

**ANTIBODY-DRUG CONJUGATE FOR USE IN METHODS OF
TREATING CHEMOTHERAPY-RESISTANT CANCER**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0000] The present application claims priority to and the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/244,458, filed on September 15, 2021. The contents of this application are hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Statement Regarding Sequence Listing

[0001] The sequence listing associated with this application is provided in text format in lieu of a paper copy, and is hereby incorporated by reference into the specification. The name of the text file containing the sequence listing is 098065-0296_SL.txt. The text file is ~112 kb in size, was created on September 9, 2021, and is being submitted electronically via EFS-Web.

Technical Field

[0001.1]

The present disclosure relates to the field of therapeutic methods, the use of an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC), pharmaceutical products of the ADC for treating a cancer, and the like.

Background

[0002] Cadherins are glycoproteins present on the surface of cell membranes and function as cell-cell adhesion molecules through the calcium ion-dependent binding of their N-terminal extracellular domains, or as signal molecules responsible for cell-cell interaction. Classic cadherins are in the cadherin superfamily and are single-pass transmembrane proteins composed of five extracellular domains (EC domains), one transmembrane region, and an intracellular domain. The classic cadherins are classified into the type I family typified by E-cadherin and N-cadherin, and the type II family according to the homologies of their amino acid sequences.

[0003] Cadherin-6 (CDH6) is a single-pass transmembrane protein composed of 790 amino acids, which is classified into the type II cadherin family, and this protein has N-terminal extracellular and C-terminal intracellular domains. The human CDH6 gene was cloned for the first time in 1995 (Non Patent Literature 1), and its sequence can be referred to under, for example, accession Nos. NM_004932 and NP_004923 (NCBI).

[0004] CDH6 is specifically expressed in the brain or the kidney at the stage of development and has been reported to play an important role in the circuit formation of the central nervous system (Non Patent Literature 2 and 3) and nephron development in the kidney (Non Patent Literature 4 and 5). The expression of CDH6 in the normal tissues of adult humans is localized to the

tubules of the kidney, bile duct epithelial cells, and the like.

[0005] Meanwhile, it is known that CDH6 is specifically overexpressed at tumor sites in some types of human adult cancers. The correlation of CDH6 expression with poor prognosis and its applicability as a tumor marker has been reported with respect to human renal cell carcinoma, particularly, renal clear cell carcinoma (Non Patent Literature 6 and 7). The high expression of CDH6 has also been reported with respect to human ovarian cancer (Non Patent Literature 8). It has also been reported that CDH6 is involved in the epithelial-mesenchymal transition of human thyroid cancer (Non Patent Literature 9). Furthermore, it has been reported that CDH6 is also expressed in human bile duct cancer and human small-cell lung cancer (Non Patent Literature 12 and 13).

[0006] Cancers rank high in causes of death. Although the number of cancer patients is expected to increase with aging of the population, treatment needs have not yet been sufficiently satisfied. The problems of conventional chemotherapeutics are that: due to their low selectivity, these chemotherapeutics are toxic not only to tumor cells but also to normal cells and thereby have adverse reactions; and the chemotherapeutics cannot be administered in sufficient amounts and thus cannot produce their effects sufficiently. Hence, in recent years, more highly selective molecular target drugs or antibody drugs have been developed, which target

molecules that exhibit mutations or a high expression characteristic in cancer cells, or specific molecules involved in malignant transformation of cells.

[0007] In addition, it is also a major problem that a common cancer therapy with conventional chemotherapeutics (such as platinum-based chemotherapy) often leads to emergence of cancer cells resistant to one or more chemotherapeutics. Chemotherapy-resistant cancer cells cause a relapse or a recurrence of the cancer, which is a cause of cancer spread.

[0008] Antibodies are highly stable in blood, and specifically bind to their target antigens. For these reasons, a reduction in adverse reaction is expected, and a large number of antibody drugs have been developed for molecules highly expressed on the surface of cancer cells. One of the techniques relying on the antigen-specific binding ability of antibodies is to use an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC). ADC is a conjugate in which an antibody that binds to an antigen expressed on the surface of cancer cells and can internalize the antigen into the cell through the binding is conjugated to a drug having cytotoxic activity. ADC can efficiently deliver the drug to cancer cells, and can thereby be expected to kill the cancer cells by accumulating the drug in the cancer cells (Non Patent Literature 10 and Patent Literature 1 and 2). With regard to ADC, for example, Adcetris(TM) (brentuximab vedotin) comprising an anti-CD30 monoclonal antibody conjugated to monomethyl

auristatin E has been approved as a therapeutic drug for Hodgkin's lymphoma and anaplastic large cell lymphoma. Also, Kadcyla(TM) (trastuzumab emtansine) comprising an anti-HER2 monoclonal antibody conjugated to emtansine is used in the treatment of HER2-positive progressive or recurrent breast cancer.

[0009] The features of a target antigen suitable for ADC as an antitumor drug are that: the antigen is specifically highly expressed on the surface of cancer cells but has low expression or is not expressed in normal cells; the antigen can be internalized into cells; the antigen is not secreted from the cell surface; etc. The internalization ability of the antibody depends on the properties of both the target antigen and the antibody. It is difficult to predict an antigen-binding site suitable for internalization from the molecular structure of a target or to predict an antibody having high internalization ability from binding strength, physical properties, and the like of the antibody. Hence, an important challenge in developing ADC having high efficacy is obtaining an antibody having high internalization ability against the target antigen (Non Patent Literature 11).

[0010] ADC comprising DM4 conjugated to an anti-CDH6 antibody specifically binding to EC domain 5 (EC5) of CDH6 are known as ADC targeting CDH6 (Patent Literature 3, Non Patent Literature 14 and 15).

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0011]

Patent Literature 1: WO2014/057687

Patent Literature 2: US2016/0297890

Patent Literature 3: WO2016/024195

Patent Literature 4: WO2018/212136

Non Patent Literature

[0012]

Non Patent Literature 1: Shimoyama Y, et al., Cancer Research, 2206-2211, 55, May 15, 1995

Non Patent Literature 2: Inoue T, et al., Developmental Biology, 183-194, 1997

Non Patent Literature 3: Osterhout J A, et al., Neuron, 632-639, 71, Aug 25, 2011

Non Patent Literature 4: Cho E A, et al., Development, 803-812, 125, 1998

Non Patent Literature 5: Mah S P, et al., Developmental Biology, 38-53, 223, 2000

Non Patent Literature 6: Paul R, et al., Cancer Research, 2741-2748, July 1, 57, 1997

Non Patent Literature 7: Shimazui T, et al., Cancer, 963-968, 101(5), Sep.1, 2004

Non Patent Literature 8: Koebel M, et al., PLoS Medicine, 1749-1760, 5(12), e232, Dec.2008

Non Patent Literature 9: Gugnoni M, et al., Oncogene, 667-677, 36, 2017

Non Patent Literature 10: Polakis P., Pharmacological Reviews, 3-19, 68, 2016

Non Patent Literature 11: Peters C, et al., Bioscience Reports, 1-20, 35, 2015

Non Patent Literature 12: Goeppert B, et al., Epigenetics, 780-790, 11(11), 2016

Non Patent Literature 13: Yokoi S, et al., American Journal of Pathology, 207-216, 161, 1, 2002

Non Patent Literature 14: Bialucha et al., Cancer Discovery, 1030-1045, 7, 9. 2017.

Non Patent Literature 15: Schöffski et al., Oncology Research and Treatment, 547-556, 44, 10, 2021.

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0013] An object of the present disclosure is to provide a therapeutic method for treating a cancer using an ADC, a pharmaceutical product comprising the ADC for treating a cancer, and the like. More specifically, the ADC is composed of an anti-cadherin-6 (CDH6) antibody connected via a linker to a topoisomerase I inhibitor, such as a derivative of exatecan, and the cancer may be resistant to chemotherapy.

Solution to Problem

[0014] The present inventors have conducted intensive studies directed towards achieving the above-described object, and found that, surprisingly, the ADC of the

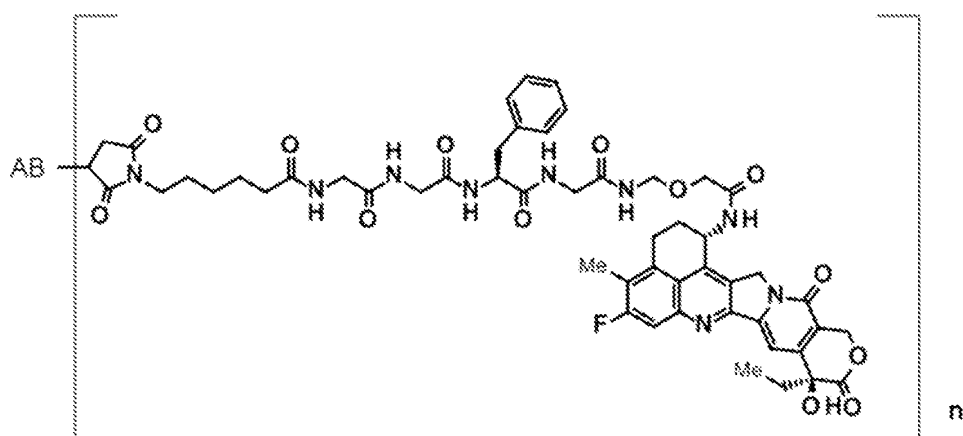
present disclosure exhibits an excellent antitumor effect and safety. More specifically, the present inventors have found that an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of which antibody specifically binds to extracellular domain 3 (in the present description, also referred to as EC3) exhibits an excellent antitumor effect and safety.

[0015] The present disclosure includes the following aspects of the invention:

[1] A therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising, administering to a subject in need thereof an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC).

[2] The therapeutic method according to [1], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) has the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to

the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody.

[3] The therapeutic method according to [1] or [2], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate.

[4] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [3], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of renal cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, mesothelioma, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, bile duct cancer, pancreatic cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, cervix cancer, brain tumor, head and neck cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[5] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [3], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[6] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [3], wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

[7] The therapeutic method according to [6], wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer.

[8] The therapeutic method according to [6] or [7], wherein the ovarian cancer is metastatic.

[9] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [8], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain and a heavy chain in any one combination selected from the group consisting of the following combinations (1) to (4), or a functional fragment of the antibody:

(1) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69,

(2) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73,

(3) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73, and

(4) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77.

[10] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [9], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to

471 in SEQ ID NO: 69, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[11] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [9], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[12] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [11], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[13] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [11], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone two or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue,

conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[14] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [13], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 1 to 10.

[15] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [14], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 2 to 8.

[16] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [14], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 5 to 8.

[17] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [14], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 7 to 8.

[18] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [17], wherein the cancer comprises one or more tumors expressing CDH6.

[19] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [18], wherein the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[20] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [18], wherein the subject has a history of treatment

with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[21] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [20], wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[22] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [20], wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[23] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [22], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered in combination with one or more chemotherapeutics at the same time or at the different times.

[24] The therapeutic method according to [23], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered after the one or more chemotherapeutics.

[25] The therapeutic method according to [23], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are separately comprised as active ingredients in different formulations and administered at the same time or different times.

[26] The therapeutic method according to [23], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are comprised together as active ingredients in a same formulation and administered at the same time.

[27] The therapeutic method according to any one of [23] to [26], wherein the one or more chemotherapeutics is or are an antimetabolite, a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[28] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [27], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[29] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [27], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[30] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [27], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[31] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [27], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[32] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [31], wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy.

[33] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [32], wherein the subject has a cancer that is

resistant to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[34] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [33], wherein the subject exhibits a recurrence of the cancer prior to administration of the ADC.

[35] The therapeutic method according to [34], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[36] The therapeutic method according to [34], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[37] The therapeutic method according to [34], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[38] The therapeutic method according to [34], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[39] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [38], wherein the subject is administered the ADC with a second drug.

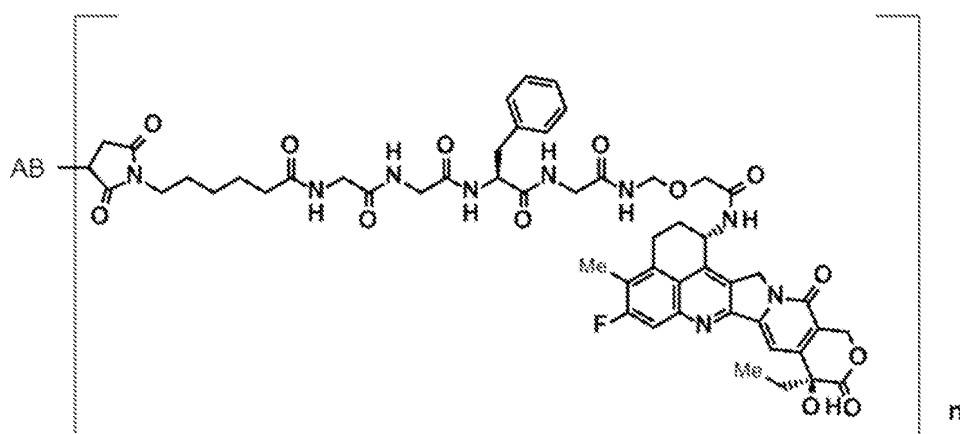
[40] The therapeutic method according to [39], wherein the ADC is administered prior to the second drug.

[41] The therapeutic method according to [39], wherein the ADC is administered after the second drug.

[42] The therapeutic method according to [39], wherein the ADC is administered concurrently with the second drug.

[43] A therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising, administering a pharmaceutical composition to a subject who has an ovarian cancer resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy and/or who exhibits a recurrence of an ovarian cancer prior to administration of the pharmaceutical composition, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]

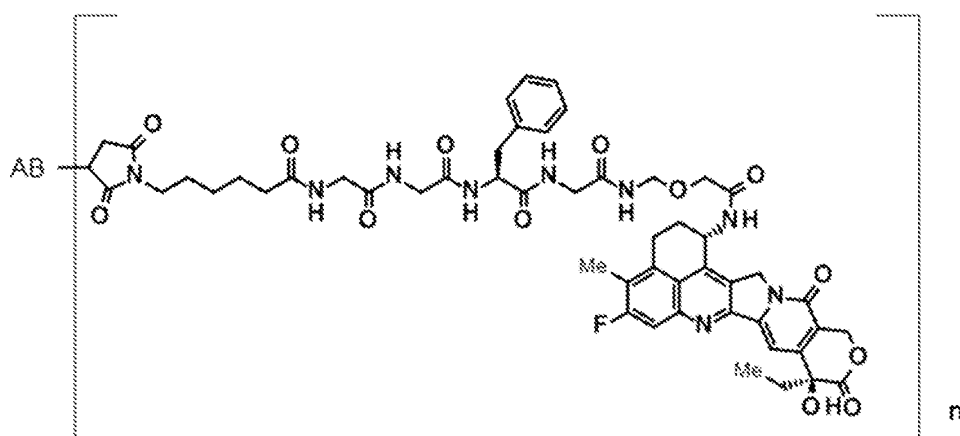


wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average

number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

[44] A therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising, administering a pharmaceutical composition to a subject who has an ovarian cancer and who previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number

of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

[45] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [44], the method comprising using a biological sample derived from a test subject to detect the presence or absence of CDH6 in the biological sample, and administering a pharmaceutical composition to the test subject in which CDH6 is detected.

[46] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [45], wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[47] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [45], wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[48] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [47], wherein the antimetabolite is gemcitabine.

[49] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [47], wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin.

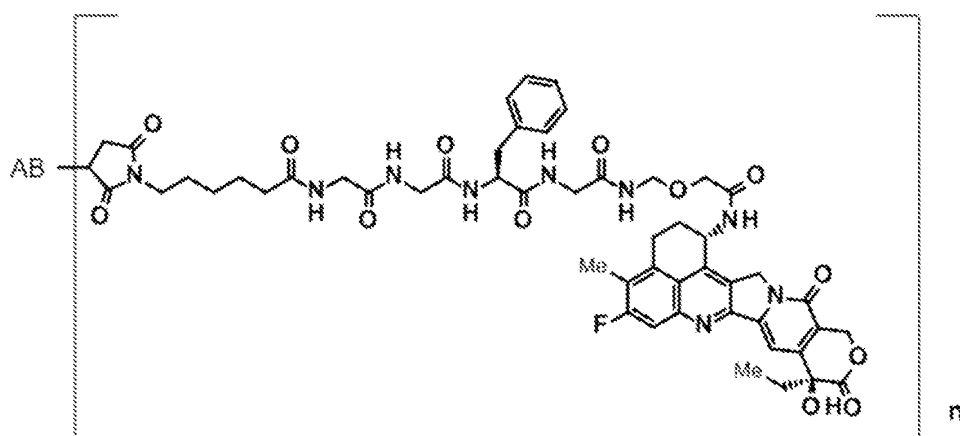
[50] The therapeutic method according to any one of [1] to [47], wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin and the taxane is paclitaxel.

[0016]

[51] A therapeutic agent for a cancer, comprising an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) as disclosed herein.

[52] The therapeutic agent according to [51], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) has the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody.

[53] The therapeutic agent according to [51] or [52], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate.

[54] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [53], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of renal cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, mesothelioma, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, bile duct cancer, pancreatic cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, cervix cancer, brain tumor, head and neck cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[55] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [53], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[56]. The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [53], wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

[57] The therapeutic agent according to [56], wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer.

[58] The therapeutic agent according to [56] or [57], wherein the ovarian cancer is metastatic.

[59] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [58], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain and a heavy chain in any one combination

selected from the group consisting of the following combinations (1) to (4), or a functional fragment of the antibody:

(1) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69,

(2) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73,

(3) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73, and

(4) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77.

[60]. The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [59], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[61] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [59], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a

light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[62] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [61], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[63] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [61], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone two or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[64] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [63], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 1 to 10.

[65] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [64], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 2 to 8.

[66] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [64], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 5 to 8.

[67] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [64], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 7 to 8.

[68] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [67], wherein the cancer comprises one or more tumors expressing CDH6.

[69] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [68], wherein the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[70] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [68], wherein the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[71] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [70], wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[72] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [70], wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[73] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [72], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered in combination with one or more chemotherapeutics at the same time or at the different times.

[74] The therapeutic agent according to [73], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered after the one or more chemotherapeutics.

[75] The therapeutic agent according to [73], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are separately comprised as active ingredients in different formulations and administered at the same time or different times.

[76] The therapeutic agent according to [73], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are comprised together as active ingredients in a same formulation and administered at the same time.

[77] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [73] to [76], wherein the one or more chemotherapeutics is or

are an antimetabolite, a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[78] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [77], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[79] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [77], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[80] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [77], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[81] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [77], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[82] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [81], wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy.

[83] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [82], wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[84] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [83], wherein the subject exhibits a recurrence of the cancer prior to administration of the ADC.

[85] The therapeutic agent according to [84], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[86] The therapeutic agent according to [84], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[87] The therapeutic agent according to [84], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[88] The therapeutic agent according to [84], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[89] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [88], wherein the subject is administered the ADC with a second drug.

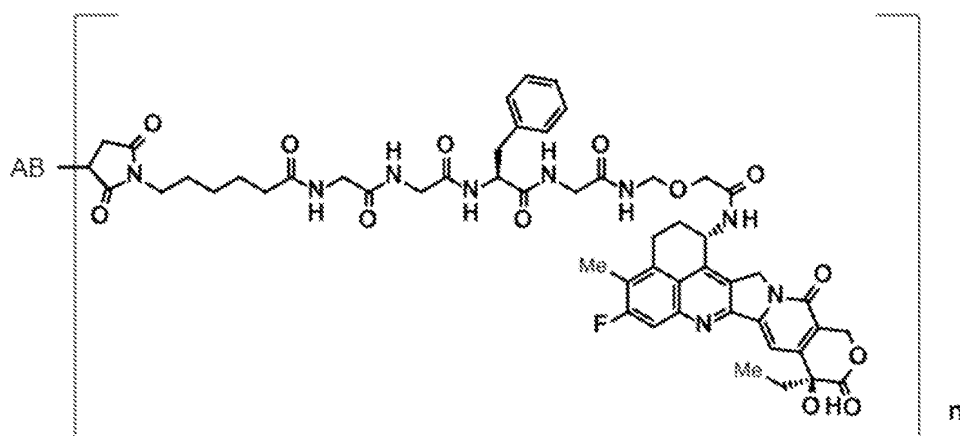
[90] The therapeutic agent according to [89], wherein the ADC is administered prior to the second drug.

[91] The therapeutic agent according to [89], wherein the ADC is administered after the second drug.

[92] The therapeutic agent according to [89], wherein the ADC is administered concurrently with the second drug.

[93] A therapeutic agent for a cancer, the agent comprising a pharmaceutical composition for administration to a subject who has an ovarian cancer resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy and/or who exhibits a recurrence of an ovarian cancer prior to administration of the pharmaceutical composition, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]

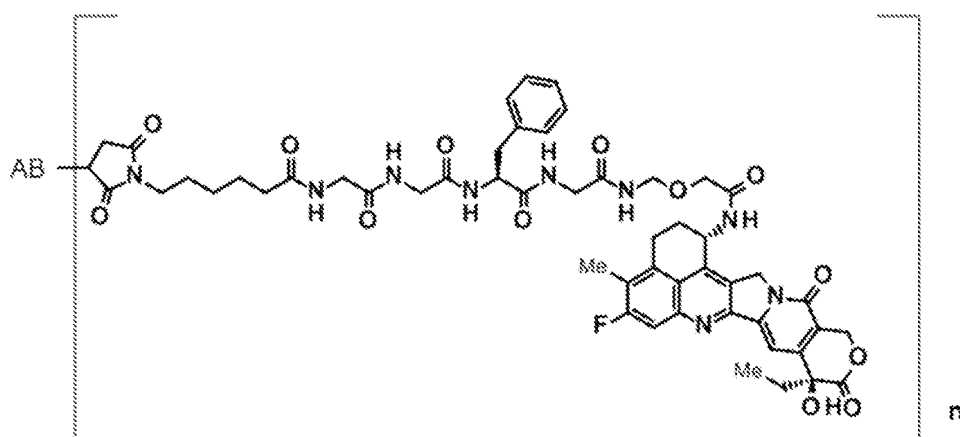


wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID

NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

[94] A therapeutic agent for treating a cancer, the agent comprising, pharmaceutical composition for administration to a subject who has an ovarian cancer and who previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a

hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

[95] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [94], wherein a biological sample derived from a test subject is used to detect the presence or absence of CDH6 in the biological sample prior to administering the pharmaceutical composition to the test subject in which CDH6 is detected.

[96] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [95], wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[97] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [95], wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[98] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [97], wherein the antimetabolite is gemcitabine.

[99] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [97], wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin.

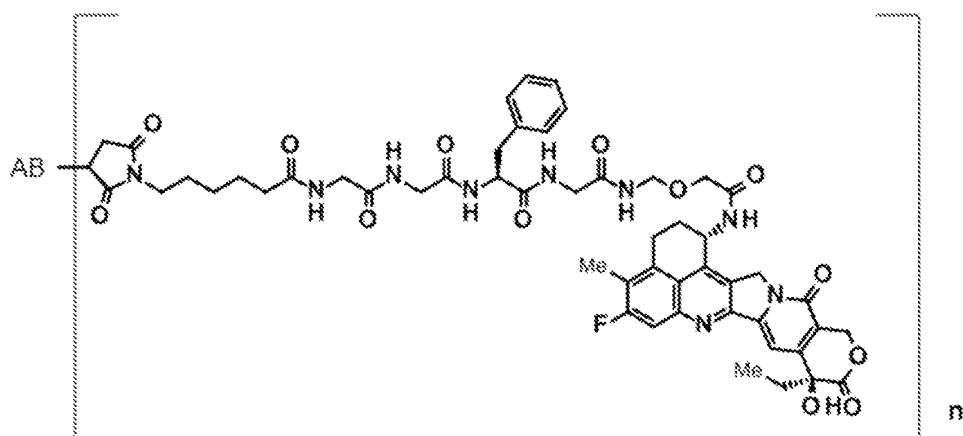
[100] The therapeutic agent according to any one of [51] to [97], wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin and the taxane is paclitaxel.

[0017]

[101] An antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) as disclosed herein for use in treating a cancer.

[102] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [101], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) has the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody.

[103] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [101] or [102], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate.

[104] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [103], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of renal cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, mesothelioma, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, bile duct cancer, pancreatic cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, cervix cancer, brain tumor, head and neck cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[105] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [103], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[106] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [103], wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

[107] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [106], wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer.

[108] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [106] or [107], wherein the ovarian cancer is metastatic.

[109] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [108], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain and a heavy chain in any one combination selected from the group consisting of

the following combinations (1) to (4), or a functional fragment of the antibody:

(1) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69,

(2) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73,

(3) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73, and

(4) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77.

[110] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [109], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[111] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [109], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino

acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[112] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [111], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[113] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [111], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone two or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[114] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [113], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 1 to 10.

[115] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [114], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 2 to 8.

[116] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [114], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 5 to 8.

[117] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [114], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 7 to 8.

[118] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [117], wherein the cancer comprises one or more tumors expressing CDH6.

[119] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [118], wherein the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[120] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [118], wherein the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[121] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [120], wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[122] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [120], wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[123] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [122], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered in combination with one or more chemotherapeutics at the same time or at the different times.

[124] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [123], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered after the one or more chemotherapeutics.

[125] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [123], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are separately comprised as active ingredients in different formulations and administered at the same time or different times.

[126] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [123], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are comprised together as active ingredients in a same formulation and administered at the same time.

[127] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [123] to [126], wherein the one or more

chemotherapeutics is or are an antimetabolite, a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[128] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [127], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[129] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [127], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[130] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [127], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[131] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [127], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[132] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [131], wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy.

[133] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [132], wherein the subject has a cancer

that is resistant to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[134] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [133], wherein the subject exhibits a recurrence of the cancer prior to administration of the ADC.

[135] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [134], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[136] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [134], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[137]. The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [134], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[138] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [134], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[139] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [138], wherein the subject is administered the ADC with a second drug.

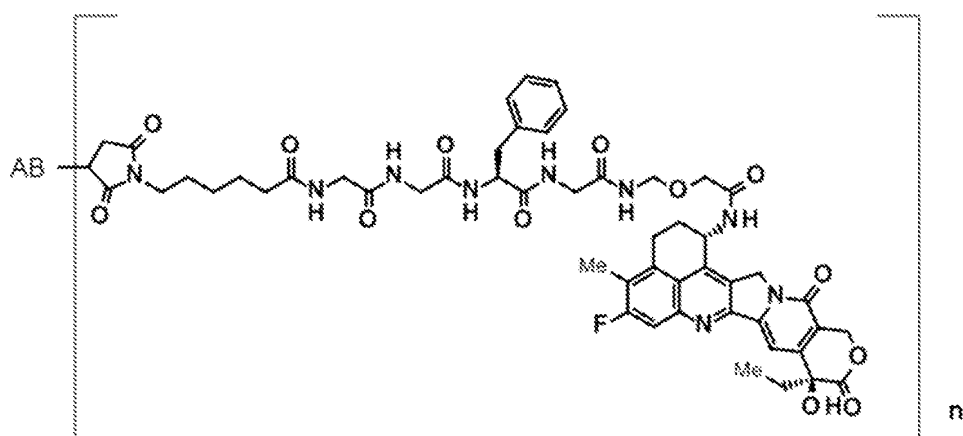
[140] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [139], wherein the ADC is administered prior to the second drug.

[141] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [139], wherein the ADC is administered after the second drug.

[142] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to [139], wherein the ADC is administered concurrently with the second drug.

[143] An antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) for treating a cancer in a subject who has an ovarian cancer resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy and/or who exhibits a recurrence of an ovarian cancer prior to administration of the pharmaceutical composition, the ADC having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]

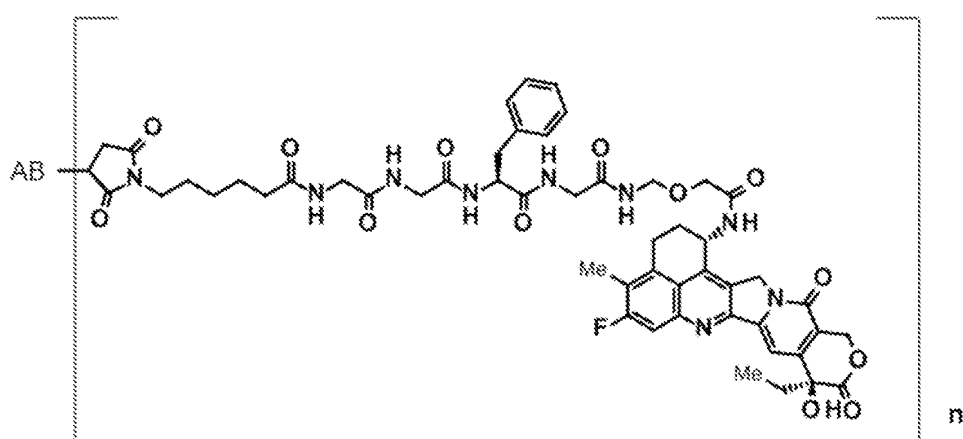


wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to

the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

[144] An antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) for treating a cancer in a subject who has an ovarian cancer and who previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane, the ADC having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

[145] The ADC according to any one of [101] to [144], wherein a biological sample derived from a test subject is used to detect the presence or absence of CDH6 in the biological sample prior to administering the ADC to the test subject in which CDH6 is detected.

[146] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [145], wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[147] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [145], wherein the cancer has acquired

resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[148] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [147], wherein the antimetabolite is gemcitabine.

[149] The antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) according to any one of [101] to [147], wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin.

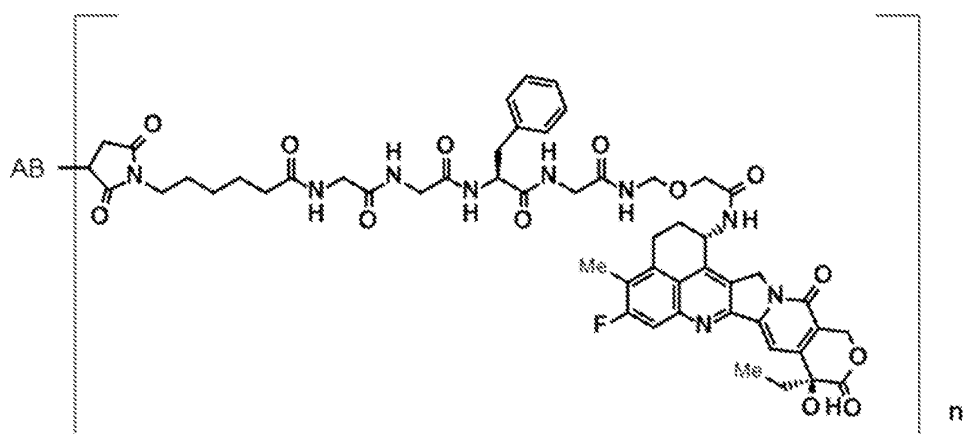
[150] The therapeutic method according to any one of [101] to [147], wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin and the taxane is paclitaxel.

[0018]

[151] A pharmaceutical composition for treatment of a cancer, comprising an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) or a salt thereof as disclosed herein as an active component, and a pharmaceutically acceptable formulation component.

[152] The pharmaceutical composition according to [151], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) has the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody.

[153] The pharmaceutical composition according to [151] or [152], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate.

[154] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [153], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of renal cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, mesothelioma, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, bile duct cancer, pancreatic cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, cervix cancer, brain tumor, head and neck cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[155] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [153], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[156] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [153], wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

[157] The pharmaceutical composition according to [156], wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group

consisting of epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer.

[158] The pharmaceutical composition according to [156] or [157], wherein the ovarian cancer is metastatic.

[159] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [158], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain and a heavy chain in any one combination selected from the group consisting of the following combinations (1) to (4), or a functional fragment of the antibody:

(1) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69,

(2) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73,

(3) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73, and

(4) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77.

[160] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [159], wherein the antibody is an antibody

comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[161] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [159], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[162] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [161], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[163] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [161], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone two or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal

processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[164] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [163], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 1 to 10.

[165] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [164], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 2 to 8.

[166] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [164], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 5 to 8.

[167] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [164], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 7 to 8.

[168] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [167], wherein the cancer comprises one or more tumors expressing CDH6.

[169] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [168], wherein the subject has a history of

treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[170] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [168], wherein the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[171] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [170], wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[172] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [170], wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[173] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [172], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered in combination with one or more chemotherapeutics at the same time or at the different times.

[174] The pharmaceutical composition according to [173], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered after the one or more chemotherapeutics.

[175] The pharmaceutical composition according to [173], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are separately comprised as active ingredients in different formulations and administered at the same time or different times.

[176] The pharmaceutical composition according to [173], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are comprised together as active ingredients in a same formulation and administered at the same time.

[177] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [173] to [176], wherein the one or more chemotherapeutics is or are an antimetabolite, a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[178] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [177], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[179] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [177], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[180] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [177], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[181] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [177], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with

a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[182] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [181], wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy.

[183] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [182], wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[184] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [183], wherein the subject exhibits a recurrence of the cancer prior to administration of the ADC.

[185] The pharmaceutical composition according to [184], wherein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[186] The pharmaceutical composition according to [184], wherein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[187] The pharmaceutical composition according to [184], wherein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[188] The pharmaceutical composition according to [184], wherein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after

about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[189] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [188], wherein the subject is administered the ADC with a second drug.

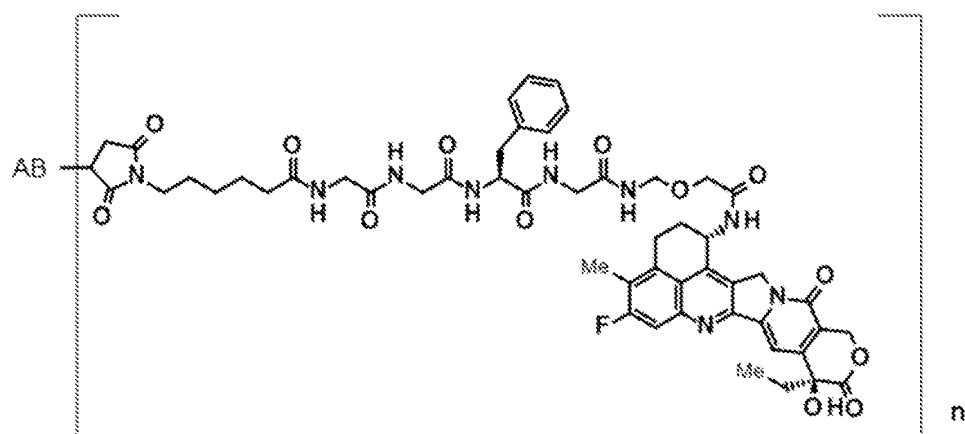
[190] The pharmaceutical composition according to [189], wherein the ADC is administered prior to the second drug.

[191] The pharmaceutical composition according to [189], wherein the ADC is administered after the second drug.

[192] The pharmaceutical composition according to [189], wherein the ADC is administered concurrently with the second drug.

[193] A pharmaceutical composition for treating a cancer in a subject who has an ovarian cancer resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy and/or who exhibits a recurrence of an ovarian cancer prior to administration of the pharmaceutical composition, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]

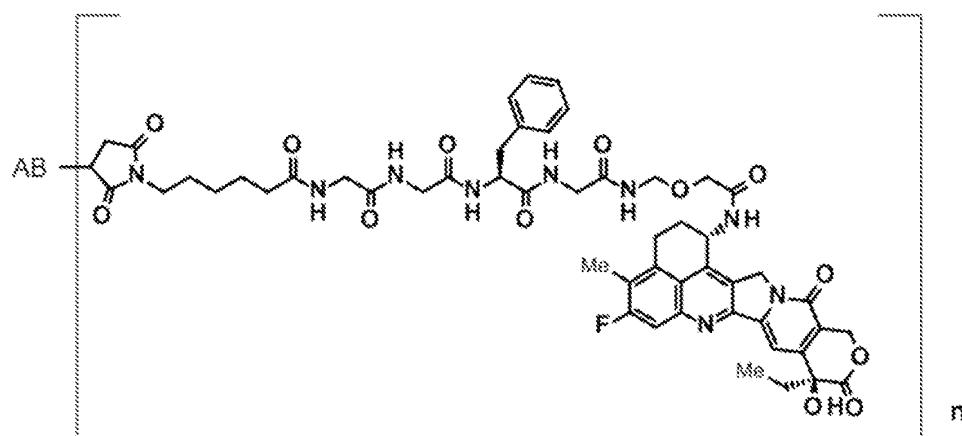


wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

[194] A pharmaceutical composition for treating a cancer in a subject who has an ovarian cancer and who previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane, wherein the pharmaceutical composition

comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

[195] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [194], wherein a biological sample derived

from a test subject is used to detect the presence or absence of CDH6 in the biological sample prior to administering the pharmaceutical composition to the test subject in which CDH6 is detected.

[196] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [195], wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[197] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [195], wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[198] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [197], wherein the antimetabolite is gemcitabine.

[199] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [197], wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin.

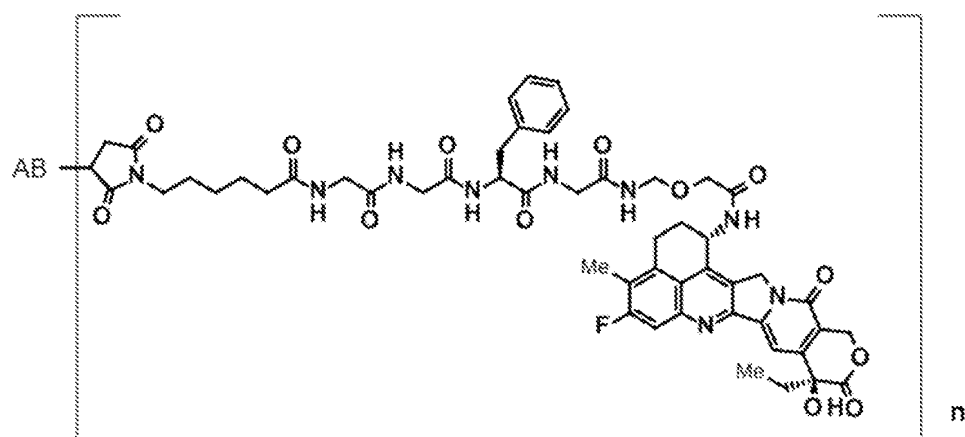
[200] The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of [151] to [197], wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin and the taxane is paclitaxel.

[0019]

[201] Use of an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) as disclosed herein in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a cancer.

[202] The Use according to [201], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) has the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody.

[203] The Use according to [201] or [202], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate.

[204] The Use according to any one of [201] to [203], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of renal cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, mesothelioma, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, bile duct cancer, pancreatic cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, cervix cancer, brain tumor, head and neck cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[205] The Use according to any one of [201] to [203], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[206] The Use according to any one of [201] to [203], wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

[207] The Use according to [206], wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer.

[208] The Use according to [206] or [207], wherein the ovarian cancer is metastatic.

[209] The Use according to any one of [201] to [208], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain and a heavy chain in any one combination selected from the group consisting of the following combinations (1) to (4), or a functional fragment of the antibody:

(1) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69,

(2) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73,

(3) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a

heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73, and

(4) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77.

[210] The Use according to any one of [201] to [209], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[211] The Use according to any one of [201] to [209], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[212] The Use according to any one of [201] to [211], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic

acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[213] The Use according to any one of [201] to [211], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone two or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[214] The Use according to any one of [201] to [213], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 1 to 10.

[215] The Use according to any one of [201] to [214], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 2 to 8.

[216] The Use according to any one of [201] to [214], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 5 to 8.

[217] The Use according to any one of [201] to [214], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-

linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 7 to 8.

[218] The Use according to any one of [201] to [217], wherein the cancer comprises one or more tumors expressing CDH6.

[219] The Use according to any one of [201] to [218], wherein the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[220] The Use according to any one of [201] to [218], wherein the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[221] The Use according to any one of [201] to [220], wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[222] The Use according to any one of [201] to [220], wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[223] The Use according to any one of [201] to [222], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered in combination with one or more chemotherapeutics at the same time or at the different times.

[224] The Use according to [223], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered after the one or more chemotherapeutics.

[225] The Use according to [223], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more

chemotherapeutics are separately comprised as active ingredients in different formulations and administered at the same time or different times.

[226] The Use according to [223], wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are comprised together as active ingredients in a same formulation and administered at the same time.

[227] The Use according to any one of [223] to [226], wherein the one or more chemotherapeutics is or are an antimetabolite, a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[228] The Use according to any one of [201] to [227], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[229] The Use according to any one of [201] to [227], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[230] The Use according to any one of [201] to [227], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[231] The Use according to any one of [201] to [227], wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or

partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[232] The Use according to any one of [201] to [231], wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy.

[233] The Use according to any one of [201] to [232], wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[234] The Use according to any one of [201] to [233], wherein the subject exhibits a recurrence of the cancer prior to administration of the ADC.

[235] The Use according to [234], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[236] The Use according to [234], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[237] The Use according to [234], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[238] The Use according to [234], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[239] The Use according to any one of [201] to [238], wherein the subject is administered the ADC with a second drug.

