HYBRID IMMUNOGLOBULINS WITH MOVING PARTS

Throughout this application, various publications are referenced. The disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application in order to more fully describe the state of the art as known to those skilled therein as of the date of the invention described and claimed herein.

Background of the Invention

All machines and devices have moving parts. The function of the moving parts is to perform work, by transforming a source of energy, in order to carry out a useful task. Moving parts cover a spectrum of sizes and shapes. At one end of the spectrum is a visible world evident in machines that perform mechanical tasks. At the other end of the spectrum is an invisible world of charge carriers utilized by devices that carry out electrical work.

This spectrum is so vast that certain of its regions have only begun to be technologically exploited. Among these are devices with moving parts of several nano-meters to several hundred nano-meters. This size range holds considerable interest to many scientists and engineers because it is comparable to the very size of molecules, the fundamental units of chemical matter. Nano-machines have the potential to exploit the unique properties of molecules, such as intermolecular binding or catalysis.

The ability to make molecules of any imaginable size and shape is one activity crucial in building nano-machines.

As such it has been widely anticipated in medicine, electronics, optics, and many other fields. Tremendous commercial activity has been focused on the synthesis very large numbers of chemically distinct molecules. However, molecular configuration (differences in bonding) is just one practical means of generating diversity. Molecular conformation (differences in bond rotation) offers another important avenue for generating a universe of continuous size and shape.

Molecular conformation has certain unique advantages in strategies for creating molecules with moving parts. While atoms and chemical bonds have precise linear and angular dimensions, conformational change can provide limitless variation in the size and shape of molecules. Covalent and non-covalent chemical bonds both afford rotational degrees of freedom. Dihedral rotation around each of a series of bonds connecting distinct parts (domains) of a molecule is capable of providing the essential dynamic ingredient of nano-machines.

In general, any two given atoms interconnected by a single bond (i.e., a single electron pair) can rotate fully 360 degrees with respect to each other and with respect to the other atoms that each is bonded to. A series of consecutive single bonds is like a series of interconnected ball joints. Although limited to rotary motions, a series of consecutive single bonds, like a series of consecutive ball joints, can recapitulate the movement of other types of interconnected moving parts (e.g., a series of consecutive hinges).

One challenging aspect of creating useful nano-machines is striking a balance in the number of moving parts and

the number of interconnections. Above a certain threshold, increasing the number of parts or connections in any machine is counterproductive. Thus automobile engines employ an optimal number of pistons, valves, camshafts, pulleys, and so forth.

The analogous challenge in the chemical field is illustrated by two related, but very different types of molecules, namely organic and biological polymers. A good comparison is provided by polyethylene and proteins. Polyethylenes are stretches of consecutive ethylenes, $(CH_2)_n$, interconnected by consecutive single bonds $(-C-)_n$, while proteins are stretches of consecutive amino acids, $(NHCHRCO)_n$, interconnected by consecutive peptide bonds $(=N-C-C=)_n$. Unbranched polyethylenes are repeating chains of single bonds, while proteins are repeating chains of one double bond followed by two single bonds. The most important difference between these two types of chains is that polyethylene can adopt almost any conformation and thus has no definite size or shape (only a statistically averaged one), while proteins are extremely rigid and thus have very definite (and unchanging) size and shape.

A simple but reasonable comparison to a mechanical device would represent polyethylene as a machine with a high ratio of moving parts to connections, and a protein as a machine with an low ratio of moving parts to connections. Neither molecule is very suited to a machine-like task unless one takes advantage of higher order structures that each can form. For example, polyethylene is useful when its ability to form intermolecular fibers is exploited. Interesting, the ability of polyethylene to display such tertiary structure depends upon its inherent flexibility. Although some proteins can form fibers of

commercial value (e.g., silk, wool and collagen), most proteins are globular and do not.

Globular proteins are, for nearly all practical purposes, machines with few if any moving parts, like a crowbar that must exert its leverage in combination with other objects, such as the human that wields it and the objects against which it is wedged. Notwithstanding, there are many instances in which there would be great value to protein-like molecules having distinct regions (e.g., binding domains) that are joined together in some manner permitting relative, yet coordinated movement. One example would be protein-like molecules capable of cooperatively binding a disease target having two or more identical binding sites. This would take full advantage of the unique properties of globular protein binding domains, namely their great specificity for targets, particularly other proteins associated with disease.

The potential commercial value of protein-like molecules that are able to cooperatively bind a disease target may be estimated quantitatively. A starting assumption is that most therapeutics in current use, whether small molecules or biopharmaceuticals, typically bind their targets non-cooperatively with affinity constants on the order of nano-molar (10^{-9} M). Remarkably, a cooperative therapeutic could conceivably bind the same target, with an affinity of nano-molar x nano-molar (10^{-9} M x 10^{-9} M) [i.e., atto-molar (10^{-18} M)].

Because therapeutics are typically required in great molar excess over their targets (about one million-fold), a cooperative therapeutic would thus be equivalent to a non-cooperative therapeutic at a 10^{-6} smaller dose. For

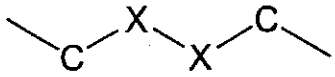
many current biopharmaceuticals (e.g. antibodies and immunoadhesins) this difference amounts to 1 microgram per single dose instead of 1 gram per single dose. With patient costs exceeding $1,000 per gram, this factor has great significance in new drug discovery and development as well as for existing biopharmaceuticals.

One irony associated with antibodies and immunoadhesins is that while they are symmetric proteins having two identical binding domains, they do not generally bind symmetrically to symmetric targets. The inflexible connections between the two binding domains do not provide the machine-like motion that would permit cooperative binding. Numerous attempts to engineer antibodies and immunoadhesins that bind symmetrically have failed because of the difficulty in achieving the precise geometry needed for complementary symmetries between the binding sites and target sites. Unlike materials used to make conventional machines, such as wood, metals, plastics, ceramics, and the like, molecules cannot simply be cut, wrought, cast, machined or joined to an exact size and shape.

While cooperative binding is thus not readily achieved with any single fixed size and shape, conformational flexibility between binding domains does provides a potential solution. A "one size fits all" strategy is based upon the proposition that a protein-like molecule with binding domains that move symmetrically will also be capable of binding symmetrically (i.e., cooperativity). The binding domains are driven thermodynamically into a conformation most compatible with simultaneous binding of both target sites because it represents the energetically favored conformational minima.

Summary of the Invention

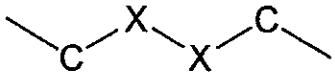
In an embodiment this invention provides a compound comprising a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target; and a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is identical to the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises an identical binding site for the target; wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof a cysteine residue or a selenocysteine residue and such cysteine residues or such selenocysteine residues are joined by a bond having the structure:



wherein each X is the same and represents a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and each C represents a beta-carbon of one of such cysteine or selenocysteine residues.

