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Glu	Val	195	200	205	
Glu	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Val	Asn	210	215	220	
Thr	Gly	Glu	Thr	Glu	Val	Gly	Phe	Val	Pro	Thr	Phe	Gly	Pro	Cys	Tyr	225	230	235	240
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Arg	Ile	Leu	Val	Glu	Leu	Ala	Thr	Phe	Leu	Glu	Lys	Thr	Pro	Pro	Asp	275	280	285	
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Thr	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ala	Val	Phe	Asp	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	355	360	365	
Leu	Pro	Trp	Ala	His	Thr	Lys	Pro	Val	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Trp	370	375	380	
Glu	Asp	Ile	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val	Asn	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ala	Met	385	390	395	400
Ala	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Thr	Asn	Ile	Glu	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Ile	Gln	405	410	415	
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Asp	Glu	Val	Ile	Glu	Asp	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Pro	Leu	Thr	Glu	Gly	435	440	445	
Lys	Ala	Asn	Val	Thr	Val	Leu	Asp	Thr	Gln	Ile	Arg	Lys	Leu	Arg	Ser	450	455	460	
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Ala	Thr	Asp	Val	Lys	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ile	Glu	Asp	Trp	Leu	Asp	485	490	495	
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Pro	Ala	His	Gln	Val	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ala	Ser	Gly	530	535	540	
Lys	Tyr	Cys	Gly	Lys	Thr	Gln	Thr	Ile	Phe	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Pro	Gln	Glu				

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Thr Phe Thr Val Phe Ala Glu Met Tyr Glu Asn Gln Ala Leu Met Phe	595	600	605
Gly Lys Trp Gly Thr Ser Gly Leu Val Gly Arg His Lys Phe Ser Asp	610	615	620
Val Thr Gly Lys Ile Lys Leu Lys Arg Glu Phe Phe Leu Pro Pro Lys	625	630	635
Gly Trp Glu Trp Glu Gly Glu Trp Ile Val Asp Pro Glu Arg Ser Leu	645	650	655
Leu Thr Glu Ala Asp Ala Gly His Thr Glu Phe Thr Asp Glu Val Tyr	660	665	670
Gln Asn Glu Ser Arg Tyr Pro Gly Gly Asp Trp Lys Pro Ala Glu Asp	675	680	685
Thr Tyr Thr Asp Ala Asn Gly Asp Lys Ala Ala Ser Pro Ser Glu Leu	690	695	700
Thr Cys Pro Pro Gly Trp Glu Trp Glu Asp Asp Ala Trp Ser Tyr Asp	705	710	715
Ile Asn Arg Ala Val Asp Glu Lys Gly Trp Glu Tyr Gly Ile Thr Ile	725	730	735
Pro Pro Asp His Lys Pro Lys Ser Trp Val Ala Ala Glu Lys Met Tyr	740	745	750
His Thr His Arg Arg Arg Arg Leu Val Arg Lys Arg Lys Lys Asp Leu	755	760	765
Thr Gln Thr Ala Ser Ser Thr Ala Arg Ala Met Glu Glu Leu Gln Asp	770	775	780
Gln Glu Gly Trp Glu Tyr Ala Ser Leu Ile Gly Trp Lys Phe His Trp	785	790	795
Lys Gln Arg Ser Ser Asp Thr Phe Arg Arg Arg Arg Trp Arg Arg Lys	805	810	815
Met Ala Pro Ser Glu Thr His Gly Ala Ala Ala Ile Phe Lys Leu Glu	820	825	830
Gly Ala Leu Gly Ala Asp Thr Thr Glu Asp Gly Asp Glu Lys Ser Leu	835	840	845
Glu Lys Gln Lys His Ser Ala Thr Thr Val Phe Gly Ala Asn Thr Pro	850	855	860
Ile Val Ser Cys Asn Phe Asp Arg Val Tyr Ile Tyr His Leu Arg Cys	865	870	875
Tyr Val Tyr Gln Ala Arg Asn Leu Leu Ala Leu Asp Lys Asp Ser Phe	885	890	895
Ser Asp Pro Tyr Ala His Ile Cys Phe Leu His Arg Ser Lys Thr Thr	900	905	910
Glu Ile Ile His Ser Thr Leu Asn Pro Thr Trp Asp Gln Thr Ile Ile	915	920	925
Phe Asp Glu Val Glu Ile Tyr Gly Glu Pro Gln Thr Val Leu Gln Asn	930	935	940
Pro Pro Lys Val Ile Met Glu Leu Phe Asp Asn Asp Gln Val Gly Lys	945	950	955
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Gln	Met	Ala	Ser	Ile	Thr	Ser	Pro	Ser	Leu	Val	Val	Glu	Cys	Gly	Gly	1060	1065	1070
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Pro	Ala	Lys	Ser	Pro	Glu	Lys	Cys	Arg	Leu	Asp	Met	Ile	Pro	Asp	Leu	
			1650					1655				1660				
Lys	Ala	Met	Asn	Pro	Leu	Lys	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala	Ser	Leu	Phe	Glu	Gln	
			1665					1670				1675			1680	
Lys	Ser	Met	Lys	Gly	Trp	Trp	Pro	Cys	Tyr	Ala	Glu	Lys	Asp	Gly	Ala	
				1685					1690					1695		
Arg	Val	Met	Ala	Gly	Lys	Val	Glu	Met	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Asn	Glu	
			1700						1705					1710		
Lys	Glu	Ala	Asp	Glu	Arg	Pro	Ala	Gly	Lys	Gly	Arg	Asp	Glu	Pro	Asn	
			1715					1720					1725			
Met	Asn	Pro	Lys	Leu	Asp	Leu	Pro	Asn	Arg	Pro	Glu	Thr	Ser	Phe	Leu	
			1730					1735					1740			
Trp	Phe	Thr	Asn	Pro	Cys	Lys	Thr	Met	Lys	Phe	Ile	Val	Trp	Arg	Arg	
			1745					1750				1755			1760	
Phe	Lys	Trp	Val	Ile	Ile	Gly	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ile	Leu	Leu	Leu	
				1765					1770					1775		
Phe	Val	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Met	Lys	

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1795		
<210> SEQ ID NO 97		
<211> LENGTH: 3724		
<212> TYPE: DNA		
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens		
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aaggtgatac ttaatgtacc ttctaaacta gaggcagaca aaataattgg cagagttaat	180	
ttggaagagt gcttcaggtc tgcagacctc atccgggtcaa gtgatcctga ttccagagtt	240	
ctaaatgatg ggtcagtgtg cacagccagg gctgttgccg tgtctgataa gaaaagatca	300	
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aatctatttt gactcgggcc tgtggatcgt gaagaatatg atgtttttga ttgattgct	660	
tatgcgtaaa ctgcagatgg atattcagca gatctgcccc tcccactacc catcagggtg	720	
gaggatgaaa atgacaacca cctgttttcc acagaagcaa ttataattt tgaagttttg	780	
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gaaattggag taaacaatga agcgccattt gctagagata ttcccagagt gacagccttg	1380	
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attttagctg ttgatcctga tgaacctgtc catggagctc cattttatct cagtttgccc	1860	
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ccaactcagt gtcgtgcgac ttcaaggagt acaggagtaa tacttgaaaa atgggcaatc	2100
cttgcaatat tactgggtat agcactgctc ttttctgtat tgctaacttt agtatgtgga	2160
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caaaactacca acaactctag ccaagggtttt tgtgggtacta tgggatcagg aatgaaaaat	2340
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ggggctgggc atcatcatac cctggactcc tgcaggggag gacacacgga ggtggacaac	2460
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gatggccttg acttttttaa taatttgaa cccaaattta ttacattagc agaagcatgc	2700
agtgtacaa ttaggtcttt gtcagacatt ctggagggtt ccaaaaataa tattgtaaag	2760
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caaatcatt tgactttgga ggcaaaatgt gttgaagtgc cctatgaagt agcaattttc	3240
tataggaata tagttggaat taaatgtgtg tgtgtatatt attattaatc aatgcaatat	3300
ttaaatgaa atgagaacaa agaggaagat ggtaaaaact tgaatgagg ctggggata	3360
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ttgc	3724

<210> SEQ ID NO 98

<211> LENGTH: 896

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 98

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1				5					10					15	

His	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Val	Ile	Phe	Ser	Arg	Asp	Gly	Glu	Ala	Cys
				20				25					30		