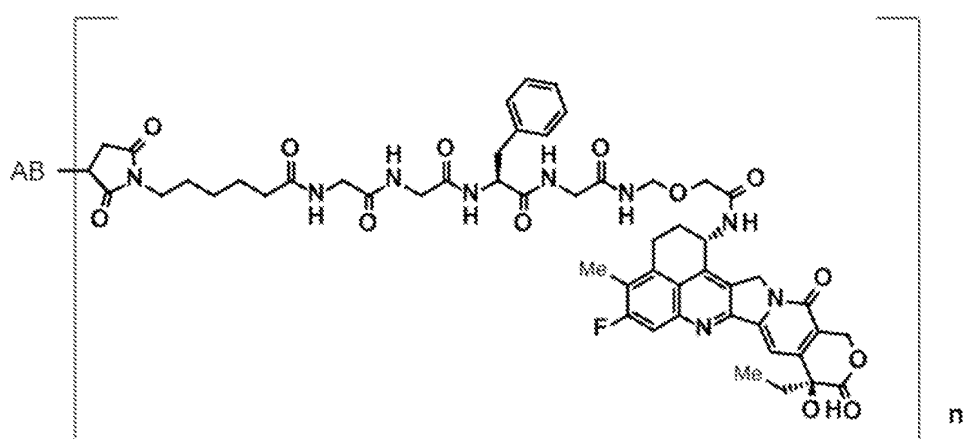
[240] The Use according to [239], wherein the ADC is administered prior to the second drug.

[241] The Use according to [239], wherein the ADC is administered after the second drug.

[242] The Use according to [239], wherein the ADC is administered concurrently with the second drug.

[243] A use of a pharmaceutical composition for treating a cancer, the use comprising, administering a pharmaceutical composition to a subject who has an ovarian cancer resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy and/or who exhibits a recurrence of an ovarian cancer prior to administration of the pharmaceutical composition, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

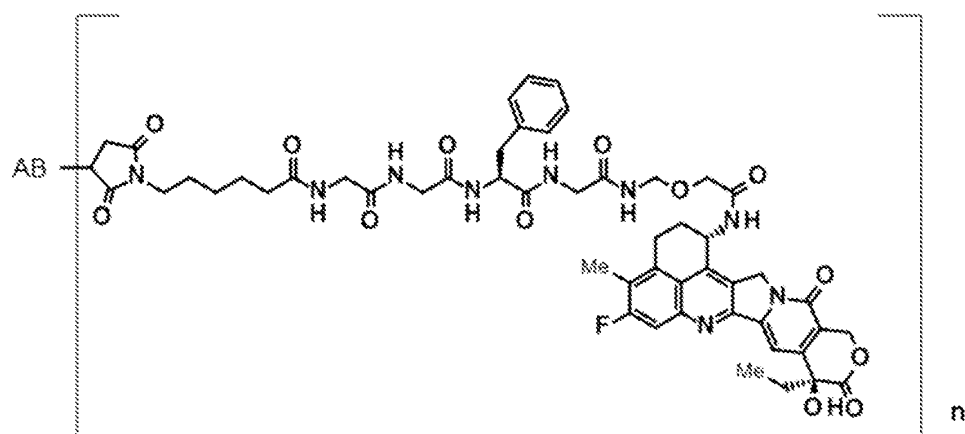
[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

[244] A use of a pharmaceutical composition for treating a cancer, the use comprising, administering a pharmaceutical composition to a subject who has an ovarian cancer and who previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

[245] The use according to any one of [201] to [244], the use comprising using a biological sample derived from a test subject to detect the presence or absence of CDH6 in the biological sample, and administering a pharmaceutical

composition to the test subject in which CDH6 is detected.

[246] The Use according to any one of [201] to [245], wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[247] The Use according to any one of [201] to [245], wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[248] The Use according to any one of [201] to [247], wherein the antimetabolite is gemcitabine.

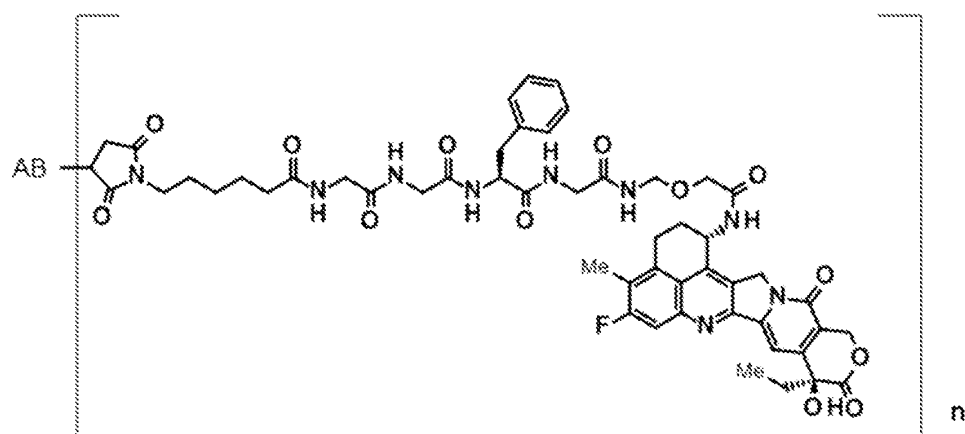
[249] The Use according to any one of [201] to [247], wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin.

[250] The Use according to any one of [201] to [247], wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin and the taxane is paclitaxel.

In some aspects, the disclosed treatments are broadly drawn to a therapeutic use or method for treating a cancer, the use or method comprising, administering to a subject in need thereof an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC).

In some aspects, the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) has the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody.

In some aspects, the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate.

In some aspects, the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of which antibody specifically binds to extracellular domain 3.

In some aspects, the cancer is selected from the group consisting of renal cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, mesothelioma, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, bile duct cancer, pancreatic cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, cervix cancer, brain tumor, head and neck cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer. In some aspects, the cancer is selected from the group consisting of

ovarian cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer. In some aspects, the cancer is ovarian cancer. In some aspects, the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer. In some aspects, the ovarian cancer is metastatic.

In some aspects, the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain and a heavy chain in any one combination selected from the group consisting of the following combinations (1) to (4), or a functional fragment of the antibody: (1) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69, (2) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73, (3) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73, and (4) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77.

In some aspects, the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69, or a functional fragment of the antibody. In some aspects, the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

In some aspects, the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

In some aspects, the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone two or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue,

conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

In some aspects, the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 1 to 10. In some aspects, the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 2 to 8. In some aspects, the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 5 to 8. In some aspects, the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 7 to 8.

In some aspects, the cancer comprises one or more tumors expressing CDH6.

In some aspects, the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered in combination with one or more

chemotherapeutics at the same time or at the different times.

In some aspects, the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered after the one or more chemotherapeutics.

In some aspects, the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered after the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) was administered in combination with one or more chemotherapeutics.

In some aspects, the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are separately comprised as active ingredients in different formulations and administered at the same time or different times.

In some aspects, the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are comprised together as active ingredients in a same formulation and administered at the same time.

In some aspects, the one or more chemotherapeutics is or are an antimetabolite, a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane. In some aspects, the one or more chemotherapeutics is an antimetabolite. In some aspects, the one or more chemotherapeutics is a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the one or more chemotherapeutics are both a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

In some aspects, the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

In some aspects, the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the subject has a cancer that is resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy. In some aspects, the subject has a cancer that is resistant to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane. In some aspects, the subject exhibits a recurrence of the cancer prior to administration of the ADC. In some aspects, the subject has a cancer that is resistant to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs within

about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs within six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane. In some aspects, the recurrence of the

cancer occurs within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs within six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the recurrence of

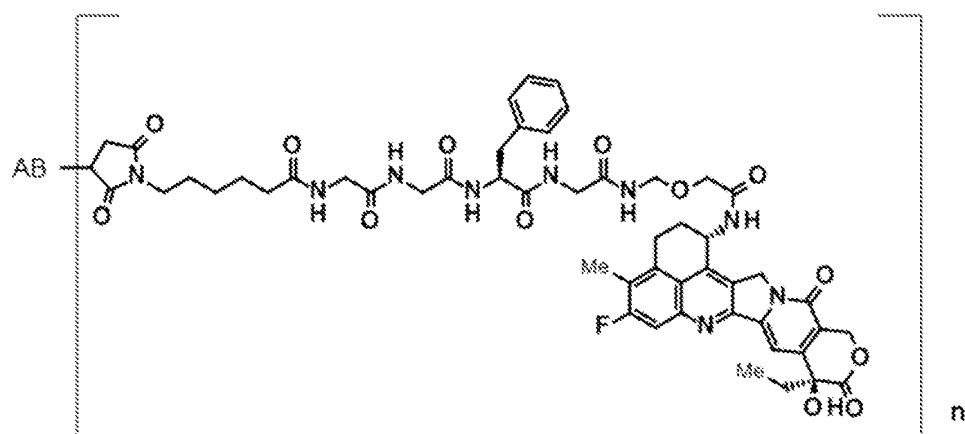
the cancer occurs after six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs in six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane. In some aspects, the recurrence of the cancer occurs after six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the subject is administered the ADC with a second drug. In some aspects, the ADC is administered prior to the second drug. In some aspects, the ADC is administered after the second drug. In some aspects, the ADC is administered concurrently with the second drug.

In some aspects, the disclosure is generally drawn to a therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising, administering a pharmaceutical composition to a subject who has an ovarian cancer resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy and/or who exhibits a recurrence of an ovarian cancer prior to administration of the pharmaceutical composition, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]

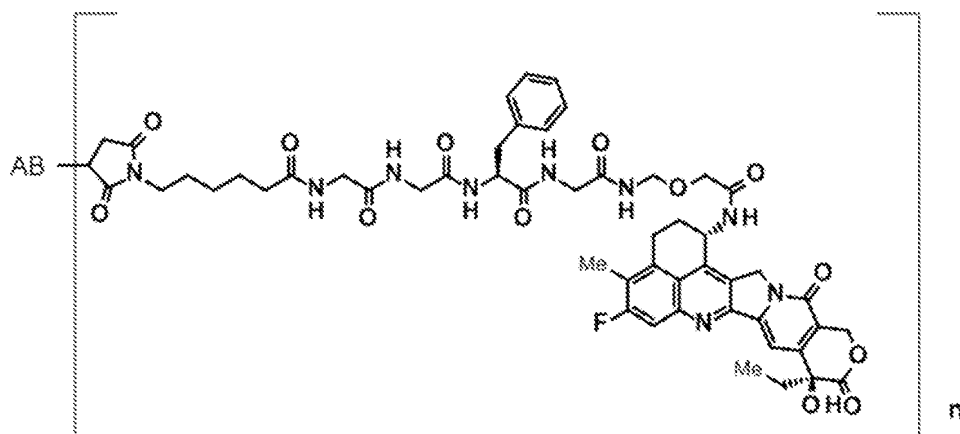


wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

In some aspects, the disclosure is generally drawn to a therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising, administering a pharmaceutical composition to a subject who has an ovarian cancer and who previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a

platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

In some aspects, the disclosure is generally drawn to a therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising using a biological sample derived from a test subject to detect the presence or absence of CDH6 in the biological sample, and administering a pharmaceutical composition to the test subject in which CDH6 is detected.

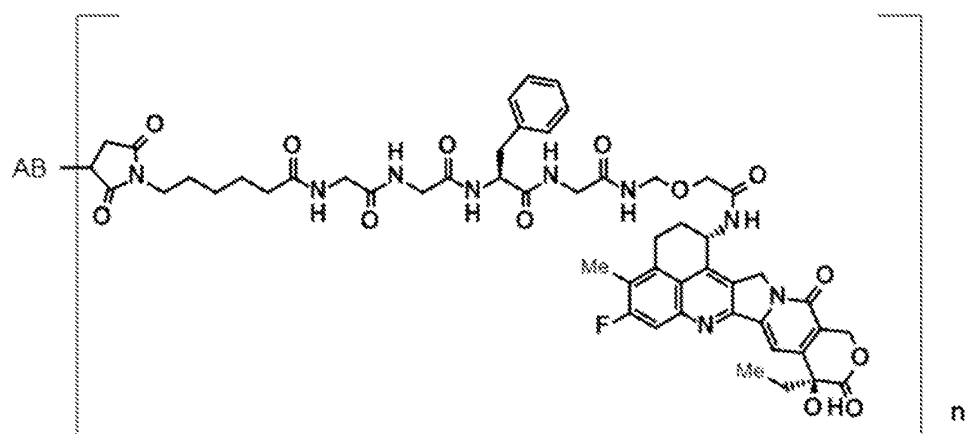
In some aspects, the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug. In some aspects, the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

In some aspects, the antimetabolite is gemcitabine. In some aspects, the platinum-based drug is carboplatin. In some aspects, the platinum-based drug is carboplatin and the taxane is paclitaxel.

The present invention includes the following aspects of the invention:

[1A] A therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising, administering to a subject in need thereof an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody.

[2A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

[3A] The therapeutic method according to [2A], wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

[4A] The therapeutic method according to [3A], wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer.

[5A] The therapeutic method according to [3A], wherein the ovarian cancer is metastatic.

[6A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain and a heavy chain in any one combination selected from the group consisting of the following combinations (1) to (4), or a functional fragment of the antibody:

(1) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69,

(2) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73,

(3) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73, and

(4) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77.

[7A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[8A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

[9A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[10A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone two or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

[11A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 1 to 10.

[12A] The therapeutic method according to [11A], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 2 to 8.

[13A] The therapeutic method according to [11A], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 5 to 8.

[14A] The therapeutic method according to [11A], wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 7 to 8.

[15A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the cancer comprises one or more tumors expressing CDH6.

[16A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy.

[17A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the subject exhibits a recurrence of the cancer prior to administration of the ADC.

[18A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[19A] The therapeutic method according to [17A], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

[20A] The therapeutic method according to [17A], therein the recurrence of the cancer occurs within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

[21A] The therapeutic method according to [1A], wherein the subject is administered the ADC with a second drug.

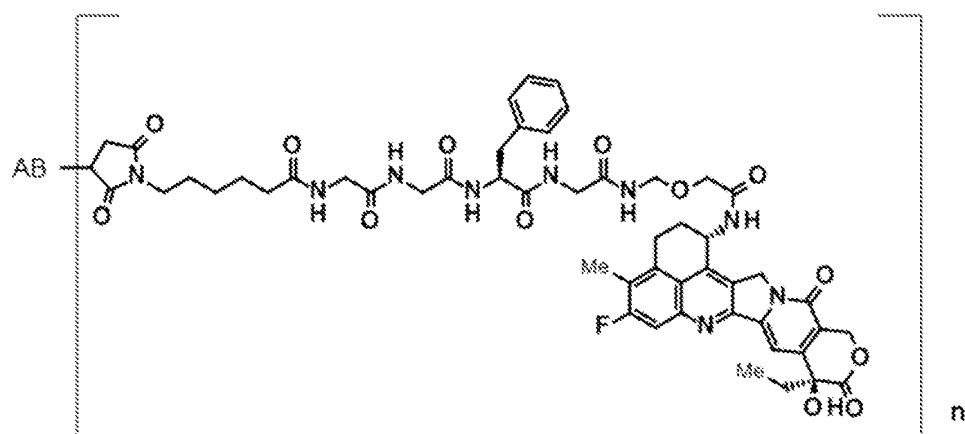
[22A] The therapeutic method according to [21A], wherein the ADC is administered prior to the second drug.

[23A] The therapeutic method according to [21A], wherein the ADC is administered after the second drug.

[24] The therapeutic method according to [21A], wherein the ADC is administered concurrently with the second drug.

[25A] A therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising, administering a pharmaceutical composition to a subject who has an ovarian cancer resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy and/or who exhibits a recurrence of an ovarian cancer prior to administration of the pharmaceutical composition, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0020] The present disclosure provides a therapeutic method for treating a cancer using an ADC, and a pharmaceutical product comprising the ADC for treating a cancer, and the like. The present disclosure also provides a therapeutic method using an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of which antibody specifically binds to EC3 for treating a chemotherapy-resistant cancer with an excellent antitumor effect of both exerting and sustaining the tumor regression effect and safety. The present disclosure also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0021]

[Figure 1] Figure 1 shows flow cytometry results of examining the binding of four rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies (clone Nos. rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061) or rat IgG control to control cells or hCDH6-transfected 293T cells. The abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 2-1] Figure 2-1 shows the binding activity of four rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies (rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061) or negative control antibody Rat IgG2b against control cells or full-length hCDH6-transfected 293 cells. The abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence

intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 2-2] Figure 2-2 shows the binding activity of four rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies (rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061) or rat IgG control against control cells or EC1-deleted hCDH6-transfected 293 cells. The abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 2-3] Figure 2-3 shows the binding activity of four rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies (rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061) or rat IgG control against control cells or EC2-deleted hCDH6-transfected 293 cells. The abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 2-4] Figure 2-4 shows the binding activity of four rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies (rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061) or rat IgG control against control cells or EC3-deleted hCDH6-transfected 293 cells. The abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 2-5] Figure 2-5 shows the binding activity of four rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies (rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061) or rat IgG control against control cells or EC4-deleted hCDH6-transfected 293 cells. The abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount

of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 2-6] Figure 2-6 shows the binding activity of four rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies (rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061) or rat IgG control against control cells or EC5-deleted hCDH6-transfected 293 cells. The abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 3] Figure 3 shows flow cytometry results of evaluating the expression of CDH6 on the cell membrane surface of 4 types of human tumor cell lines (human ovarian tumor cell lines NIH:OVCAR-3, PA-1, and ES-2 and human renal cell tumor cell line 786-O). The abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 4] Figure 4 shows a graph on which the internalization activity of 4 types of rat anti-CDH6 antibodies (rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061) or rat IgG control was evaluated in NIH:OVCAR-3 cells and 786-O cells using anti-rat IgG reagent Rat-ZAP conjugated with a toxin (saporin) inhibiting protein synthesis, or Goat Anti-Rat IgG, Fc (gamma) Fragment Specific unconjugated with the toxin as a negative control. The ordinate of the graph depicts ATP activity (RLU). A cell survival rate (%), calculated as a relative survival rate when the number of live cells in a well supplemented with the

negative control instead of Rat-ZAP was defined as 100%, is shown below each graph.

[Figure 5] Figure 5 shows the binding of human chimeric anti-CDH6 antibody chG019 to human CDH6 and monkey CDH6. The abscissa depicts antibody concentration, and the ordinate depicts the amount of antibody bound based on mean fluorescence intensity.

[Figure 6-1] Figures 6-1 and 6-2 each show the binding activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02) or a negative control antibody human IgG1 against human CDH6, monkey CDH6, mouse CDH6, and rat CDH6. The abscissa depicts antibody concentration, and the ordinate depicts the amount of the antibody bound based on mean fluorescence intensity.

[Figure 6-2] Figures 6-1 and 6-2 each show the binding activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02) or negative control antibody human IgG1 against human CDH6, monkey CDH6, mouse CDH6, and rat CDH6. The abscissa depicts antibody concentration, and the ordinate depicts the amount of the antibody bound based on mean fluorescence intensity.

[Figure 7-1] Figure 7-1 shows the binding activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 or negative control antibody hIgG1 against control cells or full-length hCDH6-transfected 293 α cells. The abscissa depicts APC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound. The ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 7-2] Figure 7-2 shows the binding activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 or negative control antibody hIgG1 against control cells or EC1-deleted hCDH6-transfected 293 α cells. The abscissa depicts APC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound. The ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 7-3] Figure 7-3 shows the binding activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 or negative control antibody hIgG1 against control cells or EC2-deleted hCDH6-transfected 293 α cells. The abscissa depicts APC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound. The ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 7-4] Figure 7-4 shows the binding activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 or negative control antibody hIgG1 against control cells or EC3-deleted hCDH6-transfected 293 α cells. The abscissa depicts APC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound. The ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 7-5] Figure 7-5 shows the binding activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 or negative control hIgG1 against control cells or EC4-deleted hCDH6-transfected 293 α cells. The abscissa depicts APC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound. The ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 7-6] Figure 7-6 shows the binding activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 or negative control hIgG1 against control cells or EC5-deleted hCDH6-transfected 293 α cells. The abscissa depicts APC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound. The ordinate depicts cell count.

[Figure 8] Figure 8 shows flow cytometry results of examining the expression of human CDH6 in 786-O/hCDH6 stably expressing cell line and its parent cell line 786-O. The abscissa depicts Alexa Fluor 647 fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts a cell count.

[Figure 9] Figure 9 shows the binding competition assay of four unlabeled humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 or negative control hIgG1 using (a) labeled NOV0712 or (b) labeled H01L02. The abscissa depicts the final concentration of the added unlabeled antibody, and the ordinate depicts the amount of the antibody bound based on mean fluorescence intensity.

[Figure 10-1] Figure 10-1 shows a graph on which the internalization activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 and a negative control antibody was evaluated in NIH:OVCA3 cells using anti-human IgG reagent Hum-ZAP conjugated with a toxin (saporin) inhibiting protein synthesis, or F(ab')₂ Fragment Goat

Anti-human IgG, Fc (gamma) Fragment Specific unconjugated with the toxin as a negative control. The ordinate of the graph depicts ATP activity (RLU). A cell survival rate (%), calculated as a relative survival rate when the number of live cells in a well supplemented with the negative control instead of Hum-ZAP was defined as 100%, is shown below each graph.

[Figure 10-2] Figure 10-2 shows a graph on which the internalization activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 and a negative control antibody was evaluated in 786-O cells using anti-human IgG reagent Hum-ZAP conjugated with a toxin (saporin) inhibiting protein synthesis, or F(ab')₂ Fragment Goat Anti-human IgG, Fc (gamma) Fragment Specific unconjugated with the toxin as a negative control. The ordinate of the graph depicts ATP activity (RLU). A cell survival rate (%), calculated as a relative survival rate when the number of live cells in a well supplemented with the negative control instead of Hum-ZAP was defined as 100%, is shown below each graph.

[Figure 10-3] Figure 10-3 shows a graph on which the internalization activity of four humanized hG019 antibodies (H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 and a negative control antibody was evaluated in PA-1 cells using anti-human IgG reagent Hum-ZAP conjugated with a toxin (saporin) inhibiting protein synthesis, or F(ab')₂ Fragment Goat Anti-human IgG, Fc

(gamma) Fragment Specific unconjugated with the toxin as a negative control. The ordinate of the graph depicts ATP activity (RLU). A cell survival rate (%), calculated as a relative survival rate when the number of live cells in a well supplemented with the negative control instead of Hum-ZAP was defined as 100%, is shown below each graph.

[Figure 11] Figure 11 shows results of evaluating the *in vitro* cell growth inhibition activity of four humanized hG019-drug conjugates (H01L02-DXd, H02L02-DXd, H02L03-DXd and H04L02-DXd) or NOV0712-DM4 against PA-1 cells. The abscissa depicts an antibody-drug conjugate concentration, and the ordinate depicts cell survival rate (%).

[Figure 12] Figure 12 shows the *in vivo* antitumor effects of four humanized hG019-drug conjugates (H01L02-DXd, H02L02-DXd, H02L03-DXd and H04L02-DXd) or NOV0712-DM4. The evaluation was conducted using animal models in which CDH6-positive human renal cell tumor cell line 786-O was inoculated into immunodeficient mice. The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a standard error (SE) value.

[Figure 13] Figure 13 shows the *in vivo* antitumor effects of the humanized hG019-drug conjugate H01L02-DXd or NOV0712-DM4 or NOV0712-DXd. The evaluation was conducted using animal models in which CDH6-positive human ovarian tumor cell line PA-1 was inoculated into immunodeficient

mice. The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a SE value.

[Figure 14] Figure 14 shows the *in vivo* antitumor effects of the humanized hG019-drug conjugate H01L02-DXd or NOV0712-DM4. The evaluation was conducted using animal models in which CDH6-positive human ovarian tumor cell line NIH:OVCAR-3 was inoculated into immunodeficient mice. The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a SE value.

[Figure 15] Figure 15 shows the *in vivo* antitumor effects of the humanized hG019-drug conjugate H01L02-DXd or NOV0712-DM4. The evaluation was conducted using animal models in which CDH6-positive human renal cell tumor cell line 786-O was inoculated into immunodeficient mice. The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a SE value.

[Figure 16] Figure 16 shows the *in vivo* antitumor effects of the humanized hG019-drug conjugate H01L02-DXd or NOV0712-DM4. The evaluation was conducted using animal models in which CDH6-negative human ovarian tumor cell line ES-2 was inoculated into immunodeficient mice. The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a SE value.

[Figure 17] Figure 17 shows the *in vivo* antitumor effect of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) after long-term treatment of carboplatin and paclitaxel. The evaluation was conducted using animal models in which CDH6-positive human ovarian tumor cell line NIH:OVCAR-3 was inoculated into immunodeficient mice. After 9 times administrations of carboplatin 50 mg/kg and paclitaxel 30 mg/kg (white triangles), mice whose estimated tumor volumes were inside of the range 150 mm³ to 500 mm³ were selected and received administrations of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) 10 mg/kg (black triangles). The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a SE value (Vehicle group: N=6. Treatment group: N=5).

[Figure 18] Figure 18 is a diagram showing the tumor growth suppressing effect in mice with subcutaneously transplanted NIH:OVCAR-3 cells in single administration groups of an antibody-drug conjugate (1) and carboplatin respectively, and a combined administration group of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) and carboplatin.

[Figure 19] Figure 19 is a diagram showing the tumor growth suppressing effect in mice with subcutaneously transplanted OV-90 cells in single administration groups of an antibody-drug conjugate (1) and carboplatin respectively, and a combined administration group of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) and carboplatin.

[Figure 20] Figure 20 is a diagram showing the tumor growth suppressing effect in mice with subcutaneously

transplanted OV-90 cells in a single administration group of an antibody-drug conjugate (1), a combined administration group of carboplatin and paclitaxel, and a combined administration group of the antibody-drug conjugate (1), carboplatin and paclitaxel.

[Figure 21] Figure 21 is a diagram showing the tumor growth suppressing effect in mice with subcutaneously transplanted OV-90 cells in single administration groups of an antibody-drug conjugate (1) and gemcitabine respectively, and a combined administration group of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) and gemcitabine.

Description of Embodiments

[0022] Hereinafter, the preferred embodiments for carrying out the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings. It is to be noted that the embodiments described below merely illustrate the representative embodiments of the present invention, and the scope of the present invention shall not be narrowly interpreted due to these examples.

[0023] In the present description, the term "cancer" is used to have the same meaning as that of the term "tumor".

[0024] In the present description, the term "gene" is used to include not only DNA but also its mRNA and cDNA, and cRNA thereof.

[0025] In the present description, the term "polynucleotide" or "nucleotide" is used to have the same meaning as that of a nucleic acid, and also includes DNA,

RNA, a probe, an oligonucleotide, and a primer. In the present description, the terms "polynucleotide" and "nucleotide" can be used interchangeably with each other unless otherwise specified.

[0026] In the present description, the terms "polypeptide" and "protein" can be used interchangeably with each other.

[0027] In the present description, the term "cell" includes cells in an individual animal, and cultured cells.

[0028] In the present description, the term "CDH6" can be used to have the same meaning as that of the CDH6 protein. In the present description, human CDH6 is also referred to as "hCDH6".

[0029] In the present description, the term "cytotoxic activity" is used to mean that a pathologic change is caused to cells in any given way. The term not only means a direct trauma, but also means all types of structural or functional damage caused to cells, such as DNA cleavage, formation of a base dimer, chromosomal cleavage, damage to cell mitotic apparatus, and a reduction in the activities of various types of enzymes.

[0030] In the present description, the phrase "exerting toxicity in cells" is used to mean that toxicity is exhibited in cells in any given way. The term not only means a direct trauma, but also means all types of structural, functional, or metabolic influences caused to cells, such as DNA cleavage, formation of a base dimer,

chromosomal cleavage, damage to cell mitotic apparatus, a reduction in the activities of various types of enzymes, and suppression of effects of cell growth factors.

[0031] In the present description, the term "functional fragment of an antibody", also called "antigen-binding fragment of an antibody", is used to mean a partial fragment of the antibody having binding activity against an antigen, and includes Fab, F(ab')₂, scFv, a diabody, a linear antibody and a multispecific antibody formed from antibody fragments, and the like. Fab', which is a monovalent fragment of antibody variable regions obtained by treating F(ab')₂ under reducing conditions, is also included in the antigen-binding fragment of an antibody. However, the antigen-binding fragment of an antibody is not limited to these molecules, as long as the antigen-binding fragment has antigen-binding ability. These antigen-binding fragments include not only those obtained by treating a full-length molecule of an antibody protein with an appropriate enzyme, but proteins produced in appropriate host cells using a genetically engineered antibody gene.

[0032] In the present description, the term "epitope" is used to mean the partial peptide or partial three-dimensional structure of CDH6, to which a specific anti-CDH6 antibody binds. Such an epitope, which is the above-described partial peptide of CDH6, can be determined by a method well known to a person skilled in the art, such as an immunoassay. First, various partial

structures of an antigen are produced. As regards production of such partial structures, a known oligopeptide synthesis technique can be applied. For example, a series of polypeptides, in which CDH6 has been successively truncated at an appropriate length from the C-terminus or N-terminus thereof, are produced by a genetic recombination technique well known to a person skilled in the art. Thereafter, the reactivity of an antibody to such polypeptides is studied, and recognition sites are roughly determined. Thereafter, further shorter peptides are synthesized, and the reactivity thereof to these peptides can then be studied, so as to determine an epitope. When an antibody binding to a membrane protein having a plurality of extracellular domains is directed to a three-dimensional structure composed of a plurality of domains as an epitope, the domain to which the antibody binds can be determined by modifying the amino acid sequence of a specific extracellular domain, and thereby modifying the three-dimensional structure. The epitope, which is a partial three-dimensional structure of an antigen that binds to a specific antibody, can also be determined by specifying the amino acid residues of an antigen adjacent to the antibody by X-ray structural analysis.

[0033] In the present description, the phrase "antibodies binding to the same epitope" is used to mean antibodies that bind to a common epitope. If a second antibody binds to a partial peptide or a partial three-dimensional

structure to which a first antibody binds, it can be determined that the first antibody and the second antibody bind to the same epitope. Alternatively, by confirming that a second antibody competes with a first antibody for the binding of the first antibody to an antigen (i.e., a second antibody interferes with the binding of a first antibody to an antigen), it can be determined that the first antibody and the second antibody bind to the same epitope, even if the specific sequence or structure of the epitope has not been determined. In the present description, the phrase "binding to the same epitope" refers to the case where it is determined that the first antibody and the second antibody bind to a common epitope by any one or both of these determination methods. When a first antibody and a second antibody bind to the same epitope and further, the first antibody has special effects such as antitumor activity or internalization activity, the second antibody can be expected to have the same activity as that of the first antibody.

[0034] In the present description, the term "CDR" is used to mean a complementarity determining region. It is known that the heavy chain and light chain of an antibody molecule each have three CDRs. Such a CDR is also referred to as a hypervariable region, and is located in the variable regions of the heavy chain and light chain of an antibody. These regions have a particularly highly variable primary structure and are separated into three

sites on the primary structure of the polypeptide chain in each of the heavy chain and light chain. In the present description, with regard to the CDR of an antibody, the CDRs of a heavy chain are referred to as CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3, respectively, from the amino-terminal side of the amino acid sequence of the heavy chain, whereas the CDRs of a light chain are referred to as CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3, respectively, from the amino-terminal side of the amino acid sequence of the light chain. These sites are located close to one another on the three-dimensional structure, and determine the specificity of the antibody to an antigen to which the antibody binds.

[0035] In the present invention, the phrase "hybridizing under stringent conditions" is used to mean that hybridization is carried out in the commercially available hybridization solution ExpressHyb Hybridization Solution (manufactured by Clontech Laboratories, Inc.) at 68°C, or that hybridization is carried out under conditions in which hybridization is carried out using a DNA-immobilized filter in the presence of 0.7 to 1.0 M NaCl at 68°C, and the resultant is then washed at 68°C with a 0.1- to 2-fold concentration of SSC solution (wherein 1-fold concentration of SSC consists of 150 mM NaCl and 15 mM sodium citrate) for identification, or conditions equivalent thereto.

[0036] In the present description, the term "one to several" is used to mean 1 to 10, 1 to 9, 1 to 8, 1 to 7, 1 to 6, 1 to 5, 1 to 4, 1 to 3, or 1 or 2.

[0037] In the present description, the term "resistant" is used to mean having non-response to treatment with an anticancer agent. The term can also be expressed as "refractory", "non-responsive", or "unresponsive". Furthermore, the term can also be expressed as "intolerant" because tumor growth cannot be prevented due to the non-responsive property.

[0038] In the present description, the term "resistant" may be "having resistance acquired by the cancer due to treatment with an anticancer agent" or may be "having resistance intrinsic to the cancer independently of treatment with an anticancer agent".

[0039] In the present description, the term "resistant to chemotherapy" is used to mean having non-response to treatment with chemotherapy.

[0040] In the present description, the term "resistant to a chemotherapy regimen" is used to mean having non-response to chemotherapy performed according to a chemotherapy regimen.

[0041] In the present description, the term "resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy" is used to mean having non-response to treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy.

[0042] In the present description, the term "chemotherapy" is used to mean a therapy using one or more chemotherapeutics used to treat cancer.

[0043] In the present description, the term "chemotherapeutics" is used to mean a chemotherapeutic agent used to treat cancer. Chemotherapeutics includes but are not limited to: alkylating agents (for example, mechlorethamine, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide, melphalan, chlorambucil, hexamethylmelamine, thiotepa, busulfan, carmustine, lomustine, semustine, streptozocin, dacarbazine), antimetabolites (for example, gemcitabine, methotrexate, fluorouracil, doxifluridine, capecitabine, floxuridine, cytarabine, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, pentostatin), vinca alkaloids (for example, vinblastine, vincristine), epipodophyllotoxins (for example, etoposide, teniposide), antibiotics (for example, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, bleomycin, plicamycin, mitomycin), platinum complexes (for example, cisplatin, carboplatin, oxaliplatin), taxanes (for example, paclitaxel, docetaxel), anthracenediones (for example, mitoxantrone), substituted ureas (for example, hydroxyurea), methylhydrazines (for example, procarbazine hydrochloride), vitamin A metabolite (for example, tretinoin).

[0044] In the present description, the term "platinum-based chemotherapy" is used to mean a cancer therapy using one or more platinum-based drug with/without other one or more chemotherapeutics.

[0045] In the present description, the term "platinum-based drug" is used to mean platinum complexes used to

treat cancer. Platinum-based drug includes but are not limited to: cisplatin, carboplatin and oxaliplatin.

[0046] In the present description, the term "recurrence of the cancer" is used to mean coming back of the cancer to the same place as the primary tumor or to another place in the body, after a period of time during which the cancer could not be detected. The term is defined on the basis of "recurrence" in the following reference.

NCI Dictionaries, "recurrence", NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms [online]. National Cancer Institute [retrieved on 2022-09-06]. Retrieved from <
cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/recurrence>.

[0047] In the present description, the term "a chemotherapy regimen" is used to mean a treatment plan for chemotherapy which defines drug(s), dosage, frequency, and so on.

[0048] In the present description, the term "complete response (CR)" is used to mean that of all signs of cancer disappeared in response to treatment. "complete response (CR)" does not always mean the cancer has been cured. The term can also be expressed as "complete remission". The term is defined on the basis of "complete response" in the following reference.

NCI Dictionaries, "complete response", NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms [online]. National Cancer Institute [retrieved on 2022-09-06]. Retrieved from <

cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/complete-response>.

[0049] In the present description, the term "partial response (PR)" is used to mean that the size of a tumor or the extent of cancer in the body decreases in response to treatment. The term can also be expressed as "partial remission". The term is defined on the basis of "partial response" in the following reference.

NCI Dictionaries, "partial response", NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms [online]. National Cancer Institute [retrieved on 2022-09-06]. Retrieved from <cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/partial-response>.

[0050] In the present description, the term "stable disease (SD)" is used to mean that cancer is neither decreasing nor increasing in extent or severity. The term is defined on the basis of "partial response" in the following reference.

NCI Dictionaries, "stable disease", NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms [online]. National Cancer Institute [retrieved on 2022-09-06]. Retrieved from <cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/stable-disease>.

[0051] 1. CDH6

Cadherins are glycoproteins present on the surface of cell membranes and function as cell-cell adhesion molecules through the calcium ion-dependent binding of their N-terminal extracellular domains, or as signal

molecules responsible for cell-cell interaction. Classic cadherins are in the cadherin superfamily and are single-pass transmembrane proteins composed of five extracellular domains (EC domains), one transmembrane region, and an intracellular domain.

[0052] CDH6 (cadherin-6) is a single-pass transmembrane protein composed of 790 amino acids, which is classified into the type II cadherin family, and this protein has N-terminal extracellular and C-terminal intracellular domains. The human CDH6 gene was cloned for the first time in 1995 (Non Patent Literature 1), and its sequence can be referred to under, for example, accession Nos. NM_004932 and NP_004923 (NCBI).

[0053] The CDH6 protein used in the present invention can be directly purified from the CDH6-expressing cells of a human or a non-human mammal (e.g., a rat, a mouse or a monkey) and can then be used, or a cell membrane fraction of the aforementioned cells can be prepared and can be used as the CDH6 protein. Alternatively, CDH6 can also be obtained by synthesizing it *in vitro*, or by allowing host cells to produce CDH6 by genetic manipulation. According to such genetic manipulation, the CDH6 protein can be obtained, specifically, by incorporating CDH6 cDNA into a vector capable of expressing the CDH6 cDNA, and then synthesizing CDH6 in a solution containing enzymes, substrate and energetic materials necessary for transcription and translation, or by transforming the host cells of other prokaryotes or eukaryotes, so as to

allow them to express CDH6. Also, CDH6-expressing cells based on the above-described genetic manipulation, or a cell line expressing CDH6 may be used to present the CDH6 protein. Alternatively, the expression vector into which CDH6 cDNA has been incorporated can be directly administered to an animal to be immunized, and CDH6 can be expressed in the body of the animal thus immunized.

[0054] Moreover, a protein which consists of an amino acid sequence comprising a substitution, deletion and/or addition of one or several amino acids in the above-described amino acid sequence of CDH6, and has a biological activity equivalent to that of the CDH6 protein, is also included within the term "CDH6".

[0055] The human CDH6 protein has the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1. The extracellular region of the human CDH6 protein is composed of extracellular domain 1 (in the present description, also referred to as EC1) having the amino acid sequence at positions 54 to 159 in the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1, extracellular domain 2 (in the present description, also referred to as EC2) having the amino acid sequence at positions 160 to 268 in the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1, extracellular domain 3 (in the present description, also referred to as EC3) having the amino acid sequence at positions 269 to 383 in the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1, extracellular domain 4 (in the present description, also referred to as EC4) having the amino acid sequence at positions 384 to 486 in

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1, and extracellular domain 5 (in the present description, also referred to as EC5) having the amino acid sequence at positions 487 to 608 in the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1. The amino acid sequences of EC1 to EC5 are shown in SEQ ID NOs: 2 to 6, respectively (Table 1).

[0056] 2. Production of anti-CDH6 antibody

One example of the anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention can include an anti-CDH6 antibody which recognizes an amino acid sequence comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 4, and has internalization activity. One example of the anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention can include an anti-CDH6 antibody which specifically recognizes an amino acid sequence comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 4, and has internalization activity. One example of the anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention can include an anti-CDH6 antibody which recognizes an amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 4, and has internalization activity. One example of the anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention can include an anti-CDH6 antibody which specifically recognizes an amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 4, and has internalization activity. The phrase "specifically recognize an amino acid sequence comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 4" or "specifically recognize an EC3 domain" as applied to an antibody is

used to mean that the antibody strongly recognizes or strongly binds to the EC3 domain of CDH6 compared with the other extracellular domains of CDH6.

[0057] The anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention may be derived from any species. Preferred examples of the species can include humans, monkeys, rats, mice and rabbits. When the anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention is derived from a species other than humans, it is preferred to chimerize or humanize the anti-CDH6 antibody by a well-known technique. The antibody of the present invention may be a polyclonal antibody or may be a monoclonal antibody, and a monoclonal antibody is preferred.

[0058] The anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention is an antibody that can target tumor cells. Specifically, the anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention possesses the property of being able to recognize tumor cells, the property of being able to bind to tumor cells, and/or the property of being internalized into tumor cells by cellular uptake, and the like. Accordingly, the anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention can be conjugated to a compound having antitumor activity via a linker to prepare an antibody-drug conjugate.