In an embodiment this invention also provides a compound comprising a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target; and a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is different from the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises a binding site for a different moiety; wherein each of the

first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof a cysteine residue or a selenocysteine residue and such residues are joined by a bond having the structure:



wherein each X may be the same or different and represents a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and each C represents a beta-carbon of one of such cysteine or selenocysteine residues.

Genetic devices disclosed herein comprise two or more stretches of consecutive amino acids that are connected at a predefined terminus by a non-peptide bond. Such genetic devices are both symmetric and symmetrically binding with respect to one or more important targets (i.e., cooperative). The genetic devices herein are protein-like molecules may be described by a number of related terms that include *symmetroadhesins, immuno-symmetroadhesins, hemi-symmetroadhesins, and bi-symmetroadhesins* [meaning "stick to proportionately," from the Gk. *symmetros* "having a common measure, even, proportionate," and the L. *adhaerentem*, prp. of *adhaerere* "stick to"].

Disclosed herein is a compound comprising two or more independently-folding protein domains linked to one another through one or more non-peptide bonds, around which bond(s) dihedral rotation may occur.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1: Stretches of consecutive amino acids, with one X-terminus, depicting positions of N-, C-, S-, and Se-termini. N-terminal and C-terminal amino acid residues, drawn as a Newman-style projection, are shown above and below the projection plane, respectively: (i) A stretch of consecutive amino acids (generalized structure), having, an N-terminal amino acid residue (sidechain = R1) having a free α-amino (NH_2) group, and a C-terminal amino acid residue (sidechain = Rn) having a free α-carboxyl (COOH) group. (ii) A stretch of consecutive amino acids, with N-terminal S-terminus, having, an N-terminal cysteine having free α-amino (NH_2) and β-sulfhydryl (SH) groups, and a C-terminal amino acid residue having a free α-carboxyl (COOH) group. (iii) A stretch of consecutive amino acids, with C-terminal S-terminus, having, an N-terminal amino acid residue having a free α-amino (NH_2) group, and a C-terminal cysteine having free α-carboxyl (COOH) and β-sulfhydryl (SH) groups. (iv) A stretch of consecutive amino acids, with N-terminal Se-terminus, having, an N-terminal selenocysteine having free α-amino (NH_2) and β-selenohydryl (SeH) groups, and a C-terminal amino acid residue having a free α-carboxyl (COOH) group. (v) A stretch of consecutive amino acids, with C-terminal Se-terminus, having, a N-terminal amino acid residue having a free α-amino (NH_2) group, and a C-terminal selenocysteine having free α-carboxyl (COOH) and β-selenohydryl (SeH) groups.

Figure 2: Stretches of consecutive amino acids, with two X-termini, depicting positions of N-, C-, S-, and Se-termini. N-terminal and C-terminal amino acid residues, drawn as a Newman-style projection, are shown above and

below the projection plane, respectively. (i) A stretch of consecutive amino acids, with two X-termini (generalized structure), having, an N-terminal amino acid residue (sidechain = X1) having a free α-amino (NH_2) group, and a C-terminal amino acid residue (sidechain = Xn) having a free α-carboxyl (COOH) group. (ii) A stretch of consecutive amino acids, with N-terminal S-terminus and C-terminal S-terminus, having, an N-terminal cysteine having free α-amino (NH_2) and β-sulfhydryl (SH) groups, and a C-terminal cysteine having free α-carboxyl (COOH) and β-sulfhydryl (SH) groups. (iii) A stretch of consecutive amino acids, with N-terminal S-terminus and C-terminal Se-terminus, having, an N-terminal cysteine having free α-amino (NH_2) and β-sulfhydryl (SH) groups, and a C-terminal selenocysteine having free α-carboxyl (COOH) and β-selenohydryl (SeH) groups. (iv) A stretch of consecutive amino acids, with N-terminal Se-terminus and C-terminal S-terminus, having, an N-terminal selenocysteine having free α-amino (NH_2) and β-selenohydryl (SeH) groups, and a C-terminal cysteine having free α-carboxyl (COOH) and β-sulfhydryl (SH) groups. (v) A stretch of consecutive amino acids, with N-terminal Se-terminus and C-terminal Se-terminus, having, an N-terminal selenocysteine having free α-amino (NH_2) and β-selenohydryl (SeH) groups, and a C-terminal selenocysteine having free α-carboxyl (COOH) and β-selenohydryl (SeH) groups.

Figure 3: General structure of a chimeric polypeptide consisting of a first stretch of consecutive amino acids joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a second stretch of consecutive amino acids. Chimeric polypeptides, like proteins found in nature, are continuous stretches of consecutive amino acids, each of

which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond. Like other proteins, chimeric polypeptides have limited conformational flexibility because the peptide bond by itself provides no more than two consecutive single bonds capable of dihedral rotation along the polypeptide chain. Amino acid residues in the figure are numbered as follows: The first stretch of consecutive amino acids has length = n residues, and numbering = 1, 2, 3, …, (n-2), (n-1), n. The second stretch of consecutive amino acids has length = p residues, and numbering = 1′, 2′, 3′, …, (p-2), (p-1), p. The chimeric polypeptide has length = (n+p) residues, and numbering = 1, 2, 3, …, (n-2), (n-1), n, (n+1), (n+2), (n+3), …, (n+p-2), (n+p-1), (n+p). The major and minor tautomeric forms and the resonance structure are shown on the left, center and right, respectively.

Figure 4A: General structure of a "symmetroadhesin" with a head-to-tail configuration consisting of a first stretch of consecutive amino acids joined at its C-terminal-X-terminus by an -X-X- bond to the N-terminal-X-terminus of a second stretch of consecutive amino acids. The -X-X- bond is not a peptide bond. Non-limiting examples of the bonds envisaged here include any combination wherein each X is a S or a Se atom. The overall polarity of head-to-tail symmetroadhesins is N- to C-terminal. Symmetroadhesins, like proteins, are stretches of consecutive amino acids each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid, but differ from proteins by substituting one or more -X-X- bonds for peptide bonds. Symmetroadhesins have greater conformational flexibility than polypeptides because each -X-X- bond provides seven adjacent single bonds capable of dihedral rotation. Amino acid residues are numbered as

follows: The first stretch of consecutive amino acids has length = n residues, and numbering = 1, 2, 3, …, (n-2), (n-1), n. The second stretch of consecutive amino acids has length = p residues, and numbering = 1′, 2′, 3′, …, (p-2), (p-1), p. The head-to-tail symmetroadhesin has length = (n+p) residues, and numbering = 1, 2, 3, …, (n-2), (n-1), n, (n+1), (n+2), (n+3), …, (n+p-2), (n+p-1), (n+p). The major and minor tautomeric forms and the resonance structure are shown on the left, center and right, respectively.