Lys	Lys	Val	Ile	Leu	Asn	Val	Pro	Ser	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ala	Asp	Lys	Ile
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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35					40					45					
Ile 50	Gly	Arg	Val	Asn	Leu	Glu 55	Glu	Cys	Phe	Arg	Ser 60	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ile
Arg 65	Ser	Ser	Asp	Pro	Asp 70	Phe	Arg	Val	Leu	Asn 75	Asp	Gly	Ser	Val	Tyr 80
Thr	Ala	Arg	Ala	Val 85	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asp	Lys 90	Lys	Arg	Ser	Phe	Thr 95	Ile
Trp	Leu	Ser	Asp 100	Lys	Arg	Lys	Gln	Thr 105	Gln	Lys	Glu	Val	Thr 110	Val	Leu
Leu	Glu	His 115	Gln	Lys	Lys	Val	Ser 120	Lys	Thr	Arg	His	Thr 125	Arg	Glu	Thr
Val 130	Leu	Arg	Arg	Ala	Lys	Arg 135	Arg	Trp	Ala	Pro	Ile 140	Pro	Cys	Ser	Met
Gln 145	Glu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gly 150	Pro	Phe	Pro	Leu	Phe 155	Leu	Gln	Gln	Val	Glu 160
Ser	Asp	Ala	Ala	Gln 165	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Val	Phe 170	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Ser	Gly 175	Arg
Gly	Val	Asp	Lys 180	Glu	Pro	Leu	Asn	Leu 185	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Glu	Arg 190	Asp	Thr
Gly	Asn	Leu 195	Phe	Cys	Thr	Arg	Pro 200	Val	Asp	Arg	Glu	Glu 205	Tyr	Asp	Val
Phe 210	Asp	Leu	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Ala 215	Ser	Thr	Ala	Asp	Gly 220	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Asp
Leu 225	Pro	Leu	Pro	Leu	Pro 230	Ile	Arg	Val	Glu	Asp 235	Glu	Asn	Asp	Asn	His 240
Pro	Val	Phe	Thr	Glu 245	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Phe 250	Glu	Val	Leu	Glu	Ser 255	Ser
Arg	Pro	Gly	Thr 260	Thr	Val	Gly	Val	Val 265	Cys	Ala	Thr	Asp	Arg 270	Asp	Glu
Pro	Asp	Thr 275	Met	His	Thr	Arg	Leu 280	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Leu 285	Gln	Gln	Thr
Pro	Arg 290	Ser	Pro	Gly	Leu	Phe 295	Ser	Val	His	Pro	Ser 300	Thr	Gly	Val	Ile
Thr 305	Thr	Val	Ser	His 310	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Arg	Glu	Val 315	Val	Asp	Lys	Tyr	Ser 320
Leu	Ile	Met	Lys 325	Val	Gln	Asp	Met	Asp	Gly 330	Gln	Phe	Phe	Gly	Leu	Ile 335
Gly	Thr	Ser	Thr 340	Cys	Ile	Ile	Thr	Val 345	Thr	Asp	Ser	Asn	Asp 350	Asn	Ala
Pro	Thr	Phe 355	Arg	Gln	Asn	Ala	Tyr 360	Glu	Ala	Phe	Val	Glu 365	Glu	Asn	Ala
Phe	Asn 370	Val	Glu	Ile	Leu	Arg 375	Ile	Pro	Ile	Glu	Asp 380	Lys	Asp	Leu	Ile
Asn 385	Thr	Ala	Asn	Trp	Arg 390	Val	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ile 395	Leu	Lys	Gly	Asn	Glu 400
Asn	Gly	His	Phe 405	Lys	Ile	Ser	Thr	Asp	Lys 410	Glu	Thr	Asn	Glu	Gly 415	Val
Leu	Ser	Val 420	Val	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asn 425	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Asn	Arg	Gln 430	Val	Asn
Leu	Glu	Ile 435	Gly	Val	Asn	Asn	Glu 440	Ala	Pro	Phe	Ala	Arg	Asp 445	Ile	Pro

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Arg	Val	Thr	Ala	Leu	Asn	Arg	Ala	Leu	Val	Thr	Val	His	Val	Arg	Asp
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Leu	Asp	Glu	Gly	Pro	Glu	Cys	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Val	Arg	Ile
465					470					475					480
Lys	Glu	Asn	Leu	Ala	Val	Gly	Ser	Lys	Ile	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Ala	Tyr
			485						490					495	
Asp	Pro	Glu	Asn	Arg	Asn	Gly	Asn	Gly	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Leu	His
			500					505					510		
Asp	Pro	Lys	Gly	Trp	Ile	Thr	Ile	Asp	Glu	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ile
		515					520					525			
Thr	Ser	Lys	Ile	Leu	Asp	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	Thr	Pro	Lys	Asn	Glu	Leu
	530					535					540				
Tyr	Asn	Ile	Thr	Val	Leu	Ala	Ile	Asp	Lys	Asp	Asp	Arg	Ser	Cys	Thr
545					550					555					560
Gly	Thr	Leu	Ala	Val	Asn	Ile	Glu	Asp	Val	Asn	Asp	Asn	Pro	Pro	Glu
			565						570					575	
Ile	Leu	Gln	Glu	Tyr	Val	Val	Ile	Cys	Lys	Pro	Lys	Met	Gly	Tyr	Thr
		580						585					590		
Asp	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Asp	Pro	Asp	Glu	Pro	Val	His	Gly	Ala	Pro	Phe
		595					600					605			
Tyr	Phe	Ser	Leu	Pro	Asn	Thr	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ile	Ser	Arg	Leu	Trp	Ser
	610					615					620				
Leu	Thr	Lys	Val	Asn	Asp	Thr	Ala	Ala	Arg	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Asn
625				630						635					640
Ala	Gly	Phe	Gln	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Pro	Ile	Thr	Val	Lys	Asp	Arg	Ala
			645						650					655	
Gly	Gln	Ala	Ala	Thr	Lys	Leu	Leu	Arg	Val	Asn	Leu	Cys	Glu	Cys	Thr
		660						665					670		
His	Pro	Thr	Gln	Cys	Arg	Ala	Thr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Thr	Gly	Val	Ile	Leu
		675					680					685			
Gly	Lys	Trp	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ile	Ala	Leu	Leu	Phe
	690					695					700				
Ser	Val	Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Val	Cys	Gly	Val	Phe	Gly	Ala	Thr	Lys	Gly
705					710					715					720
Lys	Arg	Phe	Pro	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ala	Gln	Gln	Asn	Leu	Ile	Ile	Ser	Asn
				725					730					735	
Thr	Glu	Ala	Pro	Gly	Asp	Asp	Arg	Val	Cys	Ser	Ala	Asn	Gly	Phe	Met
		740					745						750		
Thr	Gln	Thr	Thr	Asn	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gln	Gly	Phe	Cys	Gly	Thr	Met	Gly
		755					760					765			
Ser	Gly	Met	Lys	Asn	Gly	Gly	Gln	Glu	Thr	Ile	Glu	Met	Met	Lys	Gly
	770					775					780				
Gly	Asn	Gln	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ser	Cys	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly	His	His	His	Thr
785					790					795					800
Leu	Asp	Ser	Cys	Arg	Gly	Gly	His	Thr	Glu	Val	Asp	Asn	Cys	Arg	Tyr
			805						810					815	
Thr	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Trp	His	Ser	Phe	Thr	Gln	Pro	Arg	Leu	Gly	Glu	Lys
			820				825						830		
Leu	His	Arg	Cys	Asn	Gln	Asn	Glu	Asp	Arg	Met	Pro	Ser	Gln	Asp	Tyr
		835					840					845			
Val	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Glu	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ala	Gly	Ser	Val
	850					855					860				

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Gly Cys Cys Ser Glu Lys Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Leu Asp Phe Leu Asn
865 870 875 880

Asn Leu Glu Pro Lys Phe Ile Thr Leu Ala Glu Ala Cys Thr Lys Arg
885 890 895

<210> SEQ ID NO 99

<211> LENGTH: 2391

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 99

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ggccccggag agggccagga gccagaggag ctggcacggc gacagcgacg gcacccggag    180
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<210> SEQ ID NO 100

<211> LENGTH: 565

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 100

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Glu Ile Leu Pro Leu Lys Thr Leu Thr Tyr Val Ala Leu Gly Val Thr
          20             25             30
Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Leu Thr Phe Phe Leu Thr Leu Leu Arg Ile
      35             40             45
Leu Arg Ser Asn Gln His Gly Ile Arg Arg Asn Leu Thr Ala Ala Leu
      50             55             60
Gly Leu Ala Gln Leu Val Phe Leu Leu Ile Asn Gln Ala Asp Leu Pro
      65             70             75             80
Phe Ala Cys Thr Val Ile Ala Ile Leu Leu His Phe Leu Tyr Leu Cys
          85             90             95
Thr Phe Ser Trp Ala Leu Leu Glu Ala Leu His Leu Tyr Arg Ala Leu
          100            105            110
Thr Glu Val Arg Asp Val Asn Thr Gly Pro Met Arg Phe Tyr Tyr Met
          115            120            125
Leu Gly Trp Gly Val Pro Ala Phe Ile Thr Gly Leu Ala Val Gly Leu
          130            135            140
Asp Pro Glu Gly Tyr Gly Asn Pro Asp Phe Cys Trp Leu Ser Ile Tyr
          145            150            155            160
Asp Thr Leu Ile Trp Ser Phe Ala Gly Pro Val Ala Phe Ala Val Ser
          165            170            175
Met Ser Val Phe Leu Tyr Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg Ala Ser Cys Ala Ala
          180            185            190
Gln Arg Gln Gly Phe Glu Lys Lys Gly Pro Val Ser Gly Leu Gln Pro
          195            200            205
Ser Phe Ala Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Ala Thr Trp Leu Leu Ala Leu
          210            215            220
Leu Ser Val Asn Ser Asp Thr Leu Leu Phe His Tyr Leu Phe Ala Thr
          225            230            235            240
Cys Asn Cys Ile Gln Gly Pro Phe Ile Phe Leu Ser Tyr Val Val Leu
          245            250            255
Ser Lys Glu Val Arg Lys Ala Leu Lys Leu Ala Cys Ser Arg Lys Pro
          260            265            270