[0059] The binding activity of an antibody against tumor cells can be confirmed by flow cytometry. The uptake of an antibody into tumor cells can be confirmed by (1) an assay of visualizing a cellularly taken-up antibody under a fluorescent microscope using a secondary antibody

(fluorescently labeled) binding to the antibody (Cell Death and Differentiation, 2008, 15, 751-761), (2) an assay of measuring the amount of cellularly taken-up fluorescence using a secondary antibody (fluorescently labeled) binding to the antibody (Molecular Biology of the Cell Vol. 15, 5268-5282, December 2004) or (3) a Mab-ZAP assay using an immunotoxin binding to the antibody, wherein the toxin is released upon cellular uptake, so as to suppress cell growth (Bio Techniques 28: 162-165, January 2000). A recombinant conjugated protein of a catalytic region of diphtheria toxin and protein G may be used as the immunotoxin.

[0060] In the present description, the term "high internalization ability" is used to mean that the survival rate (which is indicated by a ratio relative to a cell survival rate without antibody addition defined as 100%) of CDH6-expressing cells to which the aforementioned antibody and a saporin-labeled anti-rat IgG antibody have been administered is preferably 70% or less, and more preferably 60% or less.

[0061] The antitumor antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention comprises a conjugated compound exerting an antitumor effect. Therefore, it is preferred, but not essential, that the antibody itself should have an antitumor effect. For the purpose of specifically and/or selectively exerting the cytotoxicity of the antitumor compound in tumor cells, it is important

and preferred that the antibody should have a property of being internalized and transferred into tumor cells.

[0062] The anti-CDH6 antibody can be obtained by immunizing an animal with a polypeptide serving as an antigen by a method usually performed in this field, and then collecting and purifying an antibody produced in a living body thereof. It is preferred to use CDH6 retaining a three-dimensional structure as an antigen. Examples of such a method can include a DNA immunization method.

[0063] The origin of the antigen is not limited to a human, and thus, an animal can also be immunized with an antigen derived from a non-human animal such as a mouse or a rat. In this case, an antibody applicable to the disease of a human can be selected by examining the cross-reactivity of the obtained antibody binding to the heterologous antigen with the human antigen.

[0064] Furthermore, antibody-producing cells that produce an antibody against the antigen can be fused with myeloma cells according to a known method (e.g., Kohler and Milstein, *Nature* (1975) 256, 495-497; and Kennet, R. ed., *Monoclonal Antibodies*, 365-367, Plenum Press, N. Y. (1980)) to establish hybridomas, so as to obtain a monoclonal antibody.

[0065] Hereinafter, the method for obtaining an antibody against CDH6 will be specifically described.

[0066] (1) Preparation of antigen

The antigen can be obtained by allowing host cells to produce a gene encoding the antigen protein according to genetic manipulation. Specifically, a vector capable of expressing the antigen gene is produced, and the vector is then introduced into host cells, so that the gene is expressed therein, and thereafter, the expressed antigen may be purified. The antibody can also be obtained by a method of immunizing an animal with the antigen-expressing cells based on the above-described genetic manipulation, or a cell line expressing the antigen.

[0067] Alternatively, the antibody can also be obtained, without the use of the antigen protein, by incorporating cDNA of the antigen protein into an expression vector, then administering the expression vector to an animal to be immunized, and expressing the antigen protein in the body of the animal thus immunized, so that an antibody against the antigen protein is produced therein.

[0068] (2) Production of anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibody
The anti-CDH6 antibody used in the present invention is not particularly limited. For example, an antibody specified by an amino acid sequence shown in the sequence listing of the present application can be suitably used. The anti-CDH6 antibody used in the present invention is desirably an antibody having the following properties:

(1) an antibody having the following properties:

(a) specifically binding to CDH6, and

(b) having the activity of being internalized into CDH6-expressing cells by binding to CDH6;

(2) the antibody according to the above (1), wherein the CDH6 is human CDH6; or

(3) the antibody according to the above (1) or (2), wherein the antibody specifically recognizes EC3 of human CDH6, and has internalization activity.

The method for obtaining the antibody against CDH6 of the present invention is not particularly limited as long as an anti-CDH6 antibody can be obtained. It is preferred to use CDH6 retaining its conformation as an antigen.

[0069] One preferred example of the method for obtaining the antibody can include a DNA immunization method. The DNA immunization method is an approach which involves transfecting an animal (e.g., mouse or rat) individual with an antigen expression plasmid, and then expressing the antigen in the individual to induce immunity against the antigen. The transfection approach includes a method of directly injecting the plasmid to the muscle, a method of injecting a transfection reagent such as a liposome or polyethylenimine to the vein, an approach using a viral vector, an approach of injecting gold particles attached with the plasmid using a gene gun, a hydrodynamic method of rapidly injecting a plasmid solution in a large amount to the vein, and the like. With regard to the transfection method of injecting the expression plasmid to the muscle, a technique called *in vivo*

electroporation, which involves applying electroporation to the intramuscular injection site of the plasmid, is known as an approach for improving expression levels (Aihara H, Miyazaki J. Nat Biotechnol. 1998 Sep; 16 (9): 867-70 or Mir LM, Bureau MF, Gehl J, Rangara R, Rouy D, Caillaud JM, Delaere P, Branellec D, Schwartz B, Scherman D. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1999 Apr 13; 96 (8): 4262-7). This approach further improves the expression level by treating the muscle with hyaluronidase before the intramuscular injection of the plasmid (McMahon JM1, Signori E, Wells KE, Fazio VM, Wells DJ., Gene Ther. 2001 Aug; 8 (16): 1264-70). Furthermore, the hybridoma production can be performed by a known method, and can also be performed using, for example, a Hybrimmune Hybridoma Production System (Cyto Pulse Sciences, Inc.).

[0070] Specific examples of obtaining a monoclonal antibody can include the following procedures:

(a) immune response can be induced by incorporating CDH6 cDNA into an expression vector (e.g., pcDNA3.1; Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.), and directly administering the vector to an animal (e.g., a rat or a mouse) to be immunized by a method such as electroporation or a gene gun, so as to express CDH6 in the body of the animal. The administration of the vector by electroporation or the like may be performed one or more times, preferably a plurality of times, if necessary for enhancing antibody titer;

(b) collection of tissue (e.g., a lymph node) containing antibody-producing cells from the aforementioned animal in which the immune response has been induced;

(c) preparation of myeloma cells (hereinafter, referred to as "myelomas") (e.g., mouse myeloma SP2/0-ag14 cells);

(d) cell fusion between the antibody-producing cells and the myelomas;

(e) selection of a hybridoma group producing an antibody of interest;

(f) division into single cell clones (cloning);

(g) optionally, the culture of hybridomas for the mass production of monoclonal antibodies, or the breeding of animals into which the hybridomas are inoculated; and/or

(h) study of the physiological activity (internalization activity) and binding specificity of the monoclonal antibody thus produced, or examination of the properties of the antibody as a labeling reagent.

[0071] Examples of the method for measuring the antibody titer used herein can include, but are not limited to, flow cytometry and Cell-ELISA.

[0072] Examples of the hybridoma strain thus established can include anti-CDH6 antibody-producing hybridomas rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061. It is to be noted that, in the present description, an antibody produced by the anti-CDH6 antibody-producing hybridoma rG019 is referred to as a "rG019 antibody" or simply "rG019", an antibody produced by the hybridoma rG055 is referred to as a "rG055 antibody" or simply "rG055", an antibody produced

by the hybridoma rG056 is referred to as a "rG056 antibody" or simply "rG056", and an antibody produced by the hybridoma rG061 is referred to as a "rG061 antibody" or simply "rG061".

[0073] The light chain variable region of the rG019 antibody consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 10. The amino acid sequence of the light chain variable region of the rG019 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 11. The light chain variable region of the rG019 antibody has CDRL1 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 12, CDRL2 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 13, and CDRL3 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 14. The heavy chain variable region of the rG019 antibody consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 15. The amino acid sequence of the heavy chain variable region of the rG019 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 16. The heavy chain variable region of the rG019 antibody has CDRH1 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 17, CDRH2 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 18, and CDRH3 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 19. The sequence of the rG019 antibody is shown in Table 1.

[0074] The light chain variable region of the rG055 antibody consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 20. The amino acid sequence of the light chain

variable region of the rG055 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 21. The light chain variable region of the rG055 antibody has CDRL1 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 22, CDRL2 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 23, and CDRL3 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 24. The heavy chain variable region of the rG055 antibody consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 25. The amino acid sequence of the heavy chain variable region of the rG055 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 26. The heavy chain variable region of the rG055 antibody has CDRH1 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 27, CDRH2 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 28, and CDRH3 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 29. The sequence of the rG055 antibody is shown in Table 1.

[0075] The light chain variable region of the rG056 antibody consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 30. The amino acid sequence of the light chain variable region of the rG056 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 31. The light chain variable region of the rG056 antibody has CDRL1 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 32, CDRL2 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33, and CDRL3 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 34. The heavy chain

variable region of the rG056 antibody consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 35. The amino acid sequence of the heavy chain variable region of the rG056 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 36. The heavy chain variable region of the rG056 antibody has CDRH1 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 37, CDRH2 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 38, and CDRH3 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 39. The sequence of the rG056 antibody is shown in Table 1.

[0076] The light chain variable region of the rG061 antibody consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 40. The amino acid sequence of the light chain variable region of the rG061 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 41. The light chain variable region of the rG061 antibody has CDRL1 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 42, CDRL2 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 43, and CDRL3 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 44. The heavy chain variable region of the rG061 antibody consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 45. The amino acid sequence of the heavy chain variable region of the rG061 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 46. The heavy chain variable region of the rG061 antibody has CDRH1 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 47, CDRH2 consisting of

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 48, and CDRH3 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 49. The sequence of the rG061 antibody is shown in Table 1.

[0077] Furthermore, in the case where the steps (a) to (h) in the above "2. Production of anti-CDH6 antibody" are carried out again to obtain independently a monoclonal antibody separately and also in the case where a monoclonal antibody is obtained separately by other methods, an antibody having internalization activity equivalent to that of the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or the rG061 antibody can be obtained. One example of such an antibody can include an antibody binding to the same epitope to which the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or the rG061 antibody binds. If a newly prepared monoclonal antibody binds to a partial peptide or a partial three-dimensional structure to which the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or the rG061 antibody binds, it can be determined that the monoclonal antibody binds to the same epitope to which the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or the rG061 antibody binds. Moreover, by confirming that the monoclonal antibody competes with the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or the rG061 antibody in the binding of the antibody to CDH6 (i.e., the monoclonal antibody interferes with the binding of the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or

the rG061 antibody to CDH6), it can be determined that the monoclonal antibody binds to the same epitope to which the anti-CDH6 antibody binds, even if the specific sequence or structure of the epitope has not been determined. When it is confirmed that the monoclonal antibody binds to the same epitope to which the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or the rG061 antibody binds, then it is strongly expected that the monoclonal antibody should have antigen-binding ability, biological activity and/or internalization activity equivalent to that of the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or the rG061 antibody.

[0078] (3) Other antibodies

The antibody of the present invention also includes genetically recombinant antibodies that have been artificially modified for the purpose of reducing heterogenetic antigenicity to humans, such as a chimeric antibody, a humanized antibody and a human antibody, as well as the above-described monoclonal antibody against CDH6. These antibodies can be produced by known methods.

[0079] Example of the chimeric antibody can include antibodies in which a variable region and a constant region are heterologous to each other, such as a chimeric antibody formed by conjugating the variable region of a mouse- or rat-derived antibody to a human-derived constant region (see Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 81, 6851-6855, (1984)).

[0080] Examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody include an antibody consisting of a light chain comprising the light chain variable region of each rat anti-human CDH6 antibody described in the present description (e.g., the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or the rG061 antibody) and a human-derived constant region, and a heavy chain comprising the heavy chain variable region thereof and a human-derived constant region.

[0081] Other examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody include an antibody consisting of a light chain comprising a light chain variable region having a substitution of one to several residues, 1 to 3 residues, 1 or 2 residues, preferably 1 residue, of amino acids in the light chain variable region of each rat anti-human CDH6 antibody described in the present description (e.g., the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or the rG061 antibody) with other amino acid residues, and a heavy chain comprising a heavy chain variable region having a substitution of one to several residues, 1 to 3 residues, 1 or 2 residues, preferably 1 residue, of amino acids in the heavy chain variable region thereof with other amino acid residues. This antibody may have any given human-derived constant region.

[0082] Other examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody include an antibody consisting of a light chain comprising a light chain

variable region having a substitution of 1 or 2 residues, preferably 1 residue, of amino acids in any 1 to 3 CDRs in the light chain variable region of each rat anti-human CDH6 antibody described in the present description (e.g., the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody or the rG061 antibody) with other amino acid residues, and a heavy chain comprising a heavy chain variable region having a substitution of 1 or 2 residues, preferably 1 residue, of amino acids in any 1 to 3 CDRs in the heavy chain variable region thereof with other amino acid residues. This antibody may have any given human-derived constant region.

[0083] Examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rG019 antibody include an antibody consisting of a light chain comprising a light chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 10, and a heavy chain comprising a heavy chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 15. This antibody may have any given human-derived constant region.

[0084] Other examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rG019 antibody include an antibody consisting of a light chain comprising a light chain variable region having a substitution of one to several residues, 1 to 3 residues, 1 or 2 residues, preferably 1 residue, of amino acids in the light chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 10 with other amino acid residues, and a heavy chain comprising a heavy

chain variable region having a substitution of one to several residues, 1 to 3 residues, 1 or 2 residues, preferably 1 residue, of amino acids in the heavy chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 15 with other amino acid residues. This antibody may have any given human-derived constant region.

[0085] Other examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rG019 antibody include an antibody consisting of a light chain comprising a light chain variable region having a substitution of 1 or 2 residues (preferably 1 residue) of amino acids in any 1 to 3 CDRs in the light chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 10 with other amino acid residues, and a heavy chain comprising a heavy chain variable region having a substitution of 1 or 2 residues (preferably 1 residue) of amino acids in any 1 to 3 CDRs in the heavy chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 15 with other amino acid residues. This antibody may have any given human-derived constant region.

[0086] Other examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rG019 antibody include an antibody consisting of a light chain comprising a light chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 10, and a heavy chain comprising a heavy chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 58. This antibody may have any given human-

derived constant region. The amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 58 is a sequence with a cysteine residue substituted with a proline residue in CDRH2 in the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 15.

[0087] Specific examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rG019 antibody include an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 53, and a heavy chain consisting of the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 56. In the present description, this chimeric anti-human CDH6 antibody is referred to as a "chimeric G019 antibody", a "chG019 antibody" or "chG019". The light chain full-length amino acid sequence of the chG019 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 54, and the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence of the chG019 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 57.

[0088] The amino acid sequence of the light chain variable region of the chG019 antibody is identical to the amino acid sequence of the light chain variable region of the rG019 antibody, and consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 10. The light chain of the chG019 antibody has CDRL1 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 12, CDRL2 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 13, and CDRL3 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 14, which are identical to the light chain CDRL1, CDRL2

and CDRL3, respectively, of rG019. The amino acid sequence of the light chain variable region of the chG019 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 55.

[0089] The amino acid sequence of the heavy chain variable region of the chG019 antibody consists of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 58. The heavy chain of the chG019 antibody has CDRH1 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 17, CDRH2 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 60, and CDRH3 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 19. The amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 58 is a sequence with a cysteine residue substituted with a proline residue in CDRH2 in the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 15. The CDRH2 consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 60 is a sequence with a cysteine residue substituted with a proline residue in the rG019 CDRH2 shown in SEQ ID NO: 18. The amino acid sequence of the heavy chain variable region of the chG019 antibody is encoded by the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 59.

[0090] The sequence of the chG019 antibody is shown in Table 1.

[0091] Examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody rG055 antibody include a chimeric antibody consisting of a light chain comprising a light chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 20, and a heavy chain

comprising a heavy chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 25. This antibody may have any given human-derived constant region.

[0092] Examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody rG056 antibody include a chimeric antibody consisting of a light chain comprising a light chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 30, and a heavy chain comprising a heavy chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 35. This antibody may have any given human-derived constant region.

[0093] Examples of the chimeric antibody derived from the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody rG061 antibody include a chimeric antibody consisting of a light chain comprising a light chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 40, and a heavy chain comprising a heavy chain variable region consisting of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 45. This antibody may have any given human-derived constant region.

[0094] Examples of the humanized antibody can include an antibody formed by incorporating only complementarity determining regions (CDRs) into a human-derived antibody (see Nature (1986) 321, p. 522-525), an antibody formed by incorporating the amino acid residues from some frameworks, as well as CDR sequences, into a human

antibody according to a CDR grafting method

(International Publication No. WO90/07861), and an antibody formed by modifying the amino acid sequences of some CDRs while maintaining antigen-binding ability.

[0095] In the present description, the humanized antibody derived from the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody, the rG061 antibody or the chG019 antibody is not limited to a specific humanized antibody as long as the humanized antibody retains all 6 CDR sequences unique to the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody, the rG061 antibody or the chG019 antibody and has internalization activity. The amino acid sequences of some CDRs of this humanized antibody may be further modified as long as it has internalization activity.

[0096] Concrete examples of the humanized antibody of the chG019 antibody can include any given combination of: a light chain comprising a light chain variable region consisting of any one amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of (1) the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 63 or 67, (2) an amino acid sequence having an identity of at least 95% or more (preferably an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of at least 95% or more to the sequence of a framework region other than at each CDR sequence) to the above-described amino acid sequence (1), and (3) an amino acid sequence comprising a deletion, substitution or addition of one or several amino acids in the above-described amino acid sequence

(1); and a heavy chain comprising a heavy chain variable region consisting of any one amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of (4) the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 71, 75 or 79, (5) an amino acid sequence having an identity of at least 95% or more (preferably an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of at least 95% or more to the sequence of a framework region other than at each CDR sequence) to the above-described amino acid sequence (4), and (6) an amino acid sequence comprising a deletion, substitution or addition of one or several amino acids in the above-described amino acid sequence (4).

[0097] Alternatively, an antibody having a humanized heavy chain or light chain and the other chain derived from a rat antibody or a chimeric antibody can also be used. Examples of such an antibody can include any given combination of: a light chain comprising a light chain variable region consisting of any one amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of (1) the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 63 or 67, (2) an amino acid sequence having an identity of at least 95% or more (preferably an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of at least 95% or more to the sequence of a framework region other than at each CDR sequence) to the above-described amino acid sequence (1), and (3) an amino acid sequence comprising a deletion, substitution or addition of one or several amino acids in the above-described amino acid sequence (1); and a heavy chain

comprising a heavy chain variable region consisting of any one amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of (4) the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 15, 25, 35, 45 or 58, (5) an amino acid sequence having an identity of at least 95% or more (preferably an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of at least 95% or more to the sequence of a framework region other than at each CDR sequence) to the above-described amino acid sequence (4), and (6) an amino acid sequence comprising a deletion, substitution or addition of one or several amino acids in the above-described amino acid sequence (4). Other examples of such an antibody can include any given combination of: a light chain comprising a light chain variable region consisting of any one amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of (1) the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 10, 20, 30 or 40, (2) an amino acid sequence having an identity of at least 95% or more (preferably an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of at least 95% or more to the sequence of a framework region other than at each CDR sequence) to the above-described amino acid sequence (1), and (3) an amino acid sequence comprising a deletion, substitution or addition of one or several amino acids in the above-described amino acid sequence (1); and a heavy chain comprising a heavy chain variable region consisting of any one amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of (4) the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 71, 75 or 79, (5) an amino acid

sequence having an identity of at least 95% or more (preferably an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of at least 95% or more to the sequence of a framework region other than at each CDR sequence) to the above-described amino acid sequence (4), and (6) an amino acid sequence comprising a deletion, substitution or addition of one or several amino acids in the above-described amino acid sequence (4).

[0098] The amino acid substitution in the present description is preferably a conservative amino acid substitution. The conservative amino acid substitution is a substitution occurring within an amino acid group associated with certain amino acid side chains.

Preferred amino acid groups are the following: acidic group = aspartic acid and glutamic acid; basic group = lysine, arginine, and histidine; non-polar group = alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, and tryptophan; and uncharged polar family = glycine, asparagine, glutamine, cysteine, serine, threonine, and tyrosine. Other preferred amino acid groups are the following: aliphatic hydroxy group = serine and threonine; amide-containing group = asparagine and glutamine; aliphatic group = alanine, valine, leucine and isoleucine; and aromatic group = phenylalanine, tryptophan and tyrosine. Such amino acid substitution is preferably carried out without impairing the properties of a substance having the original amino acid sequence.

[0099] Examples of the antibody having a preferred combination of the above-described light chains and heavy chains include an antibody consisting of a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 63 (in the present description, also referred to as a hL02 light chain variable region amino acid sequence) or a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 67 (in the present description, also referred to as a hL03 light chain variable region amino acid sequence), and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 71 (in the present description, also referred to as a hH01 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence), a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 75 (in the present description, also referred to as a hH02 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence) or a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 79 (in the present description, also referred to as a hH04 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence). Preferred examples thereof include: an antibody consisting of a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 63 and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 71; an antibody consisting of a light chain

having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 63 and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 75; an antibody consisting of a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 63 and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 79; an antibody consisting of a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 67 and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 71; an antibody consisting of a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 67 and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 75; and an antibody consisting of a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 67 and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 79. More preferred examples thereof include: an antibody consisting of a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 63 and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 71; an antibody consisting of a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 63 and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:

75; an antibody consisting of a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 63 and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 79; and an antibody consisting of a light chain having the light chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 67 and a heavy chain having the heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 75.

[0100] Other examples of the antibody having a preferred combination of the above-described light chains and heavy chains include an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 (in the present description, also referred to as the hL02 light chain full-length amino acid sequence) or a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 (in the present description, also referred to as the hL03 light chain full-length amino acid sequence), and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 69 (in the present description, also referred to as the hH01 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence), a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence

shown in SEQ ID NO: 73 (in the present description, also referred to as the hH02 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence) or a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 77 (in the present description, also referred to as the hH04 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence). Preferred examples thereof include: an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 69; an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 73; an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 77; an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid

sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 69; an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 73; and an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 77. More preferred examples thereof include: an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 69 (in the present description, also referred to as the "H01L02 antibody" or "H01L02"); an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at

positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 73 (in the present description, also referred to as the "H02L02 antibody" or "H02L02"); an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 77 (in the present description, also referred to as the "H04L02 antibody" or "H04L02"); and an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 73 (in the present description, also referred to as the "H02L03 antibody" or "H02L03"). The sequences of the H01L02 antibody, the H02L02 antibody, the H02L03 antibody or the H04L02 antibody are shown in Table 1.

[0101] By combining together sequences showing a high identity to the above-described heavy chain amino acid sequences and light chain amino acid sequences, it is possible to select an antibody having a biological activity equivalent to that of each of the above-described antibodies. Such an identity is an identity of generally 80% or more, preferably 90% or more, more

preferably 95% or more, and most preferably 99% or more. Moreover, also by combining amino acid sequences of a heavy chain and a light chain comprising a substitution, deletion or addition of one or several amino acid residues thereof with respect to the amino acid sequence of a heavy chain or a light chain, it is possible to select an antibody having a biological activity equivalent to that of each of the above-described antibodies.

[0102] The identity between two types of amino acid sequences can be determined by aligning the sequences using the default parameters of Clustal W version 2 (Larkin MA, Blackshields G, Brown NP, Chenna R, McGettigan PA, McWilliam H, Valentin F, Wallace IM, Wilm A, Lopez R, Thompson JD, Gibson TJ and Higgins DG (2007), "Clustal W and Clustal X version 2.0", Bioinformatics. 23 (21): 2947-2948).

[0103] It is to be noted that, in the hL02 light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 1 to 20 is the signal sequence, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 21 to 128 is the variable region, and the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 129 to 233 is the constant region. In the hL02 light chain full-length nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 62, the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 1 to 60 encodes the signal

sequence, the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 61 to 384 encodes the variable region, and the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 385 to 699 encodes the constant region.

[0104] In the hL03 light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 1 to 20 is the signal sequence, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 21 to 128 is the variable region, and the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 129 to 233 is the constant region. In the hL03 light chain full-length nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 66, the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 1 to 60 encodes the signal sequence, the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 61 to 384 encodes the variable region, and the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 385 to 699 encodes the constant region.

[0105] In the hH01 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 69, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 1 to 19 is the signal sequence, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 20 to 141 is the variable region, and the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 142 to 471 is the constant region. In the hH01 heavy chain

full-length nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 70, the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 1 to 57 encodes the signal sequence, the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 58 to 423 encodes the variable region, and the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 424 to 1413 encodes the constant region.

[0106] In the hH02 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 73, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 1 to 19 is the signal sequence, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 20 to 141 is the variable region, and the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 142 to 471 is the constant region. In the hH02 heavy chain full-length nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 74, the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 1 to 57 encodes the signal sequence, the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 58 to 423 encodes the variable region, and the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 424 to 1413 encodes the constant region.

[0107] In the hH04 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 77, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 1 to 19 is the signal sequence, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 20 to 141 is the variable region, and the amino acid sequence

consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 142 to 471 is the constant region. In the hH04 heavy chain full-length nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 78, the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 1 to 57 encodes the signal sequence, the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 58 to 423 encodes the variable region, and the nucleotide sequence consisting of the nucleotides at positions 424 to 1413 encodes the constant region.

[0108]

[Table 1-1]

SEQ ID NO		Sequence
1	Amino acid sequence of human CDH6 ORF	MRTYRYFLLLFVVGQPYPTLSTPLSKRTSGFPAKKRALELSGNSKNELNRSKRSWMW NOFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHSDQDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGDIQATK RLDREKPVYILRAQAINRRTGRPVEPESEFIKIHNDINDNEPIFTKEVYTATVPEM SDVGTFFVQVTATDADPTYGNSAKVVYSILQGQPYFSVESETGIKTALLNMDREN REQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTTTVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPOSTYQFKTPESPSPGT PIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEGLDMFDVITDQETQEGITVKKLLDFEKKKV YTLKVEASNPHYEPFLYLGPFKDSATVRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDAQIN TTIGSVTAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTMDRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLDRETLLWHNI TVIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAPEFAEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQLHAYD KDDPYSGHQFSFLAPEAASGSNFTIQDNKDNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVI SDNDYPVQSSSTGTVTVRVCACDHGNGSCHAEALIHPTGLSTGALVAILLGIVILL VTVVLAALRRQRKKEPLISKEDIRDNIIVSYNDEGGGEEDTQAFDIGTLRNPAAIE DNKLRRDIVPEALFLPRRTPTARDNTDVRDFINQRLKENDTPTAPPYDSLATYAYE GTGSVADSLSSLESVTTDQDQDYDYLSDWGRPFKKLADMYGGVDSKDSD
2	Human CDH6 EC1	SWMWNOFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHSDQDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGDI QATKRLDREKPVYILRAQAINRRTGRPVEPESEFIKIHNDINDNEPIF
3	Human CDH6 EC2	TKEVYTATVPEMSDVGTFFVQVTATDADPTYGNSAKVVYSILQGQPYFSVESETGI KTALLNMDRENREQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTTTVNITLTDVNDNPPRF
4	Human CDH6 EC3	POSTYQFKTPESPSPGTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEGLDMFDVITDQETQ EGITVKKLLDFEKKKVYTLKVEASNPHYEPFLYLGPFKDSATVRIVVEDVDEPPV F
5	Human CDH6 EC4	SKLAYILQIREDAQINTTIGSVTAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTMDRIFNIDSGNGSI FTSKLLDRETLLWHNITVIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAP
6	Human CDH6 EC5	EFAEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQLHAYDKDDPYSGHQFSFLAPEAASGSNFTIQDNK DNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVISDNDYPVQSSSTGTVTVRVCACDHGNGMSC HAEALIHPT
7	Amino acid sequence of mouse CDH6 ORF	MRTYRYFLLLFVVGQPYPTFSNPLSKRTSGFPAKKRALELSANSRNELSRSKRSWMW NOFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHSDQDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGDIQATK RLDREKPVYILRAQAVNRRTGRPVEPESEFIKIHNDINDNEPIFTKDYYTATVPEM ADVGTFFVQVTATDADPTYGNSAKVVYSILQGQPYFSVESETGIKTALLNMDREN REQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTTTVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPOSTYQFKTPESPSPGT PIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEHEMFDVITDQETQEGITVKKLLDFEKKKV YTLKVEASNPHYEPFLYLGPFKDSATVRIVDDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDAQIN TTIGSVAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTMDRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLDRETLLWHNI TVIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAPEFAEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQLRAVD KDDPYSGHQFSFLAPEAASSNFTIQDNKDNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVI SDNDYPVQSSSTGTVTVRVCACDHGNGSCHAEALIHPTGLSTGALVAILLGIVILL VTVVLAALRRQRKKEPLISKEDIRDNIIVSYNDEGGGEEDTQAFDIGTLRNPAAIE DSKSRDIVPEALFLPRRTPTARDNTDVRDFINQRLKENDTPTAPPYDSLATYAYE GTGSVADSLSSLESVTTDQDQDYDYLSDWGRPFKKLADMYGGMDSKDSD

[0109]

[Table 1-2]

8	Amino acid sequence of rat CDH6 ORF	MRTYRYFLLLFVVGQPYPTFSNPLSKRTSGFPAKRRALELSANSRNELSRSKRSWMW NQFFLLEETGSDYQYVGKLHSDQDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGDIQATK RLDREEKPVYILRAQAINRRTGRPVEPESEFIKKIHDINDNEPIFTKDYVTATVP ADVGTFFVQVTATDADDPYGNKSAKVVSILQGGPYFSVESETGIKKTALLNMDREN REQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTTTVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPSTYQFKTPESPPTGT PIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEHDMFDVITDQETQEGIITVKLLDFEKKRV YTLKVEASNPHIEPRFLYLGPFKDSATVRIVDDVDEPPVFSKPAYILQIREDAQIN TTIGSVAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTMDRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLDRETLWNNI TVIATEINNPKQSSRPVLYIKVLDVNDNAPEFAEFYETVCEKAKADQLIQTTHAVD KDDPYSGHQFSFLAPEAASGSNFTIQDNKDNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVI SDNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVCACDHGMMQSGHAEALIHPTGLSTGALVAILLCIVILL VTVVLFAALRRQRKKEPLISKEDIRDNIVSYNDEGGGEEDTQAFDIGTLRNPKPWR QQSRDMVPEALFLPRRTPTARDNTDVRDFISQRLRKMNTDPTAPPYDSLATYAYEG TGSVADSLSSLESVTTDGDDYGYLSDWGPFRKKLADMYGGMDSKDS
9	Amino acid sequence of cynomolgus monkey CDH6 ORF	MRTYRYFLLLFVVGQPYPTLSTPLSKRTSGFPAKRRALELSGNSKNELNRSKRSWMW NQFFLLEETGSDYQYVGKLHSDQDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGDIQATK RLDREEKPVYILRAQAINRRTGRPVEPESEFIKKIHDINDNEPIFTKDYVTATVP SDVGTFFVQVTATDADDPYGNKSAKVVSILQGGPYFSVESETGIKKTALLNMDREN REQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTTTVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPSTYQFKTPESPPTGT PIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEGLDMFDVITDQETQEGIITVKLLDFEKKRV YTLKVEASNPHIEPRFLYLGPFKDSATVRIVDDVDEPPVFSKPAYILQIREDAQIN TTIGSVTAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTMDRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLDRETLWNNI TVIATEINNPKQSSRPVLYIKVLDVNDNAPEFAEFYETVCEKAKADQLIQTTHAVD KDDPYSGHQFSFLAPEAASGSNFTIQDNKDNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVI SDNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVCACDHGMMQSGHAEALIHPTGLSTGALVAILLCIVILL VTVVLFAALRRQRKKEPLISKEDIRDNIVSYNDEGGGEEDTQAFDIGTLRNPKEIE DNKLRRDIVPEALFLPRRTPTARDNTDVRDFINQRLKENDTDPTAPPYDSLATYAYE GTGSVADSLSSLESVTTDGDDYGYLSDWGPFRKKLADMYGGVDSKDS
10	rG019 light chain variable region amino acid sequence	DIQMTQSPSLLSASVGDRTLNCKASQNIYKNLAWYQQKLGEGPKLLIYDANTLQTG IPSRFSGSGSGSDFTLTISLQPEDVATYFCQQYYSGWAFGGVTNLELKRA
11	rG019 light chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCTTCACTCCTGTCTGCATCTGTGGGAGACAGAGTC ACTCTCAACTGCAAAGCAAGTCAGAATATTTATAAGAAGCTTAGCCTGGTATCAGCAA AAGCTTGGAGAAGGTCCAAACTCCTGATTTATGATGCAACACTTTGCAACGGGC ATCCCATCAAGGTTCACTGGCAGTGGATCTGGTTCAGATTTACACTCACCATCAGC AGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATGTTGCCACATATTTCTGCCAGCAGTACTATAGCGGGTGG GCGTTCGGTGGAGTCACCAACCTGGAATTGAAACGGGCT
12	rG019 CDRL1	KASQNIYKNLA
13	rG019 CDRL2	DANTLQT
14	rG019 CDRL3	QQYYSGWA

[0110]

[Table 1-3]

15	rG019 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence	QVQLQQSGAELVKPGSSVKISCKASGYTFRNFMHWIKQDPGNLEWIGWIYCGDGE TEYNQKFNGKATLTADRSSTAYMELSRLTSEDSAVYFCARGVYGGFAGGYDFWQG GVMVTVSS
16	rG019 heavy chain variable region nucleotide sequence	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAATCTGGGCTGAACCTGGTGAAGCCTGGGTCCTCAGTGAAA ATTCCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACACCTTCACCAGGAACCTTTATGCACTGGATAAAA CAGCAGCCTGGAAATGGCCTTGAGTGGATTGGGTGGATTTATTGTGGAGATGGTGAG ACAGAGTACAATCAAAAGTTCAATGGGAAGGCAACACTCACTGCGGACAGATCCTCC AGCACAGCCTATATGGAGCTCAGCAGACTGACATCTGAGGACTCTGCAGTCTATTTT TGTGCAAGAGGGGTTACGGAGGGTTGCCGGGGCTACTTTGATTCTGGGGCCAA GGAGTCATGGTCACAGTCTCCTCA
17	rG019 CDRH1	GYTFTRNFMH
18	rG019 CDRH2	WIYCGDGETE
19	rG019 CDRH3	GVYGGFAGGYDF
20	rG055 light chain variable region amino acid sequence	DVQMTHTSPSYLAASPGESVSI SCKTSKNISNYLVWYQQKPGEAYKLLIYSGSTLQSG TPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIRSLPEDFGLYFCQQYIEKPFTFGSGTKLEIKRA
21	rG055 light chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GATGTCCAGATGACCCACTCTCCGTCTTATCTTGCTGCGTCTCCTGGAGAAAGTGT TCCATCAGTTGCAAGACAAGTAAGAACATTAGTAATTATTTAGTCTGGTATCAACAG AAACCTGGGAAGCATATAAGCTTCTTATCTATTCTGGGTCAACTTTGCAATCTGGA ACTCCATCAAGGTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGTACAGATTTCACTCTCACTATCAGA AGCCTGGAGCCTGAAGATTTTGGACTCTATTTCTGTCAACAGTATTATGAAAACCA TTCACGTTCCGCTCAGGGACGAAGTTGAAATAAAACGGGCT
22	rG055 CDRL1	KTSKNISNYLV
23	rG055 CDRL2	SGSTLQS
24	rG055 CDRL3	QQYIEKPFT
25	rG055 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence	EVQLQESGPGLVRPSSQLSLSCSVTDYSITSNYWGWIRRFPGNKMEWMGYITYSGYT SYNPSLQSRISITRDTSKNQFFLQLNSVTAEDATYYCARSINHGGSYVVDWVGPG ASVTVSS
26	rG055 heavy chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GAGGTGCAACTTCAGGAGTCAGGACCTGGCCTTGTGAGACCTCACAGTCACTCTCC CTCTCCTGTTCTGCTCACTGATTACTCCATCACTAGTAATTACTGGGGCTGGATCCGG AGGTTCCAGGAAATAAATGGAGTGGATGGGATACATAACCTATAGTGGTTACACT AGGTACAACCATCTCTCAAAGTCGAATCTCCATTACTAGAGACACATCGAAGAAT CAGTTCTTCTGCAGTTGAACCTCTGTAACCTGCTGAGGACACAGCCACATATTACTGT GCAAGATCGATTAAACACGGAGGATATAGTTATGTTGTGGATGCCTGGGGTCCGGGA GCTTCAGTCACTGTCTCCTCA
27	rG055 CDRH1	DYSITSNYWG
28	rG055 CDRH2	YITYSGYTS
29	rG055 CDRH3	SINHGGSYVVD

[0111]

[Table 1-4]

30	rG056 light chain variable region amino acid sequence	DVQMTQSPSSLAASPGESVSI SCRATKSI GIYLAWYQQKPGKTFKLLI YSGSTLQSGTPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIRSLPEPDFGLYFCQQFYENPFTFGSGTKLEIRRA
31	rG056 light chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GATGTCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCGTCTTCTTGTGCGTCTCCTGGAGAAAGTGTTCCATCAGTTGCAGGGCACTAAGAGCATTGGTATTTATTTAGCCTGGTATCAACAGAAACCTGGGAAAACATTTAAGCTTCTTATCTACTCTGGGTCAACTTTGCAATCTGGAACCTCATCAAGGTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGTACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGAGCCTGGAGCCTGAAGATTTTGGACTCTATTTCTGTCAACAGTTTATGAAAACCACTCACGTTCCGCTCAGGGACGAAGTTGGAATAAGACGGGCT
32	rG056 CDRL1	RATKSI GIYLA
33	rG056 CDRL2	SGSTLQS
34	rG056 CDRL3	QQFYENPFT
35	rG056 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence	EVQLQESGPGLVKPSQSLSTCSVTDYSITTYFWGIRKFPGNKMEWMGYMSYRGGTSYNPSLKSRI SI TRDTSKNQFFLQLNSVTTEDATYYCARCPNYGGHSLVFDYWGQGMVMTVSS
36	rG056 heavy chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GAGGTGCAGCTTCAGGAGTCAGGACCTGGCCTTGTGAAACCTCAGAGTCACTCTCCCTCACCTGTTCTGTCACTGATTACTCCATCACTACTTATTTCTGGGGCTGGATCCGGAAAGTCCAGGAAATAAAATGGAGTGGATGGGATACATGAGCTACCGTGGTGGCACTTCCTACAACCCATCTCTCAAGAGTCGAATCTCCATTACTAGAGACACATCGAAGAATCAGTTCTTCTGCAGTTGAACTCTGTAAGTACTGAGGACACAGCCACATATTACTGTGCAAGATGCCCTAACTACGGAGGGCATTCCCTTGTTTTGTATTACTGGGGCAAGGAGTCATGGTCACAGTGTCTCTCA
37	rG056 CDRH1	DYSITTYFWG
38	rG056 CDRH2	YMSYRGGTS
39	rG056 CDRH3	CPNYGGHSLVFDY
40	rG061 light chain variable region amino acid sequence	DVQMTQSPSYLAASPGESVSI SCKATKSI SNYLAWYQQKPGEAYKVL IYSGSTLQSGTPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIRSLPEPDFGLYSCQQYYEKPLTFGSGTKLEIKRA
41	rG061 light chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GATGTCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCGTCTTATCTTGTGCGTCTCCTGGAGAAAGTGTTCCATCAGTTGCAAGGCACTAAGAGCATTAGTAATTTATTTAGCCTGGTATCAACAGAAACCTGGGGAAGCATATAAGGTTCTTATCTATTCTGGGTCAACTTTGCAATCTGGAACCTCATCAAGGTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGTACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGAGCCTGGAGCCTGAAGATTTTGGACTCTATTCCTGTCAACAGTATTATGAAAACCGCTCACGTTCCGTTCTGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATCAAACGGGCT
42	rG061 CDRL1	KATKSI SNYLA
43	rG061 CDRL2	SGSTLQS
44	rG061 CDRL3	QQYYEKPLT

[0112]

[Table 1-5]

45	rG061 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence	EVQLQESGPGLVKPSQSLSLTCSVTGYSITTTYWGIRKFPGNKMEWMGYISYSGRT SYNPSLKSRRMSITRDASKNQFFLQLNSVTDDTATYYCARSPINHGGYWFDFWGP TMVTVSS
46	rG061 heavy chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GAGGTGCAGCTTCAGGAGTCAGGACCTGGCCTTGTGAAACCTCAGTCACCTCTCC CTCACCTGTTCTGTCACTGGTTACTCCATCACTACTTATTACTGGGGCTGGATCCGG AAGTCCCAGGAAATAAATGGAGTGGATGGGTACATAAGCTACAGTGGTCCGACT AGTTATAACCATCTCTCAAAGTCGAATGTCCATTACTAGAGACGCATCGAAGAAT CAGTTCTTCTACAGTTGAAGTCTGTAAGTACTGACGACACAGCCACATATTACTGT GCAAGATCCCAATTAACACGAGGGTACTGGTACTTTGACTTCTGGGGCCAGGA ACCATGGTCACCGTGCTCTCA
47	rG061 CDRH1	GYSITTTYWG
48	rG061 CDRH2	YISYSGRTS
49	rG061 CDRH3	SPINHGGYWFDF
50	DNA fragment comprising DNA sequence encoding human light chain signal sequence and human κ chain constant region	gcctccggactctagagccaccATGGTGCTGCAGACCCAGGTGTTTCATCTCCCTGCT GCTGTGGATCTCCGGCGGTACGGCGATATCGTGATGATTAAACGTACGGTGGCCGC CCCTCCGTGTTTCATCTTCCCCCTCCGAGGAGCAGCTGAAGTCCGGCACCGCCTC CGTGGTGTGCTGCTGAATAACTTCTACCCAGAGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGGAGGT GGACAACGCCCTGCAGTCCGGGAAGTCCAGGAGAGCGTGACCGAGCAGGACAGCAA GGACAGCACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCACCTGACCCTGAGCAAAGCCGACTACGAGAA GCACAAGGTGTACGCTGCGAGGTGACCCACCAGGCGCTGAGCTCCCCGTACCAA GAGCTTCAACAGGGGGAGTGTtaggggcccgtttaacggggaggcta