Figure 4B: The symmetroadhesin of Figure 4A (left) compared with a symmetroadhesin (right) consisting of a first stretch of consecutive amino acids joined at the X-terminus of its penultimate C-terminal residue by an -X-X- bond to the X-terminus of the penultimate N-terminal residue of a second stretch of consecutive amino acids. Resonance structures are shown for each.

Figure 4C: The symmetroadhesin of Figure 4A (left) compared with a symmetroadhesin (right) consisting of a first stretch of consecutive amino acids joined at the X-terminus of its antepenultimate C-terminal residue by an -X-X- bond to the X-terminus of the antepenultimate N-terminal residue of a second stretch of consecutive amino acids. Resonance structures are shown for each.

Figure 4D: The symmetroadhesin of Figure 4A (left) compared with a symmetroadhesin (right) consisting of a first stretch of consecutive amino acids joined at the X-terminus of its preantepenultimate C-terminal residue by an -X-X- bond to the X-terminus of the preantepenultimate N-terminal residue of a second stretch of consecutive amino acids. Resonance structures are shown for each.

Figure 5: General structure of a symmetroadhesin with a head-to-head configuration consisting of a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, joined at its N-terminal-X-terminus by an -X-X- bond to the N-terminal-X-terminus of a second stretch of consecutive amino acids. The overall polarity of head-to-head symmetroadhesins changes at the position of the -X-X- bond, going from C- to N-terminal to N- to C-terminal. Amino acid residues are numbered as follows: The first stretch of consecutive amino acids has length = n residues, and numbering = 1, 2, 3, …, (n-2), (n-1), n. The second stretch of consecutive amino acids has length = p residues, and numbering = 1', 2', 3', …, (p-2), (p-1), p. The head-to-head symmetroadhesin has length = (n+p) residues, and numbering = n, (n-1), (n-2), …, 3, 2, 1, (inversion), 1', 2', 3', …, (p-2), (p-1), p. The major and minor tautomeric forms and the resonance structure are shown on the left, center and right, respectively.

Figure 6: General structure of a symmetroadhesin with a tail-to-tail configuration consisting of a first stretch of consecutive amino acids joined at its C-terminal-X-terminus by an -X-X- bond to the C-terminal-X-terminus of a second stretch of consecutive amino acids. The overall polarity of tail-to-tail symmetroadhesins changes at the position of the -X-X- bond, going from N- to C-terminal to C- to N-terminal. Amino acid residues are numbered as follows: The first stretch of consecutive amino acids has length = n residues, and numbering = 1, 2, 3, …, (n-2), (n-1), n. The second stretch of consecutive amino acids has length = p residues, and numbering = 1', 2', 3', …, (p-2), (p-1), p. The tail-to-tail symmetroadhesin has length = n+p residues, and numbering = 1, 2, 3, …, (n-2),

(n-1), n, (inversion), p, (p-1), (p-2), …, 3′, 2′, 1′. The major and minor tautomeric forms and the resonance structure are shown on the left, center and right, respectively.

Figure 7: A schematic representation of a head-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesin showing the all-*trans* conformation. All of the seven consecutive single bonds joining the C-terminal-X-terminus with the N-terminal-X-terminus are *trans* (N–C–C–X–X–C–C–C). The two binding domains are pointed away from one another in this conformation; a rotation of 180 degrees around any one of the seven consecutive single bonds will point the two binding domains towards one another. Hemi-symmetroadhesins with the head-to-tail configuration are asymmetric molecules regardless of conformation (compare Figures 7 and 8); however, two or more head-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesins can together form a symmetric molecule.

Figure 8: A schematic representation of a head-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesin showing the X-*cis*-X conformation. All but one of seven consecutive single bonds joining the C-terminal-X-terminus with the N-terminal-X-terminus are *trans* (N–C–C–X-*cis*-X–C–C–C). The two binding domains are pointed towards one another in this conformation; further rotations of 180 degrees around any one of the seven consecutive single bonds will point the two binding domains away from one another. Hemi-symmetroadhesins with the head-to-tail configuration are asymmetric molecules regardless of conformation (compare Figures 7 and 8); however, two or more head-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesins can together form a symmetric molecule.

Figure 9: A schematic representation of a head-to-head hemi-symmetroadhesin showing the all-*trans* conformation. All of the seven consecutive single bonds joining the 1st N-terminal-X-terminus and 2nd N-terminal-X-terminus are *trans* (C–C–C–X–X–C–C–C). The two binding domains are pointed away from one another in this conformation; a rotation of 180 degrees around any one of the seven consecutive single bonds will point the two binding domains towards one another. Hemi-symmetroadhesins with the head-to-head configuration are symmetric molecules in only two of their possible conformations: the all-*trans* and the X-*cis*-X (compare Figures 9 and 10); however, two or more head-to-head hemi-symmetroadhesins subunits can form a molecule that has an unlimited number of symmetric conformations.

Figure 10: A schematic representation of a head-to-head hemi-symmetroadhesin showing the X-*cis*-X conformation. All but one of the seven consecutive single bonds joining the 1st N-terminal-X-terminus and 2nd N-terminal-X-terminus are *trans* (C–C–C–X-*cis*-X–C–C–C). The two binding domains are pointed towards one another in this conformation; further rotations of 180 degrees around any one of the seven consecutive single bonds will point the two binding domains away from one another. Hemi-symmetroadhesins with the head-to-head configuration are symmetric molecules in only two of their possible conformations: the all-*trans* and the X-*cis*-X (compare Figures 9 and 10); however, two or more head-to-head hemi-symmetroadhesins subunits can form a molecule that has an unlimited number of symmetric conformations.

Figure 11: A schematic representation of a tail-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesin showing the all-*trans* conformation.

All of the seven consecutive single bonds joining the 1st C-terminal-X-terminus and 2nd C-terminal-X-terminus are *trans* (N–C–C–X–X–C–C–N). The two binding domains are pointed away from one another in this conformation; a rotation of 180 degrees around any one of the seven consecutive single bonds will point the two binding domains towards one another. Hemi-symmetroadhesins with the tail-to-tail configuration are symmetric molecules in only two of their possible conformations: the all-*trans* and the X-*cis*-X (compare Figures 11 and 12); however, two or more tail-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesins subunits can form a molecule that has an unlimited number of symmetric conformations.

Figure 12: A schematic representation of a tail-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesin showing the X-*cis*-X conformation. All but one of the seven consecutive single bonds joining the 1st C-terminal-X-terminus and 2nd C-terminal-X-terminus are *trans* (N–C–C–X-*cis*-X–C–C–N). The two binding domains are pointed towards one another in this conformation; further rotations of 180 degrees around any one of the seven consecutive single bonds will point the two binding domains away from one another. Hemi-symmetroadhesins with the tail-to-tail configuration are symmetric molecules in only two of their possible conformations: the all-*trans* and the X-*cis*-X (compare Figures 9 and 10); however, two or more tail-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesins subunits can form a molecule that has an unlimited number of symmetric conformations.