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 101

<211> LENGTH: 3748

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 101

gggaacccag gcatgaatga ccatgccctt cacattctgt accctacctc aaccaactcg	60
tcagcagcct tcgagatggg gcctcgaaact gccctgctg gctacctggg caccaaagtc	120
atagctatgg actcagactc tgggcaaaat gcttggtctt tttaccatct agcccagact	180
tctgacctgg acctctttaa ggtagagctg cacacaggag aaattaggac taccaggaag	240
atgggagatg agagtggtag cactttcaac ctgaccgtgg tggatcgaga taatggagag	300
ccatcactat cagcctctgt ggccattaca gtagctgtgg tggatagggt ttccaaaatc	360

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ctccctgaca	ctcagaggca	tgttaagagc	cctcggacat	actctgaaat	taccctttat	420
ctaataatag	cattaagcac	agtgtctttt	atatttcttt	tgacaatcat	cattttgagc	480
atcatcaagt	gctaccgcta	cactgcgtat	ggcactgcat	gctgtggagg	cttctgtgga	540
gtaagggaaa	ggccccctgc	agaactgtac	aaacaagcca	acaacaatat	tgatgccagg	600
ataccgcatg	gcctcaaaagt	gcagcctcac	ttcattgaag	ttcgagggaa	tggtccctc	660
accaagacct	actgtctaaa	ggcctgtctg	acagcagget	cagggagtga	cactttcatg	720
ttttacaata	caggggcccc	gacaggacca	gggccttcgg	gagcccaagc	agcagtgact	780
gacagcagga	atctcacagg	ccaaagtggg	cagaatgctg	ggaacctgat	tattctcaaa	840
aatgaggctg	tttctcaaaa	tgagccacga	cagcccaacc	ctgactggcg	ttactctgcc	900
tccttgagag	caggcatgca	cagctctgtg	cacctagagg	aggctggcat	tctacgggct	960
ggccagggag	ggcctgatca	gcagtggcca	acagtatcca	gtgcaacacc	agaaccagag	1020
gcaggagaag	tgtccctctc	agtcggtgcg	gggtgcaaca	gcaacagctg	gacctttaa	1080
tacggaccag	gcaaccccaa	acaatccggg	cccggtgagt	tgcccagcaa	attcattatc	1140
ccaggatctc	ctgcaatcat	ctccatccgg	caggagccta	ctaacagcca	aattgacaaa	1200
agtgaactta	taaccttcgg	caaaaaggag	gagaccaaga	aaaagaagaa	aaagaagaag	1260
ggtaacaaga	cccaggagaa	aaaagagaaa	gggaacagca	cgactgacaa	cagtgaccag	1320
tgaggctctc	aaatggaaa	aagccactta	gccagttttt	gtaataatgg	caaactctctc	1380
ccatgtagca	attccctgct	cctttttctc	atctacatga	gccctcttag	agacctcaga	1440
aatctgcaga	aagttccctg	tgtctgtcta	gaacgcattt	aacaggtttt	gtcgtaaaa	1500
ctttactaag	tctgggtgta	actctttctc	tccactctgg	cttggtttca	gaacctaaaa	1560
agcagaccca	agtttctctt	ctcctccgcc	gcaaaggaga	ggcttcccag	cccgcagct	1620
gagagggttg	actctctgcc	ctgtgctccg	gggatcctgt	cttgatgaca	cttgccaggc	1680
aggctgaaaa	gttttgagat	tgagcagctt	gggagtttgt	ggccactggg	tatgtgtggc	1740
taccgcgggt	atgcgagtgc	cagatattgg	ctgagacgag	ccagcttaga	ctaattggta	1800
caaggaaggc	aagaaaaaaa	agacaaaata	acagcggaag	ttatcagtat	ggagggggaag	1860
tgtaaaactta	aagggaccag	actttctaaa	tcttacaact	caagaggtgg	cagccaccct	1920
ctaggagaca	aaactacccc	cactgacaag	gctttaggag	accctaaagt	ctgatggctg	1980
tgacgtcatt	atactaaaaa	tctgcatcat	acctgcaagc	caacagttca	gtgttttaac	2040
agagaaccac	cctgggaaa	agaagcagat	ctgatgtgtt	tcctatacat	gtcctgtgct	2100
cactttatta	aaaattcttt	tgcacacaat	gtttatgaaa	aggccagatc	cttttccaat	2160
acttatgcaa	aagcaaaaaga	aaaccccagc	acctcacctt	tcgctgtttg	ttgtttcata	2220
gattttattha	aaaaaagaga	aagtctatag	ctataaatct	ttaaagagaa	atatgaatac	2280
aattccccta	aactctcctc	aaaagagaat	tcagtctaca	gccatttaaa	tgatcattgc	2340
tgctacagaa	gtgctttaag	agaattgcct	gaaacatctg	tattatatcg	gccacctgcc	2400
aatcacagct	ttactctttc	aggtcactct	ggggctgcct	cttgcatgta	ttactaaata	2460
aaatgatctc	tctttctctc	tctctctctc	ttttctaaga	aacaattatg	tgacttttga	2520
tacacaacct	tctctaacca	actatatatc	aagacccaaa	aattgaagaa	aaatattgtt	2580
ttctcataca	gtgagcagat	ttttcaatct	actaattctg	tgacttgtct	tggtgtgcta	2640
gcctacacct	tctctttggt	ttagttttcc	ttttctataa	cactctgaat	tgctaattct	2700

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actaacacct atgatgttac ctgaaatcaa tctcccatat gtatgctgta tgctatgcta 2760
agactcctga aatatactta ctctgtgctt gtgtatgtga atgttaatgc aactattacc 2820
tagagtgaac tttagctttt attgttgaat gtaattccat tataatttcc tttgtacacc 2880
tgtgaaaaag tggagtagtg tttttttaac cattgttaat cagcttttgt gtatgaaaga 2940
cacagtaaaa tttcttttctt aaatcaagat actggtgatt caaggaattt tatttatggt 3000
ccagccaaga gccatctcgt gccaaagactt ctgctggcaa gggaatggat aaagctgttt 3060
tgttctagta acaattttgg aatgaatact gacaatattc catgaggggtg tgcaagcaca 3120
aattttacca atctgacctc tttgaagttg cagaatgctt tgaaattcta atggatatctg 3180
aaatatcagc tcatagaaaag taacaaaatt tgctgtcacc ttaataaga cattttaatt 3240
ttgttataat gtacaattta gaagtttgat taattatatt atctatttag gcattaatat 3300
aaaagaggta ggagtctgtt atttaaaaaa agcattaaat ttaaaaaaaa actgtcttgt 3360
ctacttttag cttcattctc ccatattttg aaggggtgtg aacttcagct ctgcaggatt 3420
gccatggggg aaaacttgtt acccaacaca tgtgaaccat tgcctacatt gtaggttggtg 3480
atcattttgc cccactgaag cccatgtatc tgaccttacg tgccttttga actaggagaa 3540
tcgggcta at ttattaatga tgataattat aatgtatctg tacagcactt tttacatttg 3600
cgaagtgcct tccaatccat gttagtact agttattaca gctgtaagga taaaacacgt 3660
catgtggatt cattttgaat tgggtgctatt ggtatttcc tctgtattgc taataaatga 3720
aaatggtggt atgaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 3748

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<210> SEQ ID NO 102

<211> LENGTH: 436

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 102

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Met Asn Asp His Ala Pro His Ile Leu Tyr Pro Thr Ser Thr Asn Ser
 1             5             10            15
Ser Ala Ala Phe Glu Met Val Pro Arg Thr Ala Pro Ala Gly Tyr Leu
          20             25             30
Val Thr Lys Val Ile Ala Met Asp Ser Asp Ser Gly Gln Asn Ala Trp
          35             40             45
Leu Phe Tyr His Leu Ala Gln Thr Ser Asp Leu Asp Leu Phe Lys Val
          50             55             60
Glu Leu His Thr Gly Glu Ile Arg Thr Thr Arg Lys Met Gly Asp Glu
65             70             75             80
Ser Gly Ser Thr Phe Asn Leu Thr Val Val Val Arg Asp Asn Gly Glu
          85             90             95
Pro Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Ala Ile Thr Val Ala Val Val Asp Arg
          100            105            110
Val Ser Lys Ile Leu Pro Asp Thr Gln Arg His Val Lys Ser Pro Arg
          115            120            125
Thr Tyr Ser Glu Ile Thr Leu Tyr Leu Ile Ile Ala Leu Ser Thr Val
          130            135            140
Ser Phe Ile Phe Leu Leu Thr Ile Ile Ile Leu Ser Ile Ile Lys Cys
145            150            155            160
Tyr Arg Tyr Thr Ala Tyr Gly Thr Ala Cys Cys Gly Gly Phe Cys Gly
          165            170            175