[0113]

[Table 1-6]

51	DNA fragment comprising DNA sequence encoding human heavy chain signal sequence and human IgG1 constant region	gcctccggactctagagccaccATGAAACACCTGTGGTTCTTCCTCCTGCTGGTGGC AGCTCCCAGATGGGTGCTGAGCCAGGTGCAATTGTGCAGGCGGTTAGCTCAGCCTCC ACCAAGGGCCCAAGCGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGCGGC ACAGCCGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCCGTGACCGTGAGC TGGAACCTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCCGCTGTCTGCAGTCC TCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACC CAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGA GTTGAGCCCAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCAGACATGCCACCCCTGCCAGCACCTGAA CTCCTGGGGGACCTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGACACCTCATG ATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCAGCAAGACCT GAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAG CCCCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCTCACCGTCTTG CACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGCCAGCCCCGGGAAGCACAG GTGTACACCCCTGCCCCCATCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTACAGCTGACC TGCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGC CAGCCCGAGAACAACTACAAGACACCCCTCCCGTGGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTC TTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCCTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGCAACGTCTTC TCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACCCAGAAGAGCTCTCC CTGTCTCCCGCAAAAgagatatcgggcccgtttaaacggggaggcta
52	DNA fragment comprising DNA sequence encoding chG019 light chain	ccagcctccggactctagagccaccATGGTGTGCAGACCCAGGTGTTATCAGCCT GCTGCTGTGGATCAGCGCGCCTACGGCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCTAGCCT GCTGAGCGCCAGCGTGGGCGATAGAGTGACCTGAACTGCAAGGCCAGCCAGAACAT CTACAAGAACCTGGCCTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCTGGGCGAGGGCCCCAAGCTGCTGAT CTAGCAGCCCAAGACCCTGCAGACCGGCATCCCAGCAGATTTTCTGGCAGCGGCAG CGGCTCCGACTTCACCCTGACAATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCGAGGACGTGGCCACCTA CTTTTGCCAGCAGTACTACAGCGGCTGGGCCCTTCGGCGGCGTGACCAACCTGAACT GAAGAGAGCCGTGGCCGCTCCCTCCGTGTTTCTTCCACCTAGCAGCAGGACGCT GAAGTCCGGCACAGCCTCTGTGCTGCTGCTGAACAACTTCTACCCCGCGAGGC CAAGGTGCAGTGGAAAGGTGGACAATGCCCTGCAGTCTGGCAACAGCCAGGAAAGCGT GACCGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCACCTGACCTGAG CAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCACAAGGTGTACGCTGCGAAGTGACCCACAGGGCCT GTCTAGCCCCGTGACCAAGAGCTTCAACCGGGCGAGTGTTgagtttaaacggggga ggctaact
53	chG019 light chain full-length amino acid sequence	MVLQTQVFI SLLLWISGAYGDIQMTQSPSLLSASVGDRTLNCKASQNIYKNLAWYQ QKLGEQPKLLIYDANTLOTGIPSRFSGSGSGSDFLT TISSLOPEDVATYFCQQYYSG WAFGGVTNLELKRVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNFPYPREAKVGWKVDN ALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSSLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSF NRGEC

[0114]

[Table 1-7]

54	chG019 light chain full-length nucleotide sequence	ATGGTGCTGCAGACCCAGGTGTTTCATCAGCCTGCTGCTGGATCAGCGGCGCCTACGGCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCTAGCCTGCTGAGCGCCAGCGTGGGCGATAGAGTGACCCCTGAACTGCAAGGCCAGCCAGAACATCTACAAGAACCTGGCCTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCTGGGCGAGGGCCCCAAGCTGCTGATCTACGACGCCAACACCTGCAGACCGGCATCCCCAGCAGATTTTCTGGCAGCGGCAGCGGCTCCGACTTCACCTGACAATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCGAGGACGTGGCCACCTACTTTTGCAGCAGTACTACAGCGGC TGGGCCTTCGGCGGCGTGACCAACCTGGAAGTGAAGAGAGCCGTGGCCGCTCCCTCCGTGTTTCATCTTCCACCTAGCGACGAGCAGCTGAAGTCCGGCACAGCCTCTGTCTGTGTGCTGCTGAACAACCTTACCCCCGCGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGAAGGTGGACAATGCCCTGCAGTCTGGCAACAGCCAGGAAAGCGTGACCGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCACCCTGACCCTGAGCAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCACAAAGGTGTACGCCTGCGAAGTGACCCACAGGCCCTGTCTAGCCCCGTGACCAAGAGCTTC AACC GGGCGAGTGT
10	chG019 light chain variable region amino acid sequence	DIQMTQSPSLLSASVGDRTVLNCKASQNIYKNLAWYQQKLGEGPKLLIYDANTLQTGIPSRFSGSGSDFTLTISLQPEDVATYFCQQYYSGWAFGGVTNLELKRA
55	chG019 light chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCTAGCCTGCTGAGCGCCAGCGTGGGCGATAGAGTGACCCCTGAACTGCAAGGCCAGCCAGAACATCTACAAGAACCTGGCCTGGTATCAGCAG AAGCTGGGCGAGGGCCCCAAGCTGCTGATCTACGACGCCAACACCTGCAGACCGGCATCCCCAGCAGATTTTCTGGCAGCGGCAGCGGCTCCGACTTCACCTGACAAATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCGAGGACGTGGCCACCTACTTTTGCAGCAGTACTACAGCGGCTGGGCCTTCGGCGGCGTGACCAACCTGGAAGTGAAGAGAGCC
12	chG019 CDRL1	KASQNIYKNLA
13	chG019 CDRL2	DANTLQT
14	chG019 CDRL3	QQYYSGWA
56	chG019 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence	MKHLWFFLLLVAPRWVLSQVQLQQSGAELVKPGSSVKISCKASGYTFTRNFMHWIKQQPGNGLEWIGWIYPGDGETEYNQKFNKGATLTADRSSSTAYMELSRLTSEDSAVYFCARGVYGGFAGGYFDWGGVMVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVKPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHDDWLNKGEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

[0115]

[Table 1-8]

57	chG019 heavy chain full-length nucleotide sequence	ATGAAACACCTGTGTTCTTCTCCTGCTGGTGGCAGCTCCAGATGGGTGCTGAGC CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGCAGTCTGGCGCCGAGCTCGTGAAGCCTGGCAGCAGCGTGAAG ATCAGCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTACCCGGAACCTCATGCACTGGATCAAG CAGCAGCCCGGCAACGGCTTGAATGGATCGGCTGGATCTATCCCGGCGACGGCGAG ACAGAGTACAACCAGAAGTTCAACGGCAAGGCCACCCTGACCGCCGACAGAAGCAGC TCCACCGCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCGGCTGACCAAGCAGGACAGCGCGGTGTAATTT TGGCGCCAGAGGCGTGTACGGCGGCTTCGCTGGCGGCTACTTCGATTTTGGGGCCAG GGCCTGATGGTCACCGTCAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAAGCGTCTTCCCGCTG GCACCTCTCCAAAGAGCACCTCTGGCGGCACAGCCGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAG GACTACTTCCCGAACCCTGACCGTGAGCTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAAGCGGC GTGCACACCTTCCCGCTGTCTCGAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTG GTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCAC AAGCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAAC CACACATGCCACCTGCCCAGCACCTGAATCCTGGGGGGACCTCAGTCTTCTC TTCCCGCCAAAAGCCAGGACACCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTGACATGC GTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGAC GGCCTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAGCCCGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCAGC TACCGGGTGGTCAAGCTCTCACCCTCTGCACCAAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAG TACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCC AAAGCCAAAGGCCAGCCCGGGAACCAAGGTGTACACCTGCCCCATCCCGGGAG GAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAAGCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGC GACATCGCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGCCAGCCGAGAACTACAAGACCACC CCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCCTGGAC AAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGCAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGATGAGGCTCTG CACAACCACTACACCCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCCGGCAAA
58	chG019 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence	QVQLQQSGAELVKPGSSVKISCKASGYTFTRNFMHWIKQPPGNLEWIGWIYPGDGE TEYNQKFNGKATLTADRSSSTAYMELSRLTSEDNAVYFCARGVYGGFAGGYDFWGG GVMVTVSS
59	chG019 heavy chain variable region nucleotide sequence	CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGCAGTCTGGCGCCGAGCTCGTGAAGCCTGGCAGCAGCGTGAAG ATCAGCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTACCCGGAACCTCATGCACTGGATCAAG CAGCAGCCCGGCAACGGCTTGAATGGATCGGCTGGATCTATCCCGGCGACGGCGAG ACAGAGTACAACCAGAAGTTCAACGGCAAGGCCACCCTGACCGCCGACAGAAGCAGC TCCACCGCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCGGCTGACCAAGCAGGACAGCGCGGTGTAATTT TGGCGCCAGAGGCGTGTACGGCGGCTTCGCTGGCGGCTACTTCGATTTTGGGGCCAG GGCCTGATGGTCACCGTCAGCTCA
17	chG019 CDRH1	GYTFTRNFMH
60	chG019 CDRH2	WIYPGDGETE
19	chG019 CDRH3	GVYGGFAGGYDF

[0116]

[Table 1-9]

61	hL02 light chain full-length amino acid sequence	MVLQTQVFISLLWISGAYGDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCKASQNIYKNLAWYQ QKPGKAPKLLIYDANTLQTGVPSRFSGSGSGSDFTLTISLQPEDFATYFCQQYYSG WAFGGGKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNFPYPREAKVQWKVDN ALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSF NRGEC
62	hL02 light chain full-length nucleotide sequence	ATGGTGCTGCAGACCCAGGTGTTTCATCTCCCTGCTGCTGTGGATCTCCGGCGCGTAC GGCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCTAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAGCGTGGGGACAGA GTGACCATCACATGCAAGGCCAGCCAGAACATCTACAAGAACCTGGCCTGGTATCAG CAGAAGCCCGGCAAGGCCCAAGCTGCTGATCTACGACGCCAACACCTGCAGACC GGCGTGCCAGCAGATTTCTGGCAGCGGCAGCGGCTCCGACTTCACCTGACAATC AGCAGCCTGCAGCCGAGGACTTCGCCACCTACTTTGCCAGCAGTACTACAGCGGC TGGGCCTTCGGCCAGGGACCAAGGTGAAATCAAGCGTACGGTGGCCGCCCTCC GTGTTGATCTTCCCCCCTCCGACGAGCAGCTGAAGTCCGGCACCGCCTCCGTGGTG TGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTACCCAGAGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGAAGTGGACAAC GCCCTGCAGTCCGGGAACCTCCAGGAGAGCGTGACCGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGC ACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCACCTGACCCTGAGCAAGCCGACTACGAGAAGCACAAG GTGTACGCTGCGAGGTGACCCACAGGGCCTGAGCTCCCCCGTACCAAGAGCTTC AACAGGGGGGAGTGT
63	hL02 light chain variable region amino acid sequence	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCKASQNIYKNLAWYQKPGKAPKLLIYDANTLQTG VPSRFSGSGSGSDFTLTISLQPEDFATYFCQQYYSGWAFGGGKVEIKRT
64	hL02 light chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCTAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAGCGTGGGGACAGAGTG ACCATCACATGCAAGGCCAGCCAGAACATCTACAAGAACCTGGCCTGGTATCAGCAG AAGCCCGGCAAGGCCCAAGCTGCTGATCTACGACGCCAACACCTGCAGACCGGC GTGCCAGCAGATTTCTGGCAGCGGCAGCGGCTCCGACTTCACCTGACAATCAGC AGCCTGCAGCCGAGGACTTCGCCACCTACTTTGCCAGCAGTACTACAGCGGCTGG GCCTTCGGCCAGGGACCAAGGTGAAATCAAGCGTACG
65	hL03 light chain full-length amino acid sequence	MVLQTQVFISLLWISGAYGDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCKASQNIYKNLAWYQ QKLGEKPKLLIYDANTLQTGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTISLQPEDFATYFCQQYYSG WAFGGGKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNFPYPREAKVQWKVDN ALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSF NRGEC

[0117]

[Table 1-10]

66	hL03 light chain full-length nucleotide sequence	ATGGTGCTGCAGACCCAGGTGTTTCATCTCCCTGCTGCTGGATCTCCGGCGGTAC GGCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCTAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAGCGTGGGCGACAGA GTGACCATCACATGCAAGGCCAGCCAGAACATCTACAAGAACCTGGCCTGGTATCAG CAGAAGCTGGGCGAGGGCCCAAGCTGCTGATCTACGACGCCAACACCTGCAGACC GGCGTGCCGAGCAGATTTTCTGGCAGCGGCTCCGGCACCAGCTTCACCTGACAATC AGCAGCCTGCAGCCGAGGACTTCGCCACCTACTACTGCCAGCAGTACTACAGCGGC TGGGCCTTTGGCCAGGGCACCAGGTGAAATCAAGCGTACGGTGGCCGCCCTCC GTGTTTCATCTTCCCCCTCCGACGAGCAGCTGAAGTCCGGCACCCTCCGTGGTG TGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTACCCAGAGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGAAGTGGACAAC GCCCTGAGTCCGGGAATCCAGGAGAGCGTGACCGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGC ACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCACCTGACCCTGAGCAAGCCGACTACGAGAAGCACAAAG GTGTACGCTGCGAGGTGACCCAGGAGGCTGAGCTCCCGCTACCAAGAGCTTC AACAGGGGGAGTGT
67	hL03 light chain variable region amino acid sequence	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGRVTITCKASQNIYKNLAWYQQKLGEGPKLLIYDANTLTG VPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTITSSLPEDFATYYCQQYYSGWAFGGTKVEIKRT
68	hL03 light chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCTAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAGCGTGGGCGACAGAGTG ACCATCACATGCAAGGCCAGCCAGAACATCTACAAGAACCTGGCCTGGTATCAGCAG AAGCTGGGCGAGGGCCCAAGCTGCTGATCTACGACGCCAACACCTGCAGACCGGC GTGCCGAGCAGATTTTCTGGCAGCGGCTCCGGCACCAGCTTCACCTGACAATCAGC AGCCTGCAGCCGAGGACTTCGCCACCTACTACTGCCAGCAGTACTACAGCGGCTGG GCCTTTGGCCAGGGCACCAGGTGAAATCAAGCGTACG
69	hH01 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence	MKHLWFFLLVAAPRWVLSEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTRNFMHWVR QAPGGGLEWMGWIYPGDGETEYAQKFGGRVTITADTSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYY CARGVYGGFAGGYFDWGGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGCLVK DYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNH KPSNTKVDKRVPEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKE YKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPOVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPS DI AVEWESNGOPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSCVMHEAL HNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

[0118]

[Table 1-11]

70	hH01 heavy chain full-length nucleotide sequence	ATGAAACACCTGTGGTTCTTCCTCCTGCTGGTGGCAGCTCCAGATGGGTGCTGAGC GAAGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGAAGTGAAGAAACCAGGCCAGCGTGAAG GTGTCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGTACACCTTTACCCGGAACCTCATGCACTGGGTGCGC CAGGCTCCAGGCCAGGGACTGGAATGGATGGGCTGGATCTATCCCGGCCAGCGCGAG ACAGAGTACGCCCAGAAATTCAGGGCAGAGTGACCATCACCGCCGACACCAGCACC TCCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCAGCCTGCGGAGCGAGGACACCGCCGTGTAAT TGTGCCAGAGCGGTGACGGCGGCTTCGCTGGCGGCTACTTCGATTTTGGGGCCAG GGCACCCCTCGTGACCGTCAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAAGCGTCTTCCCGCTG GCACCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGCGGCACAGCCGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAG GACTACTTCCCGCAACCCGTGACCGTGAGCTGGAAGTCAAGCGCCCTGACCGAGCGG GTGCACACCTTCCCGCTGTCTGCACTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTG GTGACCGTGGCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCAC AAGCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAAT CACACATGCCACCCCTGCCAGCACCTGAAGTCCCTGGGGGACCCCTCAGTCTTCCTC TTCCCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGC GTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAAGTGGTACGTGGAC GGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAGGCCCGGGAGGAGCAGTACACAGCAGC TACCGGGTGGTCAAGCTCCTCAGCGTCTGACCGAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAG TACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCC AAAGCCAAAGGCCAGCCCCGGGAACACAGGTGTACACCTGCCCCATCCCGGGAG GAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTGACCGTGAAGTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGCCAGCCGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACC CCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCCTCTACAGCAAGTCAAGCTGGAC AAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGCAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTG CACAACTACACCCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCCGGCAAA
71	hH01 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTRNFMHWVRQAPGGLEWMGW1YPGDGE TEYAQKFQGRVTITADTSTSTAYMELSLRSEDVAVYYCARGVYGFAGGYFDWGQ GTLTVSS
72	hH01 heavy chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GAAGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGAAGTGAAGAAACCAGGCCAGCGTGAAG GTGTCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGTACACCTTTACCCGGAACCTCATGCACTGGGTGCGC CAGGCTCCAGGCCAGGGACTGGAATGGATGGGCTGGATCTATCCCGGCCAGCGCGAG ACAGAGTACGCCCAGAAATTCAGGGCAGAGTGACCATCACCGCCGACACCAGCACC TCCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCAGCCTGCGGAGCGAGGACACCGCCGTGTAAT TGTGCCAGAGCGGTGACGGCGGCTTCGCTGGCGGCTACTTCGATTTTGGGGCCAG GGCACCCCTCGTGACCGTCAGCTCA

[0119]

[Table 1-12]

73	hH02 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence	MKHLWFFLLVAAPRWVLSVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTRNFMHWVR QAPGGGLEWMGW IYPGDGETEYNQKFQGRVTITADRSTSTAYMELSSLRSED TAVYF CARGVYGGFAGGYDFWGGGLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVK DYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNH KPSNTKVDKRVPEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKE YKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPS DIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSCVMHEAL HNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
74	hH02 heavy chain full-length nucleotide sequence	ATGAAACACCTGTGGTTCTTCCTCCTGCTGGTGGCAGCTCCCAGATGGGTGCTGAGC GAAGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGAAGTGAAGAAACAGGCGCCAGCGTGAAG GTGTCCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTTACCGGAACTTCATGCACTGGGTGCGC CAGGCTCCAGGCCAGGACTGGAATGGATGGGCTGGATCTATCCCGGCACGGCGAG ACAGAGTACAACCAGAAATTCAGGGCAGAGTGACCATCACCGCGACAGAAGCAC AGCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCAGCTGCGGAGCGAGGATACCGCGTGTACTTC TGTGCCAGAGGCGTGTACGGCGGCTTCGCTGGCGGCTACTTCGATTTTGGGGCCAG GGCACCTCGTGACCGTCAGCTCAGCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAAGCGTCTTCCCCCTG GCACCTCCTCCAAGAGCAGCTCTGGCGGCACAGCGCCTGGGCTGCGTGGTCAAAG GACTACTTCCCCGAACCGTGACCGTGAGCTGGAAGTCAAGCGCCCTGACCAAGCGC GTGCACAGCTTCCCCGCTGTCTGCACTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCTCAGCAGCGTG GTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCAC AAGCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGATTGAGCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAAT CACACATGCCACCTGCCCAGCACCTGAAGTCTGGGGGGACCTCAGTCTTCTCTC TTCCCCCAAACCAAGGACACCTCATGATCTCCGGACCCCTGAGGTGCATGCG GTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGAC GGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAGCCCCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCAG TACCGGTGGTCAAGGTCTCAACGTCTGACCCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAG TACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCC AAAGCCAAAGGCCAGCCCCGGGAACACAGGTGTACACCTGCCCGCATCCCGGGAG GAGATGACCAAGAACAGGTGACCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGC GACATCGCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGCCAGCCGAGAACAACATAAGACCAACC CCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGAC AAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGCAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTG CACAACCACTACACCCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCCGGCAAA
75	hH02 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTRNFMHWVRQAPGGGLEWMGW IYPGDGE TEYNQKFQGRVTITADRSTSTAYMELSSLRSED TAVYFCARGVYGGFAGGYDFWGG GTLVTVSS

[0120]

[Table 1-13]

76	hH02 heavy chain variable region nucleotide sequence	GAAGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGAAGTGAAGAAACCAGGCGCCAGCGTGAAG GTGTCCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTTACCCGGAACCTCATGCACCTGGGTGCGC CAGGCTCCAGGCCAGGGACTGGAATGGATGGGCTGGATCTATCCCGGCCAGCGCGAG ACAGAGTACAACCAGAAATTCAGGGCAGAGTGACCATCACCGCCGACAGAAGCACC AGCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCAGCCTGCGGAGCGAGGATACCGCCGTGTAATTCT TGTGCCAGAGGCGTGTACGGCGGCTTCGCTGGCGGCTACTTCGATTTTGGGGCCAG GGCACCCCTCGTGACCGTCAGCTCA
77	hH04 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence	MKHLWFFLLVAAPRWVLSQVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTRNFMHWIR QAPGGGLEWMGWYIPGDGETEYAKFGGRVLTADRSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDYAVYY CARGVYGGFAGGYFDWGGGLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVK DYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNH KPSNTKVDKRVPEKSCDKTHTCPPAPPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKE YKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPS DI AVEWESNGPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSQSVHREAL HNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
78	hH04 heavy chain full-length nucleotide sequence	ATGAAACACCTGTGGTTCTTCTCCTGCTGGTGGCAGCTCCAGATGGGTGCTGAGC CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGAAGTGAAGAAACCAGGCGCCAGCGTGAAG GTGTCCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTTACCCGGAACCTCATGCACCTGGATCCGG CAGGCCCTGGACAGGGCCTGGAATGGATGGGCTGGATCTATCCCGGCCAGCGCGAG ACAGAGTACGCCAGAAATTCAGGGCAGAGTGACCTGACCGCCGACAGAAGCACC AGCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCAGCCTGCGGAGCGAGGACACCGCCGTGTAATTCT TGTGCCAGAGGCGTGTACGGCGGCTTCGCTGGCGGCTACTTCGATTTTGGGGCCAG GGCACCCCTCGTGACCGTCAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAAGCGTCTTCCGCCGTG GCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGCGGCACAGCCGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAG GACTACTTCCCGGAACCCGTGACCGTGAGCTGGAAGTCAAGGCGCCTGACCGAGCGGC GTGCACACCTTCCCGGTGTCTGTCAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTG GTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCAC AAGCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAAT CACACATGCCACCCCTGCCAGCACCTGAAGTCTGGGGGGACCCCTCAGTCTTCCTC TTCCCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGC GTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCAGAACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTCAACTGGTACGTGGAC GGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAGGCCCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCAGC TACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCTCACCCTCTGCACAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAG TACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCC AAAGCCAAAGGCCAGCCCCGGGAACACAGGTGTACACCTGCCCCCATCCCCGGAG GAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTACGCTGACCTGCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGC GACATCGCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGCCAGCCGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACC CCTCCCGTGTGAGTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGAC AAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGCAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTG CACAACTACTACCCAGAGAGGCTCTCCCTGTCTCCCGGCAAA

[0121]

[Table 1-14]

79	hH04 heavy chain variable region amino acid sequence	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTRNFMHWIRQAPGGGLEWMMGWIIYPGDGE TEYAQKFQGRVTLTADRSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDVAVYYCARGVYGGFAGGYFDWQG GTLVTVSS
80	hH04 heavy chain variable region nucleotide sequence	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGAAGTGAAGAAACCAGGCCAGCGTGAAG GTGTCCCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGTACACCTTTACCCGGAACCTCATGCACTGGATCCGG CAGGCCCTGGACAGGCCCTGGAATGGATGGGCTGGATCTATCCCGGCCAGCGCAG ACAGAGTACGCCAGAAATTCAGGGCAGAGTGACCCTGACGCCGACAGAAGCACC AGCACCGCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCAGCTGCGGAGCGAGGACACCGCGTGTACTAT TGTGCCAGAGCGTGTACGGCGGCTTCGCTGGCGGCTACTTCGATTTTGGGCGCAG GGCACCTCGTGACCGTCAGCTCA
81	NOV0712 light chain full-length amino acid sequence	MVLQTVFISLLWISGAYGDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQ QKPGKAPKLLIYAVSTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSGTF PPTTFGGGTKEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKV DNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKSTYSLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTK SFNRGEC
82	NOV0712 light chain full-length nucleotide sequence	ATGGTGCTGCAGACCCAGGTGTTTCATCTCCCTGCTGCTGGATCTCCGGCGGTAC GGCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCTAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAGCGTGGGCGACAGA GTGACCATCACCTGTAGAGCCAGCCAGCATCAGCAGCTACCTGAACCTGGTATCAG CAGAAAGCCCGGCAAGGCCCCAACTGCTGATCTACGCCGTGTCCACACTGCAGAGC GGCGTGCCAGCAGATTTCTGGCAGCGGCTCCGGCACCGACTTCAACCTGACAATC AGCAGCCTGCAGCCGAGGACTTCGCCACCTACTACTGTGACGAGTCCGGCACCTTC CCCCCACCACATTTGGCCAGGGCACCAAGGTGGAATCAAGCGTACGGTGGCCGCC CCCTCCGTGTTTCATCTTCCCCCCTCCGAGGAGCAGCTGAAGTCCGGCACCGCTCC GTGGTGTGCTGCTGAATAAAGTTCTACCCAGAGAGGCCAAGGTGCAAGTGAAGGTG GACAACGCCCTGCAGTCCGGGAAGTCCAGGAGAGCGTGACCGAGCAGGACAGCAAG GACAGCACCTACAGCTGAGCAGCACCTGACCTGAGCAAAGCCGACTACGAGAAG CACAAAGGTGTACGCTGCGAGGTGACCCACAGGGCCTGAGCTCCCCGTCACCAAG AGCTTCAACAGGGGGAGTGT
83	NOV0712 heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence	MKHLWFFLLLVAAAPRWVLSQVQLLESQGGGLVOPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSHGMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVSVISGSGSNTGYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYY CARQWGSYAFDSWGQGLTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYF EPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKRVPEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVD VSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYCK VSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNOVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAV EWESNNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPGK

[0122]

[Table 1-15]

84	NOV0712 heavy chain full-length nucleotide sequence	ATGAAACACCTGTGGTTCTTCTCCTGCTGGTGGCAGCTCCAGATGGGTGCTGAGC CAGGTGCAGCTGCTGGAATCTGGCGGAGGACTGGTGCAGCCTGGCGGCTCTCTGAGA CTGTCTTGTGCCGCCAGCGGCTTCACCTTCAGCAGCCACGGAATGCACTGGGTGCCG CAGGCCCTGGAAAGGGACTGGAATGGGTGTCCGTGATCAGCGGCAGCGGCTCCAAAT ACCGGCTACGCCGATAGCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCAGCGGGGACAACAGCAAG AACACCGCTGTACCTGCAGATGAACAGCCTGCGGGCCGAGGACACCGCGGTGTACTAT TGTGCCAGACAGTGGGGCAGCTACGCCTTCGATTCTTGGGGCCAGGGCACCCCTCGTG ACCGTCAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAAGCGTCTTCCCGCTGGCACCCCTCCTCC AAGAGCACCTCTGGCGGCACAGCCGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCC GAACCCGTGACCGTGAGCTGGAACCTCAGCGGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTC CCCGCTGTCTGCAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCG TCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAAGCAAC ACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACACACATGCCCA CCCTGCCAGCACCTGAACCTCTGGGGGACCCCTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAAA CCCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCCGGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGGAC GTGAGCCACGAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTG CATAATGCCAAGACAAGCCCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGGGTGGTC AGCGTCTCACCCTCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGAAG GTCTCCAACAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGCCCAAGGC CAGCCCCGGGAACACAGGTGTACACCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAG AACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCGACATCGCCGTG GAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGCCAGCCGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACCCCTCCCGTGTG GACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGG CAGCAGGGCAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTAC ACCCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCCGGCAAA
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[Table 1-16]

87	The matured heavy chain amino acid sequence of hH01 heavy chain, without a signal sequence	EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTTRNFMHWVRQAPGQGLEWM GWIYPGDGETEYAKFQGRVTITADTSTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAR GVYGGFAGGYFDWVGQGLTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAL GCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVTPSSS LGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLF PPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPRE EQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPR EPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTT PPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLS PGK
88	The matured light chain amino acid sequence of hL02 light chain, without a signal sequence	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGRVTITCKASQNIYKNLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYDA NTLQGTGVPSTRFSGSGSGSDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYFCQQYYSGWAFGQGT KVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNA LQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSSTLSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSS PVTKSFNRGEC

[0123] In the present description, Tables 1-1 to 1-16 are also collectively referred to as Table 1.

Further examples of the antibody of the present invention can include a human antibody binding to CDH6. The anti-CDH6 human antibody means a human antibody having only the gene sequence of an antibody derived from human chromosomes. The anti-CDH6 human antibody can be obtained by a method using a human antibody-producing mouse having a human chromosomal fragment comprising the heavy chain and light chain genes of a human antibody (see Tomizuka, K. et al., *Nature Genetics* (1997) 16, p. 133-143; Kuroiwa, Y. et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* (1998) 26, p. 3447-3448; Yoshida, H. et al., *Animal Cell Technology: Basic and Applied Aspects* vol. 10, p. 69-73 (Kitagawa, Y., Matsuda, T. and Iijima, S. eds.), Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1999; Tomizuka, K. et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (2000) 97, p. 722-727; etc.).

[0124] Such a human antibody-producing mouse can be specifically produced by using a genetically modified animal, the gene loci of endogenous immunoglobulin heavy chain and light chain of which have been disrupted and instead the gene loci of human immunoglobulin heavy chain and light chain have been then introduced using a yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) vector or the like, then producing a knock-out animal and a transgenic animal from such a genetically modified animal, and then breeding such animals with one another.

[0125] Otherwise, the anti-CDH6 human antibody can also be obtained by transforming eukaryotic cells with cDNA encoding each of the heavy chain and light chain of such

a human antibody, or preferably with a vector comprising the cDNA, according to genetic recombination techniques, and then culturing the transformed cells producing a genetically modified human monoclonal antibody, so that the antibody can be obtained from the culture supernatant.

[0126] In this context, eukaryotic cells, and preferably, mammalian cells such as CHO cells, lymphocytes or myelomas can, for example, be used as a host.

[0127] Furthermore, a method of obtaining a phage display-derived human antibody that has been selected from a human antibody library (see Wormstone, I. M. et al., *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science*. (2002) 43 (7), p. 2301-2308; Carmen, S. et al., *Briefings in Functional Genomics and Proteomics* (2002), 1 (2), p. 189-203; Siriwardena, D. et al., *Ophthalmology* (2002) 109 (3), p. 427-431; etc.) is also known.

[0128] For example, a phage display method, which comprises allowing the variable regions of a human antibody to express as a single chain antibody (scFv) on the surface of phages, and then selecting a phage binding to an antigen, can be applied (*Nature Biotechnology* (2005), 23, (9), p. 1105-1116).

[0129] By analyzing the phage gene that has been selected because of its binding ability to the antigen, DNA sequences encoding the variable regions of a human antibody binding to the antigen can be determined.

[0130] Once the DNA sequence of scFv binding to the antigen is determined, an expression vector having the aforementioned sequence is produced, and the produced expression vector is then introduced into an appropriate host and can be allowed to express therein, thereby obtaining a human antibody (International Publication Nos. WO92/01047, WO92/20791, WO93/06213, WO93/11236, WO93/19172, WO95/01438, and WO95/15388, Annu. Rev. Immunol (1994) 12, p. 433-455, Nature Biotechnology (2005) 23 (9), p. 1105-1116).

[0131] If a newly produced human antibody binds to a partial peptide or a partial three-dimensional structure to which any one rat anti-human CDH6 antibody, chimeric anti-human CDH6 antibody or humanized anti-human CDH6 antibody described in the present description (e.g., the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody, the rG061 antibody, the chG019 antibody, the H01L02 antibody, the H02L02 antibody, the H02L03 antibody or the H04L02 antibody) binds, it can be determined that the human antibody binds to the same epitope to which the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody, the chimeric anti-human CDH6 antibody or the humanized anti-human CDH6 antibody binds. Alternatively, by confirming that the human antibody competes with the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody, the chimeric anti-human CDH6 antibody or the humanized anti-human CDH6 antibody described in the present description (e.g., the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody, the rG061 antibody, the chG019 antibody, the

H01L02 antibody, the H02L02 antibody, the H02L03 antibody or the H04L02 antibody) in the binding of the antibody to CDH6 (e.g., the human antibody interferes with the binding of the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody, the rG061 antibody, the chG019 antibody, the H01L02 antibody, the H02L02 antibody, the H02L03 antibody or the H04L02 antibody to CDH6, preferably EC3 of CDH6), it can be determined that the human antibody binds to the same epitope to which the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody, the chimeric anti-human CDH6 antibody or the humanized anti-human CDH6 antibody described in the present description binds, even if the specific sequence or structure of the epitope has not been determined. In the present description, when it is determined by at least one of these determination methods that the human antibody "binds to the same epitope", it is concluded that the newly prepared human antibody "binds to the same epitope" as that for the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody, the chimeric anti-human CDH6 antibody or the humanized anti-human CDH6 antibody described in the present description. When it is confirmed that the human antibody binds to the same epitope, then it is expected that the human antibody should have a biological activity equivalent to that of the rat anti-human CDH6 antibody, the chimeric anti-human CDH6 antibody or the humanized anti-human CDH6 antibody (e.g., the rG019 antibody, the rG055 antibody, the rG056 antibody, the rG061 antibody,

the chG019 antibody, the H01L02 antibody, the H02L02 antibody, the H02L03 antibody or the H04L02 antibody).

[0132] The chimeric antibodies, the humanized antibodies, or the human antibodies obtained by the above-described methods are evaluated for their binding activity against the antigen according to a known method, etc., so that a preferred antibody can be selected.

[0133] One example of another indicator for comparison of the properties of antibodies can include the stability of an antibody. A differential scanning calorimeter (DSC) is an apparatus capable of promptly and exactly measuring a thermal denaturation midpoint (T_m) serving as a good indicator for the relative structural stability of a protein. By using DSC to measure T_m values and making a comparison regarding the obtained values, differences in thermal stability can be compared. It is known that the preservation stability of an antibody has a certain correlation with the thermal stability of the antibody (Lori Burton, et al., Pharmaceutical Development and Technology (2007) 12, p. 265-273), and thus, a preferred antibody can be selected using thermal stability as an indicator. Other examples of the indicator for selection of an antibody can include high yield in suitable host cells and low agglutination in an aqueous solution. For example, since an antibody with the highest yield does not always exhibit the highest thermal stability, it is necessary to select an antibody most suitable for

administration to a human by comprehensively determining it based on the aforementioned indicators.

[0134] The antibody of the present invention also includes a modification of an antibody. The modification is used to mean the antibody of the present invention, which is chemically or biologically modified. Examples of such a chemical modification include the binding of a chemical moiety to an amino acid skeleton, and the chemical modification of an N-linked or O-linked carbohydrate chain. Examples of such a biological modification include antibodies which have undergone a posttranslational modification (e.g., N-linked or O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal or C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, and conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid), and antibodies, to the N-terminus of which a methionine residue is added as a result of having been allowed to be expressed using prokaryote host cells. In addition, such a modification is also meant to include labeled antibodies for enabling detection or isolation of the antibody of the present invention or an antigen, for example, an enzymatically labeled antibody, a fluorescently labeled antibody, and an affinity-labeled antibody. Such a modification of the antibody of the present invention is useful for the improvement of the stability and retention in blood of an antibody; a

reduction in antigenicity; detection or isolation of an antibody or an antigen; etc.

[0135] Moreover, by regulating a sugar chain modification (glycosylation, de-fucosylation, etc.) that binds to the antibody of the present invention, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxic activity can be enhanced. As techniques of regulating the sugar chain modification of an antibody, those described in International Publication Nos. WO1999/54342, WO2000/61739, and WO2002/31140, etc. are known, though the techniques are not limited thereto. The antibody of the present invention also includes antibodies in respect of which the aforementioned sugar chain modification has been regulated.

[0136] Once an antibody gene is isolated, the gene can be introduced into an appropriate host to produce an antibody, using an appropriate combination of a host and an expression vector. A specific example of the antibody gene can be a combination of a gene encoding the heavy chain sequence of the antibody described in the present description and a gene encoding the light chain sequence of the antibody described therein. Upon transformation of host cells, such a heavy chain sequence gene and a light chain sequence gene may be inserted into a single expression vector, or these genes may instead each be inserted into different expression vectors.

[0137] When eukaryotic cells are used as hosts, animal cells, plant cells or eukaryotic microorganisms can be used. In particular, examples of the animal cells can

include mammalian cells such as COS cells which are monkey cells (Gluzman, Y., Cell (1981) 23, p. 175-182, ATCC CRL-1650), mouse fibroblasts NIH3T3 (ATCC No. CRL-1658), a dihydrofolate reductase-deficient cell line of Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO cells, ATCC CCL-61) (Urlaub, G. and Chasin, L. A. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1980) 77, p. 4126-4220), and FreeStyle 293F cells (Invitrogen Corp.).

[0138] When prokaryotic cells are used as hosts, *Escherichia coli* or *Bacillus subtilis* can be used, for example.

[0139] An antibody gene of interest is introduced into these cells for transformation, and the transformed cells are then cultured *in vitro* to obtain an antibody. In the aforementioned culture, there are cases where yield is different depending on the sequence of the antibody, and thus, it is possible to select an antibody, which is easily produced as a medicament, from antibodies having equivalent binding activity, using the yield as an indicator. Accordingly, the antibody of the present invention also includes an antibody obtained by the above-described method for producing an antibody, which comprises a step of culturing the transformed host cells and a step of collecting an antibody of interest or a functional fragment of the antibody from the culture obtained in the aforementioned step.

[0140] It is known that the lysine residue at the carboxyl terminus of the heavy chain of an antibody

produced in cultured mammalian cells is deleted (Journal of Chromatography A, 705: 129-134 (1995)), and also, it is known that the two amino acid residues at the heavy chain carboxyl terminus, glycine and lysine, are deleted, and that the proline residue newly positioned at the carboxyl terminus is amidated (Analytical Biochemistry, 360: 75-83 (2007)). However, such deletion and modification of these heavy chain sequences does not have an influence on the antigen-binding activity and effector function (activation of complement, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity, etc.) of an antibody. Accordingly, the antibody according to the present invention also includes an antibody that has undergone the aforementioned modification, and a functional fragment of the antibody, and specific examples of such an antibody include a deletion mutant comprising a deletion of 1 or 2 amino acids at the heavy chain carboxyl terminus, and a deletion mutant formed by amidating the aforementioned deletion mutant (e.g., a heavy chain in which the proline residue at the carboxyl-terminal site is amidated). However, deletion mutants involving a deletion at the carboxyl terminus of the heavy chain of the antibody according to the present invention are not limited to the above-described deletion mutants, as long as they retain antigen-binding activity and effector function. Two heavy chains constituting the antibody according to the present invention may be any one type of heavy chain selected from the group

consisting of a full-length antibody and the above-described deletion mutants, or may be a combination of any two types selected from the aforementioned group. The ratio of individual deletion mutants can be influenced by the types of cultured mammalian cells that produce the antibody according to the present invention, and the culture conditions. Examples of the main ingredient of the antibody according to the present invention can include antibodies where one amino acid residue is deleted at each of the carboxyl termini of the two heavy chains.

[0141] Examples of the isotype of the antibody of the present invention can include IgG (IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4). Among others, IgG1 and IgG4 are preferable.

[0142] Examples of the biological activity of an antibody can generally include antigen-binding activity, activity of being internalized into cells expressing an antigen by binding to the antigen, activity of neutralizing the activity of an antigen, activity of enhancing the activity of an antigen, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxic (ADCC) activity, complement-dependent cytotoxic (CDC) activity, and antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP). The function of the antibody according to the present invention is binding activity against CDH6 and is preferably the activity of being internalized into CDH6-expressing cells by binding to CDH6. Moreover, the antibody of the present invention

may have ADCC activity, CDC activity and/or ADCP activity, as well as cellular internalization activity.

