25. The method of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide comprises Factor VII Gla domain plus prothrombin Kringle domain.

26. The method of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide further comprises an antibody Fc region.

27. A method of treating cancer in a subject comprising administering to said subject an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain.

28. The method of claim 27, where said cancer is breast cancer, brain cancer, stomach cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer, ovarian cancer, testicular cancer, colon cancer, skin cancer, rectal cancer, cervical cancer, uterine cancer, liver cancer, pancreatic cancer, head & neck cancer or esophageal cancer.

29. The method of claim 27, further comprising treating said subject with a second cancer therapy.

30. The method of claim 28, wherein said second cancer therapy is an immunotherapy, a radiotherapy, a chemotherapy, a toxin therapy, a cytokine therapy or a hormone therapy.

31. A method of treating an autoimmune disease in a subject comprising administering to said subject an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein said autoimmune disease is spondyloarthropathy, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis, enteropathic arthritis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, irritable bowel disease, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, familial Mediterranean fever, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Sjogren's syndrome, early arthritis, viral arthritis, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, vasculitis, Wegener's granulomatosis, Addison's disease, alopecia, antiphospholipid syndrome, Behcet's

disease, celiac disease, chronic fatigue syndrome, ulcerative colitis, type I diabetes, fibromyalgia, autoimmune gastritis, Goodpasture syndrome, Graves' disease, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), myasthenia gravis, pemphigus vulgaris, primary biliary cirrhosis, rheumatic fever, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, vitiligo, vasculitis, small vessel vasculitis, hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, graft versus host disease (acute and chronic), aplastic anemia, or cyclic neutropenia.

33. The method of claim 31, further comprising treating said subject with a second autoimmune disease therapy.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein said second autoimmune disease therapy is include prednisone, methylprednisone, Venipred, Celestone, hydrocortisone, triamcinoclone, Aristonpan Intra-Articular injection, Methapred, Rayos oral, betamethasone, or etanercept.

35. A method of treating a viral disease in a subject comprising administering to said subject an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein said viral disease is influenza, human immunodeficiency virus, dengue virus, West Nile virus, smallpox virus, respiratory syncytial virus, Korean hemorrhagic fever virus, chickenpox, varicella zoster virus, herpes simplex virus 1 or 2, Epstein-Barr virus, Marburg virus, hantavirus, yellow fever virus, hepatitis A, B, C or E, Ebola virus, human papilloma virus, rhinovirus, Coxsackie virus, polio virus, measles virus, rubella virus, rabies virus, Newcastle disease virus, rotavirus, HTLV-1 and -2.

37. The method of claim 35, further comprising treating said subject with a second anti-viral therapy.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein said second anti-viral therapy is Abacavir, Aciclovir, Acyclovir, Adefovir, Amantadine, Amprenavir, Ampligen, Arbidol, Atazanavir, Atripla, Boceprevirertet, Cidofovir, Combivir, Darunavir, Delavirdine,

Didanosine, Docosanol, Edoxudine, Efavirenz, Emtricitabine, Enfuvirtide, Entecavir, Entry inhibitors, Famciclovir, Fomivirsen, Fosamprenavir, Foscarnet, Fosfonet, Ganciclovir, Ibacitabine, Imunovir, Idoxuridine, Imiquimod, Indinavir, Inosine, Integrase inhibitor, Interferon type III, Interferon type II, Interferon type I, Interferon, Lamivudine, Lopinavir, Loviride, Maraviroc, Moroxydine, Methisazone, Nelfinavir, Nevirapine, Nexavir, Nucleoside analogues, Oseltamivir, Peginterferon alfa-2a, Penciclovir, Peramivir, Pleconaril, Podophyllotoxin, Protease inhibitor, Raltegravir, Reverse transcriptase inhibitor, Ribavirin, Rimantadine, Ritonavir, Pyramidine, Saquinavir, Stavudine, Synergistic enhancer (antiretroviral), Tea tree oil, Telaprevir, Tenofovir, Tenofovir disoproxil, Tipranavir, Trifluridine, Trizivir, Tromantadine, Truvada, Valaciclovir, Valganciclovir, Vicriviroc, Vidarabine, Viramidine, Zalcitabine, Zanamivir or Zidovudine.

39. A method of treating a hypercoagulation disorder in a subject comprising administering to said subject an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain.

40. The method of claim 39, further comprising treating said subject with a second anti-coagulant.

41. A method of modulating clotting in a subject comprising administering to said subject an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain.

42. The method claim 41, further comprising administering to said subject a clotting factor.

43. A method of treating sepsis in a subject comprising administering to said subject an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain.

44. A method of treating vaso-occlusive crisis in a sickle cell subject comprising administering to said subject an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-

carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain.