Figure 13: A schematic representation of a tail-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesin consisting of two immunoglobulin Fab binding domains. The all-*trans* conformation is shown here. All of the seven consecutive single bonds joining

the 1st C-terminal-X-terminus and 2nd C-terminal-X-terminus are *trans* (N–C–C–X–X–C–C–N). The two Fab binding domains are pointed away from one another in this conformation; a rotation of 180 degrees around any one of the seven consecutive single bonds will point the Fab binding domains towards one another (compare Figures 13 and 14). The heavy chain regions are joined together by the X–X bond; the light chain regions are joined to the heavy chain regions by internal disulfide bonds. Abbreviations: VL, light chain variable region; CL, light chain constant region; VH, heavy chain variable region; CH1, heavy chain constant region 1.

Figure 14: A schematic representation of a tail-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesin consisting of two immunoglobulin Fab binding domains. The X-*cis*-X conformation is shown here. All but one of seven consecutive single bonds joining the 1st C-terminal-X-terminus and 2nd C-terminal-X-terminus are *trans* (N–C–C–X-*cis*–X–C–C–N). The two Fab binding domains are pointed towards one another in this conformation; further rotation of 180 degrees around any one of the seven consecutive single bonds will point the Fab binding domains away from one another (compare Figures 13 and 14). The heavy chain regions are joined together by the X–X bond; the light chain regions are joined to the heavy chain regions by internal disulfide bonds. Abbreviations: VL, light chain variable region; CL, light chain constant region; VH, heavy chain variable region; CH1, heavy chain constant region 1.

Figure 15: Schematic representation of the immunoadhesin molecule (Capon et al. (1989) Nature 337, 525-530). Immunoadhesins are chimeric polypeptides that form disulfide-linked dimers. Each chimeric polypeptide

consists of a binding domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of an immunoglobulin Fc domain. Although immunoadhesins are structurally symmetric, they do not generally bind cooperatively to dimeric or multimeric target molecules. Abbreviations: CH2, heavy chain constant region 2; CH3, heavy chain constant region 3.

Figure 16: Schematic representation of the immunoglobulin (antibody) molecule. Immunoglobulins are heterotetramers consisting of two heavy chains and two light chains. Although immunoglobulins are structurally symmetric, they do not generally bind cooperatively to dimeric or multimeric target molecules. Abbreviations: VL, light chain variable region; CL, light chain constant region; VH, heavy chain variable region; CH1, heavy chain constant region 1; CH2, heavy chain constant region 2; CH3, heavy chain constant region 3.

Figure 17: A schematic representation of a head-to-tail immunosymmetroadhesin showing the all-*trans* conformation. Head-to-tail immunosymmetroadhesins are head-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesins that form disulfide-linked dimers. Each hemi-symmetroadhesin consists of an immunoglobulin Fab binding domain having a C-terminal-X-terminus joined by an -X—X- bond to a immunoglobulin Fc subunit having an N-terminal-X-terminus. The dimer contains two functional Fab binding domains and one functional Fc binding domain. The seven consecutive single bonds which join each Fab domain to an Fc subunit are all *trans* (N—C—C—X—X—C—C—C). Symmetric rotations of 180 degrees around the first (N-C), third (C—X), fifth (X—C), or seventh (C—C) pairs of consecutive single bonds will move the two Fab domains in a first general direction (compare Figures 17 and 18).

Symmetric rotations of 180 degrees around the second (C-C), fourth (X–X), or sixth (C–C) single bond pairs will move the two Fab domains in a second general direction (compare Figures 17 and 19).

Figure 18: A schematic representation of a head-to-tail immunosymmetroadhesin showing the X-*cis*-C conformation. The X-*cis*-C conformation is obtained from the all-*trans* conformation by the symmetric rotation of the fifth pair of seven consecutive single bonds (N–C–C–X–X-*cis*-C–C–C) (compare Figures 17 and 18). Other conformations that are similar to the X-*cis*-C conformation shown here are obtained from the all-*trans* conformation following the symmetric rotation of the first (N-*cis*-C–C–X–X–C–C–C), the third (N–C–C-*cis*-X–X–C–C–C), or the seventh pairs (N–C–C–X–X–C–C-*cis*-C) of consecutive single bonds.

Figure 19: A schematic representation of a head-to-tail immunosymmetroadhesin showing the X-*cis*-X conformation. The X-*cis*-X conformation is obtained from the all-trans conformation by the symmetric rotation of the fourth pair of seven consecutive single bonds (N–C–C–X-*cis*-X–C–C–C) (compare Figures 17 and 19). Other conformations that are similar to the X-*cis*-X conformation shown here are obtained from the all-trans conformation following the symmetric rotation of the second (N–C-*cis*-C–X–X–C–C–C), or the sixth pairs (N–C–C–X–X–C-*cis*-C–C) of consecutive single bonds.

Figure 20: A schematic representation of a tail-to-tail immunosymmetroadhesin showing the all-*trans* conformation. Tail-to-tail immunosymmetroadhesins are tail-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesins that form disulfide-linked dimers. Each hemi-symmetroadhesin consists of an immunoglobulin

Fab binding domain having a C-terminal-X-terminus joined by an X–X bond to an immunoglobulin Fc subunit having a C-terminal-X-terminus. The dimer contains two functional Fab binding domains and one functional Fc binding domain. The seven consecutive single bonds which join each Fab domain to an Fc subunit are all *trans* (N–C–C–X–X–C–C–N). Symmetric rotations of 180 degrees around the first (N-C), third (C–X), fifth (X–C), or seventh (C–N) pairs of consecutive single bonds will move the two Fab domains in a first general direction (compare Figures 20 and 21). Symmetric rotations of 180 degrees around the second (C-C), fourth (X–X), or sixth (C–C) single bond pairs will move the two Fab domains in a second general direction (compare Figures 20 and 22).

Figure 21: A schematic representation of a tail-to-tail immunosymmetroadhesin showing the X-*cis*-C conformation. The X-*cis*-C conformation is obtained from the all-*trans* conformation by the symmetric rotation of the fifth pair of seven consecutive single bonds (N–C–C–X–X-*cis*-C–C–N) (compare Figures 20 and 21). Other conformations that are similar to the X-*cis*-C conformation shown here are obtained from the all-*trans* conformation following the symmetric rotation of the first (N-*cis*-C–C–X–X–C–C–N), the third (N–C–C-*cis*-X–X–C–C–N), or the seventh pairs (N–C–C–X–X–C–C-*cis*-N) of consecutive single bonds.