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Val Arg Glu Arg Ser Pro Ala Glu Leu Tyr Lys Gln Ala Asn Asn Asn
180 185 190

Ile Asp Ala Arg Ile Pro His Gly Leu Lys Val Gln Pro His Phe Ile
195 200 205

Glu Val Arg Gly Asn Gly Ser Leu Thr Lys Thr Tyr Cys Tyr Lys Ala
210 215 220

Cys Leu Thr Ala Gly Ser Gly Ser Asp Thr Phe Met Phe Tyr Asn Thr
225 230 235 240

Gly Ala Gln Thr Gly Pro Gly Pro Ser Gly Ala Gln Ala Ala Val Thr
245 250 255

Asp Ser Arg Asn Leu Thr Gly Gln Ser Gly Gln Asn Ala Gly Asn Leu
260 265 270

Ile Ile Leu Lys Asn Glu Ala Val Ser Gln Asn Glu Pro Arg Gln Pro
275 280 285

Asn Pro Asp Trp Arg Tyr Ser Ala Ser Leu Arg Ala Gly Met His Ser
290 295 300

Ser Val His Leu Glu Glu Ala Gly Ile Leu Arg Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly
305 310 315 320

Pro Asp Gln Gln Trp Pro Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Thr Pro Glu Pro Glu
325 330 335

Ala Gly Glu Val Ser Pro Pro Val Gly Ala Gly Val Asn Ser Asn Ser
340 345 350

Trp Thr Phe Lys Tyr Gly Pro Gly Asn Pro Lys Gln Ser Gly Pro Gly
355 360 365

Glu Leu Pro Asp Lys Phe Ile Ile Pro Gly Ser Pro Ala Ile Ile Ser
370 375 380

Ile Arg Gln Glu Pro Thr Asn Ser Gln Ile Asp Lys Ser Asp Phe Ile
385 390 395 400

Thr Phe Gly Lys Lys Glu Glu Thr Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys
405 410 415

Gly Asn Lys Thr Gln Glu Lys Lys Glu Lys Gly Asn Ser Thr Thr Asp
420 425 430

Asn Ser Asp Gln
435

<210> SEQ ID NO 103

<211> LENGTH: 2429

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 103

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gtcgacccac gcgtccgcgg acgcgtgggc ggctgagcgc tggcggtcgg tgcggcgctca    60
ggtgcgcccc ccaggtgagc gcgctccctg gcaccgttgg ccccgaggagg gtcggggcca    120
gttgcggcga gcggtattgt ttatcttgga agctaaaggg cattgctcat cctgaagatc    180
agctgaccat tgacaatcag ccatgtcatc caggcctctt gaaagtccac ctccctacag    240
gcctgatgaa ttcaaaccga atcattatgc accaagcaat gacatatatg gtggagagat    300
gcatgttcga ccaatgctct ctccagccagc ctactctttt taccagaag atgaaattct    360
tcacttctac aaatggacct ctccctcagg agtgattcgg atcctgtcta tgctcattat    420
tgtgatgtgc attgccatct ttgcctgtgt ggctccacg cttgcctggg acagaggcta    480
tggaacttcc cttttaggag gtagtgtagg ctacccttat ggaggaagtg gctttgtag    540

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ctacggaagt ggctatggct atggctatgg ttatggctat ggctacggag gctatacaga    600
cccaagagca gcaaagggct tcatgttggc catggctgcc tttgtttca ttgccgcgtt    660
ggtgatcttt gttaccagtg ttataagatc tgaatgtcc agaacaagaa gatactactt    720
aagtgtgata atagtgagtg ctatcctggg catcatggtg tttattgcc caattgtcta    780
tataatggga gtgaacccaa ctgctcagtc ttctggatct ctatatggtt cacaaatata    840
tgccctctgc aaccaathtt atacacctgc agctactgga ctctacgtgg atcagtatht    900
gtatcactac tgtgtgtggt atccccagga ggccattgcc attgtactgg ggttcatgat    960
tattgtggct tttgctttaa taathtttct tgcgtgaaa actcgaagaa agatggacag   1020
gtatgacaag tccaatattt tgtgggacaa ggaacacatt tatgatgagc agccccccaa   1080
tgtcaggagg tgggttaaaa atgtgtctgc aggcacacag gacgtgcctt ccccccatc   1140
tgactatgtg gaaagagttg acagtcccat ggcatactct tccaatggca aagtgaatga   1200
caagcggttt tatccagagt ctctctataa atccacgccg gttcctgaag tggttcagga   1260
gcttccatta acttcgcctg tggatgactt caggcagcct cgttacagca gcggtggtaa   1320
ctttgagaca ccttcaaaaa gagcacctgc aaagggaaga gcaggaaggt caaagagaa   1380
agagcaagat cactatgaga cagactacac aactggcggc gagtccctgtg atgagctgga   1440
ggaggactgg atcagggaat atccacctat cacttcagat caacaaagac aactgtacaa   1500
gaggaatttt gacactggcc tacaggaata caagagctta caatcagaac ttgatgagat   1560
caataaagaa ctctcccgtt tggataaaga attggatgac tatagagaag aaagtgaaga   1620
gtacatggct gctgctgatg aatacaatag actgaagcaa gtgaagggat ctgcagatta   1680
caaaagtaag aagaatcatt gcaagcagtt aaagagcaaa ttgtcacaca tcaagaagat   1740
ggttggagac tatgatagac agaaaacata gaaggctgat gccaaagtgt ttgagaaatt   1800
aagtatctga catctctgca atcttctcag aaggcaaatg actttggacc ataaccgccg   1860
aagccaaacc tctgtgagca tcacaaagtt ttggttgctt taacatcatc agtattgaag   1920
cattttataa atcgcttttg ataatacaact gggctgaaca ctccaattaa ggattttatg   1980
ctttaaacat tggttcttgt attaagaatg aaatactgtt tgagggtttt aagccttaaa   2040
ggaaggttct ggtgtgaact aaactttcac accccagacg atgtcttcat acctacatgt   2100
atttgtttgc atagggtgat tcathtaate ctctcaacca cctttcagat aactgttatt   2160
tataatcact tttttccaca taaggaaact gggttcctgc aatgaagtct ctgaagtga   2220
actgcttggt tcctagcaca cacttttggt taagtctggt ttatgacttc attaataata   2280
aattccctgg cctttcatat tttagctact atatatgtga tgatctacca gcctccctat   2340
ttttttctg ttatataaat ggttaaaaga ggtttttctt aaataataaa gatcatgtaa   2400
aagtaaaaaa aaaaaaaag ggcggccgc                                     2429

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<210> SEQ ID NO 104

<211> LENGTH: 522

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 104

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Met Ser Ser Arg Pro Leu Glu Ser Pro Pro Tyr Arg Pro Asp Glu
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Phe Lys Pro Asn His Tyr Ala Pro Ser Asn Asp Ile Tyr Gly Gly Glu