[0143] The obtained antibody can be purified to a homogenous state. For separation and purification of the antibody, separation and purification methods used for ordinary proteins may be used. For example, column chromatography, filtration, ultrafiltration, salting-out, dialysis, preparative polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and isoelectric focusing are appropriately selected and combined with one another, so that the antibody can be separated and purified (Strategies for Protein Purification and Characterization: A Laboratory Course Manual, Daniel R. Marshak et al. eds., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1996); and Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual. Ed Harlow and David Lane, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (1988)), though examples of the separation and purification methods are not limited thereto.

[0144] Examples of the chromatography can include affinity chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, hydrophobic chromatography, gel filtration chromatography, reverse phase chromatography, and absorption chromatography.

[0145] These chromatographic techniques can be carried out using liquid chromatography such as HPLC or FPLC.

[0146] Examples of the column used in the affinity chromatography can include a Protein A column and a Protein G column. Examples of the column involving the

use of Protein A can include Hyper D, POROS, and Sepharose F. F. (Pharmacia).

[0147] Also, using an antigen-immobilized carrier, the antibody can be purified by utilizing the binding activity of the antibody to the antigen.

[0148] 3. Anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate

(1) Drug

The anti-CDH6 antibody obtained in the above "2. Production of anti-CDH6 antibody" can be conjugated to a drug via a linker structure moiety to prepare an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate. The drug is not particularly limited as long as it has a substituent or a partial structure that can be connected to a linker structure. The anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate can be used for various purposes according to the conjugated drug. Examples of such a drug can include substances having antitumor activity, substances effective for blood diseases, substances effective for autoimmune diseases, anti-inflammatory substances, antimicrobial substances, antifungal substances, antiparasitic substances, antiviral substances, and anti-anesthetic substances.

[0149] (1)-1 Antitumor compound

An example using an antitumor compound as a compound to be conjugated in the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention will be described below. The antitumor compound is not particularly limited as long as the compound has an antitumor effect and has a substituent or a partial structure that can be connected

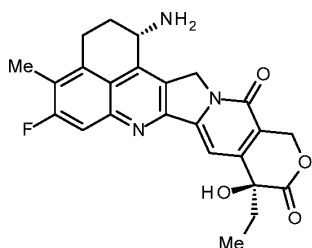
to a linker structure. Upon cleavage of a part or the whole of the linker in tumor cells, the antitumor compound moiety is released so that the antitumor compound exhibits an antitumor effect. As the linker is cleaved at a connecting position with the drug, the antitumor compound is released in its original structure to exert its original antitumor effect.

[0150] The anti-CDH6 antibody obtained in the above "2. Production of anti-CDH6 antibody" can be conjugated to the antitumor compound via a linker structure moiety to prepare an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate.

[0151] As one example of the antitumor compound used in the present invention, exatecan, a camptothecin derivative ((1S,9S)-1-amino-9-ethyl-5-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-9-hydroxy-4-methyl-1H,12H-benzo[de]pyrano[3',4':6,7]indolizino[1,2-b]quinoline-10,13(9H,15H)-dione represented by the following formula) can preferably be used.

[0152]

[Formula 5]



[0153] The compound can be easily obtained by, for example, a method described in U.S. Patent Publication No. US2016/0297890 or other known methods, and the amino

group at position 1 can be preferably used as a connecting position to the linker structure. Further, exatecan may be released in tumor cells while a part of the linker is still attached thereto. However, the compound exerts an excellent antitumor effect even in such a state.

[0154] Since exatecan has a camptothecin structure, it is known that the equilibrium shifts to a structure with a formed lactone ring (closed ring) in an acidic aqueous medium (e.g., of the order of pH 3) whereas the equilibrium shifts to a structure with an opened lactone ring (open ring) in a basic aqueous medium (e.g., of the order of pH 10). A drug conjugate into which exatecan residues corresponding to such a closed ring structure and an open ring structure have been introduced is also expected to have an equivalent antitumor effect, and it is needless to say that any of such drug conjugate is included within the scope of the present invention.

[0155] Other examples of the antitumor compound can include antitumor compounds described in the literature (Pharmacological Reviews, 68, p. 3-19, 2016). Specific examples thereof can include doxorubicin, calicheamicin, dolastatin 10, auristatins such as monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE) and monomethyl auristatin F (MMAF), maytansinoids such as DM1 and DM4, a pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimer SG2000 (SJG-136), a camptothecin derivative SN-38, duocarmycins such as CC-1065, amanitin, daunorubicin, mitomycin C, bleomycin,

cycloctidine, vincristine, vinblastine, methotrexate, platinum-based antitumor agents (cisplatin and derivatives thereof), and Taxol and derivatives thereof.

[0156] In the antibody-drug conjugate, the number of conjugated drug molecules per antibody molecule is a key factor having an influence on the efficacy and safety thereof. The production of the antibody-drug conjugate is carried out by specifying reaction conditions such as the amounts of starting materials and reagents used for reaction, so as to attain a constant number of conjugated drug molecules. Unlike the chemical reaction of a low-molecular-weight compound, a mixture containing different numbers of conjugated drug molecules is usually obtained. The number of conjugated drug molecules per antibody molecule is defined and indicated as an average value, i.e., the average number of conjugated drug molecules. Unless otherwise specified, i.e., except in the case of representing an antibody-drug conjugate having a specific number of conjugated drug molecules that is included in an antibody-drug conjugate mixture having different numbers of conjugated drug molecules, the number of conjugated drug molecules according to the present invention also means an average value as a rule. The number of exatecan molecules conjugated to an antibody molecule is controllable, and as an average number of conjugated drug molecules per antibody, approximately 1 to 10 exatecan molecules can be conjugated. The number of exatecan molecules is preferably 2 to 8, 3 to 8, 4 to

8, 5 to 8, 6 to 8, or 7 to 8, more preferably 5 to 8, further preferably 7 to 8, still further preferably 8. It is to be noted that a person skilled in the art can design a reaction for conjugating a required number of drug molecules to an antibody molecule based on the description of Examples of the present application, and can obtain an antibody-drug conjugate with a controlled number of conjugated exatecan molecules.

[0157] (2) Linker structure

The linker structure which conjugates the drug to the anti-CDH6 antibody in the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention will be described.

[0158] In the antibody-drug conjugate of the present application, the linker structure which conjugates the anti-CDH6 antibody to the drug is not particularly limited as long as the resulting antibody-drug conjugate can be used. The linker structure may be appropriately selected and used according to the purpose of use. One example of the linker structure can include a linker described in known literature (Pharmacol Rev 68: 3-19, January 2016, Protein Cell DOI 10.1007/s13238-016-0323-0, etc.). Further specific examples thereof can include VC (valine-citrulline), MC (maleimidocaproyl), SMCC (succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl) cyclohexane-1-carboxylate), SPP (N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)pentanoate, SS (disulfide), SPDB (N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)butyrate, SS/hydrazone, hydrazone and carbonate.

[0159] Another example can include a linker structure described in U.S. Patent Publication No. US2016/0297890 (as one example, those described in paragraphs [0260] to [0289] thereof). Any linker structure given below can preferably be used. It is to be noted that the left terminus of the structure is a connecting position to the antibody, and the right terminus thereof is a connecting position to the drug. Furthermore, GGFG in the linker structures given below represents an amino acid sequence consisting of glycine-glycine-phenylalanine-glycine (GGFG) linked through peptide bonds.

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-,

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-,

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O)-,

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O)-,

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-NH-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-, and

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-NH-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-.

[0160] More preferred are the following:

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O)-,

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O)-, and

- (Succinimid-3-yl-N) -CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-NH-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-
CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-.

Still more preferred are the following:

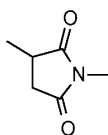
- (Succinimid-3-yl-N) -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂-O-
CH₂-C(=O)-, and

- (Succinimid-3-yl-N) -CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-NH-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-
CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-.

[0161] The antibody is connected to the terminus of -(Succinimid-3-yl-N) (e.g., a terminus opposite (left terminus) to the terminus to which -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂- is connected in "-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O)-"), and the antitumor compound is connected to a terminus (the carbonyl group of CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O)- at the right terminus in the above-described example) opposite to the terminus to which the antibody is connected to -(Succinimid-3-yl-N). "-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-" has a structure represented by the following formula:

[0162]

[Formula 6]



[0163] Position 3 of this partial structure is the connecting position to the anti-CDH6 antibody. This connection to the antibody at position 3 is characterized by forming a thioether bond. The nitrogen atom at position 1 of this structure moiety is connected to the

carbon atom of methylene which is present within the linker including the structure.

[0164] In the antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention having exatecan as the drug, a drug-linker structure moiety having any structure given below is preferred for conjugation to the antibody. For these drug-linker structure moieties, the average number conjugated per antibody may be 1 to 10 and is preferably 2 to 8, more preferably 5 to 8, further preferably 7 to 8, and still further preferably 8.

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-(NH-DX),

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-(NH-DX),

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O)-(NH-DX),

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O)-(NH-DX),

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-NH-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-(NH-DX), and

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-NH-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-(NH-DX).

[0165] More preferred are the following:

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O)-(NH-DX),

-(Succinimid-3-yl-N)-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O)-GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O)-(NH-DX), and

- (Succinimid-3-yl-N) -CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -NH-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-
CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O) - (NH-DX) .

[0166] Still more preferred are the following:

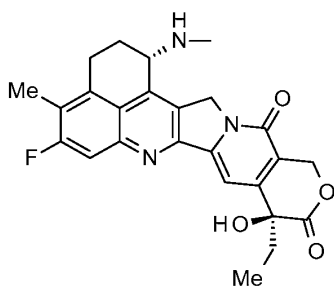
- (Succinimid-3-yl-N) -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -GGFG-NH-CH₂-O-
CH₂-C(=O) - (NH-DX) , and

- (Succinimid-3-yl-N) -CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -NH-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-
CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O) - (NH-DX) .

[0167] - (NH-DX) has a structure represented by the following formula:

[0168]

[Formula 7]



[0169] and it represents a group that is derived by removing one hydrogen atom from the amino group at position 1 of exatecan.

[0170] (3) Method for producing antibody-drug conjugate

The antibody that can be used in the antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention is not particularly limited as long as it is an anti-CDH6 antibody having internalization activity or a functional fragment of the antibody, as described in the above section "2.

Production of anti-CDH6 antibody" and the Examples.

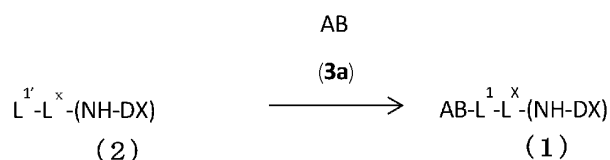
[0171] Next, a typical method for producing the antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention will be described. It is to be noted that, in the description below, "compound No." shown in each reaction scheme is used to represent a compound. Specifically, each compound is referred to as a "compound of formula (1)", "compound (1)", or the like. The same holds true for the other compound Nos.

[0172] (3)-1 Production method 1

The antibody-drug conjugate represented by formula (1) given below in which the anti-CDH6 antibody is connected to the linker structure via a thioether can be produced by reacting an antibody having a sulfhydryl group converted from a disulfide bond by the reduction of the anti-CDH6 antibody, with the compound (2), the compound (2) being obtainable by a known method (e.g., obtainable by a method described in the patent publication literature US2016/297890 (e.g., a method described in the paragraphs [0336] to [0374])). This antibody-drug conjugate can be produced by the following method, for example.

[0173]

[Expression 1]



[0174]

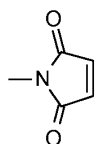
wherein AB represents an antibody with a sulfhydryl group, wherein

L^1 has a structure represented by $-(\text{Succinimid-3-yl-N})-$, and

$L^{1'}$ represents a maleimidyl group represented by the following formula.

[0175]

[Formula 8]



[0176] $-L^1-L^X$ has a structure represented by any of the following formulas:

$-(\text{Succinimid-3-yl-N})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{GGFG}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$,

$-(\text{Succinimid-3-yl-N})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{GGFG}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$,

$-(\text{Succinimid-3-yl-N})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{GGFG}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$,

$-(\text{Succinimid-3-yl-N})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{GGFG}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$,

$-(\text{Succinimid-3-yl-N})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{GGFG}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$, and

$-(\text{Succinimid-3-yl-N})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{GGFG}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$.

[0177] Among them, more preferred are the following:

$-(\text{Succinimid-3-yl-N})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{GGFG}-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$,

- (Succinimid-3-yl-N) -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O) -, and

- (Succinimid-3-yl-N) -CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -NH-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -.

[0178] Further preferred are the following:

- (Succinimid-3-yl-N) -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -GGFG-NH-CH₂-O-CH₂-C(=O) -, and

- (Succinimid-3-yl-N) -CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -NH-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂O-CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -GGFG-NH-CH₂CH₂CH₂-C(=O) -.

[0179] In the above-described reaction scheme, the antibody-drug conjugate (1) can be understood as having a structure in which one structure moiety from the drug to the linker terminus is connected to one antibody.

However, this description is given for the sake of convenience, and there are actually many cases in which a plurality of the aforementioned structure moieties is connected to one antibody molecule. The same holds true for the explanation of the production method described below.

[0180] Specifically, the antibody-drug conjugate (1) can be produced by reacting the compound (2) obtainable by a known method (e.g., obtainable by a method described in the patent publication literature US2016/297890 (e.g., obtainable by a method described in the paragraphs [0336] to [0374])), with the antibody (3a) having a sulfhydryl group.

[0181] The antibody (3a) having a sulfhydryl group can be obtained by a method well known to a person skilled in

the art (Hermanson, G.T, Bioconjugate Techniques, pp. 56-136, pp. 456-493, Academic Press (1996)). Examples of the method can include, but are not limited to: Traut's reagent being reacted with the amino group of the antibody; N-succinimidyl S-acetylthioalkanoates being reacted with the amino group of the antibody followed by reaction with hydroxylamine; N-succinimidyl 3-(pyridyldithio)propionate being reacted with the antibody, followed by reaction with a reducing agent; the antibody being reacted with a reducing agent such as dithiothreitol, 2-mercaptoethanol, or tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride (TCEP) to reduce the interchain disulfide bond in the antibody, so as to form a sulfhydryl group.

[0182] Specifically, an antibody with interchain disulfide bonds partially or completely reduced can be obtained by using 0.3 to 3 molar equivalents of TCEP as a reducing agent per interchain disulfide bond in the antibody, and reacting the reducing agent with the antibody in a buffer solution containing a chelating agent. Examples of the chelating agent can include ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA). The chelating agent can be used at a concentration of 1 mM to 20 mM. A solution of sodium phosphate, sodium borate, sodium acetate, or the like can be used as the buffer solution. As a specific example, the antibody (3a) having partially or completely reduced sulfhydryl groups can be obtained

by reacting the antibody with TCEP at 4°C to 37°C for 1 to 4 hours.

[0183] It is to be noted that by carrying out an addition reaction of a sulfhydryl group to a drug-linker moiety, the drug-linker moiety can be conjugated by a thioether bond.

[0184] Then, using 2 to 20 molar equivalents of the compound (2) per antibody (3a) having a sulfhydryl group, the antibody-drug conjugate (1) in which 2 to 8 drug molecules are conjugated per antibody can be produced. Specifically, a solution containing the compound (2) dissolved therein may be added to a buffer solution containing the antibody (3a) having a sulfhydryl group for the reaction. In this context, a sodium acetate solution, sodium phosphate, sodium borate, or the like can be used as the buffer solution. pH for the reaction is 5 to 9, and more preferably, the reaction may be performed near pH 7. An organic solvent such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylacetamide (DMA), or N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) can be used as a solvent for dissolving the compound (2). The reaction may be performed by adding the solution containing the compound (2) dissolved in the organic solvent at 1 to 20% v/v to a buffer solution containing the antibody (3a) having a sulfhydryl group. The reaction temperature is 0 to 37°C, more preferably 10 to 25°C, and the reaction time is 0.5 to 2 hours. The reaction can be terminated by deactivating the reactivity

of unreacted compound (2) with a thiol-containing reagent. The thiol-containing reagent is, for example, cysteine or N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC). More specifically, the reaction can be terminated by adding 1 to 2 molar equivalents of NAC to the compound (2) used, and incubating the obtained mixture at room temperature for 10 to 30 minutes.

[0185] (4) Identification of antibody-drug conjugate

The produced antibody-drug conjugate (1) can be subjected to concentration, buffer exchange, purification, and measurement of antibody concentration and the average number of conjugated drug molecules per antibody molecule according to common procedures described below, to identify the antibody-drug conjugate (1).

[0186] (4)-1 Common procedure A: Concentration of aqueous solution of antibody or antibody-drug conjugate

To an Amicon Ultra (50,000 MWCO, Millipore Corporation) container, a solution of an antibody or an antibody-drug conjugate was added, and the solution of the antibody or the antibody-drug conjugate was concentrated by centrifugation (centrifugation at 2000 G to 3800 G for 5 to 20 minutes) using a centrifuge (Allegra X-15R, Beckman Coulter, Inc.)

[0187] (4)-2 Common procedure B: Measurement of antibody concentration

Using a UV detector (Nanodrop 1000, Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.), measurement of the antibody

concentration was carried out according to the method defined by the manufacturer. In this respect, 280 nm absorption coefficient differing among antibodies ($1.3 \text{ mLmg}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ to $1.8 \text{ mLmg}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$) was used.

[0188] (4)-3 Common procedure C: Buffer exchange for antibody

A NAP-25 column (Cat. No. 17-0852-02, GE Healthcare Japan Corporation) using Sephadex G-25 carrier was equilibrated with a phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 6.0) (referred to as PBS6.0/EDTA in the present description) containing sodium chloride (50 mM) and EDTA (2 mM) according to the method defined by the manufacturer. An aqueous solution of the antibody was applied in an amount of 2.5 mL per NAP-25 column, and thereafter, a fraction (3.5 mL) eluted with 3.5 mL of PBS6.0/EDTA was collected. This fraction was concentrated by common procedure A. After measurement of the concentration of the antibody using common procedure B, the antibody concentration was adjusted to 20 mg/mL using PBS6.0/EDTA.

[0189] (4)-4 Common procedure D: Purification of antibody-drug conjugate

A NAP-25 column was equilibrated with any commercially available buffer solution such as an acetate buffer containing sorbitol (5%) (10 mM, pH 5.5; referred to as ABS in the present description). An aqueous reaction solution of the antibody-drug conjugate (approximately 2.5 mL) was applied to the NAP-25 column, and thereafter, elution was carried out with the buffer

solution in an amount defined by the manufacturer, so as to collect an antibody fraction. A gel filtration purification process, in which the collected fraction was applied again to the NAP-25 column, and elution was carried out with the buffer solution, was repeated a total of 2 or 3 times to obtain the antibody-drug conjugate excluding non-conjugated drug linker and low-molecular-weight compounds (tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride (TCEP), N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC), and dimethyl sulfoxide).

[0190] (4)-5 Common procedure E: Measurement of antibody concentration in antibody-drug conjugate and average number of conjugated drug molecules per antibody molecule

The conjugated drug concentration in the antibody-drug conjugate can be calculated by measuring UV absorbance of an aqueous solution of the antibody-drug conjugate at two wavelengths of 280 nm and 370 nm, and thereafter performing the calculation shown below.

[0191] The total absorbance at any given wavelength is equal to the sum of the absorbance of all light-absorbing chemical species that are present in a system [additivity of absorbance]. Therefore, based on the hypothesis that the molar absorption coefficients of the antibody and the drug do not vary between before and after conjugation between the antibody and the drug, the antibody concentration and the drug concentration in the antibody-drug conjugate are represented by the following equations.

$$A_{280} = A_{D,280} + A_{A,280} = \epsilon_{D,280}C_D + \epsilon_{A,280}C_A \text{ Equation (1)}$$

$$A_{370} = A_{D,370} + A_{A,370} = \epsilon_{D,370}C_D + \epsilon_{A,370}C_A \text{ Equation (2)}$$

In this context, A_{280} represents the absorbance of an aqueous solution of the antibody-drug conjugate at 280 nm, A_{370} represents the absorbance of an aqueous solution of the antibody-drug conjugate at 370 nm, $A_{A,280}$ represents the absorbance of the antibody at 280 nm, $A_{A,370}$ represents the absorbance of the antibody at 370 nm, $A_{D,280}$ represents the absorbance of a conjugate precursor at 280 nm, $A_{D,370}$ represents the absorbance of a conjugate precursor at 370 nm, $\epsilon_{A,280}$ represents the molar absorption coefficient of the antibody at 280 nm, $\epsilon_{A,370}$ represents the molar absorption coefficient of the antibody at 370 nm, $\epsilon_{D,280}$ represents the molar absorption coefficient of a conjugate precursor at 280 nm, $\epsilon_{D,370}$ represents the molar absorption coefficient of a conjugate precursor at 370 nm, C_A represents the antibody concentration in the antibody-drug conjugate, and C_D represent the drug concentration in the antibody-drug conjugate.

[0192] In this context, with regard to $\epsilon_{A,280}$, $\epsilon_{A,370}$, $\epsilon_{D,280}$, and $\epsilon_{D,370}$, preliminarily prepared values (estimated values based on calculation or measurement values obtained by UV measurement of the compound) are used. For example, $\epsilon_{A,280}$ can be estimated from the amino acid sequence of the antibody by a known calculation method (Protein Science, 1995, vol. 4, 2411-2423). $\epsilon_{A,370}$ is generally zero. $\epsilon_{D,280}$ and $\epsilon_{D,370}$ can be obtained according to Lambert-Beer's law

(Absorbance = Molar concentration $\times$ Molar absorption coefficient $\times$ Cell path length) by measuring the absorbance of a solution in which the conjugate precursor used is dissolved at a certain molar concentration. C_A and C_D can be determined by measuring A_{280} and A_{370} of an aqueous solution of the antibody-drug conjugate, and then solving the simultaneous equations (1) and (2) by substitution of these values. Further, by dividing C_D by C_A , the average number of conjugated drug molecules per antibody can be determined.

[0193] (4)-6 Common procedure F: Measurement of average number of conjugated drug molecules per antibody molecule in antibody-drug conjugate - (2)

The average number of conjugated drug molecules per antibody molecule in the antibody-drug conjugate can also be determined by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis using the following method, in addition to the aforementioned "(4)-5 Common procedure E".

Hereinafter, the method for measuring the average number of conjugated drug molecules by HPLC when the antibody is conjugated to the drug linker by a disulfide bond will be described. A person skilled in the art is capable of appropriately measuring the average number of conjugated drug molecules by HPLC, depending on the connecting manner between the antibody and the drug linker, with reference to this method.

[0194] F-1. Preparation of sample for HPLC analysis
(Reduction of antibody-drug conjugate)

An antibody-drug conjugate solution (approximately 1 mg/mL, 60 μ L) is mixed with an aqueous solution of dithiothreitol (DTT) (100 mM, 15 μ L). By incubating the mixture at 37°C for 30 minutes, the disulfide bond between the light chain and heavy chain of the antibody-drug conjugate is cleaved. The resulting sample is used in HPLC analysis.

[0195] F-2. HPLC analysis

The HPLC analysis is carried out under the following measurement conditions.

[0196] HPLC system: Agilent 1290 HPLC system (Agilent Technologies, Inc.)

Detector: Ultraviolet absorption spectrometer
(measurement wavelength: 280 nm)

Column: ACQUITY UPLC BEH Phenyl (2.1 $\times$ 50 mm, 1.7 μ m, 130 angstroms; Waters Corp., P/N 186002884)

Column temperature: 80°C

Mobile phase A: Aqueous solution containing 0.10% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and 15% 2-propanol

Mobile phase B: Acetonitrile solution containing 0.075% TFA and 15% 2-propanol

Gradient program: 14%-36% (0 min-15 min), 36%-80% (15 min-17 min), 80%-14% (17 min-17.01 min.), and 14% (17.01 min-25 min)

Sample injection: 10 μ L

F-3. Data analysis

F-3-1. Compared with non-conjugated antibody light (L0) and heavy (H0) chains, a light chain bound to drug

molecule(s) (light chain bound to i drug molecule(s): L_i) and a heavy chain bound to drug molecule(s) (heavy chain bound to i drug molecule(s): H_i) exhibit higher hydrophobicity in proportion to the number of conjugated drug molecules and thus have a larger retention time. These chains are therefore eluted in the order of, for example, L0 and L1 or H0, H1, H2, and H3. Detection peaks can be assigned to any of L0, L1, H0, H1, H2, and H3 by the comparison of retention times with L0 and H0. The number of conjugated drug molecules can be defined by a person skilled in the art, but is preferably L0, L1, H0, H1, H2, and H3.

[0197] F-3-2. Since the drug linker has UV absorption, peak area values are corrected in response to the number of conjugated drug linker molecules according to the following expression using the molar absorption coefficients of the light chain or heavy chain and the drug linker.

[0198]

[Expression 2]

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Corrected value of peak area of light chain bound to i drug molecule(s)} (A_{Li}) = \text{Peak area} \\ &\times \frac{\text{Molar absorption coefficient of light chain}}{\text{Molar absorption coefficient of light chain} + \text{The number of conjugated drug molecules (i)} \\ &\quad \times \text{Molar absorption coefficient of drug linker}} \end{aligned}$$

[0199]

[Expression 3]

Corrected value of peak area of heavy chain bound to *i* drug molecule(s) (A_{Hi}) = Peak area

$$\times \frac{\text{Molar absorption coefficient of heavy chain}}{\text{Molar absorption coefficient of heavy chain} + \text{The number of conjugated drug molecules (i)} \times \text{Molar absorption coefficient of drug linker}}$$

[0200] In this context, a value estimated from the amino acid sequence of the light chain or heavy chain of each antibody by a known calculation method (Protein Science, 1995, vol. 4, 2411-2423) can be used as the molar absorption coefficient (280 nm) of the light chain or heavy chain of the antibody. In the case of H01L02, a molar absorption coefficient of 31710 and a molar absorption coefficient of 79990 were used as estimated values for the light chain and heavy chain, respectively, according to the amino acid sequence of the antibody. The actually measured molar absorption coefficient (280 nm) of a compound in which the maleimide group has been converted to succinimide thioether by the reaction of each drug linker with mercaptoethanol or N-acetylcysteine was used as the molar absorption coefficient (280 nm) of the drug linker. The wavelength for absorbance measurement can be appropriately set by a person skilled in the art, but is preferably a wavelength at which the peak of the antibody can be measured, and more preferably 280 nm.

[0201] F-3-3. The peak area ratio (%) of each chain is calculated for the total of the corrected values of peak areas according to the following expression.

[0202]

[Expression 4]

$$\text{Peak area ratio of light chain bound to } i \text{ drug molecule(s)} = \frac{A_{Li}}{A_{L0} + A_{L1}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Peak area ratio of heavy chain bound to } i \text{ drug molecule(s)} = \frac{A_{Hi}}{A_{H0} + A_{H1} + A_{H2} + A_{H3}} \times 100$$

A_{Li} and A_{Hi} : Corrected values of peak areas of L_i and H_i , respectively

[0203] F-3-4. The average number of conjugated drug molecules per antibody molecule in the antibody-drug conjugate is calculated according to the following expression.

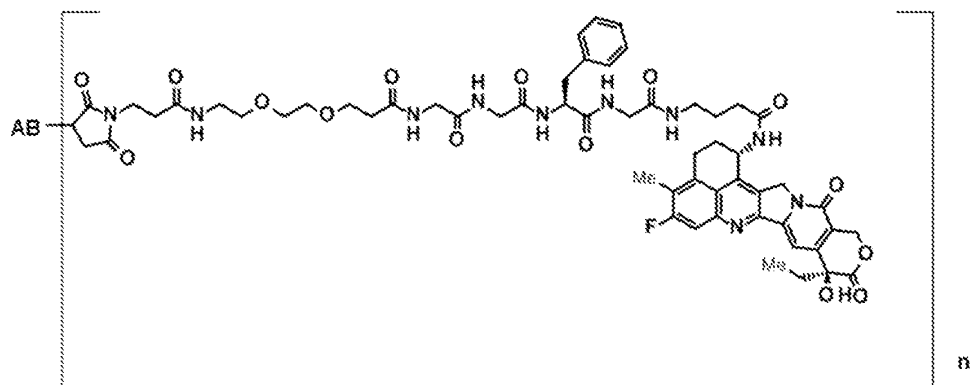
[0204] Average number of conjugated drug molecules = (L_0 peak area ratio $\times 0 + L_1$ peak area ratio $\times 1 + H_0$ peak area ratio $\times 0 + H_1$ peak area ratio $\times 1 + H_2$ peak area ratio $\times 2 + H_3$ peak area ratio $\times 3$) / 100×2

It is to be noted that, in order to secure the amount of the antibody-drug conjugate, a plurality of antibody-drug conjugates having almost the same average number of conjugated drug molecules (e.g., on the order of ± 1), which have been produced under similar conditions, can be mixed to prepare a new lot. In this case, the average number of drug molecules of the new lot falls between the average numbers of drug molecules before the mixing.

[0205] One specific example of the antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention can include an antibody-drug conjugate having a structure represented by the following formula:

[0206]

[Formula 9]

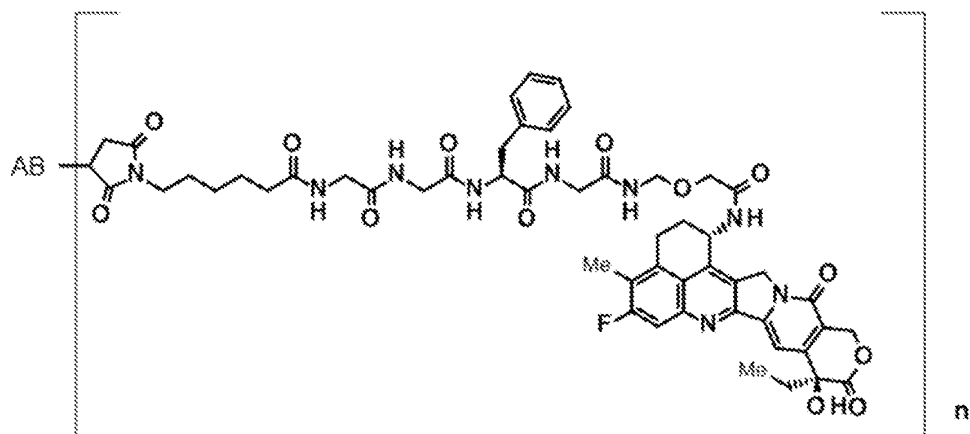


[0207]

or the following formula:

[0208]

[Formula 10]



[0209]

[0210] In this context, AB represents the anti-CDH6 antibody disclosed in the present description, and the antibody is conjugated to the drug linker via a sulfhydryl group stemming from the antibody. In this context, n has the same meaning as that of the so-called DAR (drug-to-antibody Ratio), and represents a drug-to-

antibody ratio per antibody. Specifically, n represents the number of conjugated drug molecules per antibody molecule, which is a numeric value defined and indicated as an average value, i.e., the average number of conjugated drug molecules. In the case of the antibody-drug conjugate represented by [Formula 9] or [Formula 10] of the present invention, n can be 2 to 8 and is preferably 5 to 8, more preferably 7 to 8, and still more preferably 8, in measurement by common procedure F.

[0211] One example of the antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention can include an antibody-drug conjugate having a structure represented by the above-described formula [Formula 9] or [Formula 10] wherein the antibody represented by AB comprises any one antibody selected from the group consisting of the following antibodies (a) to (g), or a functional fragment of the antibody, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the antibody-drug conjugate:

- (a) an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 69;
- (b) an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid

sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 73;

(c) an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 77;

(d) an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 69;

(e) an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 73;

(f) an antibody consisting of a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in the light chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in the heavy chain full-length amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 77; and

(g) any one antibody selected from the group consisting of the antibodies (a) to (f), wherein the heavy chain or

the light chain comprises one or two or more modifications selected from the group consisting of posttranslational modifications typified by N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, and conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids at the carboxyl terminus

[0212] 4. Medicament

Since the anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention or the functional fragment of the antibody described in the above section "2. Production of anti-CDH6 antibody" and the Examples binds to CDH6 on the surface of tumor cells and has internalization activity, it can be used as a medicament, and in particular, as a therapeutic agent for cancer such as renal cell tumor or ovarian tumor, for example, renal cell carcinoma, renal clear cell carcinoma, papillary renal cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, ovarian serous adenocarcinoma, thyroid cancer, bile duct cancer, lung cancer (e.g., small-cell lung cancer or non-small cell lung cancer), glioblastoma, mesothelioma, uterine cancer, pancreatic cancer, Wilms' tumor or neuroblastoma, either alone or in combination with an additional drug.

[0213] Furthermore, the anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention or the functional fragment of the antibody can be used in the detection of cells expressing CDH6.

[0214] Moreover, since the anti-CDH6 antibody of the present invention or the functional fragment of the antibody has internalization activity, it can be applied as the antibody in an antibody-drug conjugate.

[0215] When a drug having antitumor activity such as cytotoxic activity is used as the drug, the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention described in the above section "3. Anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate" and the Examples is a conjugate of the anti-CDH6 antibody and/or the functional fragment of the antibody having internalization activity, and the drug having antitumor activity such as cytotoxic activity. Since this anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate exhibits antitumor activity against cancer cells expressing CDH6, it can be used as a medicament, and in particular, as a therapeutic agent and/or a prophylactic agent for cancer.

[0216] The anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention may absorb moisture or have adsorption water, for example, to turn into a hydrate when it is left in air or subjected to recrystallization or purification procedures. Such a compound or a pharmacologically acceptable salt containing water is also included in the present invention.

[0217] When the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention has a basic group such as an amino

group, it can form a pharmacologically acceptable acid-addition salt, if desired. Examples of such an acid-addition salt can include: hydrohalides such as hydrofluoride, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, and hydroiodide; inorganic acid salts such as nitrate, perchlorate, sulfate, and phosphate; lower alkanesulfonates such as methanesulfonate, trifluoromethanesulfonate, and ethanesulfonate; arylsulfonates such as benzenesulfonate and p-toluenesulfonate; organic acid salts such as formate, acetate, trifluoroacetate, malate, fumarate, succinate, citrate, tartrate, oxalate, and maleate; and amino acid salts such as ornithine salt, glutamate, and aspartate.

[0218] When the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention has an acidic group such as a carboxy group, it can form a pharmacologically acceptable base-addition salt, if desired. Examples of such a base-addition salt can include: alkali metal salts such as a sodium salt, a potassium salt, and lithium salt; alkaline earth metal salts such as a calcium salt and a magnesium salt; inorganic salts such as an ammonium salt; and organic amine salts such as a dibenzylamine salt, a morpholine salt, a phenylglycine alkyl ester salt, an ethylenediamine salt, an N-methylglucamine salt, a diethylamine salt, a triethylamine salt, a cyclohexylamine salt, a dicyclohexylamine salt, an N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine salt, a diethanolamine salt, an N-benzyl-N-(2-phenylethoxy)amine salt, a piperazine salt,

tetramethylammonium salt, and a tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane salt.

[0219] The present invention can also include an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate in which one or more atoms constituting the antibody-drug conjugate are replaced with isotopes of the atoms. There exist two types of isotopes: radioisotopes and stable isotopes. Examples of the isotope can include isotopes of hydrogen (^2H and ^3H), isotopes of carbon (^{11}C , ^{13}C and ^{14}C), isotopes of nitrogen (^{13}N and ^{15}N), isotopes of oxygen (^{15}O , ^{17}O and ^{18}O), and isotopes of fluorine (^{18}F). A composition comprising the antibody-drug conjugate labeled with such an isotope is useful as, for example, a therapeutic agent, a prophylactic agent, a research reagent, an assay reagent, a diagnostic agent, and an *in vivo* diagnostic imaging agent. Each and every antibody-drug conjugate labeled with an isotope, and mixtures of antibody-drug conjugates labeled with an isotope at any given ratio are included in the present invention. The antibody-drug conjugate labeled with an isotope can be produced, for example, by using a starting material labeled with an isotope, instead of a starting material for the production method of the present invention mentioned later, according to a method known in the art.

[0220] *In vitro* cytotoxicity can be measured based on the activity of suppressing the proliferative responses of cells, for example. For example, a cancer cell line overexpressing CDH6 is cultured, and the anti-CDH6

antibody-drug conjugate is added at different concentrations to the culture system. Thereafter, its suppressive activity against focus formation, colony formation and spheroid growth can be measured. In this context, for example, by using a renal cell tumor- or ovarian tumor-derived cancer cell line, cell growth inhibition activity against renal cell tumor or ovarian tumor can be examined.

[0221] *In vivo* therapeutic effects on cancer in an experimental animal can be measured, for example, by administering the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate to a nude mouse into which a tumor cell line highly expressing CDH6 has been inoculated, and then measuring a change in the cancer cells. In this context, for example, by using an animal model derived from an immunodeficient mouse by the inoculation of renal cell carcinoma-, renal clear cell carcinoma-, papillary renal cell carcinoma-, ovarian cancer-, ovarian serous adenocarcinoma- or thyroid cancer-derived cells, therapeutic effects on renal cell carcinoma, renal clear cell carcinoma, papillary renal cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, ovarian serous adenocarcinoma or thyroid cancer can be measured.

[0222] The type of cancer to which the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention is applied is not particularly limited as long as the cancer expresses CDH6 in cancer cells to be treated. Examples thereof can include renal cell carcinoma (e.g., renal clear cell carcinoma or papillary renal cell carcinoma),

ovarian cancer, ovarian serous adenocarcinoma, thyroid cancer, bile duct cancer, lung cancer (e.g., small-cell lung cancer or non-small cell lung cancer), glioblastoma, mesothelioma, uterine cancer, pancreatic cancer, Wilms' tumor and neuroblastoma, though the cancer is not limited thereto as long as the cancer expresses CDH6. Examples thereof can also include renal cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, mesothelioma, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, bile duct cancer, pancreatic cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, cervix cancer, brain tumor, head and neck cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer. More preferred examples of the cancer can include renal cell carcinoma (e.g., renal clear cell carcinoma and papillary renal cell carcinoma) and ovarian cancer. Furthermore preferred examples of the cancer can include ovarian cancer (e.g., epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, and primary peritoneal cancer).

[0223] The anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention can preferably be administered to a mammal, and more preferably to a human.

[0224] A substance used in a pharmaceutical composition comprising the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention can be appropriately selected from pharmaceutical additives and others usually used in this field, in terms of the applied dose or the applied concentration, and then used.

[0225] The anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention can be administered as a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more pharmaceutically compatible components. For example, the pharmaceutical composition typically comprises one or more pharmaceutical carriers (e.g., sterilized liquids (e.g., water and oil (including petroleum oil and oil of animal origin, plant origin, or synthetic origin (e.g., peanut oil, soybean oil, mineral oil, and sesame oil))). Water is a more typical carrier when the pharmaceutical composition is intravenously administered. An aqueous saline solution, an aqueous dextrose solution, and an aqueous glycerol solution can also be used as a liquid carrier, in particular, for an injection solution. Suitable pharmaceutical vehicles are known in the art. If desired, the composition may also comprise a trace amount of a moisturizing agent, an emulsifying agent, or a pH buffering agent. Examples of suitable pharmaceutical carriers are disclosed in "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" by E. W. Martin. The prescription corresponds to an administration mode.

[0226] In some aspects, the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) comprises formula 4. In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is administered to patients exhibiting resistance to platinum based cancer-treatments. In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is administered to platinum-resistant cancer patients having a recurrence of cancer within 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12

months of completion of a platinum-based cancer treatment. In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is administered for platinum-resistant cancer patients having a disease recurrence within at least 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 months of completion of a platinum-based cancer treatment. In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is administered for platinum-resistant cancer patients having a disease recurrence within at least 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 months of completion of a carboplatin and/or paclitaxel regimen.

[0227] In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is administered after treatment with a platinum/taxane chemotherapy, such as carboplatin/paclitaxel, carboplatin/docetaxel, cisplatin/paclitaxel, and carboplatin/paclitaxel/bevacizumab regimens.

[0228] In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is administered after treatment with one or more of the following platinum-based chemotherapies, such as carboplatin/paclitaxel, carboplatin/liposomal doxorubicin, carboplatin/gemcitabine, cisplatin/gemcitabine, carboplatin/ifosfamide, cisplatin/ifosfamide, oxaliplatin/5-FU/Luecovorin, and oxaliplatin/capecitabine regimens.

[0229] In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is administered to a patient in need thereof for treatment of platinum-resistant, preferably, having a disease recurrence of, ovarian cancer, non-small cell lung cancer

(NSCLC), breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, castrate-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC), and other cancers which express CDH6. In some aspects, ovarian cancer includes epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, and primary peritoneal cancer.

[0230] In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is indicated for the treatment of patients with ovarian cancer whose disease has progressed or recurred-after platinum-based chemotherapy. In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is indicated for the treatment of advanced ovarian cancer in women who have failed a first-line platinum-based chemotherapy regimen. In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is indicated for treating ovarian cancer after disease progression after the chemotherapy.