Figure 22: A schematic representation of a tail-to-tail immunosymmetroadhesin showing the X-*cis*-X conformation. The X-*cis*-X conformation is obtained from the all-trans conformation by the symmetric rotation of the fourth pair of seven consecutive single bonds (N–C–C–X-*cis*-X–C–C–N) (compare Figures 20 and 22). Other conformations that are similar to the X-*cis*-X conformation shown here are

obtained from the all-trans conformation following the symmetric rotation of the second (N–C-*cis*-C–X–X–C–C–N), or the sixth pairs (N–C–C–X–X–C-*cis*-C–N) of consecutive single bonds.

Figure 23: Schematic representation of bi-symmetroadhesin with four Fab binding domains, showing the all-*trans* conformation. The molecule is a dimer of two hemi-symmetroadhesins each consisting of three stretches of consecutive amino acids. The bi-symmetroadhesin shown here is a head-to-tail, tail-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesin that forms disulfide-linked dimers. Each hemi-symmetroadhesin consists of two immunoglobulin Fab domains having a C-terminal-X-terminus that is joined by an -X–X- bond to a immunoglobulin Fc subunit; the first Fab domain is joined to the Fc N-terminal-X-terminus, and the second Fab is joined to the Fc C-terminal-X-terminus. The dimer has four functional Fab binding domains, and one functional Fc binding domain. The seven consecutive single bonds which join all four Fab domains to an Fc subunit are all *trans* (N–C–C–X–X–C–C–C/N). Symmetric rotations of 180 degrees around the first (N-C), third (C–X), fifth (X–C), or seventh (C–C/N) pairs of consecutive single bonds will move the four Fab domains in a first general direction (compare Figures 23 and 24). Symmetric rotations of 180 degrees around the second (C-C), fourth (X–X), or sixth (C–C) single bond pairs will move the four Fab domains in a second general direction (compare Figures 23 and 25).

Figure 24: Schematic representation of the X-*cis*-C conformation of a bi-immunosymmetroadhesin consisting of four Fab binding domains and one Fc domain. The molecule

is a dimer of two hemi-symmetroadhesins each consisting of three stretches of consecutive amino acids.

Figure 25: Schematic representation of the X-*cis*-X conformation of a bi-immunosymmetroadhesin consisting of four Fab binding domains and one Fc domain. The molecule is a dimer of two hemi-symmetroadhesins each consisting of three stretches of consecutive amino acids.

Figure 26: Schematic representation of the all-*trans* conformation of a bi-immunosymmetroadhesin consisting of two Fab binding domains, one Fc domain, and two non-Fab binding domains. The molecule is a dimer of two hemi-symmetroadhesins each consisting of three stretches of consecutive amino acids. The bi-symmetroadhesin shown here is a head-to-tail, tail-to-tail hemi-symmetroadhesin that forms disulfide-linked dimers. Each hemi-symmetroadhesin consists of one immunoglobulin Fab domain having a C-terminal-X-terminus that is joined by an -X–X- bond to the N-terminal-X-terminus of an immunoglobulin Fc subunit, and one non-immunoglobulin binding domain having a C-terminal-X-terminus that is joined by an -X–X- bond to the C-terminal-X-terminus of an immunoglobulin Fc subunit. The dimer has two functional Fab binding domains, two functional non-immunoglobulin binding domains, and one functional Fc binding domain. The seven consecutive single bonds which join all four binding domain to an Fc subunit are all *trans* (N–C–C–X–X–C–C–C/N). Symmetric rotations of 180 degrees around the first (N-C), third (C–X), fifth (X–C), or seventh (C–C/N) pairs of consecutive single bonds will move the four binding domains in a first general direction (compare Figures 26 and 27). Symmetric rotations of 180 degrees around the second (C-C), fourth (X–X), or sixth (C–C) single bond

pairs will move the four binding domains in a second general direction (compare Figures 26 and 28).

Figure 27: Schematic representation of the X-*cis*-C conformation of a bi-immunosymmetroadhesin consisting of two Fab binding domains, one Fc domain, and two non-Fab binding domains. The molecule is a dimer of two hemi-symmetroadhesins each consisting of three stretches of consecutive amino acids.

Figure 28: Schematic representation of the X-*cis*-X conformation of a bi-immunosymmetroadhesin consisting of two Fab binding domains, one Fc domain, and two non-Fab binding domains. The molecule is a dimer of two hemi-symmetroadhesins each consisting of three stretches of consecutive amino acids.

Figure 29: Schematic representation of an immunoglobulin binding to a first symmetric target. The interaction is symmetric and cooperative. Both targets are bound by both immunoglobulins.

Figure 30: Schematic representation of a symmetroadhesin binding to a first symmetric target. The interaction is symmetric and cooperative. Both targets are bound by both symmetroadhesins in a first conformation (all-*trans*).

Figure 31: Schematic representation of an immunoglobulin binding to a second symmetric target. The interaction is neither symmetric and nor cooperative. Only one target is bound by each immunoglobulin.

Figure 32: Schematic representation of a symmetroadhesin binding to a second symmetric target. The interaction is

symmetric and cooperative. Both targets are bound by both symmetroadhesins in a second conformation (X-*cis*-C).

Figure 33: Schematic representation of an immunoglobulin binding to a third symmetric target. The interaction is neither symmetric and nor cooperative. Only one target is bound by each immunoglobulin.

Figure 34: Schematic representation of a symmetroadhesin binding to a third symmetric target. The interaction is symmetric and cooperative. Both targets are bound by both symmetroadhesins in a third conformation (X-*cis*-X).

Figure 35A: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide synthetic intermediates of a human IgG1 Fc symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with an N-terminal-S-terminus. Part (i) shows three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides comprising, alternatively, the human sonic hedgehog (SHH), human interferon alpha-2 (IFN), or human cholesterol ester transferase (CETP) signal sequences (residues -23 to -1, -23 to -1, or -17 to -1, respectively), and the human IGHG1 Fc domain (residues 1 to 228) beginning at the fifth amino acid encoded by the hinge exon, CDKTHTCPPCP (Ellison et al. (1982) Nuc. Acids Res. 10, 4071-4079). The three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides have lengths of 251, 251 and 245 residues, respectively. Part (ii) shows the mature Fc domain (length=228) with an N-terminal-S-terminus. The N-terminal cysteine residue is underlined. (IGHG1, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P01857, Ig gamma-1 chain C region, Homo sapiens).

Figure 35B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide synthetic intermediates of a human IgG2 Fc

symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with an N-terminal-S-terminus. Part (i) shows three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides comprising, alternatively, the human sonic hedgehog (SHH), human interferon alpha-2 (IFN), or human cholesterol ester transferase (CETP) signal sequences (residues -23 to -1, -23 to -1, or -17 to -1, respectively), and the human IGHG2 Fc domain (residues 1 to 225) beginning at the fourth amino acid encoded by the hinge exon, CCVECPPCP (Ellison et al. (1982) Nuc. Acids Res. 10, 4071-4079). The three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides have lengths of 248, 248 and 242 residues, respectively. Part (ii) shows the mature Fc domain (length=225) with an N-terminal-S-terminus. The N-terminal cysteine residue is underlined. (IGHG2, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P01859, Ig gamma-2 chain C region, Homo sapiens).