45. A method treating a disorder characterized by pathologic expression of phosphatidylserine on the surface of a cell comprising administering to said subject an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain.

25. The method of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide comprises Factor VII Gla domain plus prothrombin Kringle domain.

26. The method of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide further comprises an antibody Fc region.

27. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cancer.

28. The use of claim 27, where said cancer is breast cancer, brain cancer, stomach cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer, ovarian cancer, testicular cancer, colon cancer, skin cancer, rectal cancer, cervical cancer, uterine cancer, liver cancer, pancreatic cancer, head & neck cancer or esophageal cancer.

29. The use of claim 27, further comprising treating said subject with a second cancer therapy.

30. The use of claim 28, wherein said second cancer therapy is an immunotherapy, a radiotherapy, a chemotherapy, a toxin therapy, a cytokine therapy or a hormone therapy.

31. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an autoimmune disease.

32. The use of claim 31, wherein said autoimmune disease is spondyloarthropathy, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis, enteropathic arthritis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, irritable bowel disease, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, familial Mediterranean fever, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Sjogren's syndrome, early arthritis, viral arthritis, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, vasculitis, Wegener's granulomatosis, Addison's disease, alopecia, antiphospholipid syndrome, Behcet's

disease, celiac disease, chronic fatigue syndrome, ulcerative colitis, type I diabetes, fibromyalgia, autoimmune gastritis, Goodpasture syndrome, Graves' disease, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), myasthenia gravis, pemphigus vulgaris, primary biliary cirrhosis, rheumatic fever, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, vitiligo, vasculitis, small vessel vasculitis, hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, graft versus host disease (acute and chronic), aplastic anemia, or cyclic neutropenia.

33. The use of claim 31, further comprising treating said subject with a second autoimmune disease therapy.

34. The use of claim 33, wherein said second autoimmune disease therapy is include prednisone, methylprednisone, Venipred, Celestone, hydrocortisone, triamcinoclone, Aristonpan Intra-Articular injection, Methapred, Rayos oral, betamethasone, or etanercept.

35. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a viral disease.

36. The use of claim 35, wherein said viral disease is influenza, human immunodeficiency virus, dengue virus, West Nile virus, smallpox virus, respiratory syncytial virus, Korean hemorrhagic fever virus, chickenpox, varicella zoster virus, herpes simplex virus 1 or 2, Epstein-Barr virus, Marburg virus, hantavirus, yellow fever virus, hepatitis A, B, C or E, Ebola virus, human papilloma virus, rhinovirus, Coxsackie virus, polio virus, measles virus, rubella virus, rabies virus, Newcastle disease virus, rotavirus, HTLV-1 and -2.

37. The use of claim 35, further comprising treating said subject with a second anti-viral therapy.

38. The use of claim 37, wherein said second anti-viral therapy is Abacavir, Aciclovir, Acyclovir, Adefovir, Amantadine, Amprenavir, Ampligen, Arbidol, Atazanavir, Atripla, Boceprevirertet, Cidofovir, Combivir, Darunavir, Delavirdine, Didanosine,

Docosanol, Edoxudine, Efavirenz, Emtricitabine, Enfuvirtide, Entecavir, Entry inhibitors, Famciclovir, Fomivirsen, Fosamprenavir, Foscarnet, Fosfonet, Ganciclovir, Ibacitabine, Imunovir, Idoxuridine, Imiquimod, Indinavir, Inosine, Integrase inhibitor, Interferon type III, Interferon type II, Interferon type I, Interferon, Lamivudine, Lopinavir, Loviride, Maraviroc, Moroxydine, Methisazone, Nelfinavir, Nevirapine, Nexavir, Nucleoside analogues, Oseltamivir, Peginterferon alfa-2a, Penciclovir, Peramivir, Pleconaril, Podophyllotoxin, Protease inhibitor, Raltegravir, Reverse transcriptase inhibitor, Ribavirin, Rimantadine, Ritonavir, Pyramidine, Saquinavir, Stavudine, Synergistic enhancer (antiretroviral), Tea tree oil, Telaprevir, Tenofovir, Tenofovir disoproxil, Tipranavir, Trifluridine, Trizivir, Tromantadine, Truvada, Valaciclovir, Valganciclovir, Vicriviroc, Vidarabine, Viramidine, Zalcitabine, Zanamivir or Zidovudine.

39. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a hypercoagulation disorder in a subject.

40. The use of claim 39, further comprising treating said subject with a second anti-coagulant.

41. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for modulating clotting in a subject.

42. The use of claim 41, further comprising administering to said subject a clotting factor.

43. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of sepsis.

44. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of vaso-occlusive crisis in a sickle cell subject.

45. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disorder characterized by pathologic expression of phosphatidylserine on the surface of a cell.