[0231] In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is indicated for the treatment of patients with metastatic ovarian cancer after disease progression on or after initial or subsequent chemotherapy, as a single agent. In some aspects, the ADC comprising formula 4 is indicated for the treatment of patients with metastatic carcinoma of the ovary after failure of first-line or subsequent therapy.

[0232] Various delivery systems are known, and they can be used for administering the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention. Examples of the administration route can include, but are not limited to, intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous,

and subcutaneous routes. The administration can be made by injection or bolus injection, for example. According to a specific preferred embodiment, the administration of the above-described antibody-drug conjugate is performed by injection. Parenteral administration is a preferred administration route.

[0233] According to a representative embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition is prescribed, as a pharmaceutical composition suitable for intravenous administration to a human, according to conventional procedures. The composition for intravenous administration is typically a solution in a sterile and isotonic aqueous buffer solution. If necessary, the medicament may also contain a solubilizing agent and a local anesthetic to alleviate pain at an injection area (e.g., lignocaine). In general, the above-described ingredients are provided, either separately or together in a mixture in unit dosage form, as a freeze-dried powder or an anhydrous concentrate contained in a container which is obtained by sealing in, for example, an ampoule or a sachet indicating the amount of the active agent. When the medicament is to be administered by injection, it may be administered using, for example, an injection bottle containing water or saline of sterile pharmaceutical grade. When the medicament is to be administered by injection, an ampoule of sterile water or saline for injection may be provided such that the above-

described ingredients are admixed with one another before administration.

[0234] The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may be a pharmaceutical composition comprising only the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present application, or may be a pharmaceutical composition comprising the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate and at least one other therapeutic agent for cancer. The anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention can also be administered together with an additional therapeutic agent for cancer, and can thereby enhance an anticancer effect. The additional anticancer agent used for such a purpose may be administered to an individual, simultaneously, separately, or continuously, together with the antibody-drug conjugate. Otherwise, the additional anticancer agent and the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate may each be administered to the subject at different administration intervals. In the present invention, the phrase "second drug" means a therapeutic agent other than the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention. Additional anticancer agents can be "second drugs". In the present invention, however, a "second drug" doesn't have to be a drug used for so-called "second line therapies". Examples of such a therapeutic agent or a second drug for cancer, or an additional anticancer agent can include tyrosine kinase inhibitors including imatinib, sunitinib, and regorafenib, CDK4/6 inhibitors including palbociclib,

HSP90 inhibitors including TAS-116, MEK inhibitors including MEK162, and immune checkpoint inhibitors including nivolumab, pembrolizumab, and ipilimumab, though the therapeutic agent for cancer is not limited thereto as long as the drug has antitumor activity.

[0235] Such a pharmaceutical composition can be prepared as a formulation having a selected composition and a necessary purity in the form of a freeze-dried formulation or a liquid formulation. The pharmaceutical composition prepared as a freeze-dried formulation may be a formulation containing an appropriate pharmaceutical additive used in this field. Likewise, the liquid formulation can be prepared such that the liquid formulation contains various pharmaceutical additives used in this field.

[0236] The composition and concentration of the pharmaceutical composition also vary depending on the administration method. With regard to the affinity of the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate comprised in the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention for the antigen, i.e., the dissociation constant (K_d value) of the anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate to the antigen, as the affinity increases (i.e., the K_d value is low), the pharmaceutical composition can exert medicinal effects, even if the applied dose thereof is decreased. Accordingly, the applied dose of the antibody-drug conjugate can also be determined by setting the applied dose based on the status of the affinity of the antibody-

drug conjugate for the antigen. When the antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention is administered to a human, it may be administered at a dose of, for example, from approximately 0.001 to 100 mg/kg once or a plurality of times at intervals of 1 to 180 days. It can be administered preferably at a dose of from 0.1 to 50 mg/kg and more preferably 1 to 50 mg/kg, 1 to 30 mg/kg, 1 to 20 mg/kg, 1 to 15 mg/kg, 2 to 50 mg/kg, 2 to 30 mg/kg, 2 to 20 mg/kg or 2 to 15 mg/kg a plurality of times at intervals of 1 to 4 weeks, preferably 2 to 3 weeks.

[0237] When the platinum-based drug or chemotherapeutics used in the present disclosure is cisplatin, examples of the administration method include, but are not limited to, the following dosages and administrations.

For example, 15 to 20 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily for 5 consecutive days, followed by at least 2 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 50 to 70 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily, followed by at least 3 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 25 to 35 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily, followed by at least 1 week rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 10 to 20 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily for 5 consecutive days, followed by at least 2 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 70 to 90 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily, followed by at least 3 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 20 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily for 5 consecutive days, followed by at least 2 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 100 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily, followed by at least 3 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily, followed by at least 20 days rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 25 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered as an intravenous drip infusion over 60 minutes, and weekly

administration is continued for 2 consecutive weeks, followed by a rest for the third week. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with doxorubicin hydrochloride, 100 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily, followed by at least 3 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with doxorubicin hydrochloride, 50 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily, followed by at least 3 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with one or more other antineoplastic agents, 100 mg/m² (body surface area) per day of cisplatin is administered as a continuous and intravenous infusion for 1 day, followed by at least 20 days rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with one or more other antineoplastic agents, 25 mg/m² (body surface area) per day of cisplatin is administered as a continuous and intravenous infusion for 4 consecutive days, followed by at least 17 days rest.

This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with one or more other antineoplastic agents, 60 to 100 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily, followed by at least 3 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with one or more other antineoplastic agents, 20 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is administered once daily for 5 consecutive days, followed by at least 2 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with methotrexate, vinblastine sulfate and doxorubicin hydrochloride, 70 mg/m² (body surface area) of cisplatin is usually administered as a single intravenous infusion.

As the standard dosage and method of administration, 30 mg/m² of methotrexate is administered on Day 1, followed by an intravenous infusion of 3 mg/m² of vinblastine sulfate, 30 mg/m² of doxorubicin hydrochloride (titer) and 70 mg/m² of cisplatin on Day 2. 30 mg/m² of methotrexate and 3 mg/m² of vinblastine sulfate are administered intravenously on days 15 and 22. This is regarded as one course, and the course is repeated every 4 weeks.

As another dosage and administration, cisplatin for injection has been administered at 20 mg/m² intravenously daily for 5 days per cycle.

As another dosage and administration, cisplatin for injection has been administered at 75 to 100 mg/m² intravenously per cycle once every 3 to 4 weeks on Day 1.

As another dosage and administration, cisplatin for injection has been administered at 50 to 70 mg/m² intravenously per cycle once every 3 to 4 weeks. For heavily pretreated patients, an initial dose of 50 mg/m² per cycle repeated every 4 weeks may be used.

[0238] When the platinum-based drug or chemotherapeutics used in the present disclosure is carboplatin, examples of the administration method include, but are not limited to, the following dosages and administrations.

For example, 300 to 400 mg/m² (body surface area) of carboplatin is administered once daily, followed by at least 4 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with trastuzumab (genetical recombination) and taxanes, 300 to 400 mg/m² (body surface area) of carboplatin is administered once daily, followed by at least 3 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with pembrolizumab (genetical recombination) and gemcitabine hydrochloride, carboplatin is

administered at a dose equivalent to AUC of 2 [(mg/mL)•min] once daily. Weekly administration is continued for 2 consecutive weeks, followed by a rest for the third week. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with ifosfamide and etoposide, 635 mg/m² (body surface area) of carboplatin is administered as an intravenous drip infusion for 1 day or 400 mg/m² (body surface area) of carboplatin is administered as an intravenous drip infusion for 2 days, followed by at least 3 to 4 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with vincristine sulfate and etoposide, 560 mg/m² (body surface area) of carboplatin is administered as an intravenous drip infusion for 1 day, and the drug is suspended for at least 3 to 4 weeks. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 360 mg/m² of carboplatin is administered intravenously on day 1 every 4 weeks.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 300 mg/m² of carboplatin is administered intravenously on day 1 every 4 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, carboplatin AUC 1.0 to 10 [(mg/mL)•min] is administered as an intravenous infusion over 0.1 to 48 hours followed

by an intravenous administration of 1 to 100 mg/m² of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin over 0.1 to 48 hours, and the treatment is repeated every 2 to 4 weeks for 1 to 10 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, carboplatin AUC 5 [(mg/mL)•min] is administered as an intravenous infusion over 30 minutes followed by an intravenous administration of 30 mg/m² of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin over 60 minutes, and the treatment is repeated every 3 or 4 weeks for 3 or 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, carboplatin AUC 5 [(mg/mL)•min] is administered as an intravenous infusion over 30 minutes followed by an intravenous administration of 30 mg/m² of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin over 60 minutes, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 3 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, carboplatin AUC 5 [(mg/mL)•min] is administered as an intravenous infusion over 30 minutes followed by an intravenous administration of 30 mg/m² of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin over 60 minutes, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, carboplatin AUC 5 [(mg/mL)•min] is administered as an intravenous infusion over 30 minutes followed by an intravenous administration of 30 mg/m² of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin over 60 minutes, and the treatment is repeated every 4 weeks for 3 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, carboplatin AUC 5 [(mg/mL)•min] is administered as an intravenous infusion over 30 minutes followed by an intravenous administration of 30 mg/m² of pegylated liposomal doxorubicin over 60 minutes, and the treatment is repeated every 4 weeks for 6 cycles.

[0239] When the taxanes or chemotherapeutics used in the present disclosure is paclitaxel, examples of the administration method include, but are not limited to, the following dosages and administrations.

For example, 210 mg/m² (body surface area) of paclitaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 3 hours, followed by at least 3 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 100 mg/m² (body surface area) of paclitaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 1 hour, and weekly administration is continued for 6 consecutive weeks, followed by at least 2 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 80 mg/m² (body surface area) of paclitaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 1 hour, and weekly administration is continued for 3 consecutive weeks. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 135 mg/m² (body surface area) of paclitaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 24 hours, followed by at least 3 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 80 mg/m² (body surface area) of paclitaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 1 hour, weekly administration is continued for 3 consecutive weeks, followed by at least 2 weeks rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 260 mg/m² (body surface area) of paclitaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 30 minutes, followed by at least 20 days rest. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 100 mg/m² (body surface area) of paclitaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 30 minutes, followed by at least 6 days rest. Weekly administration is continued for 3 consecutive weeks. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with gemcitabine, 125 mg/m² (body surface area) of paclitaxel is administered once daily as an

intravenous drip infusion over 30 minutes, followed by at least 6 days rest. Weekly administration is continued for 3 consecutive weeks. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 100 mg/m² (body surface area) of paclitaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 30 minutes, followed by at least 6 days rest. Weekly administration is continued for 3 consecutive weeks and the drug is suspended for the fourth week. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with one or more other antineoplastic agents, 100 mg/m² (body surface area) of paclitaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 30 minutes, followed by at least 6 days rest. Weekly administration is continued for 3 consecutive weeks, followed by a rest for the fourth week. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 50, 90, 100, 135 or 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 3 or 24 hours every 2 or 3 weeks.

[0240] When the taxanes or chemotherapeutics used in the present disclosure is docetaxel, examples of the administration method include, but are not limited to, the following dosages and administrations.

For example, 60 mg/m² (body surface area) of docetaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 1 hour once every 3 to 4 weeks.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 70 mg/m² (body surface area) of docetaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 1 hour once every 3 to 4 weeks.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² (body surface area) of docetaxel is administered once daily as an intravenous drip infusion over 1 hour once every 3 weeks.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 60 to 100 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered intravenously over 1 hour every 3 weeks.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered intravenously 1 hour after 50 mg/m² of doxorubicin and 500 mg/m² of cyclophosphamide every 3 weeks for 6 courses.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered intravenously over 1 hour every 3 weeks.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered intravenously over 1 hour immediately followed by cisplatin 75 mg/m² over 30-60 minutes every 3 weeks.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered every 3 weeks as a 1

hour intravenous infusion. Prednisone 5 mg orally twice daily may be administered continuously.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as 1 hour intravenous infusion, followed by cisplatin 75 mg/m², as a 1 to 3 hour intravenous infusion (both on day 1 only), followed by fluorouracil 750 mg/m² per day given as a 24-hour continuous intravenous infusion for 5 days, starting at the end of the cisplatin infusion. Treatment is repeated every three weeks.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as a 1 hour intravenous infusion, followed by cisplatin 75 mg/m² intravenously over 1 hour, on day one, followed by fluorouracil as a continuous intravenous infusion at 750 mg/m² per day for five days. This regimen is administered every 3 weeks for 4 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as a 1 hour intravenous infusion on day 1, followed by cisplatin 100 mg/m² administered as a 30-minute to 3 hour infusion, followed by fluorouracil 1000 mg/m²/day as a continuous infusion from day 1 to day 4. This regimen is administered every 3 weeks for 3 cycles.

[0241] When the platinum-based drug and the taxane used in the present disclosure is cisplatin and paclitaxel, examples of the administration method include, but are

not limited to, the following dosages and administrations.

For example, 10 to 300 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as a continuous and intravenous infusion over 0.1 to 48 hours on Day 1, followed by an intraperitoneal administration of 1 to 200 mg/m² of cisplatin on Day 1 or Day 2, and 10 to 30 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intraperitoneally on Day 8, and the treatment is repeated every 2 to 5 weeks for 1 to 10 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 135 or 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as a continuous and intravenous infusion over 3 or 24 hours on Day 1, followed by an intraperitoneal administration of 75 to 100 mg/m² of cisplatin on Day 1 or Day 2, and 60 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intraperitoneally on Day 8, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 3 to 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 135 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as a continuous and intravenous infusion over 24 hours on Day 1, followed by an intraperitoneal administration of 75 mg/m² of cisplatin on Day 2, and 60 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intraperitoneally on Day 8, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 135 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as a continuous and intravenous infusion over 24 hours on Day 1, followed by

an intraperitoneal administration of 100 mg/m² of cisplatin on Day 2, and 60 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intraperitoneally on Day 8, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 3 hours at a dose of 175 mg/m² followed by cisplatin at a dose of 75 mg/m², and the regimen may be given every 3 weeks.

As another dosage and administration, for example, paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 24 hours at a dose of 135 mg/m² followed by cisplatin at a dose of 75 mg/m², and the regimen may be given every 3 weeks.

[0242] When the platinum-based drug and the taxane used in the present disclosure is carboplatin and paclitaxel, examples of the administration method include, but are not limited to, the following dosages and administrations.

For example, 10 to 300 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 0.1 to 48 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 1.0 to 10 [(mg/mL)•min] on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 1 to 10 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² or 180 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 to 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and

the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 3 to 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 3 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 4 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 [(mg/mL)•min] min over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 5 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous

infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of $[(\text{mg/mL}) \cdot \text{min}]$ over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 3 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m^2 of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of $[(\text{mg/mL}) \cdot \text{min}]$ over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 4 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m^2 of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5.5 $[(\text{mg/mL}) \cdot \text{min}]$ over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 5 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m^2 of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5.5 $[(\text{mg/mL}) \cdot \text{min}]$ over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m^2 of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 $[(\text{mg/mL}) \cdot \text{min}]$ over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 3 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 4 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 5 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 180 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 180 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5.5

[(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 180 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 3 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 80 mg/m² of dose-dense paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hour on Days 1, 8, and 15 followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 to 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 80 mg/m² of dose-dense paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hour on Days 1, 8, and 15 followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 80 mg/m² of dose-dense paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hour on Days 1, 8, and 15 followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5.5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1

hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 80 mg/m² of dose-dense paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hour on Days 1, 8, and 15 followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 60 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hour followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 2 [(mg/mL)•min] over 30 minutes on Day 1, 8, and 15, and the cycles are repeated every 21 days for 6 cycles (18 weeks).

As another dosage and administration, for example, 80 mg/m² of dose-dense paclitaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hour every week followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 [(mg/mL)•min] every 3 weeks.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 80 mg/m² of dose-dense paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 1 hour every week and AUC 6 [(mg/mL)•min] of carboplatin is administered every 3 weeks.

[0243] When the platinum-based drug and the taxane used in the present disclosure is carboplatin and docetaxel,

examples of the administration method include, but are not limited to, the following dosages and administrations.

For example, 10 to 300 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 0.1 to 48 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 1.0 to 10 [(mg/mL)•min] over 0.1 to 48 hours on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 21 days for 1 to 10 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 60-75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 to 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 60 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 65 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 70 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 60-75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 60 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 65 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6

[(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 70 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 75 mg/m² of docetaxel is administered as an intravenous infusion over 1 hours followed by an administration of carboplatin as an intravenous infusion of AUC of 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1, and the treatment is repeated every 3 weeks for 6 cycles.

[0244] When the antimetabolite or chemotherapeutics used in the present disclosure is gemcitabine, examples of the administration method include, but are not limited to, the following dosages and administrations.

For example, 1000 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered as a single intravenous drip infusion over 30 minutes, and weekly administration is continued for 3 consecutive weeks, followed by a rest for the fourth week. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1250 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered as a single intravenous drip infusion over 30 minutes, and weekly administration is continued for 2 consecutive weeks,

followed by a rest for the third week. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, in combination with cisplatin, 1250 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered as a single intravenous drip infusion over 30 minutes, and weekly administration is continued for 2 consecutive weeks, followed by a rest for the third week. This is regarded as one course, and the administration is repeated.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1000 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Days 1 and 8 of each 21-day cycle.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1000 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Days 1 and 8 of each 21-day cycle in combination with carboplatin AUC 4 [(mg/mL)•min] administered intravenously on Day 1 after gemcitabine administration.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 800 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Days 1 and 8 of each 21-day cycle in combination with carboplatin AUC 4 [(mg/mL)•min] administered intravenously on Day 1 after gemcitabine administration.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 800 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Days 1 and 8 of each 21-day cycle in combination with carboplatin AUC 4 [(mg/mL)•min]

administered intravenously on Day 1 after gemcitabine administration.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1000 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Days 1 and 800 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Day 8 of each 21-day cycle in combination with carboplatin AUC 4 [(mg/mL)•min] administered intravenously on Day 1 after gemcitabine administration.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1250 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Days 1 and 8 of each 21-day cycle.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1250 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Days 1 and Day 8 of each 21-day cycle in combination with paclitaxel 175 mg/m² administered as a 3-hour intravenous infusion on Day 1 before gemcitabine administration.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1000 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Days 1, 8 and 15 of each 28-day cycle.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1000 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Days 1, 8 and 15 of each 28-day cycle in combination with cisplatin 100 mg/m² administered as a 3-hour intravenously on Day 1 after gemcitabine administration.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1250 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Day 1 and 8 of each 21-day cycle.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1250 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes on Day 1 and 8 of each 21-day cycle in combination with cisplatin 100 mg/m² administered intravenously on Day 1 after gemcitabine administration.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 1000 mg/m² of gemcitabine is administered intravenously over 30 minutes once weekly for the first 7 weeks, followed by one week rest and weekly dosing on Days 1, 8, and 15 of each 28-day cycle.

[0245] When the platinum-based drug and the taxane used in the present disclosure is carboplatin and paclitaxel, and the second drug is bevacizumab, examples of the administration method include, but are not limited to, the following dosages and administrations.

For example, 10 to 300 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 0.1 to 48 hours, followed by an intravenous administration of carboplatin of AUC 1.0 to 10 [(mg/mL)•min] over 0.1 to 48 hours, and 1.0 to 50 mg/kg of bevacizumab is administered intravenously over 0.1 to 48 hours. Treatment repeats every 2 to 5 weeks for 1 to 10 cycles. Bevacizumab may be administered up to 30 additional cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 3

hours, followed by an intravenous administration of carboplatin of AUC 5 or 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 30 to 60 minutes, and 7.5 mg/kg of bevacizumab is administered intravenously over 30-90 minutes on Day 1. Treatment repeats every 3 weeks for 5 or 6 cycles. Bevacizumab may be administered up to 12 additional cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 3 hours, followed by an intravenous administration of carboplatin of AUC 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 30 to 60 minutes, and 7.5 mg/kg of bevacizumab is administered intravenously over 30-90 minutes on Day 1. Treatment repeats every 3 weeks for 6 cycles. Bevacizumab may be administered up to 12 additional cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 3 hours, followed by an intravenous administration of carboplatin of AUC 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 30 to 60 minutes, and 7.5 mg/kg of bevacizumab is administered intravenously over 30-90 minutes on Day 1. Treatment repeats every 3 weeks for 5 cycles. Bevacizumab may be administered up to 12 additional cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 3 hours, followed by an intravenous administration of carboplatin of AUC 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 30 to 60 minutes, and 7.5 mg/kg of bevacizumab is administered intravenously over 30-90 minutes on Day 1. Treatment

repeats every 3 weeks for 6 cycles. Bevacizumab may be administered up to 12 additional cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 3 hours, followed by an intravenous administration of carboplatin of AUC 5 [(mg/mL)•min] over 30 to 60 minutes, and 7.5 mg/kg of bevacizumab is administered intravenously over 30-90 minutes on Day 1. Treatment repeats every 3 weeks for 5 cycles. Bevacizumab may be administered up to 12 additional cycles.

As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 3 hours, followed by an intravenous administration of carboplatin of AUC 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 30 minutes on Day 1. Beginning in course 2, 15 mg/kg of bevacizumab is administered intravenously over 30 to 90 minutes on Day 1. Treatment repeats every 21 days for 6 courses. Beginning in course 7, bevacizumab alone is administered intravenously over 30-90 minutes on Day 1. Treatment with bevacizumab repeats every 21 days for up to 22 courses. As another dosage and administration, for example, 175 mg/m² of paclitaxel is administered intravenously over 3 hours, followed by an intravenous administration of carboplatin of AUC 6 [(mg/mL)•min] over 1 hour on Day 1. Beginning in course 2, 15 mg/kg of bevacizumab is administered intravenously over 30 to 90 minutes on Day 1. Treatment repeats every 21 days for 6 courses. Beginning in course 7, bevacizumab alone is administered

intravenously over 30-90 minutes on Day 1. Treatment with bevacizumab repeats every 21 days for up to 22 courses.

Examples

[0246] Hereinafter, the present invention will be specifically described in the following examples. However, these examples are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. Furthermore, these examples should not be construed in a limited manner by any means. It is to be noted that, in the following examples, unless otherwise specified, individual operations regarding genetic manipulation have been carried out according to the method described in "Molecular Cloning" (Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E. F. and Maniatis, T., published by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press in 1989) or other methods described in experimental manuals used by persons skilled in the art, or when commercially available reagents or kits have been used, the examples have been carried out in accordance with the instructions included in the commercially available products. In the present description, reagents, solvents and starting materials are readily available from commercially available sources, unless otherwise specified.

[0247] [Reference Example 1: Obtaining rat anti-human CDH6 antibody having internalization activity]

1)-1 Construction of human, mouse, rat and cynomolgus monkey CDH6 expression vectors

Using a human CDH6 protein (NP_004923)-encoding cDNA expression vector (OriGene Technologies Inc., RC217889), the cDNA was incorporated into a vector for mammalian expression according to a method known to a person skilled in the art to produce human CDH6 expression vector pcDNA3.1-hCDH6. The amino acid sequence of the human CDH6 ORF (open reading frame) is shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

[0248] Using a mouse CDH6 protein (NP_031692)-encoding cDNA expression vector (OriGene Technologies Inc., MC221619), the cDNA was incorporated into a vector for mammalian expression according to a method known to a person skilled in the art to produce mouse CDH6 expression vectors pcDNA3.1-mCDH6 and p3xFLAG-CMV-9-mCDH6. The amino acid sequence of the mouse CDH6 ORF is shown in SEQ ID NO: 7.

[0249] Using each cDNA moiety of the rat CDH6 protein (NP_037059)-encoding cDNA expression vector (OriGene Technologies Inc., RN211850), the cDNA was incorporated into a vector for mammalian expression according to a method known to a person skilled in the art to produce rat CDH6 expression vectors pcDNA3.1-rCDH6 and p3xFLAG-CMV-9-rCDH6. The amino acid sequence of the rat CDH6 ORF is shown in SEQ ID NO: 8.

[0250] cDNA encoding cynomolgus monkey CDH6 protein was cloned with cDNA synthesized from total RNA of the cynomolgus monkey kidney as a template using primer 1 (5'-CACCATGAGAACTTACCGCTACTTCTTGCTGCTC-3') (SEQ ID NO:

85) and primer 2 (5'-TTAGGAGTCTTTGTCACTGTCCACTCCTCC-3') (SEQ ID NO: 86). It was confirmed that the obtained sequence corresponded to the extracellular region of cynomolgus monkey CDH6 (NCBI, XP_005556691.1). It was also confirmed that the sequence corresponded to the full-length sequence of cynomolgus monkey CDH6 (EHH54180.1) registered in EMBL. The cDNA was incorporated into a vector for mammalian expression according to a method known to a person skilled in the art to produce cynomolgus monkey CDH6 expression vector pcDNA3.1-cynoCDH6. The amino acid sequence of the cynomolgus monkey CDH6 ORF is shown in SEQ ID NO: 9. [0251] EndoFree Plasmid Giga Kit (Qiagen N.V.) was used for mass production of the produced plasmid DNA.

[0252] 1)-2 Immunization

For immunization, WKY/Izm female rats (Japan SLC, Inc.) were used. First, the lower limbs of each rat were pre-treated with Hyaluronidase (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC), and thereafter, the human CDH6 expression vector pcDNA3.1-hCDH6 produced in Reference Example 1)- 1 was intramuscularly injected into the same sites. Subsequently, employing ECM830 (BTX), *in vivo* electroporation was carried out on the same sites using a two-needle electrode. Approximately once every two weeks, the same *in vivo* electroporation was repeated, and thereafter, lymph nodes or the spleen were collected from the rat, and then used in production of hybridomas.

[0253] 1)-3 Production of hybridomas

The lymph node cells or the spleen cells were fused with mouse myeloma SP2/0-ag14 cells (ATCC, No. CRL-1 581) according to electrical cell fusion, using a LF301 Cell Fusion Unit (BEX Co., Ltd.), and the cells were then suspended and diluted with ClonaCell-HY Selection Medium D (StemCell Technologies Inc.), and then cultured under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂. Individual hybridoma colonies that appeared in the culture medium were collected as monoclonal hybridomas, then suspended in ClonaCell-HY Selection Medium E (StemCell Technologies Inc.), and then cultured under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂. After moderate proliferation of cells, frozen stocks of individual hybridoma cells were produced, while the obtained hybridoma culture supernatant was used to screen for anti-human CDH6 antibody-producing hybridomas. [0254] 1)-4 Antibody-producing hybridoma screening according to Cell-ELISA method

1)-4-1 Preparation of antigen gene-expressing cells for use in Cell-ELISA

293 α cells (a stable expression cell line derived from HEK293 cells expressing integrin α_v and integrin β_3) were prepared at 5 x 10⁵ cells/mL in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS. In accordance with transduction procedures for using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.), DNA of pcDNA3.1-hCDH6 or pcDNA3.1-cynoCDH6, or pcDNA3.1 as a negative control was introduced into the 293 α cells, and the cells were dispensed in an amount of 100 μ L/well onto a 96-well

plate (Corning Inc.). Thereafter, the cells were cultured under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂ in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS for 24 to 27 hours. The obtained transfected cells were used for Cell-ELISA in an adhesive state.

[0255] 1)-4-2 Cell-ELISA

The culture supernatant of the 293 α cells transfected with the expression vector prepared in Reference Example 1)-4-1 was removed, and the culture supernatant from each hybridoma was then added to the 293 α cells transfected with pcDNA3.1-hCDH6 or pcDNA3.1-cynoCDH6, or pcDNA3.1. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells in the wells were washed once with PBS (+) supplemented with 5% FBS, and thereafter, Anti-Rat IgG-Peroxidase antibody produced in rabbit (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) that had been 500-fold diluted with PBS (+) supplemented with 5% FBS was added to the wells. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells in the wells were washed three times with PBS (+) supplemented with 5% FBS, and thereafter, OPD coloring solution (which had been prepared by dissolving o-phenylenediamine dihydrochloride (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) and H₂O₂ in an OPD solution (0.05 M trisodium citrate, 0.1 M disodium hydrogen phosphate 12-water; pH 4.5), so that the substances became 0.4 mg/ml and 0.6% (v/v), respectively, was added in an amount of 100 μ L/well to the wells. A coloring reaction was carried out with occasional stirring. Thereafter, 1 M

HCl was added to the plate (100 μ L/well) to terminate the coloring reaction, followed by measurement of the absorbance at 490 nm using a plate reader (ENVISION: PerkinElmer, Inc.). Hybridomas that produced a culture supernatant exhibiting higher absorbance in the 293 α cells transfected with the pcDNA3.1-hCDH6 or pcDNA3.1-cynoCDH6 expression vector than that in the 293 α cells transfected with the control pcDNA3.1 were selected as hybridomas producing antibodies binding to human CDH6 and cynomolgus monkey CDH6.

[0256] 1)-5 Selective screening for antibody binding to cynomolgus monkey CDH6 according to flow cytometry

1)-5-1 Preparation of antigen gene-expressing cells for use in flow cytometry analysis

293T cells were seeded in a 225-cm² flask (Sumitomo Bakelite Co., Ltd.) at 5×10^4 cells/cm², and the cells were then cultured overnight under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂ in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS.

pcDNA3.1-cynoCDH6 or pcDNA3.1 as a negative control was introduced into the 293T cells using Lipofectamine 2000, and the cells were further cultured overnight under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂. The 293T cells transfected with each vector were treated with TrypLE Express (Thermo Fisher Scientific Corp.), and the cells were washed with DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, and then suspended in PBS supplemented with 5% FBS. The obtained cell suspension was used in flow cytometry analysis.

[0257] 1)-5-2 Flow cytometry analysis

The binding specificity to cynomolgus monkey CDH6 of an antibody produced from the human CDH6- and cynomolgus monkey CDH6-binding antibody-producing hybridomas that had been selected by Cell-ELISA in Reference Example 1)-4 was further confirmed by flow cytometry. The suspension of the transiently expressing 293T cells prepared in Reference Example 1)-5-1 was centrifuged, and the supernatant was then removed. Thereafter, the cells were suspended by the addition of the culture supernatant from each hybridoma. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, and thereafter, the cells were suspended by the addition of Anti-Rat IgG FITC conjugate (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) that had been 500-fold diluted with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, and then re-suspended in PBS supplemented with 5% FBS and 2 µg/ml 7-aminoactinomycin D (Molecular Probes, Inc.), followed by detection using a flow cytometer (FC500; Beckman Coulter, Inc.). The data was analyzed using FlowJo (Tree Star, Inc.). After dead cells were removed from analysis by gating out 7-aminoactinomycin D-positive cells, a histogram of the FITC fluorescence intensity of live cells was generated. Hybridomas producing antibodies specifically binding to cynomolgus monkey CDH6 expressed on the cell membrane surface were selected based on results where the histogram for the antibody shifted to

the strong fluorescence intensity side in the 293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1-cynoCDH6 compared with the 293T cells transfected with the control pcDNA3.1.

[0258] 1)-6 Determination of isotype of rat monoclonal antibody

Clones rG019, rG055, rG056, and rG061 suggested to bind specifically and strongly to human CDH6 and monkey CDH6 were selected from among the rat anti-CDH6 antibody-producing hybridomas selected in Reference Example 1)-5, and the isotype of each antibody was identified. The heavy chain subclass and the light chain type of the antibody were determined using a RAT MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY ISOTYPING TEST KIT (DS Pharma Biomedical Co., Ltd.). As a result, it was confirmed that all of these 4 clones rG019, rG055, rG056, and rG061 had a heavy chain of IgG2b subclass and a light chain of κ chain type.

[0259] 1)-7 Preparation of rat anti-human CDH6 antibody

1)-7-1 Production of culture supernatant

The rat anti-human CDH6 monoclonal antibodies were purified from the hybridoma culture supernatants. First, the volume of each rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibody-producing hybridoma was sufficiently increased with ClonaCell-HY Selection Medium E (StemCell Technologies Inc.), and thereafter, the medium was exchanged with Hybridoma SFM (Thermo Fisher Scientific Corp.) to which 20% of Ultra Low IgG FBS (Thermo Fisher Scientific Corp.) had been added. Thereafter, the hybridoma was cultured for 4 to 5 days. The resulting culture supernatant was

harvested, and insoluble matter was removed therefrom by passing through a 0.8- μ m filter, and through a 0.2- μ m filter.

[0260] 1)-7-2 Purification of rat anti-CDH6 antibody

An antibody (rat anti-CDH6 antibody (rG019, rG055, rG056 or rG061)) was purified from the culture supernatant of hybridomas prepared in Reference Example 1)-7-1 according to Protein G affinity chromatography. The antibody was adsorbed on a Protein G column (GE Healthcare Biosciences Corp.), the column was then washed with PBS, and the antibody was then eluted with a 0.1 M glycine/HCl aqueous solution (pH 2.7). 1 M Tris-HCl (pH 9.0) was added to the eluate, so that the pH was adjusted to pH 7.0 to 7.5. Thereafter, using Centrifugal UF Filter Device VIVASPIN20 (molecular weight cutoff: UF30K, Sartorius Inc.), the buffer was replaced with HBSor (25 mM histidine/5% sorbitol, pH 6.0), while the antibody was concentrated, so that the concentration of the antibody was adjusted to 1 mg/mL. Finally, the antibody was filtrated through a Minisart-Plus filter (Sartorius Inc.) to obtain a purified sample.

[0261] [Reference Example 2: *In vitro* evaluation of rat anti-CDH6 antibody]

2)-1 Evaluation of binding ability of rat anti-CDH6 antibody by flow cytometry

The human CDH6-binding activity of the rat anti-CDH6 antibody produced in Reference Example 1)-7 was evaluated by flow cytometry. Using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo

Fisher Scientific Inc.), pcDNA3.1-hCDH6 produced in Reference Example 1)-1 was transiently introduced into 293T cells (ATCC). The cells were cultured overnight under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂, and thereafter, a cell suspension was prepared. The suspension of the transfected 293T cells was centrifuged, and the supernatant was then removed. Thereafter, the cells were suspended by the addition of each of the 4 rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies (clone Nos: rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061), which had been prepared in Reference Example 1)-7, or rat IgG control (R&D Systems, Inc.) (final concentration: 10 ng/mL). The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, and then suspended by the addition of Anti-Rat IgG (whole molecule)-FITC antibody produced in rabbit (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) that had been 50-fold diluted with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, followed by detection using a flow cytometer (FC500; Beckman Coulter, Inc.). The data was analyzed using FlowJo (Tree Star, Inc.). The results are shown in Figure 1. In the histogram of Figure 1, the abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts a cell count. The shaded histogram shows that negative control 293T cells untransfected with hCDH6 were used, and the open solid line histogram shows that hCDH6-transfected

293T cells were used. As seen, fluorescence intensity was enhanced by the binding of the antibody to hCDH6 on the cell surface. The rat IgG control binds to neither of the cells. As a result, it was confirmed that the 4 produced rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies bind to 293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1-hCDH6.

[0262] 2)-2 Analysis of CDH6-binding site of rat anti-CDH6 antibody by flow cytometry

2)-2-1 Construction of expression vector for each domain deletion mutant of human CDH6

The full-length extracellular region of human CDH6 has five extracellular domains, EC1 (SEQ ID NO: 2), EC2 (SEQ ID NO: 3), EC3 (SEQ ID NO: 4), EC4 (SEQ ID NO: 5), and EC5 (SEQ ID NO: 6). A gene to be expressed such that each one of the five EC domains could be deleted from full-length human CDH6 was synthesized by GeneArt, and incorporated into p3xFLAG-CMV-9 vectors for mammalian expression (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) according to a method known to a person skilled in the art in order to produce an expression vector for each domain deletion mutant lacking any one of EC1 to EC5.

[0263] 2)-2-2 Epitope analysis of rat anti-CDH6 antibody by flow cytometry using domain deletion mutant

The epitopes to which the rat anti-human CDH6 antibodies bound were identified by flow cytometry analysis using a 293 α cell line transfected with each EC domain deletion vector. Using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.), each domain deletion mutant

expression vector produced in Reference Example 2)-2-1, or pcDNA3.1-hCDH6 for the expression of full-length human CDH6 was transiently introduced into a 293 α cell line, which was a cell line derived from HEK293 cells by stable transfection with integrin α v and integrin β 3 expression vectors. The cells were cultured overnight under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂, and thereafter, a cell suspension was prepared. The suspension of the transfected 293 α cells was centrifuged, and a supernatant was then removed. Thereafter, the cells were suspended by the addition of each of the 4 rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies (clone Nos: rG019, rG055, rG056 and rG061), which had been prepared in Reference Example 1)-7, or rat IgG control (R&D Systems, Inc.) (final concentration: 20 nM). The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, and then suspended by the addition of Anti-Rat IgG (whole molecule)-FITC antibody produced in rabbit (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) that had been 50-fold diluted with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, followed by detection using a flow cytometer (Canto II; BD Biosciences). The data was analyzed using FlowJo (Tree Star, Inc.). The results are shown in Figures 2-1 to 2-6. In the histograms of Figures 2-1 to 2-6, the abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count. The

shaded histogram shows that negative control untransfected 293 α cells were used, and the open solid line histogram shows that 293 cells expressing full-length hCDH6 or each EC domain deletion mutant were used. Fluorescence intensity is enhanced when the antibody binds to full-length hCDH6 or each EC domain deletion mutant on the surface of cells. The rat IgG control binds to none of the transfected cells. The 4 produced rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies bind to the full-length hCDH6, the EC1 deletion mutant, the EC2 deletion mutant, the EC4 deletion mutant, and the EC5 deletion mutant, but do not bind to the EC3 deletion mutant. From this result, it was demonstrated that the 4 rat anti-CDH6 monoclonal antibodies specifically bind to hCDH6 with EC3 as an epitope.

[0264] 2)-3 Internalization activity of rat anti-CDH6 antibody

2)-3-1 Confirmation of CDH6 expression in human tumor cell line

In order to select a CDH6-positive human tumor cell line for use in the evaluation of the obtained antibodies, CDH6 expression information was retrieved from a known database, and the expression of CDH6 on the cell membrane surface was evaluated by flow cytometry. Human ovarian tumor cell lines NIH:OVCA3, PA-1 and ES-2 and human renal cell tumor cell line 786-O (all obtained from ATCC) were each cultured under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂, and thereafter, a cell suspension was

prepared. The cells were centrifuged, and the supernatant was then removed. Thereafter, the cells were suspended by the addition of a commercially available anti-human CDH6 antibody (MABU2715, R&D Systems, Inc.) or mouse IgG1 (BD Pharmingen) as a negative control (final concentration: 50 µg/mL). The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, and then suspended by the addition of F(ab')₂ Fragment of FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse immunoglobulins (Dako) that had been 50-fold diluted with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, followed by detection using a flow cytometer (Canto II; BD Biosciences). The data was analyzed using FlowJo (Tree Star, Inc.). The results are shown in Figure 3. In the histogram of Figure 3, the abscissa depicts FITC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count. The shaded histogram shows that the negative control mIgG1 was used in staining, and the open solid line histogram shows that the anti-human CDH6 antibody was used in staining. As seen, fluorescence intensity was enhanced by the binding of the antibody to hCDH6 on the surface of cells. The mIgG1 control binds to none of the cells. As a result, it was confirmed that the NIH:OVCA-3, PA-1 and 786-O cell lines endogenously express CDH6 on the cell

surface. On the other hand, it was demonstrated that the ES-2 cell line expresses no CDH6.

[0265] 2)-3-2 Evaluation of internalization activity of rat anti-CDH6 antibody

The internalization activity of the rat anti-CDH6 antibodies was evaluated using an anti-rat IgG reagent Rat-ZAP (Advanced Targeting Systems) conjugated with a toxin (saporin) inhibiting protein synthesis. Specifically, human CDH6-positive ovarian tumor cell line NIH:OVCAR-3 (ATCC) was seeded at 4×10^3 cells/well on a 96-well plate, and then cultured overnight under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂. Human CDH6-positive renal cell tumor cell line 786-O (ATCC) was seeded at 1×10^3 cells/well on a 96-well plate, and then cultured overnight. On the next day, each rat anti-CDH6 antibody (final concentration: 1 nM) or rat IgG2b antibody (R&D Systems, Inc.) as a negative control antibody was added to the plate. Rat-ZAP (final concentration: 0.5 nM) or Goat Anti-Rat IgG, Fc (gamma) Fragment Specific (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.) unconjugated with the toxin (final concentration: 0.5 nM) as a negative control was further added to the plate, and the cells were cultured under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 3 days. The number of live cells was measured by the quantification of ATP activity (RLU) using a CellTiter-Glo(TM) Luminescent Cell Viability Assay (Promega Corp.). In this evaluation, Rat-ZAP is taken up into cells in a manner dependent on the internalization activity of the

rat anti-CDH6 antibody, so that saporin inhibiting protein synthesis is released into the cells, so as to suppress cell growth. A cell growth inhibition effect brought about by the addition of the anti-CDH6 antibody was indicated by a relative survival rate when the number of live cells in a well supplemented with the negative control instead of Rat-ZAP was defined as 100%. Figure 4 shows a graph and a table of the cell survival rate. As a result, it was demonstrated that the rat anti-CDH6 antibodies bind to CDH6 and cause internalization.