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20					25					30					
Met	His	Val	Arg	Pro	Met	Leu	Ser	Gln	Pro	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Pro
	35						40					45			
Glu	Asp	Glu	Ile	Leu	His	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Trp	Thr	Ser	Pro	Pro	Gly	Val
	50					55					60				
Ile	Arg	Ile	Leu	Ser	Met	Leu	Ile	Ile	Val	Met	Cys	Ile	Ala	Ile	Phe
	65				70					75					80
Ala	Cys	Val	Ala	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ala	Trp	Asp	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Ser
				85					90					95	
Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Phe	Gly
			100					105					110		
Ser	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Tyr
		115					120					125			
Gly	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ala	Lys	Gly	Phe	Met	Leu	Ala	Met
	130					135					140				
Ala	Ala	Phe	Cys	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ala	Leu	Val	Ile	Phe	Val	Thr	Ser	Val
	145				150					155					160
Ile	Arg	Ser	Glu	Met	Ser	Arg	Thr	Arg	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Val	Ile
				165				170						175	
Ile	Val	Ser	Ala	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ile	Met	Val	Phe	Ile	Ala	Thr	Ile	Val
		180						185					190		
Tyr	Ile	Met	Gly	Val	Asn	Pro	Thr	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Leu	Tyr
		195					200					205			
Gly	Ser	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Cys	Asn	Gln	Phe	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ala
	210					215					220				
Thr	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Val	Asp	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	His	Tyr	Cys	Val	Val	Asp
	225				230					235					240
Pro	Gln	Glu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ile	Val	Leu	Gly	Phe	Met	Ile	Ile	Val	Ala
				245					250					255	
Phe	Ala	Leu	Ile	Ile	Phe	Phe	Ala	Val	Lys	Thr	Arg	Arg	Lys	Met	Asp
		260						265					270		
Arg	Tyr	Asp	Lys	Ser	Asn	Ile	Leu	Trp	Asp	Lys	Glu	His	Ile	Tyr	Asp
		275					280					285			
Glu	Gln	Pro	Pro	Asn	Val	Glu	Glu	Trp	Val	Lys	Asn	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly
	290					295					300				
Thr	Gln	Asp	Val	Pro	Ser	Pro	Pro	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Val	Glu	Arg	Val	Asp
	305				310					315					320
Ser	Pro	Met	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Asn	Gly	Lys	Val	Asn	Asp	Lys	Arg	Phe
			325						330					335	
Tyr	Pro	Glu	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Thr	Pro	Val	Pro	Glu	Val	Val	Gln
		340						345					350		
Glu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ser	Pro	Val	Asp	Asp	Phe	Arg	Gln	Pro	Arg	Tyr
	355						360					365			
Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Asn	Phe	Glu	Thr	Pro	Ser	Lys	Arg	Ala	Pro	Ala	Lys
	370					375					380				
Gly	Arg	Ala	Gly	Arg	Ser	Lys	Arg	Thr	Glu	Gln	Asp	His	Tyr	Glu	Thr
	385				390					395					400
Asp	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ser	Cys	Asp	Glu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asp	Trp
			405						410					415	
Ile	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Pro	Pro	Ile	Thr	Ser	Asp	Gln	Gln	Arg	Gln	Leu	Tyr
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<210> SEQ ID NO 105
<211> LENGTH: 2985
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: 15
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 105
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<400> SEQUENCE: 105			
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gggtgtgaac cactcttaaa gatgtaggca atgaaaaaat agcctggaga gagaacaagg	180		
ccaagtgaag tttgtcatto ccacacctcc cccacctcc atcttccaaa ccaaggagaa	240		
ggagccagtg gagaacaaaag gagcttaagg aacattcgag taaagttcct caagattcag	300		
tagtagatct taaaaatgaa atgtattagg atatattaca tatggactgt ttctataata	360		
tactcttctt ttctctcttc agctttgaca tctttatata atagcatgat attttactta	420		
catatatctt taaaaaatca ttctatagga gtgtccctag ttgtaacaga aactgtcgat	480		
gcaggtttat ttggagaagg attggggaga gttttgatcc atgcatggga gcatttactt	540		
ttacagccaa agaccaaaagg tgaaagtgtc aattgtgaaa agtatgggaa agttatacca	600		
gcaagtgtcg ttatatattgg gatggcagta gaatgtgcag agataagaag acatcataga	660		
gtgggtatta aggacattgc tggtatccat ttgccacaa atgtgaaatt tcagagatccg	720		
gcttattctt ctgtagatac tgaagaaaca attgaacctt atacaactga aaagatgagt	780		
cgagtctctg gaggatattt ggctttgaca gagtgtcttg aaattatgac agtagatttc	840		
aacaaccttc aggaattaaa aagtcttgca actaaaaagc ctgataagat tggttattcct	900		
gttattaaag aaggcatact agatgtctatt atgggtttgt ttgtgtctcca gcttgatgat	960		
gaacatagtt tatccacaag tcctagttag gaaacatgtt gggaacaggc tgtctacccc	1020		
gtacaggacc ttgcagacta ctggataaag cctggagacc atgtgatgat ggaagtatct	1080		
tgtaagact gttacttaag aatccagagt attagtgtct tgggtttgga atgtgaaatg	1140		
gatgttgcaa aaagttttac ccagaataaa gacttgttat cgttaggaaa tgaggctgaa	1200		
ctttgtagtg ccctcgctaa ccttcagacc agtaaaccag atgctgtaga gcagacatgt	1260		
atattggaat ctacagaaat tgctttgctt aacaacatcc catatcatga aggcctttaaa	1320		
atggcaatga gcaaagtttt gtcttcactg actccagaga aactgtatca gaccatggat	1380		
actcactgtc aqaatqaqat gaqctctgga actggacaga gtaatactgt acaqaacatc	1440		

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cttgaacctt tctacgtgtt agatgtgtcc gaaggcttct ctgttctgcc tgttattgct 1500
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ctggacctca tatctgaagc caatcacttt cctaaagaaa cacttgagtt ttggctgaga 1620
catgtggagg atgaatctgc tatgttacaa aggccaaaat cagacaagtt atggagcata 1680
attatattgg atgtcattga gccatctggg ctcatcagc aggaaataat ggaaaaagct 1740
gcaatatcca ggtgtttact acaatctgga ggcaagatct ttctcagta tgtgctgatg 1800
tttgggttgc ttgtggaatc acagacactc ctaggaggaga atgctgttca agaacagaa 1860
gtactcttgg attaaatata gcacctttta ttaaccagtt tcaggtagctt atactgttat 1920
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tagatttaat gactccgtat ttgaacacct ctaacagaga agtaaaggta tacgtttgta 2040
aatctggaag actgactgct attccatttt ggtatcatat gtacctgat gaagagatta 2100
ggttggatac ttcaagttaa gcctccactt ggaacaagc tgcagttggt ttagataatc 2160
ccatccaggt tgaatggga gaggaacttg tactcagcat tcagcatcac aaaagcaatg 2220
tcagcatcac agtaaagcaa tgaagagcag tttccaatg aaaactgtgt aaatagagca 2280
tcaacaagta caaaattctt gtcttaatta gtgggggtat ataaaaattc cttgtaatgg 2340
tcaaataattt tttaaaattg acattaataa agcatatttt aaaagattct aaaaaaaaaa 2400
aaaaamsgayk mkkrkmgamw ymctgctgca gatttgcttt ctggaaaagg atacatcact 2460
agttttttaa attagaaaac ttcttttctt cgattttaca gaatagggat tttaaaagtc 2520
ttatcggtat tgacatgtgt aagtaaagca aaactttact tttgtaggca tcttgacctt 2580
ttttcttaaa tccaaacttg taattgggaa aactgaaag gcttccactg aagactgagg 2640
ggtatgggta cctgtaaatt ccaatcttgc ttcttttaaa tactcagtgt acatctgaaa 2700
catctcaggt tttgttttga gaatgcaagc ttgaaaaaga atttaagcta taagctaaat 2760
gtaattaaaa cagtaaagga gttagggaat aaatcttcag gaggcagcat tttcttggt 2820
ctactttggc aaaagaacat ttaaaagctg gtaacaaaac aaagttaaat tgaaggaaga 2880
cttaatccta tactattttt caaagttttg atttgatgt acaataagta cattaattga 2940
tccattttta caaacctttt gaataaggag atcataatat gcctc 2985

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<210> SEQ ID NO 106

<211> LENGTH: 519

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 106

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Met Lys Cys Ile Arg Ile Tyr Tyr Ile Trp Thr Val Ser Ile Ile Tyr
 1             5             10             15
Ser Ser Phe Leu Leu Ser Ala Leu Thr Ser Leu Tyr Asn Ser Met Ile
 20             25             30
Phe Tyr Leu His Ile Ser Leu Lys Asn His Ser Ile Gly Val Ser Leu
 35             40             45
Val Val Thr Glu Thr Val Asp Ala Gly Leu Phe Gly Glu Gly Leu Gly
 50             55             60
Arg Val Leu Ile His Ala Trp Glu His Leu Leu Leu Gln Pro Lys Thr
 65             70             75             80
Lys Gly Glu Ser Ala Asn Cys Glu Lys Tyr Gly Lys Val Ile Pro Ala