Figure 35C: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide synthetic intermediates of a human IgG3 Fc symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with an N-terminal-S-terminus. Part (i) shows three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides comprising, alternatively, the human sonic hedgehog (SHH), human interferon alpha-2 (IFN), or human cholesterol ester transferase (CETP) signal sequences (residues -23 to -1, -23 to -1, or -17 to -1, respectively), and the human IGHG3 Fc domain (residues 1 to 267) beginning at the thirteenth amino acid encoded by the first hinge exon, CPRCP (Strausberg et al. (2002) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 99, 16899-1690). The three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides have lengths of 290, 290 and 284 residues, respectively. Part (ii) shows the mature Fc domain (length=267) with an N-terminal-S-terminus. The N-terminal cysteine residue is underlined. (IGHG3,

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry Q8N4Y9, Ig gamma-3 chain C region, Homo sapiens).

Figure 35D: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide synthetic intermediates of a human IgG4 Fc symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with an N-terminal-S-terminus. Part (i) shows three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides comprising, alternatively, the human sonic hedgehog (SHH), human interferon alpha-2 (IFN), or human cholesterol ester transferase (CETP) signal sequences (residues -23 to -1, -23 to -1, or -17 to -1, respectively), and the human IGHG4 Fc domain (residues 1 to 222) beginning at the eighth amino acid encoded by the hinge exon, CPSCP (Strausberg et al. (2002) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 99, 16899-1690). The three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides have lengths of 245, 245 and 239 residues, respectively. Part (ii) shows the mature Fc domain (length=222) with an N-terminal-S-terminus. The N-terminal cysteine residue is underlined. (IGHG4, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry Q8TC63, Ig gamma-4 chain C region, Homo sapiens).

Figure 36A: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide synthetic intermediates of a human Fc symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with an N-terminal-X-terminus. Part (i) shows three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides comprising, alternatively, the human sonic hedgehog (SHH), human interferon alpha-2 (IFN), or human cholesterol ester transferase (CETP) signal sequences (residues -23 to -1, -23 to -1, or -17 to -1, respectively), and the human IGHG1 Fc domain (residues 1 to 222) beginning at the eleventh amino acid encoded by the hinge exon, CPPCP (Ellison et al. (1982) Nuc. Acids Res. 10, 4071-4079). The three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides have lengths of

245, 245 and 239 residues, respectively. Part (ii) shows the mature Fc domain (length=222) having an N-terminal-S-terminus. The N-terminal cysteine residue is underlined. Part (iii) shows the mature Fc domain extended by native chemical ligation (length=226) to have an N-terminal-X-terminus. The N-terminal X amino acid (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined; it is followed by the sixth amino acid encoded by the hinge exon, XDKTHTCPPCP. (IGHG1, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P01857, Ig gamma-1 chain C region, Homo sapiens).

Figure 36B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide synthetic intermediates of a human Fc symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with an N-terminal-X-terminus. Part (i) shows three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides comprising, alternatively, the human sonic hedgehog (SHH), human interferon alpha-2 (IFN), or human cholesterol ester transferase (CETP) signal sequences (residues -23 to -1, -23 to -1, or -17 to -1, respectively), and the human IGHG1 Fc domain (residues 1 to 219) beginning at the fourteenth amino acid encoded by the hinge exon, CP (Ellison et al. (1982) Nuc. Acids Res. 10, 4071-4079). The three distinct pre-Fc polypeptides have lengths of 242, 242 and 236 residues, respectively. Part (ii) shows the mature Fc domain (length=219) having an N-terminal-S-terminus. The N-terminal cysteine residue is underlined. Part (iii) shows the mature Fc domain extended by native chemical ligation (length=222) to have an N-terminal-X-terminus. The N-terminal X amino acid (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined; it is followed by the twelfth amino acid encoded by the hinge exon, XPPCP. (IGHG1, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P01857, Ig gamma-1 chain C region, Homo sapiens).

Figure 37A: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human Fc symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. Part (i) shows two distinct pre-Fc-intein polypeptides comprising, alternatively, the human CD2 or CD4 signal sequences (residues -24 to -1, or -25 to -1, respectively), the human IGHG1 Fc domain (residues 1 to 224) beginning at the seventh amino acid encoded by the hinge exon (KTHTCPPCP), the human IGHG3 M1 domain (residues 225 to 241), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 242 to 441). The two distinct pre-Fc-intein chimeric polypeptides have lengths of 465 and 466 residues, respectively. Part (ii) shows the mature Fc-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=441) comprising the human Fc/M1 domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The intein autocleavage site is underlined. Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human Fc/M1 domain (length=242). The C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human Fc/M1 domain (length=243) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (IGHG1, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P01857, Ig gamma-1 chain C region, Homo sapiens; IGHG3, NCBI/GenBank accession BAA11363, membrane-bound-type Ig gamma-chain, Homo sapiens).

Figure 37B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide synthetic intermediates of a human Fc symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with an C-terminal-S-terminus. Part (i) shows two distinct pre-Fc polypeptides comprising, alternatively, the human CD2 or CD4 signal sequences (residues -24 to -1, or -25 to -1, respectively), the human IGHG1 Fc domain (residues 1 to 224) beginning at

the seventh amino acid encoded by the hinge exon (KTHTCPPCP), and a portion of the human IGHG3 M1 domain (residues 225 to 232). The two distinct pre-Fc polypeptides have lengths of 256 and 257 residues, respectively. Part (ii) shows the mature Fc domain (length=232) with an N-terminal-S-terminus. The N-terminal cysteine residue is underlined. (IGHG1, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P01857, Ig gamma-1 chain C region, Homo sapiens).

Figures 38A-38B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human Fc symmetroadhesin precursor subunit, with an N-terminal-S-terminus and a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows three distinct pre-Fc-intein polypeptides comprising, alternatively, the human sonic hedgehog (SHH), human interferon alpha-2 (IFN), or human cholesterol ester transferase (CETP) signal sequences (residues -23 to -1, -23 to -1, or -17 to -1, respectively), the human IGHG1 Fc domain (residues 1 to 226) beginning at the fifth amino acid encoded by the hinge exon (CDKTHTCPPCP), the human IGHG3 M1 domain (residues 227 to 243), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 244 to 443). The three distinct pre-Fc-intein chimeric polypeptides have lengths of 466, 466 and 460 residues, respectively. Part (ii) shows the mature Fc-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=443) comprising the human Fc/M1 domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain with an N-terminal-S-terminus. The N-terminal cysteine residue and intein autocleavage site are underlined. (B) Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human Fc/M1 domain (length=244). The N-terminal cysteine residue and C-terminal thioglycine residue (Z) are underlined. Part (iv) shows the

Fc/M1 domain (length=245) with an N-terminal-S-terminus and a C-terminal-X-terminus. The N-terminal cysteine residue and C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) are underlined. (IGHG1, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P01857, Ig gamma-1 chain C region, Homo sapiens; IGHG3, NCBI/GenBank accession BAA11363, membrane-bound-type Ig gamma-chain, Homo sapiens).