[0266] [Reference Example 3: Determination of nucleotide sequence of cDNA encoding variable region of rat anti-CDH6 antibody]

3)-1 Amplification and sequencing of rG019 heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region gene fragments

3)-1-1 Preparation of total RNA from G019

In order to amplify cDNA encoding each variable region of rG019, total RNA was prepared from G019 using TRIzol Reagent (Ambion, Inc.).

[0267] 3)-1-2 Amplification of cDNA encoding rG019 heavy chain variable region by 5'-RACE PCR and determination of nucleotide sequence

cDNA encoding the heavy chain variable region was amplified using approximately 1 μ g of the total RNA prepared in Reference Example 3)-1-1 and a SMARTer RACE cDNA Amplification Kit (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.). As primers used to amplify the cDNA of the variable region

of the rG019 heavy chain gene according to PCR, UPM (Universal Primer A Mix: included with SMARTer RACE cDNA Amplification Kit) and primers designed from the sequences of the constant regions of known rat heavy chains were used.

[0268] The heavy chain variable region-encoding cDNA amplified by 5'-RACE PCR was cloned into a plasmid, and thereafter, the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA of the heavy chain variable region was subjected to sequence analysis.

[0269] The determined nucleotide sequence of the cDNA encoding the heavy chain variable region of rG019 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 16, and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 15.

[0270] 3)-1-3 Amplification of cDNA encoding rG019 light chain variable region by 5'-RACE PCR and determination of nucleotide sequence

Amplification and sequencing were carried out by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 3)-1-2. However, as primers used to amplify the cDNA of the variable region of the rG019 light chain gene according to PCR, UPM (Universal Primer A Mix: included with SMARTer RACE cDNA Amplification Kit) and primers designed from the sequences of the constant regions of known rat light chains were used.

[0271] The determined nucleotide sequence of the cDNA encoding the light chain variable region of rG019 is

shown in SEQ ID NO: 11, and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 10.

[0272] 3)-2 Amplification and sequencing of rG055 heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region gene fragments

The sequences were determined by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 3)-1.

[0273] The determined nucleotide sequence of the cDNA encoding the heavy chain variable region of rG055 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 26, and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 25. The nucleotide sequence of the cDNA encoding the light chain variable region of rG055 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 21, and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 20.

[0274] 3)-3 Amplification and sequencing of rG056 heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region gene fragments

The sequences were determined by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 3)-1.

[0275] The determined nucleotide sequence of the cDNA encoding the heavy chain variable region of rG056 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 36, and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 35. The nucleotide sequence of the cDNA encoding the light chain variable region of rG056 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 31, and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 30.

[0276] 3)-4 Amplification and sequencing of rG061 heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region gene fragments

The sequences were determined by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 3)-1.

[0277] The determined nucleotide sequence of the cDNA encoding the heavy chain variable region of rG061 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 46, and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 45. The nucleotide sequence of the cDNA encoding the light chain variable region of rG061 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 41, and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 40.

[0278] [Reference Example 4: Production of human chimeric anti-CDH6 antibody chG019]

4)-1 Construction of human chimeric anti-CDH6 antibody chG019 expression vector

4)-1-1 Construction of chimeric and humanized light chain expression vector pCMA-LK

An approx. 5.4-kb fragment, which had been obtained by digesting plasmid pcDNA3.3-TOPO/LacZ (Invitrogen Corp.) with the restriction enzymes XbaI and PmeI, was bound to a DNA fragment comprising a DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO: 50) encoding a human light chain signal sequence and a human κ chain constant region, using an In-Fusion Advantage PCR cloning kit (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.), to produce pcDNA3.3/LK.

[0279] A neomycin expression unit was removed from pcDNA3.3/LK to construct pCMA-LK.

[0280] 4)-1-2 Construction of chimeric and humanized IgG1 type heavy chain expression vector pCMA-G1

A DNA fragment, which had been obtained by digesting pCMA-LK with XbaI and PmeI to remove the DNA sequence encoding the light chain signal sequence and the human κ chain constant region therefrom, was bound to a DNA fragment comprising a DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO: 51) encoding a human heavy chain signal sequence and a human IgG1 constant region, using an In-Fusion Advantage PCR cloning kit (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.), to construct pCMA-G1.

[0281] 4)-1-3 Construction of chG019 heavy chain expression vector

A DNA fragment from nucleotide positions 36 to 440 in the nucleotide sequence of the chG019 heavy chain shown in SEQ ID NO: 57 was synthesized (GENEART). Using an In-Fusion HD PCR cloning kit (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.), the synthesized DNA fragment was inserted into a site of pCMA-G1 that had been cleaved with the restriction enzyme BspI, so as to construct a chG019 heavy chain expression vector. It is to be noted that, for the chG019 heavy chain, a CDR sequence with cysteine substituted with proline was used in order to prevent unpredictable disulfide bonds.

[0282] 4)-1-4 Construction of chG019 light chain expression vector

A DNA fragment comprising a DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52) encoding the chG019 light chain was synthesized

(GENEART). Using an In-Fusion HD PCR cloning kit (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.), the synthesized DNA fragment was bound to a DNA fragment, which had been obtained by digesting pCMA-LK with XbaI and PmeI to remove the DNA sequence encoding the light chain signal sequence and the human κ chain constant region therefrom, so as to construct a chG019 light chain expression vector.

[0283] 4)-2 Production and purification of human chimeric anti-CDH6 antibody chG019

4)-2-1 Production of chG019

In accordance with the manual, FreeStyle 293F cells (Invitrogen Corp.) were cultured and passaged. 1.2×10^9 FreeStyle 293F cells (Invitrogen Corp.) in the logarithmic growth phase were seeded on a 3-L Fernbach Erlenmeyer Flask (Corning Inc.), then diluted with FreeStyle 293 expression medium (Invitrogen Corp.) at 2.0×10^6 cells/mL. To 40 mL of Opti-Pro SFM medium (Invitrogen Corp.), 0.24 mg of the heavy chain expression vector, 0.36 mg of the light chain expression vector and 1.8 mg of Polyethyleneimine (Polyscience #24765) were added, and the obtained mixture was gently stirred. After incubation for 5 minutes, the mixture was added to the FreeStyle 293F cells. The cells were shake-cultured at 90 rpm in an 8% CO₂ incubator at 37°C for 4 hours, and thereafter, 600 mL of EX-CELL VPRO medium (SAFC Biosciences Inc.), 18 mL of GlutaMAX I (GIBCO), and 30 mL of Yeastolate Ultrafiltrate (GIBCO) were added to the

culture. The cells were further shake-cultured at 90 rpm in an 8% CO₂ incubator at 37°C for 7 days. The obtained culture supernatant was filtrated through a Disposable Capsule Filter (Advantec #CCS-045-E1H).

[0284] 4)-2-2 Purification of chG019

An antibody was purified from the culture supernatant obtained in Reference Example 4)-2-1 by a one-step process according to rProtein A affinity chromatography. The culture supernatant was applied to a column that had been packed with MabSelectSuRe (GE Healthcare Biosciences Corp.) equilibrated with PBS, and thereafter, the column was washed with PBS in an amount of two or more times the volume of the column. Subsequently, the antibody was eluted with a 2 M arginine hydrochloride solution (pH 4.0), so that a fraction containing an antibody was collected. The fraction was dialyzed (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Slide-A-Lyzer Dialysis Cassette), so that the buffer was replaced with HBSor (25 mM histidine/5% sorbitol, pH 6.0). Using a Centrifugal UF Filter Device VIVASPIN20 (molecular weight cutoff: UF10K, Sartorius Inc.), the antibody was concentrated, so that the concentration of IgG was adjusted to 5 mg/ml or more. Finally, the antibody was filtrated through a Minisart-Plus filter (Sartorius Inc.) to obtain a purified sample.

[0285] 4)-3 Evaluation of binding activity of human chimeric anti-CDH6 antibody chG019

The CDH6-binding activity of the human chimeric anti-CDH6 antibody chG019 purified in 4)-2 was confirmed by flow cytometry. Using Lipofectamine 2000, pcDNA3.1-hCDH6 or pcDNA3.1-cynoCDH6 produced in Reference Example 1)-1, or pcDNA3.1 was transiently introduced into 293 α cells. The cells were cultured overnight under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂, and thereafter, a cell suspension was prepared. chG019 was added to the suspension of each of these cells. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. Thereafter, the cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, and then suspended by the addition of PE-labeled F(ab')₂ Fragment anti-human IgG, Fc γ antibody (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.) that had been 500-fold diluted with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, and then re-suspended in PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, followed by detection using a flow cytometer (Canto II; BD Biosciences). The data was analyzed using FlowJo (Tree Star, Inc.). As shown in Figure 5, chG019 did not bind to the 293 α cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 as a negative control, but did bind to the 293 α cells transfected with pcDNA3.1-hCDH6 or pcDNA3.1-cynoCDH6 in an antibody concentration-dependent manner. In Figure 5, the abscissa depicts antibody concentration, and the ordinate depicts the amount of the antibody bound, based on mean fluorescence intensity. It is evident from this result that chG019 specifically

binds to human CDH6 and cynomolgus monkey CDH6 with almost equivalent binding activity.

[0286] [Reference Example 5: Production of humanized anti-CDH6 antibody]

5)-1 Design of humanized form of anti-CDH6 antibody

5)-1-1 Molecular modeling of chG019 variable region

The molecular modeling of the variable regions of chG019 exploited a method known as homology modeling (Methods in Enzymology, 203, 121-153, (1991)). The commercially available protein three-dimensional structure analysis program BioLuminate (manufactured by Schrodinger, LLC) was employed using, as a template, a structure (PDB ID: 2I9L) registered in Protein Data Bank (Nuc. Acid Res. 35, D301-D303 (2007)) with a high sequence identity to the heavy chain and light chain variable regions of chG019.

[0287] 5)-1-2 Design of amino acid sequence of humanized hG019

chG019 was humanized by CDR grafting (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86, 10029-10033 (1989)). The consensus sequences of human gamma chain subgroup 1 and kappa chain subgroup 1 determined by KABAT et al. (Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 5th Ed. Public Health Service National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. (1991)) had high identity to the framework regions of chG019, and based on this, they were selected as acceptors for the heavy chain and the light chain, respectively. Donor residues to be grafted onto the

acceptors were selected by analyzing three-dimensional models with reference to, for example, the criteria given by Queen et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86, 10029-10033 (1989)).

[0288] 5)-2 Humanization of chG019 heavy chain

Three heavy chains thus designed were named hH01, hH02 and hH04. The full-length amino acid sequence of the hH01 heavy chain is shown in SEQ ID NO: 69. The nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 69 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 70. The full-length amino acid sequence of the heavy chain hH02 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 73. The nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 73 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 74. The full-length amino acid sequence of the heavy chain hH04 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 77. The nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 77 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 78.

[0289] 5)-3 Humanization of chG019 light chain

Two light chains thus designed were named hL02 and hL03. The full-length amino acid sequence of the hL02 light chain is shown in SEQ ID NO: 61. The nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 61 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 62. The full-length amino acid sequence of the light chain hL03 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 65. The nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 65 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 66.

[0290] 5)-4 Design of humanized hG019 by combination of heavy chain and light chain

An antibody consisting of hH01 and hL02 was named "H01L02 antibody" or "H01L02". An antibody consisting of hH02 and hL02 was named "H02L02 antibody" or "H02L02". An antibody consisting of hH02 and hL03 was named "H02L03 antibody" or "H02L03". An antibody consisting of hH04 and hL02 was named "H04L02 antibody" or "H04L02".

[0291] 5)-5 Expression of humanized anti-CDH6 antibody

5)-5-1 Construction of humanized hG019 heavy chain expression vector

5)-5-1-1 Construction of humanized hG019-H01 type heavy chain expression vector

A DNA fragment from nucleotide positions 36 to 440 in the nucleotide sequence of the humanized hG019-H01 type heavy chain shown in SEQ ID NO: 70 was synthesized (GENEART). A humanized hG019-H01 type heavy chain expression vector was constructed by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 4)-1-3.

[0292] 5)-5-1-2 Construction of humanized hG019-H02 type heavy chain expression vector

A DNA fragment from nucleotide positions 36 to 440 in the nucleotide sequence of the humanized hG019-H02 type heavy chain shown in SEQ ID NO: 74 was synthesized (GENEART). A humanized hG019-H02 type heavy chain expression vector was constructed by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 4)-1-3.

[0293] 5)-5-1-3 Construction of humanized hG019-H04 type heavy chain expression vector

A DNA fragment from nucleotide positions 36 to 440 in the nucleotide sequence of the humanized hG019-H04 type heavy chain shown in SEQ ID NO: 78 was synthesized (GENEART). A humanized hG019-H04 type heavy chain expression vector was constructed by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 4)-1-3.

[0294] 5)-5-2 Construction of humanized hG019 light chain expression vector

5)-5-2-1 Construction of humanized hG019-L02 type light chain expression vector

A DNA fragment comprising a humanized hG019-L02 type light chain variable region-encoding DNA sequence from nucleotide positions 37 to 399 in the nucleotide sequence of the humanized hG019-L02 type light chain shown in SEQ ID NO: 62 was synthesized (GENEART). Using an In-Fusion HD PCR cloning kit (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.), the synthesized DNA fragment was inserted into a site of pCMA-LK that had been cleaved with the restriction enzyme BsiWI, so as to construct a humanized hG019-L02 type light chain expression vector.

[0295] 5)-5-2-2 Construction of humanized hG019-L03 type light chain expression vector

A DNA fragment comprising a humanized hG019-L03 type light chain variable region-encoding DNA sequence from nucleotide positions 37 to 399 in the nucleotide sequence of the humanized hG019-L03 type light chain shown in SEQ ID NO: 66 was synthesized (GENEART). A humanized hG019-L03 type light chain expression vector was constructed by

the same method as that applied in Reference Example 5)-5-2-1.

[0296] 5)-5-3 Preparation of humanized hG019

5)-5-3-1 Production of H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02

The antibodies were produced by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 4)-2-1. H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02 were produced by the combination of the heavy chain and the light chain shown in Reference Example 5)-4.

[0297] 5)-5-3-2 Two-step purification of H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02

The antibody was purified from the culture supernatant obtained in Reference Example 5)-5-3-1, by a two-step process, namely, by rProtein A affinity chromatography and ceramic hydroxyapatite. The culture supernatant was applied to a column that had been packed with MabSelectSuRe (manufactured by GE Healthcare Biosciences Corp.) equilibrated with PBS, and thereafter, the column was washed with PBS in an amount of two or more times the volume of the column. Subsequently, the antibody was eluted using a 2 M arginine hydrochloride solution (pH 4.0). A fraction containing the antibody was dialyzed (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Slide-A-Lyzer Dialysis Cassette), so that the buffer was replaced with PBS. The antibody solution was 5-fold diluted with a buffer of 5 mM sodium phosphate/50 mM MES/pH 7.0, and then applied to a ceramic hydroxyapatite column (Bio-Rad

Laboratories, Inc., Bio-Scale CHT Type-1 Hydroxyapatite Column) that had been equilibrated with a buffer of 5 mM NaPi/50 mM MES/30 mM NaCl/pH 7.0. Elution was carried out on a linear concentration gradient of sodium chloride, so that a fraction containing an antibody was collected. This fraction was dialyzed (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Slide-A-Lyzer Dialysis Cassette), so that the buffer was replaced with HBSor (25 mM histidine/5% sorbitol, pH 6.0). The antibody was concentrated with Centrifugal UF Filter Device VIVASPIN20 (molecular weight cutoff: UF10K, Sartorius Inc.), thereby adjusting the IgG concentration to 20 mg/ml. Finally, the antibody was filtrated through a Minisart-Plus filter (Sartorius Inc.) to obtain a purified sample.

[0298] [Reference Example A: Production of anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712]

The anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 used in the Reference Examples was produced with reference to the light chain full-length and heavy chain full-length amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 235 and SEQ ID NO: 234, respectively, in International Publication No. WO 2016/024195) of NOV0712 described in International Publication No. WO 2016/024195.

[0299] Reference Example A)-1 Anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712

Reference Example A)-1-1 Construction of anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 heavy chain expression vector

A NOV0712 heavy chain variable region-encoding DNA fragment from nucleotide positions 36 to 428 in the

nucleotide sequence of the NOV0712 heavy chain shown in SEQ ID NO: 84 was synthesized (GENEART). A NOV0712 heavy chain expression vector was constructed by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 4)-1-3. The amino acid sequence of the NOV0712 heavy chain expressed by the NOV0712 heavy chain expression vector is shown in SEQ ID NO: 83. In the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 83, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 1 to 19 is a signal sequence.

[0300] Reference Example A)-1-2 Construction of anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 light chain expression vector

A DNA fragment comprising a NOV0712 light chain variable region-encoding DNA sequence from nucleotide positions 37 to 405 in the nucleotide sequence of the NOV0712 light chain shown in SEQ ID NO: 82 was synthesized (GENEART). A NOV0712 light chain expression vector was constructed by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 5)-5-2-1. The amino acid sequence of the NOV0712 light chain expressed by the NOV0712 light chain expression vector is shown in SEQ ID NO: 81. In the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 81, the amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid residues at positions 1 to 20 is a signal sequence.

[0301] Reference Example A)-2 Preparation of anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712

Reference Example A)-2-1 Production of anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712

NOV0712 was produced by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 4)-2-1.

[0302] Reference Example A)-2-2 One-step purification of anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712

The anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 was purified from the culture supernatant obtained in Reference Example A)-2-1 by the same method as that applied in Reference Example 4)-2-2 (antibody concentration: 5 mg/l HBSor).

[0303] [Reference Example 6: *In vitro* evaluation of humanized hG019 and NOV0712]

6)-1 Evaluation of binding activity of humanized hG019

6)-1-1 Human CDH6 antigen-binding ability of humanized hG019

The dissociation constant between the antibody and the antigen (Recombinant Human CDH6 Fc His chimera, R&D Systems, Inc.) was measured by using Biacore T200 (GE Healthcare Biosciences Corp.), according to a capture method, which comprises capturing the antigen as a ligand with the immobilized anti-His antibody and then measuring the dissociation constant using an antibody as an analyte. Approximately 1000 RU of the anti-histidine antibody (His capture kit, GE Healthcare Biosciences Corp.) was covalently bound to sensor chip CM5 (GE Healthcare Biosciences Corp.) by the amine coupling method. The antibody was also immobilized onto reference cells in the same manner as above. HBS-P+ (10 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.05% Surfactant P20) supplemented

with 1 mM CaCl₂ was used as a running buffer. The antigen was added onto the anti-histidine antibody-immobilized chip for 60 seconds, and a dilution series solution (0.391 to 100 nM) of the antibody was then added at a flow rate of 30 µl/min for 300 seconds. Subsequently, the dissociation phase was monitored for 600 seconds. As a regeneration solution, a glycine solution (pH 1.5) supplemented with 5 M MgCl₂ was added twice at a flow rate of 10 µl/min for 30 seconds. A Steady State Affinity model in analysis software (BIAevaluation software, version 4.1) was used in data analysis, and the dissociation constant (KD) was calculated. The results are shown in Table 2.

[0304]

[Table 2]

	Antibody	KD (M)
1	H01L02	1.5E-09
2	H02L02	1.1E-09
3	H02L03	1.4E-09
4	H04L02	1.1E-09

[0305] 6)-1-2 Binding activity against human, monkey, mouse or rat CDH6

Using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.), pcDNA3.1-hCDH6, pcDNA3.1-cynoCDH6, p3xFLAG-CMV-9-mCDH6, or p3xFLAG-CMV-9-rCDH6 produced in Reference Example 1)-1 was transiently introduced into 293α cells.

The cells were cultured overnight under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂, and thereafter, a cell suspension was prepared. Untransfected 293 α cells were used as a negative control. The suspension of the 293 α cells produced as described above was centrifuged, and the supernatant was then removed. Thereafter, the cells were suspended by the addition of each of the 4 humanized hG019 antibodies (clone Nos: H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), which had been prepared in Reference Example 5)-5-3, or human IgG1 control (Calbiochem). The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, and then suspended by the addition of anti-human IgG, Fc(gamma) PE goat F(ab') (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.) that had been 500-fold diluted with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, followed by detection using a flow cytometer (Canto II; BD Biosciences). The data was analyzed using FlowJo (Tree Star, Inc.). In Figures 6-1 and 6-2, the abscissa depicts antibody concentration, and the ordinate depicts the amount of the antibody bound based on mean fluorescence intensity. As shown in Figures 6-1 and 6-2, the human IgG1 control as a negative control binds to none of the CDH6-transfected cells. The 4 humanized hG019 antibodies (clone Nos: H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02) bind to human CDH6 and cynomolgus monkey CDH6, but bind to neither mouse nor rat CDH6. None of the

antibodies bind to the cells transfected with the empty vector pcDNA3.1 as a negative control. On the other hand, International Publication No. WO 2016/024195 discloses that the NOV0712 antibody exhibits binding activity against all of human CDH6, cynomolgus monkey CDH6, mouse CDH6, and rat CDH6. As a result, it was demonstrated that the 4 humanized hG019 antibodies obtained in the present description are anti-CDH6 antibodies that exhibit binding properties different from those of the NOV0712 antibody.

[0306] 6)-2 Analysis of CDH6-binding sites of humanized hG019 and NOV0712

6)-2-1 Epitope analysis using domain deletion mutant

Using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.), each domain deletion mutant expression vector produced in Reference Example 2)-2-1, or pcDNA3.1-hCDH6 for the expression of full-length human CDH6 was transiently introduced into cells. The cells were cultured overnight under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂, and thereafter, a cell suspension was prepared. The suspension of the transfected 293α cells was centrifuged, and the supernatant was then removed. Thereafter, the cells were suspended by the addition of each of the 4 humanized hG019 antibodies (clone Nos: H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), which had been prepared in Reference Example 5)-5-3, or the anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712, which had been prepared in Reference Example A, or human IgG1 (Calbiochem) as a negative control. The cells were left

standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, and then suspended by the addition of APC-anti-human IgG goat F(ab')₂ (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.) that had been 500-fold diluted with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS. The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, followed by detection using a flow cytometer (Canto II; BD Biosciences). The data was analyzed using FlowJo (Tree Star, Inc.). The results are shown in Figures 7-1 to 7-6. In the histograms of Figures 7-1 to 7-6, the abscissa depicts APC fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count. The shaded histogram shows that negative control untransfected 293 α cells were used, and the open solid line histogram shows that 293 α cells expressing full-length hCDH6 or each EC domain deletion mutant were used. Fluorescence intensity is enhanced when the antibody binds to full-length hCDH6 or each EC domain deletion mutant on cell surface. The human IgG1 control binds to none of the transfected cells. The 4 humanized hG019 antibodies (clone Nos: H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02) bind to the full-length hCDH6, the EC1 deletion mutant, the EC2 deletion mutant, the EC4 deletion mutant, and the EC5 deletion mutant, but do not bind to the EC3 deletion mutant. Specifically, it was demonstrated that the 4 humanized hG019 antibodies specifically bind to hCDH6 with EC3 as an epitope. On the other hand, the anti-CDH6

antibody NOV0712 binds to the full-length hCDH6, the EC1 deletion mutant, the EC2 deletion mutant, the EC3 deletion mutant, and the EC4 deletion mutant, but does not bind to the EC5 deletion mutant. Specifically, it was demonstrated that the anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712 specifically binds to hCDH6 with EC5 as an epitope. This is consistent with epitope information on NOV0712 described in International Publication No. WO 2016/024195. From this result, it was demonstrated that the 4 humanized hG019 antibodies obtained in the present description are anti-CDH6 antibodies that exhibit properties different from those of NOV0712.

[0307] 6)-2-2 Binding competition assay of antibodies

6)-2-2-1 Production of 786-O/hCDH6 stably expressing cell line

The 786-O/hCDH6 stably expressing cell line was produced by infecting 786-O cells (ATCC) with a recombinant retrovirus for full-length human CDH6 expression. A human CDH6 expression retrovirus vector (pQCXIN-hCDH6) was produced by using a human CDH6 protein (NP_004923)-encoding cDNA expression vector (OriGene Technologies Inc., RC217889), and incorporating the cDNA into retrovirus vector pQCXIN (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.) according to a method known to a person skilled in the art. Using FuGene HD (Promega Corp.), pQCXIN-hCDH6 was transiently introduced into retrovirus packaging cells RetroPack PT67 (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.). After 48 hours, a culture supernatant containing

recombinant retrovirus was recovered, and then added to the 786-O cell culture system, so that the cells were infected. From 3 days after the infection, the infected cells were cultured under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂ in a medium supplemented with G418 (Gibco) (final concentration: 50 mg/mL) and screened with the drug, so as to establish cell line 786-O/hCDH6 stably expressing human CDH6. The high expression of human CDH6 in the stably expressing line was confirmed by flow cytometry in the same manner as that applied in Reference Example 2)-3-1 (Figure 8). Goat anti-Mouse IgG1 Secondary Antibody Alexa Fluor 647 (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.) that had been 500-fold diluted with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS was used as an antibody for detection. The results are shown in Figure 8. In the histogram of Figure 8, the abscissa depicts Alexa Fluor 647 fluorescence intensity indicating the amount of the antibody bound, and the ordinate depicts cell count. The shaded histogram shows that the negative control mIgG1 was used in staining, and the open solid line histogram shows that the anti-human CDH6 antibody was used in staining. As seen, fluorescence intensity was enhanced by the binding of the antibody to hCDH6 on cell surface. The mIgG1 control binds to none of the cells. As a result, it was demonstrated that the 786-O/hCDH6 stably expressing cell line more highly expresses human CDH6 than the parent line 786-O cells.

[0308] 6)-2-2-2 Binding competition assay using labeled H01L02 and labeled NOV0712

Labeled H01L02 and labeled NOV0712 were produced using an Alexa Fluor 488 Monoclonal Antibody Labeling Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.). The cell suspension of the 786-O/hCDH6 stably expressing cell line produced in 6)-2-2-1 was centrifuged, and the supernatant was then removed. Thereafter, the cells were suspended by the addition of labeled NOV0712 or labeled H01L02 (final concentration: 5 nM) and, further, the addition of each of the 4 humanized hG019 antibodies (clone Nos: H01L02, H02L02, H02L03 and H04L02), which had been prepared in Reference Example 5)-5-3, or the anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0712, which had been prepared in Reference Example A, or human IgG1 (Calbiochem) as a negative control (final concentration: as shown in the abscissa of Figure 9). The cells were left standing at 4°C for 1 hour. Thereafter, the cells were washed twice with PBS supplemented with 5% FBS, followed by detection using a flow cytometer (Canto II; BD Biosciences). The data was analyzed using FlowJo (Tree Star, Inc.). The results are shown in Figure 9. The abscissa depicts the final concentration of the added unlabeled antibody, and the ordinate depicts the amount of the antibody bound based on mean fluorescence intensity. When unlabeled NOV0712 is added to cells supplemented with labeled NOV0712, the amount of the labeled antibody bound is decreased by replacement with the unlabeled antibody in an addition concentration-

dependent manner because they compete with each other for binding to the same epitope. On the other hand, even if each of the 4 humanized hG019 antibodies or human IgG1 as a negative control is added to cells supplemented with labeled NOV0712, there is no change in the amount of the labeled antibody bound, indicating that these antibodies differ in epitope and thus do not compete with each other for binding. Likewise, when each of the 4 unlabeled humanized hG019 antibodies is added to cells supplemented with labeled H01L02, the amount of the labeled antibody bound is decreased by replacement with the unlabeled antibody in an addition concentration-dependent manner because they compete with each other for binding to the same epitope. On the other hand, even if NOV0712 or human IgG1 as a negative control is added to cells supplemented with labeled H01L02, there is no change in the amount of the labeled antibody bound, indicating that these antibodies differ in epitope and thus do not compete with each other for binding.

[0309] 6)-3 Evaluation of internalization activity of humanized hG019 and NOV0712

The internalization activity of humanized hG019 and NOV0712 was evaluated using an anti-human IgG reagent Hum-ZAP (Advanced Targeting Systems) conjugated with a toxin (saporin) inhibiting protein synthesis. Specifically, human CDH6-positive ovarian tumor cell line NIH:OVCA9-3 (ATCC) was seeded at 4×10^3 cells/well on a 96-well plate, and then cultured overnight under

conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂. Human CDH6-positive renal cell tumor cell line 786-O (ATCC) was seeded at 1 x 10³ cells/well on a 96-well plate, and then cultured overnight. Human CDH6-positive ovarian tumor cell line PA-1 (ATCC) was seeded at 1 x 10³ cells/well on a 96-well plate, and then cultured overnight under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂. On the next day, each anti-CDH6 antibody (final concentration: 1 nM) or human IgG1 antibody (Calbiochem) as a negative control antibody was added to the plate. Hum-ZAP (final concentration: 0.5 nM) or F(ab')₂ Fragment Goat Anti-human IgG, Fc (gamma) Fragment Specific (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.) unconjugated with the toxin (final concentration: 0.5 nM) as a negative control was further added to the plate, and the cells were cultured under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 3 days. The number of live cells was measured by the quantification of ATP activity (RLU) using CellTiter-Glo(TM) Luminescent Cell Viability Assay. In this evaluation, Hum-ZAP is taken up into cells in a manner dependent on the internalization activity of the humanized anti-CDH6 antibody, so that saporin, which inhibits protein synthesis, is released into the cells, so as to suppress cell growth. A cell growth inhibition effect brought about by the addition of the anti-CDH6 antibody was indicated by a relative survival rate when the number of live cells in a well supplemented with the negative control instead of Hum-ZAP was defined as 100%. Figures 10-1 to 10-3 each show a graph and a table of the

cell survival rate. In this experiment, an antibody having strong internalization activity is considered to offer a low cell survival rate. As a result, the 4 humanized hG019 antibodies have an internalization rate of approximately 50 to 75% predicted from the cell survival rates for all of the 3 cell lines. Thus, the 4 humanized hG019 antibodies exhibit very high internalization activity and exhibit much higher internalization activity than that of NOV0712. From the mechanism of the medicinal effects of ADC, an antibody having higher internalization activity is considered to be more suitable as an ADC antibody.

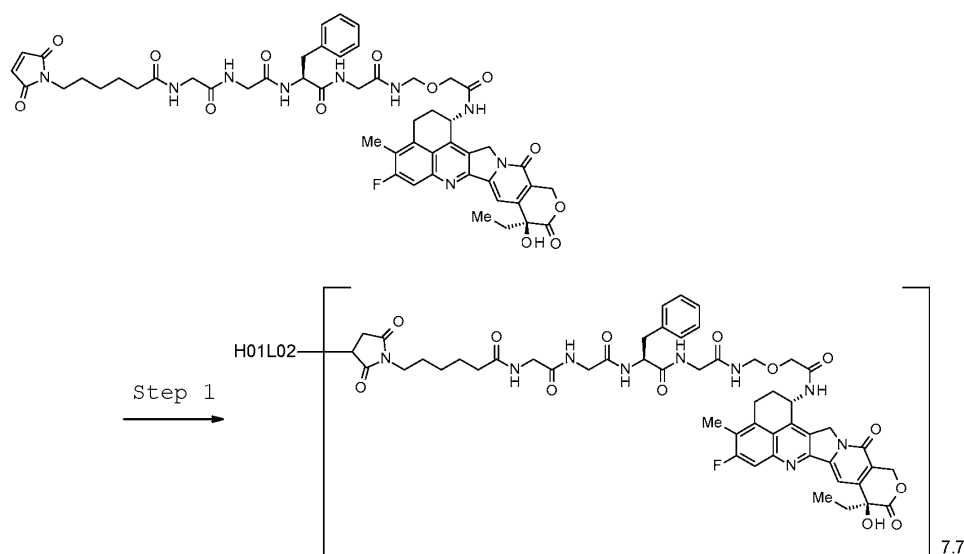
[0310] [Reference Example 7: Production of humanized hG019-drug conjugate]

7)-1 Production of antibody-drug conjugate H01L02-DXd

Step 1: Antibody-drug conjugate (1)

[0311]

[Formula 11]



[0312] Reduction of antibody: H01L02 produced in Reference Example 5 was adjusted to 9.85 mg/mL with PBS6.0/EDTA by using common procedures B (using 1.53 mLmg⁻¹cm⁻¹ as 280 nm absorption coefficient) and C described in production method 1. To this solution (5.7 mL), an aqueous solution of 10 mM TCEP (Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) (0.231 mL; 6.0 equivalents per antibody molecule) and a 1 M aqueous dipotassium hydrogen phosphate solution (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.; 0.0855 mL) were added. After confirming that the solution had a pH within 7.0 ± 0.1, the interchain disulfide bond in the antibody was reduced by incubating the solution at 37°C for 2 hours.

[0313] Conjugation between antibody and drug linker: The above-described solution was incubated at 15°C for 10 minutes. Subsequently, a 10 mM solution of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]glycylglycyl-L-

phenylalanyl-N-(2-{[(1S,9S)-9-ethyl-5-fluoro-9-hydroxy-4-methyl-10,13-dioxo-2,3,9,10,13,15-hexahydro-1H,12H-benzo[de]pyrano[3',4':6,7]indolizino[1,2-b]quinolin-1-yl]amino}-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]glycinamide in dimethyl sulfoxide (0.386 mL; 10 equivalents per antibody molecule) was added thereto, and the obtained mixture was incubated at 15°C for 1 hour to conjugate the drug linker to the antibody. Subsequently, an aqueous solution of 100 mM NAC (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) (0.0347 mL; 9 equivalents per antibody molecule) was added thereto, and the obtained mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes to terminate the reaction of the drug linker.

[0314] Purification: The above-described solution was purified by common procedure D described in production method 1 to obtain 19 mL of a solution containing the title antibody-drug conjugate "H01L02-ADC".

[0315] Characterization: Using common procedure E (using $\epsilon_{D,280} = 5440$ and $\epsilon_{D,370} = 21240$) described in production method 1, the following characteristic values were obtained.

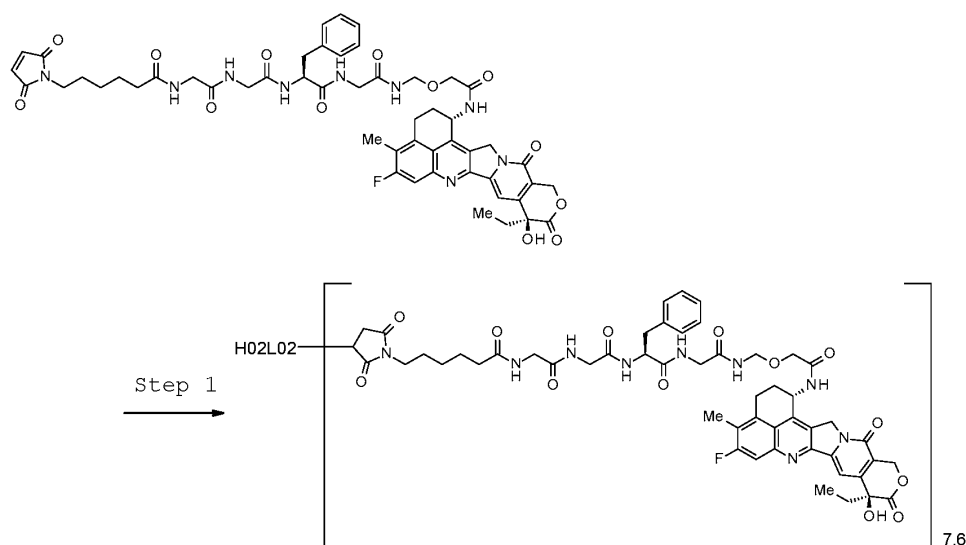
Antibody concentration: 2.26 mg/mL, antibody yield: 42.9 mg (76%), average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure E: 5.9, and average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure F: 7.7.

[0316] 7)-2 Production of antibody-drug conjugate H02L02-DXd

Step 1: Antibody-drug conjugate (2)

[0317]

[Formula 12]



[0318] Reduction of antibody: H02L02 produced in Reference Example 5 was adjusted to 9.95 mg/mL with PBS6.0/EDTA by using common procedures B (using 1.51 mLmg⁻¹cm⁻¹ as 280 nm absorption coefficient) and C described in production method 1. To this solution (5.7 mL), an aqueous solution of 10 mM TCEP (Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) (0.234 mL; 6.0 equivalents per antibody molecule) and a 1 M aqueous dipotassium hydrogen phosphate solution (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.; 0.0855 mL) were added. After confirming that the solution had a pH within 7.0 ± 0.1, the interchain disulfide bond in the antibody was reduced by incubating the solution at 37°C for 2 hours.

[0319] Conjugation between antibody and drug linker: The above-described solution was incubated at 15°C for 10 minutes. Subsequently, a 10mM solution of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]glycylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(2-[(1S,9S)-9-ethyl-5-fluoro-9-hydroxy-4-methyl-10,13-dioxo-2,3,9,10,13,15-hexahydro-1H,12H-benzo[de]pyrano[3',4':6,7]indolizino[1,2-b]quinolin-1-yl]amino)-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]glycinamide in dimethyl sulfoxide (0.389 mL; 10 equivalents per antibody molecule) was added thereto, and the obtained mixture was incubated at 15°C for 1 hour to conjugate the drug linker to the antibody. Subsequently, an aqueous solution of 100 mM NAC (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) (0.0350 mL; 9 equivalents per antibody molecule) was added thereto, and the obtained mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes to terminate the reaction of the drug linker.

[0320] Purification: The above-described solution was purified by common procedure D described in production method 1 to obtain 19 mL of a solution containing the title antibody-drug conjugate "H02L02-ADC".

[0321] Characterization: Using common procedure E (using $\epsilon_{D,280} = 5440$ and $\epsilon_{D,370} = 21240$) described in production method 1, the following characteristic values were obtained.

Antibody concentration: 2.61 mg/mL, antibody yield: 49.6 mg (87%), average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common

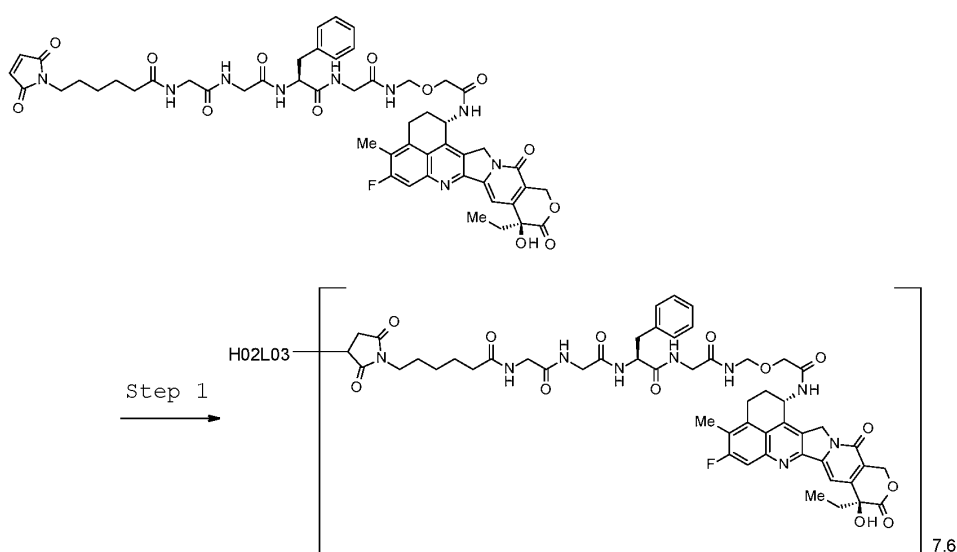
procedure E: 5.9, and average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure F: 7.6.

[0322] 7)-3 Production of antibody-drug conjugate H02L03-DXd

Step 1: Antibody-drug conjugate (3)

[0323]

[Formula 13]



[0324] Reduction of antibody: H02L03 produced in Reference Example 5 was adjusted to 9.86 mg/mL with PBS6.0/EDTA by using common procedures B (using 1.53 mLmg⁻¹cm⁻¹ as 280 nm absorption coefficient) and C described in production method 1. To this solution (5.7 mL), an aqueous solution of 10 mM TCEP (Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) (0.270 mL; 7.0 equivalents per antibody molecule) and a 1 M aqueous dipotassium hydrogen phosphate solution (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.; 0.0855 mL) were added. After confirming that the solution had a pH

within 7.0 ± 0.1 , the interchain disulfide bond in the antibody was reduced by incubating the solution at 37°C for 2 hours.

[0325] Conjugation between antibody and drug linker: The above-described solution was incubated at 15°C for 10 minutes. Subsequently, a 10 mM solution of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]glycylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(2-[(1S,9S)-9-ethyl-5-fluoro-9-hydroxy-4-methyl-10,13-dioxo-2,3,9,10,13,15-hexahydro-1H,12H-benzo[de]pyrano[3',4':6,7]indolizino[1,2-b]quinolin-1-yl]amino)-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]glycinamide in dimethyl sulfoxide (0.386 mL; 10 equivalents per antibody molecule) was added thereto, and the obtained mixture was incubated at 15°C for 1 hour to conjugate the drug linker to the antibody. Subsequently, an aqueous solution of 100 mM NAC (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) (0.0347 mL; 9 equivalents per antibody molecule) was added thereto, and the obtained mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes to terminate the reaction of the drug linker.