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85							90							95						
Ser	Ala	Val	Ile	Phe	Gly	Met	Ala	Val	Glu	Cys	Ala	Glu	Ile	Arg	Arg					
			100						105				110							
His	His	Arg	Val	Gly	Ile	Lys	Asp	Ile	Ala	Gly	Ile	His	Leu	Pro	Thr					
			115				120					125								
Asn	Val	Lys	Phe	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Val	Asp	Thr	Glu	Glu					
			130				135					140								
Thr	Ile	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Glu	Lys	Met	Ser	Arg	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly					
145					150					155					160					
Tyr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Thr	Glu	Cys	Phe	Glu	Ile	Met	Thr	Val	Asp	Phe	Asn					
				165					170					175						
Asn	Leu	Gln	Glu	Leu	Lys	Ser	Leu	Ala	Thr	Lys	Lys	Pro	Asp	Lys	Ile					
			180					185					190							
Gly	Ile	Pro	Val	Ile	Lys	Glu	Gly	Ile	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ile	Met	Val	Trp					
			195				200					205								
Phe	Val	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp	Asp	Glu	His	Ser	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Pro	Ser					
			210				215					220								
Glu	Glu	Thr	Cys	Trp	Glu	Gln	Ala	Val	Tyr	Pro	Val	Gln	Asp	Leu	Ala					
225					230					235					240					
Asp	Tyr	Trp	Ile	Lys	Pro	Gly	Asp	His	Val	Met	Met	Glu	Val	Ser	Cys					
				245					250					255						
Gln	Asp	Cys	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Ile	Gln	Ser	Ile	Ser	Val	Leu	Gly	Leu	Glu					
			260					265					270							
Cys	Glu	Met	Asp	Val	Ala	Lys	Ser	Phe	Thr	Gln	Asn	Lys	Asp	Leu	Leu					
			275					280				285								
Ser	Leu	Gly	Asn	Glu	Ala	Glu	Leu	Cys	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Gln					
			290				295					300								
Thr	Ser	Lys	Pro	Asp	Ala	Val	Glu	Gln	Thr	Cys	Ile	Leu	Glu	Ser	Thr					
305					310					315					320					
Glu	Ile	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asn	Asn	Ile	Pro	Tyr	His	Glu	Gly	Phe	Lys	Met					
				325					330					335						
Ala	Met	Ser	Lys	Val	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Thr	Pro	Glu	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Gln					
			340					345					350							
Thr	Met	Asp	Thr	His	Cys	Gln	Asn	Glu	Met	Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gln					
			355				360					365								
Ser	Asn	Thr	Val	Gln	Asn	Ile	Leu	Glu	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Val	Leu	Asp	Val					
			370				375					380								
Ser	Glu	Gly	Phe	Ser	Val	Leu	Pro	Val	Ile	Ala	Gly	Thr	Leu	Gly	Gln					
385					390					395					400					
Val	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Asp	Gln	His	Arg	Ile	Ala	Leu					
				405					410					415						
Asp	Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ala	Asn	His	Phe	Pro	Lys	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Phe					
			420					425					430							
Trp	Leu	Arg	His	Val	Glu	Asp	Glu	Ser	Ala	Met	Leu	Gln	Arg	Pro	Lys					
			435				440					445								
Ser	Asp	Lys	Leu	Trp	Ser	Ile	Ile	Ile	Leu	Asp	Val	Ile	Glu	Pro	Ser					
			450				455				460									
Gly	Leu	Ile	Gln	Gln	Glu	Ile	Met	Glu	Lys	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ser	Arg	Cys					
465					470					475					480					
Leu	Leu	Gln	Ser	Gly	Gly	Lys	Ile	Phe	Pro	Gln	Tyr	Val	Leu	Met	Phe					
				485					490					495						

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Gly Leu Leu Val Glu Ser Gln Thr Leu Leu Glu Glu Asn Ala Val Gln
 500 505 510

Gly Thr Glu Val Leu Leu Asp
 515

<210> SEQ ID NO 107

<211> LENGTH: 2467

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<222> LOCATION: 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461,
 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = A,T,C or G

<400> SEQUENCE: 107

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cgaccacgcg tccgcccgcga ggggcccgcg tgcagcccgc gctcagtcct cgccgcccgc 60
gtgaacatgg agcccccgga cgcaccggcc caggcgcgcg gggccccgcg gctgctgttg 120
ctcgagtcct tgctggcggc gcaccagat gcccaggcgg aggtgcgctt gtctgtacct 180
ccgctggtgg aggtgatgcg aggaagtct gtcattctgg actgcacccc tacgggaacc 240
cacgaccatt atatgctgga atggttcctt accgaccgct cgggagctcg cccccgcta 300
gcctcggtcg agatgcaggg ctctgagctc caggtcaca tgacgacac cgggggcccgc 360
agtcccccat accagctgga ctcccagggg cgcctggtgc tggctgaggc ccagggtgggc 420
gacgagcgag actacgtgtg cgtggtgagg gcaggggcgg caggcactgc tgaggccact 480
gcgcggtcca acgtgtttgc aaagccagag gccactgagg tctcccccaa caaagggaaca 540
ctgtctgtga tggaggactc tgcccaggag atcgccacct gcaacagccg gaacgggaac 600
ccggccccca agatcacgtg gtatcgcaac gggcagcgcc tggagggtgc cgtagagatg 660
aaccagagg gctacatgac cagccgcacg gtccgggagg cctcgggcct gctctccctc 720
accagacccc tctacctgcg gctccgcaag gatgaccgag acgccagctt ccactgcgcc 780
gcccactaca gcctgcccga gggccgccac ggcgcctgg acagccccac ctccacctc 840
accctgcaat atcccacgga gcacgtgcag ttctgggtgg gcagcccgtc cccccagca 900
ggctgggtac gcgagggtga cactgtccag ctgctctgcc ggggggacgg cagccccagc 960
ccggagtata cgcttttccg ccttcaggat gagcaggagg aagtgtgaa tgtgaatctc 1020
gaggggaact tgacctgga gggagtgaac cggggccaga gggggaccta tggctgcaga 1080
gtggaggatt acgacgcggc agatgacgtg cagctctcca agacgctgga gctgcgcgtg 1140
gcctatctgg accccctgga gctcagcgag ggggaaggtc ttccctacc tctaaacagc 1200
agtgcagtcg tgaactgtc cgtgcacggc ctgcccaccc ctgccctacg ctggaccaag 1260
gactccactc ccctggcgga tggccccatg ctgtcgctca gttctatcac ctctgattcc 1320
aatggcacct acgtatgtga ggcctccctg cccacagtcc cggtcctcag ccgcacccag 1380
aacttcacgc tgctggtcca aggtcgcca gagctaaaga cagcggaaat agagcccaag 1440
gcagatggca gctggaggga aggagacgaa gtcacactca tctgctctgc ccgcgccat 1500
ccagacccca aactcagctg gagccaattg gggggcagcc ccgagagcc aatccccgga 1560
cggcagggtt ggggtgagcag ctctctgacc ctgaaagtga ccagcgccct gagcccgcat 1620
ggcatctcct gtgaagcctc caacccccac gggaacaagc gccatgtctt caacttcggc 1680
gccgtgagcc cccagacctc ccaggctgga gtggccgtca tggccgtggc cgtcagcgtg 1740

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ggcctcctgc tctcgtcgt tgctgtcttc tactgcgtga gacgcaaagg gggcccctgc 1800
tgccgccagc ggccggagaa gggggctccg ccgccagggg agccagggct gagccactcg 1860
gggtcggagc aaccagagca gaccggcctt ctcattggag gtgcctccgg aggagccagg 1920
ggtggcagcg ggggcttcgg agacgagtg tgagccaaga acctcctaga ggctgtccct 1980
ggacctggag ctgcaggcat cagagaacca gccctgctca cgccatgccc gccccgcct 2040
tccctcttcc ctcttccctc tccctgccca gccctccctt ccttctctg ccggcaaggc 2100
agggacccac agtggctgcc tgcctccggg aggggaaggag agggaggggtg ggtgggtggg 2160
agggggcctt cctccaggga atgtgactct ccagggcccc agaatagtc ctggacccaa 2220
gccccaggcc cagcctggga caaggctccg agggctcggt gcccgagct atttttacct 2280
ccccgctccc ctgctggtcc cccacactga cgtcttgctg cagagtctga cactggattc 2340
ccccccctca ccccgccctt ggtcccactc ctgccccgc cctacctcgg cccacccca 2400
tcattctgtg acactggagt ctggaataaa tgctgtttgt cacatcaaca cnnnnnnnn 2460
nnnnnnnn 2467

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<210> SEQ ID NO 108

<211> LENGTH: 628

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 108

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Met Glu Pro Pro Asp Ala Pro Ala Gln Ala Arg Gly Ala Pro Arg Leu
 1             5             10             15
Leu Leu Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Ala Ala His Pro Asp Ala Gln Ala Glu
 20             25             30
Val Arg Leu Ser Val Pro Pro Leu Val Glu Val Met Arg Gly Lys Ser
 35             40             45
Val Ile Leu Asp Cys Thr Pro Thr Gly Thr His Asp His Tyr Met Leu
 50             55             60
Glu Trp Phe Leu Thr Asp Arg Ser Gly Ala Arg Pro Arg Leu Ala Ser
 65             70             75             80
Ala Glu Met Gln Gly Ser Glu Leu Gln Val Thr Met His Asp Thr Arg
 85             90             95
Gly Arg Ser Pro Pro Tyr Gln Leu Asp Ser Gln Gly Arg Leu Val Leu
100            105            110
Ala Glu Ala Gln Val Gly Asp Glu Arg Asp Tyr Val Cys Val Val Arg
115            120            125
Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Thr Ala Glu Ala Thr Ala Arg Leu Asn Val Phe
130            135            140
Ala Lys Pro Glu Ala Thr Glu Val Ser Pro Asn Lys Gly Thr Leu Ser
145            150            155            160
Val Met Glu Asp Ser Ala Gln Glu Ile Ala Thr Cys Asn Ser Arg Asn
165            170            175
Gly Asn Pro Ala Pro Lys Ile Thr Trp Tyr Arg Asn Gly Gln Arg Leu
180            185            190
Glu Val Pro Val Glu Met Asn Pro Glu Gly Tyr Met Thr Ser Arg Thr
195            200            205
Val Arg Glu Ala Ser Gly Leu Leu Ser Leu Thr Ser Thr Leu Tyr Leu
210            215            220
Arg Leu Arg Lys Asp Asp Arg Asp Ala Ser Phe His Cys Ala Ala His