Figures 39A-39B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human Fc symmetroadhesin precursor subunit, with an N-terminal-X-terminus and a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows three distinct pre-Fc-intein polypeptides comprising, alternatively, the human sonic hedgehog (SHH), human interferon alpha-2 (IFN), or human cholesterol ester transferase (CETP) signal sequences (residues -23 to -1, -23 to -1, or -17 to -1, respectively), the human IGHG1 Fc domain (residues 1 to 220) beginning at the eleventh amino acid encoded by the hinge exon (CPPCP), the human IGHG3 M1 domain (residues 221 to 237), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 238 to 437). The three distinct pre-Fc-intein chimeric polypeptides have lengths of 460, 460 and 454 residues, respectively. Part (ii) shows the mature Fc-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=437) comprising the human Fc/M1 domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain with an N-terminal-S-terminus. The N-terminal cysteine residue and intein autocleavage site are underlined. (B) Part (iii) shows the mature Fc-intein chimeric polypeptide extended by native chemical ligation (length=443) to have an N-terminal-X-terminus. The N-terminal X amino acid (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the thioester-terminated

human Fc/M1 domain (length=244). The N-terminal X amino acid residue and C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) are underlined. Part (v) shows the Fc/M1 domain (length=245) with an N-terminal-X-terminus and a C-terminal-X-terminus. The N-terminal X amino acid residue and C-terminal X amino acid residue are underlined. (IGHG1, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P01857, Ig gamma-1 chain C region, Homo sapiens; IGHG3, NCBI/GenBank accession BAA11363, membrane-bound-type Ig gamma-chain, Homo sapiens).

Figures 40A-40B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human CD4 symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows the pre-CD4-intein polypeptide (length=596) comprising the human CD4 signal sequence (residues -25 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 371), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 372 to 571). Part (ii) shows the mature CD4-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=571) comprising the human CD4 extracellular domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. (B) Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human CD4 extracellular domain (length=372). The C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human CD4 extracellular domain (length=373) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (CD4, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P01730, T-cell surface glycoprotein CD4).

Figures 41A-41B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of

a Di62-VH symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows the pre-Di62-VH-intein polypeptide (length=444) comprising the mouse Di62-VH signal sequence (residues -19 to -1) and variable domain (residues 1 to 117), the human CH1 contant domain (residues 118 to 225), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 226 to 425). Part (ii) shows the mature Di62-VH-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=425) comprising the mouse Di62-VH variable domain, the human CH1 contant domain, and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. (B) Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated mouse Di62-VH variable domain/human CH1 contant domain (length=226). The C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the mouse Di62-VH variable domain/human CH1 contant domain (length=227) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (Di62-VH, NCBI/GenBank accession CAA05416, IgG heavy chain, antigen binding of human TNF alpha subunit, Mus musculus).

Figure 42: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide synthetic intermediates of a Di62-Vk symmetroadhesin precursor subunit. Part (i) shows the pre-Di62-Vk polypeptide (length=234) comprising the mouse Di62-Vk signal sequence (residues -20 to -1) and variable domain (residues 1 to 107), and the human Ck contant domain (residues 108 to 214). Part (ii) shows the mature Di62-Vk chimeric polypeptide (length=214) comprising the mouse Di62-Vk variable domain, and the human Ck contant domain. (Di62-Vk, NCBI/GenBank accession CAA05417, IgG light chain, antigen binding of human TNF alpha subunit, Mus musculus).

Figure 43: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human TNR1A symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. Part (i) shows the pre-TNR1A-intein polypeptide (length=411) comprising the human TNR1A signal sequence (residues -21 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 190), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 191 to 390). Part (ii) shows the mature TNR1A-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=390) comprising the human TNR1A extracellular domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human TNR1A extracellular domain (length=191). The C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human TNR1A extracellular domain (length=192) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (TNR1A, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P19438, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A).

Figure 44A: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human TNR1B symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. Part (i) shows the pre-TNR1B-intein polypeptide (length=457) comprising the human TNR1B signal sequence (residues -22 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 235), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 236 to 435). Part (ii) shows the mature TNR1B-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=435) comprising the human TNR1B extracellular domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. Part (iii)

shows the thioester-terminated human TNR1B extracellular domain (length=236). The C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human TNR1B extracellular domain (length=237) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (TNR1B, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry 20333, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B).

Figure 44B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide synthetic intermediates of a TNR1B immunoadhesin precursor subunit. Part (i) shows the pre-TNR1B-immunoadhesin polypeptide (length=489) comprising the TNR1B signal sequence (residues -22 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 235), and the human heavy contant domain (residues 236 to 467). Part (ii) shows the mature TNR1B-immunoadhesin (length=467).

Figures 45A-45C: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human VGFR1 symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows the pre-VGFR1-intein polypeptide (length=958) comprising the human VGFR1 signal sequence (residues -26 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 732), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 733 to 932). (B) Part (ii) shows the mature VGFR1-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=932) comprising the human VGFR1 extracellular domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. (C) Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human VGFR1 extracellular domain (length=733). The C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human VGFR1 extracellular domain

(length=734) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (VGFR1, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P17948, Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1).

Figures 46A-46C: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human VGFR2 symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows the pre-VGFR2-intein polypeptide (length=964) comprising the human VGFR2 signal sequence (residues -19 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 745), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 746 to 945). (B) Part (ii) shows the mature VGFR2-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=945) comprising the human VGFR2 extracellular domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. (C) Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human VGFR2 extracellular domain (length=746). The C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human VGFR2 extracellular domain (length=747) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (VGFR2, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P35968, Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2).

Figures 47A-47C: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human VGFR3 symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows the pre-VGFR3-intein polypeptide (length=975) comprising the human VGFR3 signal sequence (residues -24 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 751), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 752 to 951). (B)

Part (ii) shows the mature VGFR3-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=951) comprising the human VGFR3 extracellular domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. (C) Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human VGFR3 extracellular domain (length=752). The C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human VGFR3 extracellular domain (length=753) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (VGFR3, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P35916, Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 3).