[0326] Purification: The above-described solution was purified by common procedure D described in production method 1 to obtain 19 mL of a solution containing the title antibody-drug conjugate "H01L02-ADC".

[0327] Characterization: Using common procedure E ((using $\epsilon_{D,280} = 5440$ and $\epsilon_{D,370} = 21240$) described in production method 1, the following characteristic values were obtained.

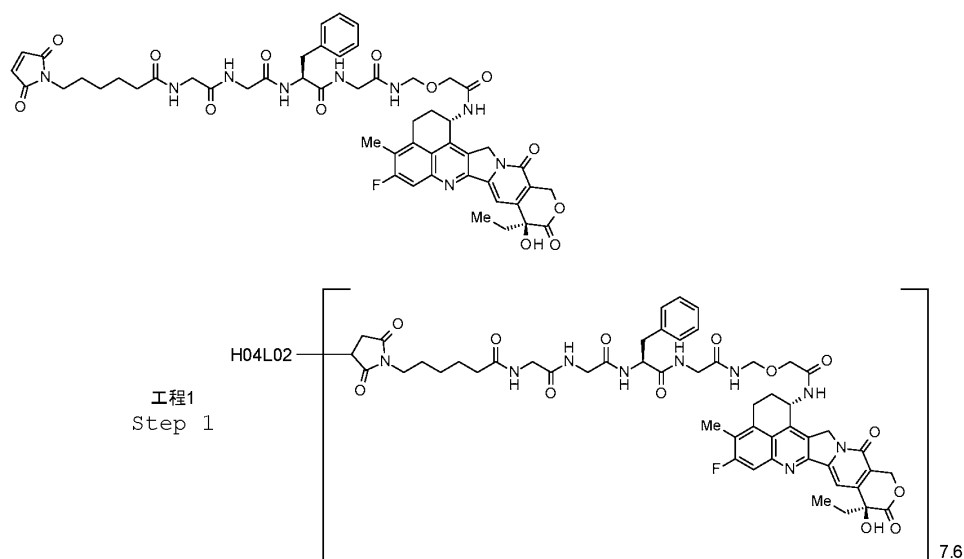
Antibody concentration: 2.71 mg/mL, antibody yield: 51.4 mg (91%), average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure E: 5.7, and average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure F: 7.6.

[0328] 7)-4 Production of antibody-drug conjugate H04L02-DXd

Step 1: Antibody-drug conjugate (4)

[0329]

[Formula 14]



[0330] Reduction of antibody: H04L02 produced in Reference Example 5 was adjusted to 9.86 mg/mL with PBS6.0/EDTA by using common procedures B (using 1.53 mLmg⁻¹cm⁻¹ as 280 nm absorption coefficient) and C described in production method 1. To this solution (5.7 mL), an aqueous solution of 10 mM TCEP (Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) (0.232 mL; 6.0 equivalents per

antibody molecule) and a 1 M aqueous dipotassium hydrogen phosphate solution (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.; 0.0855 mL) were added. After confirming that the solution had a pH within 7.0 ± 0.1 , the interchain disulfide bond in the antibody was reduced by incubating the solution at 37°C for 2 hours.

[0331] Conjugation between antibody and drug linker: The above-described solution was incubated at 15°C for 10 minutes. Subsequently, a 10 mM solution of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]glycylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(2-[(1S,9S)-9-ethyl-5-fluoro-9-hydroxy-4-methyl-10,13-dioxo-2,3,9,10,13,15-hexahydro-1H,12H-benzo[de]pyrano[3',4':6,7]indolizino[1,2-b]quinolin-1-yl]amino)-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]glycinamide in dimethyl sulfoxide (0.386 mL; 10 equivalents per antibody molecule) was added thereto, and the obtained mixture was incubated at 15°C for 1 hour to conjugate the drug linker to the antibody. Subsequently, an aqueous solution of 100 mM NAC (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) (0.0347 mL; 9 equivalents per antibody molecule) was added thereto, and the obtained mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes to terminate the reaction of the drug linker.

[0332] Purification: The above-described solution was purified by common procedure D described in production method 1 to obtain 19 mL of a solution containing the title antibody-drug conjugate "H04L02-ADC".

[0333] Characterization: Using common procedure E (using $\epsilon_{D,280} = 5440$ and $\epsilon_{D,370} = 21240$) described in production method 1, the following characteristic values were obtained.

Antibody concentration: 2.56 mg/mL, antibody yield: 48.7 mg (87%), average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure E: 5.8, and average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure F: 7.6.

[0334] [Reference Example B: Production of NOV0712-drug conjugate]

Reference Example B)-1 Production of antibody-drug conjugate NOV0712-DM4

Antibody-drug conjugate(5)

Conjugation between antibody and drug linker:
NOV0712 produced in Reference Example A was adjusted to 9.7 mg/mL with 20 mM HEPES8.1 (HEPES, 1 M Buffer Solution (20 mL) manufactured by Life Technologies Corp. was pH-adjusted to 8.1 with 1 M sodium hydroxide, and then brought to 1 L with distilled water) by using common procedures B (using $1.51 \text{ mLmg}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ as 280 nm absorption coefficient) and C described in production method 1. The solution was incubated at 20°C for 10 minutes. Subsequently, a 10 mM solution of 1-(2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yloxy)-1-oxo-4-(pyridin-2-yl)disulfanylbuthane-2-sulfonic acid described in WO2016/024195 in DMA (0.366 mL; 5.2 equivalents per antibody molecule), a 10 mM

solution of N2-deacetyl-deacetyl-N2-(4-methyl-4-mercapto-1-oxopentyl)-maytansine (DM4) in DMA (0.366 mL; 6.8 equivalents per antibody molecule), and 0.243 mL of DMA were added thereto, and the obtained mixture was incubated at 20°C for 16 hours to conjugate the drug linker to the antibody. Subsequently, an aqueous solution of 1 M acetic acid was added thereto to adjust the pH to 5.0, and the obtained mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes to terminate the reaction of the drug linker.

[0335] Purification: The above-described solution was purified by common procedure D described in production method 1 to obtain 28 mL of a solution containing the title antibody-drug conjugate "NOV0712-DM4".

[0336] Characterization: Using common procedure E (using $\epsilon_{A,280} = 200500$, $\epsilon_{A,252} = 76295$, $\epsilon_{D,280} = 43170$, and $\epsilon_{D,252} = 23224$) described in production method 1, the following characteristic values were obtained.

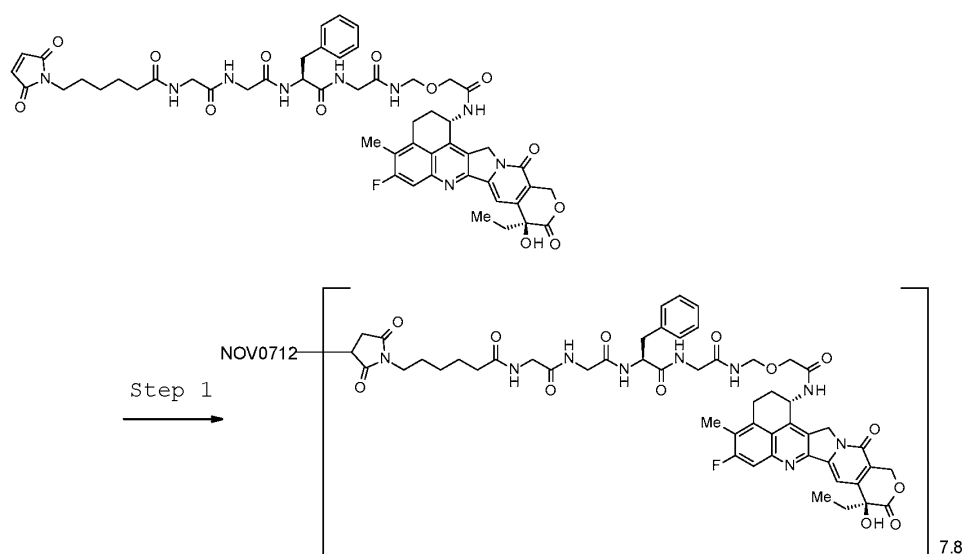
Antibody concentration: 2.58 mg/mL, antibody yield: 72.2 mg (93%), and average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure E: 3.0.

[0337] Reference Example B)-2 Production of antibody-drug conjugate NOV0712-DXd

Step 1: Antibody-drug conjugate (6)

[0338]

[Formula 15]



[0339] Reduction of antibody: NOV0712 produced in Reference Example A was adjusted to 9.26 mg/mL with PBS6.0/EDTA by using common procedures B (using $1.5 \text{ mLmg}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ as 280 nm absorption coefficient) and C described in production method 1. To this solution (6.6 mL), an aqueous solution of 10 mM TCEP (Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) (0.254 mL; 6.0 equivalents per antibody molecule) and a 1 M aqueous dipotassium hydrogen phosphate solution (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.; 0.0990 mL) were added. After confirming that the solution had a pH within 7.0 ± 0.1 , the interchain disulfide bond in the antibody was reduced by incubating the solution at 37°C for 2 hours.

[0340] Conjugation between antibody and drug linker: The above-described solution was incubated at 15°C for 10 minutes. Subsequently, a 10 mM solution of N-[6-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)hexanoyl]glycylglycyl-L-

phenylalanyl-N-[(2-([(1S,9S)-9-ethyl-5-fluoro-9-hydroxy-4-methyl-10,13-dioxo-2,3,9,10,13,15-hexahydro-1H,12H-benzo[de]pyrano[3',4':6,7]indolizino[1,2-b]quinolin-1-yl]amino)-2-oxoethoxy)methyl]glycinamide in dimethyl sulfoxide (0.381 mL; 9 equivalents per antibody molecule) was added thereto, and the obtained mixture was incubated at 15°C for 1 hour to conjugate the drug linker to the antibody. Subsequently, an aqueous solution of 100 mM NAC (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC) (0.0381 mL; 9 equivalents per antibody molecule) was added thereto, and the obtained mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes to terminate the reaction of the drug linker.

[0341] Purification: The above-described solution was purified by common procedure D described in production method 1 to obtain 23.5 mL of a solution containing the title antibody-drug conjugate "NOV0712-ADC".

[0342] Characterization: Using common procedure E (using $\epsilon_{D,280} = 5440$ and $\epsilon_{D,370} = 21240$) described in production method 1, the following characteristic values were obtained.

Antibody concentration: 2.26 mg/mL, antibody yield: 56.4 mg (92%), average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure E: 6.4, and average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure F: 7.8.

[0343] [Reference Example C: Production of H01L02-DM4]

Reference Example C)-1 Production of antibody-drug conjugate H01L02-DM4

Antibody-drug conjugate(7)

Conjugation between antibody and drug linker: H01L02 produced in Reference Example 5 was adjusted to 9.8 mg/mL with 20 mM HEPES8.1 (HEPES, 1 M Buffer Solution (20 mL) manufactured by Life Technologies Corp. was pH-adjusted to 8.1 with 1 M sodium hydroxide, and then brought to 1 L with distilled water) by using common procedures B (using $1.53 \text{ mLmg}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ as 280 nm absorption coefficient) and C described in production method 1. The solution was incubated at 20°C for 10 minutes. Subsequently, a 10 mM solution of 1-(2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yloxy)-1-oxo-4-(pyridin-2-yldisulfanyl)butane-2-sulfonic acid described in WO2016/024195 in DMA (0.062 mL; 11.5 equivalents per antibody molecule) and a 10 mM solution of N2-deacetyl-N2-(4-methyl-4-mercapto-1-oxopentyl)-maytansine (DM4) in DMA (0.082 mL; 15.1 equivalents per antibody molecule) were added thereto, and the obtained mixture was incubated at 20°C for 18 hours to conjugate the drug linker to the antibody. Subsequently, an aqueous solution of 1 M acetic acid was added thereto to adjust the pH to 5.0, and the obtained mixture was further stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes to terminate the reaction of the drug linker.

[0344] Purification: The above-described solution was purified by common procedure D described in production

method 1 to obtain 3.5 mL of a solution containing the title antibody-drug conjugate "H01L02-DM4".

[0345] Characterization: Using common procedure E (using $\epsilon_{A,280} = 223400$, $\epsilon_{A,252} = 85646$, $\epsilon_{D,280} = 4317$, and $\epsilon_{D,252} = 23224$) described in production method 1, the following characteristic values were obtained.

Antibody concentration: 1.97 mg/mL, antibody yield: 6.90 mg (88%), and average number of conjugated drug molecules (n) per antibody molecule measured by common procedure E: 3.6.

[0346] [Reference Example 8: Evaluation of *in vitro* activity of antibody-drug conjugate]

8)-1 Evaluation of *in vitro* cell growth inhibition activity of antibody-drug conjugate against CDH6-positive human tumor cell line

CDH6-positive human ovarian tumor cell line PA-1 was seeded over a 96-well plate at 2×10^3 cells/100 μ L/well in MEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS, and the cells were then cultured overnight under conditions of 37°C and 5% CO₂. On the next day, each of the 4 humanized hG019-drug conjugates (clone names: H01L02-DXd, H02L02-DXd, H02L03-DXd and H04L02-DXd) produced in Reference Example 7, or the NOV0712-drug conjugate (NOV0712-DM4) produced in Reference Example B was added to the cells such that the final concentrations were from 0.0001 (nM) to 100 (nM). After culture for 4 days, the number of live cells was measured by the quantification of ATP using CellTiter-Glo(TM) Luminescent Cell Viability Assay

(Promega Corp.). Figure 11 shows concentration-dependent cell growth inhibition activity when each antibody-drug conjugate was added to the cells. From this result, it was demonstrated that the 4 humanized hG019-drug conjugates exhibit growth inhibition activity against tumor cells from a lower addition concentration than that of the NOV0712-drug conjugate, and have high antitumor activity.

[0347] [Reference Example 9: *In vivo* antitumor effect of antibody-drug conjugate]

The antitumor effects of the antibody-drug conjugates were evaluated using animal models derived from immunodeficient mice by the inoculation of CDH6-positive human tumor cell line cells. Four- to 5-week-old BALB/c nude mice (CAnN.Cg-Foxnl[nu]/CrlCrlj[Foxnlnu/Foxnlnu], Charles River Laboratories Japan Inc.) and SCID mice (CB17/Icr-Prkdc[scid]/CrlCrlj, Charles River Laboratories Japan Inc.) were acclimatized for 3 days or longer under SPF conditions before use in the experiment. The mice were fed with a sterilized solid diet (FR-2, Funabashi Farms Co., Ltd) and given sterilized tap water (which had been prepared by adding a 5 to 15 ppm sodium hypochlorite solution to tap water). The long diameter and short diameter of the inoculated tumor were measured twice a week using electronic digital calipers (CD-15CX, Mitutoyo Corp.), and the volume of the tumor was then calculated according to the following expression.

Tumor volume (mm³) = $1/2 \times \text{Long diameter (mm)} \times [\text{Short diameter (mm)}]^2$

Each antibody-drug conjugate was diluted with ABS buffer (10 mM acetate buffer, 5% sorbitol, pH 5.5) (Nacalai Tesque, Inc.), and the dilution was intravenously administered at a dose shown in each Reference Example to the tail of each mouse. ABS buffer was administered in the same manner as above to a control group (vehicle group). Six mice per group were used in the experiment.

[0348] 9)-1 Antitumor effect - (1)

The CDH6-positive human renal cell tumor cell line 786-O (ATCC), the CDH6 expression of which had been confirmed in Reference Example 2)-3-1, was suspended in Matrigel (Corning Inc.), and the cell suspension was subcutaneously inoculated at a dose of 5×10^6 cells to the right flank region of each male SCID mouse (Day 0). On Day 18, the mice were randomly grouped. On the day of grouping, each of the 4 antibody-drug conjugates (clone names: H01L02-DXd, H02L02-DXd, H02L03-DXd and H04L02-DXd) produced in Reference Example 7, or NOV0712-DM4 produced in Reference Example B was intravenously administered at a dose of 3 mg/kg to the tail of each mouse. The results are shown in Figure 12. The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a SE value.

[0349] NOV0712-DM4 exhibited no significant antitumor effect in this tumor model. All the 4 antibody-drug

conjugates produced in Reference Example 7 decreased tumor volume after administration, exerted significant tumor regression, and sustained the tumor regression effect for 24 days after administration (Figure 12).

[0350] 9)-2 Antitumor effect - (2)

The CDH6-positive human ovarian tumor cell line PA-1(ATCC), the CDH6 expression of which had been confirmed in Reference Example 2)-3-1, was suspended in Matrigel (Corning Inc.), and the cell suspension was subcutaneously inoculated at a dose of 8.5×10^6 cells to the right flank region of each female nude mouse (Day 0). On Day 11, the mice were randomly grouped. On the day of grouping, the antibody-drug conjugate H01L02-DXd produced in Reference Example 7, or NOV0712-DM4 or NOV0712-DXd produced in Reference Example B was intravenously administered at doses of 1 or 3 mg/kg to the tail of each mouse. The results are shown in Figure 13. The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a SE value.

[0351] NOV0712-DM4 exhibited no antitumor effect at any of the doses of 1 and 3 mg/kg in this tumor model. On the other hand, H01L02-DXd significantly decreased tumor volume after administration at both the doses of 1 and 3 mg/kg and exerted a tumor regression effect (Figure 13). The H01L02 antibody obtained in the present description and the NOV0712 antibody were conjugated to the same drug DXd, and the medicinal effects of the resulting samples were compared. As a result, H01L02-DXd exerted a

stronger antitumor effect than that of NOV0712-DXd at both the doses of 1 and 3 mg/kg. Specifically, it was demonstrated that the H01L02 antibody of the present invention is a superior antibody for antibody-drug conjugates as antitumor agents to the NOV0712 antibody (Figure 13).

[0352] 9)-3 Antitumor effect - (3)

The CDH6-positive human ovarian tumor cell line NIH:OVCAR-3 (ATCC), the CDH6 expression of which had been confirmed in Reference Example 2)-3-1, was suspended in Matrigel (Corning Inc.), and the cell suspension was subcutaneously inoculated at a dose of 1×10^7 cells to the right flank region of each female nude mouse (Day 0). On Day 22, the mice were randomly grouped. On the day of grouping, the antibody-drug conjugate H01L02-DXd produced in Reference Example 7, or NOV0712-DM4 produced in Reference Example B was intravenously administered at doses of 1 or 3 mg/kg to the tail of each mouse. The results are shown in Figure 14. The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a SE value.

[0353] NOV0712-DM4 exhibited no antitumor effect at the dose of 1 mg/kg, and exhibited an antitumor effect at the dose of 3 mg/kg, though tumor regrowth was observed from 2 weeks after administration. On the other hand, H01L02-DXd significantly suppressed increase in tumor volume after administration at both the doses of 1 and 3 mg/kg, and sustained, particularly, at the dose of 3 mg/kg, the

tumor growth inhibition effect over a long period of 31 days after administration (Figure 14).

[0354] The tumor growth inhibition effect of NOV0712-DM4 produced in Reference Example B or H01L02-DM4 produced in Reference Example C was evaluated in the same manner as above using PA-1 cells. H01L02-DM4 further decreased tumor volume than NOV0712-DM4. Thus, the H01L02 antibody of the present invention is superior as an antibody for antibody-drug conjugates acting as antitumor agents as compared with the NOV0712 antibody.

[0355] 9)-4 Antitumor effect - (4)

The CDH6-positive human renal cell tumor cell line 786-O (ATCC), the CDH6 expression of which had been confirmed in Reference Example 2)-3-1, was suspended in Matrigel (Corning Inc.), and the cell suspension was subcutaneously inoculated at a dose of 5×10^6 cells to the right flank region of each male SCID mouse (Day 0). On Day 20, the mice were randomly grouped. On the day of grouping, the antibody-drug conjugate H01L02-DXd produced in Reference Example 7, or NOV0712-DM4 produced in Reference Example B was intravenously administered at doses of 1 or 3 mg/kg to the tail of each mouse. The results are shown in Figure 15. The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a SE value.

[0356] NOV0712-DM4 exhibited no significant antitumor effect at any of the doses of 1 and 3 mg/kg in this tumor model. On the other hand, H01L02-DXd decreased tumor

volume after administration at both the doses of 1 and 3 mg/kg, and exerted, particularly, at the dose of 3 mg/kg, significant tumor regression, and sustained the tumor regression effect for 20 days after administration (Figure 15).

[0357] 9)-5 Antitumor effect - (5)

The CDH6-negative human ovarian tumor cell line ES-2 (ATCC), the absence of the CDH6 expression of which had been confirmed in Reference Example 2)-3-1, was suspended in physiological saline, and the cell suspension was subcutaneously inoculated at a dose of 1×10^6 cells to the right flank region of each female nude mouse (Day 0). On Day 7, the mice were randomly grouped. On the day of grouping, the antibody-drug conjugate H01L02-DXd produced in Reference Example 7, or NOV0712-DM4 produced in Reference Example B was intravenously administered at doses of 1 or 3 mg/kg to the tail of each mouse. The results are shown in Figure 16. The abscissa depicts the number of days, and the ordinate depicts tumor volume. The error range depicts a SE value.

[0358] In this tumor model expressing no CDH6, H01L02-DXd and NOV0712-DM4 exhibited no antitumor effect at any of the doses. From this result, the antitumor effect of the antibody-drug conjugate in the CDH6-positive tumor model demonstrated in Reference Examples 9)-1, 9)-2, 9)-3, and 9)-4 is an effect dependent on CDH6 expression in the tumor cells. Thus, the antibody-drug conjugate of the present invention is considered as a selective and safe

antitumor drug that specifically exhibits an antitumor effect on CDH6-positive tumor without causing cytotoxicity to CDH6-negative normal tissues (Figure 16).

[0359] [Example 1: *In vivo* antitumor effect of antibody-drug conjugate (1) after long-term treatment of carboplatin and paclitaxel]

[0360] Mouse: Female 5-week-old BALB/c nude mice (CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES JAPAN, INC.) were subjected to the experiment.

[0361] Measurement and calculation formula: In the study, the major axis and minor axis of tumors were measured up to 3 times a week with an electronic digital caliper (CD15-CX, Mitutoyo Corp.), and the tumor volume (mm³) was calculated. The calculation formula is as shown below.
Tumor volume (mm³) = $1/2 \times \text{Major axis (mm)} \times [\text{Minor axis (mm)}]^2$.

[0362] Carboplatin was diluted with physiological saline, and intravenously administered to the tail vein in a fluid volume of 10 mL/kg. Paclitaxel was dissolved with cremophor and ethanol (1:1), diluted with physiological saline, and then intravenously administered to the tail vein in a fluid volume of 10 mL/kg. The antibody-drug conjugate (formula 4) was diluted with ABS buffer (10 mM acetate buffer [pH 5.5], 5% sorbitol), and intravenously administered to the tail vein in a fluid volume of 10 mL/kg.

[0363] Human ovarian cancer cell line NIH:OVCA-3, which was purchased from ATCC (American Type Culture

Collection), was suspended into Matrigel basal membrane matrix (Matrigel, Corning Inc.), subcutaneously transplanted at 1.0×10^7 cells into the right side of female nude mice (Day 0), and the mice were randomly grouped 22 days after the transplantation. Carboplatin was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 50 mg/kg on Day 22, Day 66, Day 88, Day 109, Day 128, Day 149, Day 169, Day 192, and Day 212. Paclitaxel was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 30 mg/kg on Day 22, Day 66, Day 88, Day 109, Day 128, Day 149, Day 169, Day 192, and Day 212. A solvent of paclitaxel was intravenously administered to the tail vein at Day 22. A combined administration group of carboplatin and paclitaxel, and a solvent administration group as a control group were set up. In the combined administration group, mice whose tumor volumes were inside of the range 150 mm^3 to 500 mm^3 at Day 232 were selected, and the antibody-drug conjugate (1) (formula 4) (DAR: 7.8) comprising the heavy chain amino acid sequence and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NOS: 87 and 88, respectively, which was prepared basically according to 7)-1 of Reference Example 7, was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 10 mg/kg on Day 232, Day 253, and Day 274. For clarity, the antibody comprised in the antibody-drug conjugate (1) administered is referred as "H01L02" in the present invention.

[0364] Results of the tumor growth suppressing effect of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) after long-term treatment of carboplatin and paclitaxel are shown in Figure 17. When the average tumor volume reached approximately 250 mm³, 12 mice bearing NIH:OVCAR-3 tumor were repeatedly dosed with carboplatin and paclitaxel. In the first dosing, the tumor regressed in all cases, however, regrowth in all most cases within 6 weeks. After the 9th dosing, five mice, whose tumor volumes were inside of the range 150 mm³ to 500 mm³, were grouped for the antibody-drug conjugate (1) treatment. The antibody-drug conjugate (1) showed decreased tumor volume after administration, exerted significant tumor regression, and sustained the tumor regression effect. Here, in the Figure, the abscissa axis represents days after cell transplantation, and the longitudinal axis represents tumor volume. In addition, none of the administration groups exhibited any particular notable finding such as severe weight loss.

[0365][Example 2: Antitumor study (1)]

[0366] Mouse: Female 5-week-old BALB/c nude mice (CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES JAPAN, INC.) were subjected to the experiment.

[0367] Measurement and calculation formula: In the study, the major axis and minor axis of tumors were measured twice a week with an electronic digital caliper (CD15-CX, Mitutoyo Corp.), and the tumor volume (mm³) was calculated. The calculation formula is as shown below.

Tumor volume (mm^3) = $1/2 \times \text{Major axis (mm)} \times [\text{Minor axis (mm)}]^2$.

[0368] Human ovarian cancer cell line NIH:OVCA-3, which was purchased from ATCC, was suspended into Matrigel (Corning Inc.), subcutaneously transplanted at 1.0×10^7 cells into the right side of female nude mice, and the mice were randomly grouped 24 days after the transplantation (Day 0). The antibody-drug conjugate (1) (formula 4) (DAR: 7.9) was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 0.3 mg/kg on Day 0.

Carboplatin was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 50 mg/kg on Day 0. Single administration groups of each drug, a combined administration group, and a solvent administration group as a control group were set up.

[0369] Results of a combination of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) and carboplatin are shown in Figure 18. Single administration of carboplatin showed tumor growth inhibition (TGI) of 47% on Day 21. Single administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) showed TGI of 65%. On the other hand, combined administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) and carboplatin exhibited a significantly superior tumor growth suppression effect than single administration of carboplatin ($P < 0.001$), and also exhibited a significantly superior tumor growth suppression effect than single administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) ($P < 0.001$); TGI was 93%. In addition, none of the single and combined administration

groups exhibited any particular notable finding such as weight loss.

[0370] [Example 3: Antitumor study (2)]

[0371] Mouse: Female 5-week-old BALB/c nude mice (CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES JAPAN, INC.) were subjected to the experiment.

[0372] Measurement and calculation formula: In the study, the major axis and minor axis of tumors were measured twice a week with an electronic digital caliper (CD15-CX, Mitutoyo Corp.), and the tumor volume (mm³) was calculated. The calculation formula is as shown below.
Tumor volume (mm³) = $1/2 \times \text{Major axis (mm)} \times [\text{Minor axis (mm)}]^2$.

[0373] Human ovarian cancer cell line OV-90, which was purchased from ATCC, was suspended into Matrigel (Corning Inc.), subcutaneously transplanted at 2.5×10^6 cells into the right side of female nude mice, and the mice were randomly grouped 14 days after the transplantation (Day 0). The antibody-drug conjugate (1) (formula 4) (DAR: 7.9) was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 1 mg/kg on Day 0. Carboplatin was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 50 mg/kg on Day 0. Single administration groups of each drug, a combined administration group, and a solvent administration group as a control group were set up.

[0374] Results of a combination of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) and carboplatin are shown in Figure 19. Single administration of carboplatin showed TGI of 23% on

Day 21. Single administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) showed TGI of 67%. On the other hand, combined administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) and carboplatin exhibited a significantly superior tumor growth suppression effect than single administration of carboplatin ($P < 0.001$), and also exhibited a significantly superior tumor growth suppression effect than single administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) ($P < 0.001$); TGI was 92%. In addition, none of the single and combined administration groups exhibited any particular notable finding such as weight loss.

[0375] [Example 4: Antitumor study (3)]

[0376] Mouse: Female 5-week-old BALB/c nude mice (CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES JAPAN, INC.) were subjected to the experiment.

[0377] Measurement and calculation formula: In the study, the major axis and minor axis of tumors were measured twice a week with an electronic digital caliper (CD15-CX, Mitutoyo Corp.), and the tumor volume (mm^3) was calculated. The calculation formula is as shown below. Tumor volume (mm^3) = $1/2 \times \text{Major axis (mm)} \times [\text{Minor axis (mm)}]^2$.

[0378] Human ovarian cancer cell line OV-90, which was purchased from ATCC, was suspended into Matrigel (Corning Inc.), subcutaneously transplanted at 2.5×10^6 cells into the right side of female nude mice, and the mice were randomly grouped 15 days after the transplantation

(Day 0). The antibody-drug conjugate (1) (formula 4) (DAR: 7.8) was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 10 mg/kg on Day 0. Carboplatin was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 50 mg/kg on Day 0. Paclitaxel was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 20 mg/kg on Day 1. A single administration group of the antibody-drug conjugate (1), a combined administration group of carboplatin and paclitaxel, a combined administration group of the antibody-drug conjugate (1), carboplatin and paclitaxel, and a solvent administration group as a control group were set up.

[0379] Results of a combination of the antibody-drug conjugate (1), carboplatin and paclitaxel are shown in Figure 20. Combined administration of carboplatin and paclitaxel showed TGI of 65% on Day 15; single administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) showed TGI of 95% on Day 15; and combined administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1), carboplatin and paclitaxel showed TGI of 97% on Day 15. Further, combined administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1), carboplatin and paclitaxel exhibited a significantly superior tumor growth suppression effect than combined administration of carboplatin and paclitaxel ($P < 0.001$) on Day 19, and also exhibited a significantly superior tumor growth suppression effect than single administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) ($P < 0.001$) on Day 19. In addition, none of the single and

combined administration groups exhibited any particular notable finding such as weight loss.

[0380] [Example 5: Antitumor study (4)]

[0381] Mouse: Female 5-week-old BALB/c nude mice (CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES JAPAN, INC.) were subjected to the experiment.

[0382] Measurement and calculation formula: In the study, the major axis and minor axis of tumors were measured up to 3 times a week with an electronic digital caliper (CD15-CX, Mitutoyo Corp.), and the tumor volume (mm³) was calculated. The calculation formula is as shown below.
Tumor volume (mm³) = $1/2 \times \text{Major axis (mm)} \times [\text{Minor axis (mm)}]^2$.

[0383] Human ovarian cancer cell line OV-90, which was purchased from ATCC, was suspended into Matrigel (Corning Inc.), subcutaneously transplanted at 2.5×10^6 cells into the right side of female nude mice, and the mice were randomly grouped 17 days after the transplantation (Day 0). The antibody-drug conjugate (1) (formula 4) (DAR: 7.9) was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 3 mg/kg on Day 0. Gemcitabine was intravenously administered to the tail vein at a dose of 15 mg/kg on Day 0, Day 7 and Day 14. Single administration groups of each drug, a combined administration group, and a solvent administration group as a control group were set up.

[0384] Results of a combination of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) and gemcitabine are shown in Figure 21.

Single administration of gemcitabine showed TGI of 23% on Day 21. Single administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) showed TGI of 79%. On the other hand, combined administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) and gemcitabine exhibited a significantly superior tumor growth suppression effect than single administration of gemcitabine ($P < 0.001$), and also exhibited a significantly superior tumor growth suppression effect than single administration of the antibody-drug conjugate (1) ($P < 0.001$); TGI was 95%. In addition, none of the single and combined administration groups exhibited any particular notable finding such as weight loss.

Industrial Applicability

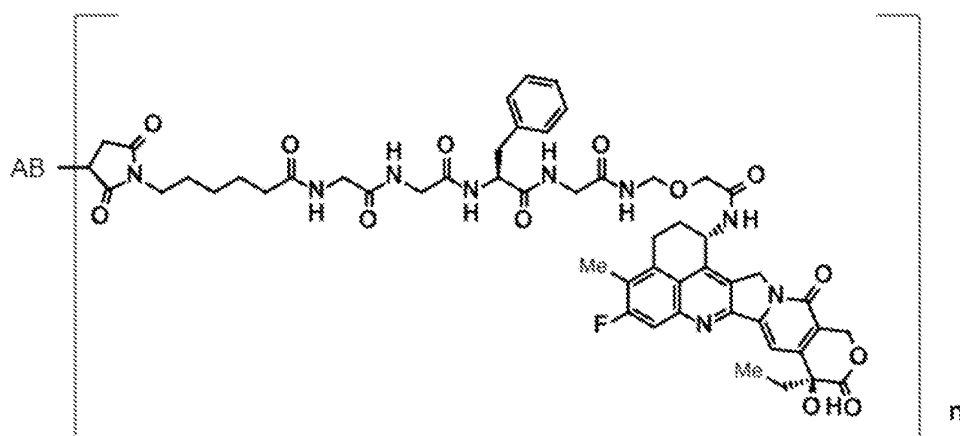
[0385] The present invention provides an anti-CDH6 antibody having internalization activity and an antibody-drug conjugate comprising the antibody. The antibody-drug conjugate can be used as a therapeutic drug for cancer, and the like.

Claims

1. A therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising, administering to a subject in need thereof an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC).

2. The therapeutic method according to claim 1, wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) has the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody.

3. The therapeutic method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is an anti-CDH6 antibody-drug conjugate.

4. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of renal cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, mesothelioma, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, bile duct cancer, pancreatic cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, cervix cancer, brain tumor, head and neck cancer, sarcoma, osteosarcoma, small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

5. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, endometrial cancer, and castration-resistant prostate cancer.

6. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

7. The therapeutic method according to claim 6, wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of epithelial ovarian cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer.

8. The therapeutic method according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the ovarian cancer is metastatic.

9. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain and a heavy chain in any one combination selected from the group consisting of the following combinations (1) to (4), or a functional fragment of the antibody:

(1) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69,

(2) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73,

(3) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 65 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 73, and

(4) a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77.

10. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at

positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 69, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

11. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the antibody is an antibody comprising a light chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 21 to 233 in SEQ ID NO: 61 and a heavy chain consisting of the amino acid sequence at positions 20 to 471 in SEQ ID NO: 77, or a functional fragment of the antibody.

12. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

13. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the heavy chain or the light chain has undergone two or more modifications selected from the group consisting of N-linked glycosylation, O-linked glycosylation, N-terminal processing, C-terminal

processing, deamidation, isomerization of aspartic acid, oxidation of methionine, addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, amidation of a proline residue, conversion of N-terminal glutamine or N-terminal glutamic acid to pyroglutamic acid, and a deletion of one or two amino acids from the carboxyl terminus.

14. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 1 to 10.

15. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 2 to 8.

16. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 5 to 8.

17. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the average number of units of the selected drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is in the range of from 7 to 8.

18. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the cancer comprises one or more tumors expressing CDH6.

19. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

20. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the subject has a history of treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

21. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 20, wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

22. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 20, wherein the subject previously has been treated with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

23. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 22, wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered in combination with one or more

chemotherapeutics at the same time or at the different times.

24. The therapeutic method according to claim 23, wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) is administered after the one or more chemotherapeutics.

25. The therapeutic method according to claim 23, wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are separately comprised as active ingredients in different formulations and administered at the same time or different times.

26. The therapeutic method according to claim 23, wherein the antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) and the one or more chemotherapeutics are comprised together as active ingredients in a same formulation and administered at the same time.

27. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 23 to 26, wherein the one or more chemotherapeutics is or are an antimetabolite, a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

28. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease

(SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

29. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

30. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR), partial response (PR), or stable disease (SD) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

31. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein the subject has shown complete response (CR) or partial response (PR) on treatment with a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

32. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 31, wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy.

33. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 32, wherein the subject has a cancer that is resistant to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

34. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 33, wherein the subject exhibits a recurrence of the cancer prior to administration of the ADC.

35. The therapeutic method according to claim 34, wherein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

36. The therapeutic method according to claim 34, wherein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in less than or within about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

37. The therapeutic method according to claim 34, wherein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

38. The therapeutic method according to claim 34, wherein the recurrence of the cancer occurs in or after about six months of completion of a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

39. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 38, wherein the subject is administered the ADC with a second drug.

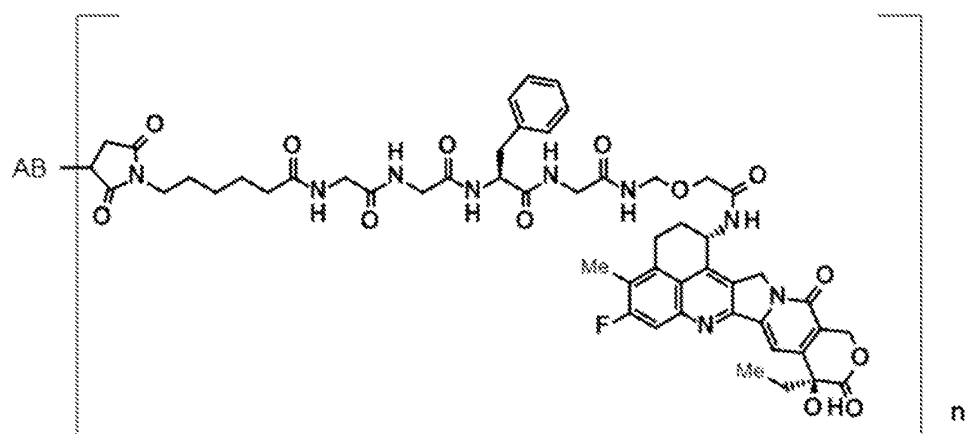
40. The therapeutic method according to claim 39, wherein the ADC is administered prior to the second drug.

41. The therapeutic method according to claim 39, wherein the ADC is administered after the second drug.

42. The therapeutic method according to claim 39, wherein the ADC is administered concurrently with the second drug.

43. A therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising, administering a pharmaceutical composition to a subject who has an ovarian cancer resistant to platinum-based chemotherapy and/or who exhibits a recurrence of an ovarian cancer prior to administration of the pharmaceutical composition, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]

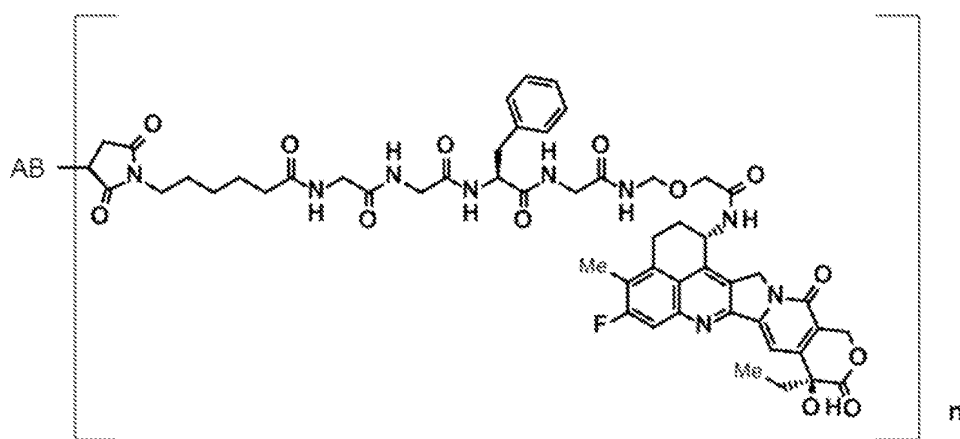


wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

44. A therapeutic method for treating a cancer, the method comprising, administering a pharmaceutical composition to a subject who has an ovarian cancer and who previously has been treated with a chemotherapy

regimen comprising a platinum-based drug, a taxane, or both a platinum-based drug and a taxane, wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) having the structure represented by the following formula:

[Formula 4]



wherein AB represents the antibody or the functional fragment of the antibody, n represents the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated to the antibody per antibody, and the antibody is connected to the linker via a sulfhydryl group derived from the antibody; and wherein the ADC is a salt thereof or a hydrate of the ADC or the salt, wherein the average number of units of the drug-linker structure conjugated per antibody is 7 to 8, wherein the antibody comprises: the heavy chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 or an amino acid sequence derived from the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 87 in which one or two amino acids are deleted from the carboxyl terminus

thereof; and the light chain amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 88.

45. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 44, the method comprising using a biological sample derived from a test subject to detect the presence or absence of CDH6 in the biological sample, and administering a pharmaceutical composition to the test subject in which CDH6 is detected.

46. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 45, wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug.

47. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 45, wherein the cancer has acquired resistance to a chemotherapy regimen comprising a platinum-based drug and a taxane.

48. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 47, wherein the antimetabolite is gemcitabine.

49. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 47, wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin.

50. The therapeutic method according to any one of claims 1 to 47, wherein the platinum-based drug is carboplatin and the taxane is paclitaxel.