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225	230	235	240
Tyr Ser Leu Pro	Gly Arg His Gly	Arg Leu Asp Ser	Pro Thr Phe
	245	250	255
His Leu Thr	Leu His Tyr Pro	Thr Glu His Val	Gln Phe Trp Val Gly
	260	265	270
Ser Pro Ser	Thr Pro Ala Gly	Trp Val Arg Glu	Gly Asp Thr Val Gln
	275	280	285
Leu Leu Cys	Arg Gly Asp Gly	Ser Pro Ser Pro	Glu Tyr Thr Leu Phe
	290	295	300
Arg Leu Gln	Asp Glu Gln Glu	Val Leu Asn Val	Asn Leu Glu Gly
	305	310	315
Asn Leu Thr	Leu Glu Gly Val	Thr Arg Gly Gln	Ser Gly Thr Tyr Gly
	325	330	335
Cys Arg Val	Glu Asp Tyr Asp	Ala Ala Asp Asp	Val Gln Leu Ser Lys
	340	345	350
Thr Leu Glu	Leu Arg Val Ala	Tyr Leu Asp Pro	Leu Glu Leu Ser Glu
	355	360	365
Gly Lys Val	Leu Ser Leu Pro	Leu Asn Ser Ser	Ala Val Val Asn Cys
	370	375	380
Ser Val His	Gly Leu Pro Thr	Pro Ala Leu Arg	Trp Thr Lys Asp Ser
	385	390	395
Thr Pro Leu	Gly Asp Gly Pro	Met Leu Ser Leu	Ser Ser Ile Thr Phe
	405	410	415
Asp Ser Asn	Gly Thr Tyr Val	Cys Glu Ala Ser	Leu Pro Thr Val Pro
	420	425	430
Val Leu Ser	Arg Thr Gln Asn	Phe Thr Leu Leu	Val Gln Gly Ser Pro
	435	440	445
Glu Leu Lys	Thr Ala Glu Ile	Glu Pro Lys Ala	Asp Gly Ser Trp Arg
	450	455	460
Glu Gly Asp	Glu Val Thr Leu	Ile Cys Ser Ala	Arg Gly His Pro Asp
	465	470	475
Pro Lys Leu	Ser Trp Ser Gln	Leu Gly Gly Ser	Pro Ala Glu Pro Ile
	485	490	495
Pro Gly Arg	Gln Gly Trp Val	Ser Ser Ser Leu	Thr Leu Lys Val Thr
	500	505	510
Ser Ala Leu	Ser Arg Asp Gly	Ile Ser Cys Glu	Ala Ser Asn Pro His
	515	520	525
Gly Asn Lys	Arg His Val Phe	His Phe Gly Ala	Val Ser Pro Gln Thr
	530	535	540
Ser Gln Ala	Gly Val Ala Val	Met Ala Val Ala	Val Ser Val Gly Leu
	545	550	555
Leu Leu Leu	Val Val Ala Val	Phe Tyr Cys Val	Arg Arg Lys Gly Gly
	565	570	575
Pro Cys Cys	Arg Gln Arg Arg	Glu Lys Gly Ala	Pro Pro Pro Gly Glu
	580	585	590
Pro Gly Leu	Ser His Ser Gly	Ser Glu Gln Pro	Glu Gln Thr Gly Leu
	595	600	605
Leu Met Gly	Gly Ala Ser Gly	Gly Ala Arg Gly	Gly Ser Gly Gly Phe
	610	615	620
Gly Asp Glu	Cys		
625			

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<210> SEQ ID NO 109

<211> LENGTH: 3825

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 109

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gttgctgctg gggctgtgcg ggaactcctt ttcaggaggg cagccttcat ccacagatgc    120
tcctaaggct tggaattatg aattgcctgc aacaaattat gagaccaag actcccataa    180
agctggaccc attggcattc tctttgaact agtgcatac tttctctatg tggtagagcc    240
gcgtgatttc ccagaagata ctttgagaaa attcttacag aaggcatatg aatccaaaat    300
tgattatgac aagccagaaa ctgtaatctt aggtctaaag attgtctact atgaagcagg    360
gattattcta tgcctgtgctc tggggctgct gtttattatt ctgatgcctc tggtagggta    420
tttcttttgt atgtgtcgtt gctgtaacaa atgtggtgga gaaatgcacc agcgacagaa    480
ggaaaatggg cccttctga ggaatgctt tgcaatctcc ctgttggtga tttgtataat    540
aataagcatt ggcattctct atggttttgt ggcaaatcac caggtaagaa cccggatcaa    600
aaggagtcgg aaactggcag atagcaattt caaggacttg cgaactctct tgaatgaaac    660
tccagagcaa atcaaatata tattggccca gtacaacact accaaggaca aggcgttcac    720
agatctgaac agtatcaatt cagtgtctag aggcggaatt cttgaccgac tgagacccaa    780
catcatccct gttcttgatg agattaagtc catggcaaca gcgatcaagg agaccaagaa    840
ggcgttgtag aacatgaaca gcacctgaa gagcttgca caacaaagta cacagcttag    900
cagcagtcct accagcgtga aaactagcct gcggtcatct ctcaatgacc ctctgtgctt    960
ggtgcatcca tcaagtgaac cctgcaacag catcagattg tctctaagcc agctgaatag    1020
caacctgaa ctgaggcagc tccaccctg ggatgcagaa cttgacaacg ttaataacgt    1080
tcttaggaca gatattgatg gcctgggtcca acagggttat caatccctta atgatatacc    1140
tgacagagta caacgcaaaa ccacgactgt cgtagcaggt atcaaaaggg tcttgaattc    1200
cattggttca gatatcgaca atgtaactca cgtcttctct attcaggata tactctcagc    1260
attctctgtt tatgttaata acactgaaag ttacatccac agaaatttac ctacattgga    1320
agagtatgat tcatactggt ggctgggtgg cctgggtcatc tgctctctgc tgaccctcat    1380
cgtgattttt tactacctgg gcttactgtg tggcgtgtgc ggctatgaca ggcatgccac    1440
cccgaccacc cgaggctgtg tctccaacac cggaggcgtc ttcctcatgg ttggagttgg    1500
attaagtctc ctcttttgcg ggatattgat gatcattgtg gttcttaact ttgtctttgg    1560
tgcaaatgtg gaaaaactga tctgtgaacc ttacacgagc aaggaattat tccgggtttt    1620
ggatacacc tacttactaa atgaagactg ggaatactat ctctctggga agctatttaa    1680
taaatcaaaa atgaagctca cttttgaaca agtttacagt gactgcaaaa aaaatagagg    1740
cacttacggc actcttcacc tgcagaacag cttcaatac agtgaacac tcaacattaa    1800
tgagcatact ggaagcataa gcagtgaatt ggaaagtctg aaggtaaatc ttaatatctt    1860
tctgttgggt gcagcaggaa gaaaaaacct tcaggatttt gctgcttgtg gaatagacag    1920
aatgaattat gacagctact tggctcagac tggtaaatcc cccgcaggag tgaatctttt    1980
atcatttgca tatgatctag aagcaaaagc aaacagtttg cccccaggaa atttgaggaa    2040
ctccctgaaa agagatgcac aaactattaa aacaattcac cagcaacgag tccttcctat    2100

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agaacaatca ctgagcactc tataccaaag cgtcaagata cttcaacgca caggggaatgg 2160
attgttggag agagtaacta ggattctagc ttctctggat ttgctcaga acttcatcac 2220
aaacaatact tcctctgtta ttattgagga aactaagaag tatgggagaa caataatagg 2280
atatattgaa cattatctgc agtggatcga gttctctatc agtgagaaag tggcatcgtg 2340
caaacctgtg gccaccgctc tagatactgc tgttgatgtc tttctgtgta gctacattat 2400
cgacccttg aatttgtttt ggtttggcat aggaaaagct actgtatttt tacttccggc 2460
tctaattttt gcggtaaaac tggctaagta ctatcgtcga atggattcgg aggacgtgta 2520
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agtttctggg tctacaagga ctttccaaat ccaggagcaa cgccagtggc aacgtagtga 2760
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acaatcacgt tatagtcctt ggtccatcac tattcaagga tgactccctc ctttctgtc 2880
tatttttgtt ttttactttt ttacactgag tttctattta gacactacaa catatggggg 2940
gtttgttccc attggatgca tttctatcaa aactctatca aatgtgatgg ctagattcta 3000
acatattgcc atgtgtggag tgtgctgaac acacaccagt ttacaggaaa gatgcatttt 3060
gtgtacagta aacgggtgat ataccttttg ttaccacaga gttttttaa caaatgagta 3120
ttataggact ttcttctaaa tgagctaaat aagtcaccat tgacttcttg gtgctgttga 3180
aaataatcca ttttactaa aagtgtgtga aacctacagc atattcttca cgcagagatt 3240
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ccatcataga gaaacctgcg taactccatc tgacaaatc aaaagagaga gagagatctt 3360
gagagagaaa tgctgtcyct tccaaaagtg gagttgtttt taaaccagat gccaattac 3420
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ggtcctctaa tttgcatgaa agcacaaggt aaatattcat ttgcttcagg agtttcatgt 3660
tggatctgtc attatcaaaa gtgatcagca atgaagaact ggtcggacaa aatttaacgt 3720
tgatgtaatg raattccaga tgtaggcatt cccccagggt cttttcatgt gcagattgca 3780
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<210> SEQ ID NO 110

<211> LENGTH: 865

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 110

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Met Ala Leu Val Leu Gly Ser Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu Cys Gly Asn
  1           5           10          15

Ser Phe Ser Gly Gly Gln Pro Ser Ser Thr Asp Ala Pro Lys Ala Trp
          20          25          30

Asn Tyr Glu Leu Pro Ala Thr Asn Tyr Glu Thr Gln Asp Ser His Lys
  35          40          45

Ala Gly Pro Ile Gly Ile Leu Phe Glu Leu Val His Ile Phe Leu Tyr

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50					55					60					
Val 65	Val	Gln	Pro	Arg	Asp 70	Phe	Pro	Glu	Asp	Thr 75	Leu	Arg	Lys	Phe	Leu 80
Gln	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Glu 85	Ser	Lys	Ile	Asp	Tyr 90	Asp	Lys	Pro	Glu	Thr 95	Val
Ile	Leu	Gly	Leu 100	Lys	Ile	Val	Tyr	Tyr 105	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ile	Ile 110	Leu	Cys
Cys	Val	Leu 115	Gly	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ile 120	Ile	Leu	Met	Pro	Leu 125	Val	Gly	Tyr
Phe	Phe 130	Cys	Met	Cys	Arg	Cys 135	Cys	Asn	Lys	Cys	Gly 140	Gly	Glu	Met	His
Gln 145	Arg	Gln	Lys	Glu	Asn 150	Gly	Pro	Phe	Leu	Arg 155	Lys	Cys	Phe	Ala	Ile 160
Ser	Leu	Leu	Val	Ile 165	Cys	Ile	Ile	Ile	Ser 170	Ile	Gly	Ile	Phe	Tyr 175	Gly
Phe	Val	Ala	Asn 180	His	Gln	Val	Arg	Thr 185	Arg	Ile	Lys	Arg	Ser 190	Arg	Lys
Leu	Ala	Asp 195	Ser	Asn	Phe	Lys	Asp 200	Leu	Arg	Thr	Leu	Leu 205	Asn	Glu	Thr
Pro	Glu 210	Gln	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Ile 215	Leu	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Asn 220	Thr	Thr	Lys	Asp
Lys 225	Ala	Phe	Thr	Asp	Leu 230	Asn	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ser 235	Val	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly 240
Ile	Leu	Asp	Arg	Leu 245	Arg	Pro	Asn	Ile	Ile 250	Pro	Val	Leu	Asp	Glu 255	Ile
Lys	Ser	Met	Ala 260	Thr	Ala	Ile	Lys	Glu 265	Thr	Lys	Glu	Ala	Leu 270	Glu	Asn
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Ser	Ser 290	Leu	Thr	Ser	Val	Lys 295	Thr	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ser 300	Ser	Leu	Asn	Asp
Pro 305	Leu	Cys	Leu	Val	His 310	Pro	Ser	Ser	Glu	Thr 315	Cys	Asn	Ser	Ile	Arg 320
Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Gln 325	Leu	Asn	Ser	Asn	Pro	Glu 330	Leu	Arg	Gln	Leu 335	Pro
Pro	Val	Asp 340	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Asn 345	Val	Asn	Asn	Val	Leu	Arg 350	Thr	Asp
Leu	Asp	Gly 355	Leu	Val	Gln	Gln	Gly 360	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Leu	Asn 365	Asp	Ile	Pro
Asp 370	Arg	Val	Gln	Arg	Gln 375	Thr	Thr	Thr	Val	Val 380	Ala	Gly	Ile	Lys	Arg
Val 385	Leu	Asn	Ser	Ile	Gly 390	Ser	Asp	Ile	Asp	Asn 395	Val	Thr	Gln	Arg	Leu 400
Pro	Ile	Gln	Asp	Ile 405	Leu	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ser	Val 410	Tyr	Val	Asn	Asn	Thr
Glu	Ser	Tyr	Ile 420	His	Arg	Asn	Leu	Pro 425	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Tyr 430	Asp	Ser
Tyr	Trp 435	Trp	Leu	Gly	Gly	Leu	Val 440	Ile	Cys	Ser	Leu	Leu 445	Thr	Leu	Ile
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[illegible]

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 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 111

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 <212> TYPE: PRT
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<400> SEQUENCE: 112

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Arg Val Leu Glu Ala Val Asn Gly Thr Asp Ala Arg Leu Lys Cys Thr
      35             40             45
Phe Ser Ser Phe Ala Pro Val Gly Asp Ala Leu Thr Val Thr Trp Asn
      50             55             60
Phe Arg Pro Leu Asp Gly Gly Pro Glu Gln Phe Val Phe Tyr Tyr His
      65             70             75             80
Ile Asp Pro Phe Gln Pro Met Ser Gly Arg Phe Lys Asp Arg Val Ser
      85             90             95
Trp Asp Gly Asn Pro Glu Arg Tyr Asp Ala Ser Ile Leu Leu Trp Lys
      100            105            110
Leu Gln Phe Asp Asp Asn Gly Thr Tyr Thr Cys Gln Val Lys Asn Pro
      115            120            125
Pro Asp Val Asp Gly Val Ile Gly Glu Ile Arg Leu Ser Val Val His
      130            135            140
Thr Val Arg Phe Ser Glu Ile His Phe Leu Ala Leu Ala Ile Gly Ser
      145            150            155            160
Ala Cys Ala Leu Met Ile Ile Ile Val Ile Val Val Val Leu Phe Gln
      165            170            175
His Tyr Arg Lys Lys Arg Trp Ala Glu Arg Ala His Lys Val Val Glu
      180            185            190
  
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Ile	Lys	Ser	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Asn	Gln	Glu	Lys	Lys	Val	Ser
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Val	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Asp	Thr	Asp									
	210					215									

What is claimed is:

1. A method of assessing whether a patient is afflicted with breast cancer, the method comprising:

- a) determining the level of expression of a marker in a patient sample, wherein the marker is selected from the group consisting of the markers listed in Table 2, and
- b) determining the level of expression of the marker in a control sample,
- c) comparing the level of expression of the marker in the patient sample and the level of expression of the marker in the control sample,

wherein an increase in the level of expression of the marker in the patient sample as compared to the level of expression of the marker in the control sample is an indication that the patient is afflicted with breast cancer.

2. A method of assessing whether a patient is afflicted with ovarian cancer, the method comprising:

- a) determining the level of expression of a marker in a patient sample, wherein the marker is selected from the group consisting of the markers listed in Table 3, and
- b) determining the level of expression of the marker in a control sample,
- c) comparing the level of expression of the marker in the patient sample and the level of expression of the marker in the control sample,

wherein an increase in the level of expression of the marker in the patient sample as compared to the level of expression of the marker in the control sample is an indication that the patient is afflicted with ovarian cancer.

3. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 9, 13, 19, 29, 35, 37, 55 and 89.

4. A vector which contains the nucleic acid molecule of claim 3.

5. A host cell which contains the nucleic acid molecule of claim 3.

6. An isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 9, 13, 19, 29, 35, 37, 55 and 89.

7. An antibody which selectively binds to the polypeptide of claim 6.

8. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 10, 14, 20, 30, 36, 38, 56 and 90.

9. An antibody which selectively binds to the polypeptide of claim 8.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the level of expression of the marker in the patient sample is assessed by detecting the presence of a marker protein in the sample.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the presence of the marker protein is detected using a reagent which specifically binds with the protein, wherein the reagent is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, an antibody derivative, an antigen-binding antibody fragment, and a non-antibody peptide which specifically binds the protein.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the reagent is labelled.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the marker comprises a transcribed polynucleotide or portion thereof.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the transcribed polynucleotide or portion thereof is a mRNA or a cDNA.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the step of detecting a transcribed polynucleotide further comprises amplifying the transcribed polynucleotide.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the level of expression of the marker in the patient sample differs from the level of expression of the marker in the control sample by a factor selected from the group consisting of a factor of at least about 2, a factor of at least about 3, a factor of at least about 4, and a factor of at least about 5.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the level of expression of the marker in the patient sample is assessed using a technique selected from the group consisting of: Northern hybridization, polymerase chain reaction analysis, RT-PCR, probe array and in situ hybridization.

18. The method of claim 2, wherein the level of expression of the marker in the patient sample is assessed by detecting the presence of a marker protein in the sample.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the presence of the marker protein is detected using a reagent which specifically binds with the protein, wherein the reagent is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, an antibody derivative, an antigen-binding antibody fragment, and a non-antibody peptide which specifically binds the protein.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the reagent is labelled.

21. The method of claim 2, wherein the marker comprises a transcribed polynucleotide or portion thereof.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the transcribed polynucleotide or portion thereof is a mRNA or a cDNA.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the step of detecting a transcribed polynucleotide further comprises amplifying the transcribed polynucleotide.

* * * * *