Figures 48A-48B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human ERBB1 symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows the pre-ERBB1-intein polypeptide (length=845) comprising the human ERBB1 signal sequence (residues -24 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 621), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 622 to 821). Part (ii) shows the mature ERBB1-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=821) comprising the human ERBB1 extracellular domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. (B) Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human ERBB1 extracellular domain (length=622). The C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human ERBB1 extracellular domain (length=623) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (ERBB1, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P00533, Epidermal growth factor receptor).

Figures 49A-49B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human ERBB2 symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows the pre-ERBB2-intein polypeptide (length=852) comprising the human ERBB2 signal sequence (residues -22 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 630), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 631 to 830). Part (ii) shows the mature ERBB2-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=830) comprising the human ERBB2 extracellular domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. (B) Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human ERBB2 extracellular domain (length=631). The C-terminal thio-glycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human ERBB2 extracellular domain (length=632) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (ERBB2, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P04626, Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-2).

Figures 50A-50B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human ERBB3 symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows the pre-ERBB3-intein polypeptide (length=843) comprising the human ERBB3 signal sequence (residues -19 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 624), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 625 to 824). Part (ii) shows the mature ERBB3-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=824) comprising the human ERBB3 extracellular domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. (B) Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human ERBB3

extracellular domain (length=625). The C-terminal thioglycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human ERBB3 extracellular domain (length=626) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (ERBB3, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P21860, Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-3).

Figures 51A-51B: Amino acid sequences of various polypeptide intermediates in an intein-based synthesis of a human ERBB4 symmetroadhesin precursor subunit with a C-terminal-X-terminus. (A) Part (i) shows the pre-ERBB4-intein polypeptide (length=851) comprising the human ERBB4 signal sequence (residues -25 to -1) and extracellular domain (residues 1 to 626), and an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain (residues 627 to 826). Part (ii) shows the mature ERBB4-intein chimeric polypeptide (length=826) comprising the human ERBB4 extracellular domain and the Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. The position of the intein autocleavage site is underlined. (B) Part (iii) shows the thioester-terminated human ERBB4 extracellular domain (length=627). The C-terminal thioglycine residue (Z) is underlined. Part (iv) shows the human ERBB4 extracellular domain (length=628) with a C-terminal-X-terminus. The C-terminal X amino acid residue (e.g., cysteine, selenocysteine) is underlined. (ERBB4, UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry Q15303, Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-4).

Figure 52: Expression in 293 kidney cells of human IgG1 Fc symmetroadhesin subunits with N-terminal-S-termini. Lanes 1-6 and lanes 7-12 show the IgG1 Fc polypeptides of Fig. 35A (ii) and Fig. 36A (ii), respectively. Cell supernatants: lanes 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11; cell lysates:

lanes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Signal sequences used: SHH (lanes 1, 2, 7 and 8); IFNA (lanes 3, 4, 9, 10); CETP (lanes 5, 6, 11 and 12).

Figure 53: Expression in 293 kidney cells of human IgG1 Fc symmetroadhesin subunits. Lanes 1-2, 3-4 and 5-6 show the IgG1 Fc polypeptides of Fig. 35A (ii), Fig. 36A (ii) and Fig. 37B (ii), respectively. Cell supernatants: (lanes 1-6). Signal sequences used: SHH (lanes 1-6).

Figure 54: Protein A purification of human IgG1 Fc symmetroadhesin subunits expressed in 293 kidney cells. Lane 2 and 8 show the IgG1 Fc polypeptides of Fig. 36A and Fig. 35A, respectively. Lanes 1-7: proteinA-sepharose column fractions for the IgG1 Fc polypeptide of Fig. 36A.

Figure 55: Thiol-sepharose binding of proteinA-purified human IgG1 Fc symmetroadhesin subunits shown in Fig. 54. Lanes 1-3 and lanes 4-6 show the human IgG1 Fc polypeptides of Fig. 35A and Fig. 36A, respectively. Lanes 1 and 4: starting material; lanes 2 and 5: thiol-sepharose flow-thru fraction; lanes 3 and 6: thiol-sepharose bound fraction.

Figure 56: Expression in human 293 kidney cells of human CD4-intein fusion proteins. Lanes 1-4 show the CD4-intein fusion polypeptide of Fig. 40A (ii). Cell supernatants: lanes 1 and 3; cell lysates: lanes 2 and 4.

Figure 57: Expression in human 293 kidney cells of human TNR1B fusion proteins. Lanes 2 and 5 show the TNR1B-intein fusion protein of Fig. 44A (ii). Lanes 1 and 3 show the TNR1B-immunoadhesin fusion protein of Fig. 44B (ii). Lanes 3 and 6 show proteins from mock-transfected

cells. Cell supernatants: lanes 1-3; cell lysates: lanes 4-7. Lane 7: control TNR1B-immunoadhesin (R&D Systems).

Figure 58: TNR1B symmetroadhesin subunits with C-terminal-S-termini. Lanes 1-2 show the TNR1B polypeptide of Fig. 44A (iii) following purification by chitin affinity chromatography and cleavage/elution with MESNA. Lanes 3 shows the native ligation product between the TNR1B polpeptide of Fig.44A (iii) with a fluorescent-labeled peptide (New England Biolabs). Panel (i): direct fluorescence; panel (ii): western blot with anti-TNR1B antibody (R&D Systems); panel (iii): SYPRO Ruby staining (Sigma-Aldrich).

Figure 59: TNR1B symmetroadhesin subunits with C-terminal-S-termini. Lane 5 shows the TNR1B polypeptide of Fig. 44A (iv) following purification by chitin affinity chromatography and cleavage/elution with cysteine. Lanes 1-4 show TNR1B-immunoadhesin.

Figure 60: TNR1B symmetroadhesin. Lanes 1-4 show the TNR1B symmetroadhesin of Fig. 44A (iv) before oxidation (lanes 1 and 4) and after oxidation in the presence of 10 mM CuSO4. Lanes 3 and 6 show a TNR1B-immunoadhesin control. Lanes 1-3: reducing conditions; lanes 4-6: non-reducing conditions. The TNR1B symmetroadhesin monomer (42 kd) and dimer (84 kd) are apparent in lanes 2 and 5, and lane 5, respectively.

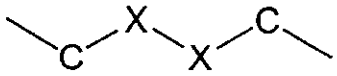
Figure 61A-61C: TNF-alpha saturation binding analysis with various TNR1B polypeptides on the Biacore T-100. (A) The TNR1B symmetroadhesin of Fig. 44A (iv) was covalently coupled to a Biacore CM-5 chip using standard Biacore amine chemistry. (B) TNR1B immunoadhesin (R&D

Systems) was covalently coupled to a Biacore CM-5 chip using standard Biacore amine chemistry. (C) The TNR1B symmetroadhesin of Fig. 44A (iv) was covalently coupled to a Biacore CM-5 chip using standard Biacore thiol chemistry. Following coupling, saturation binding analysis was carried out using TNF-alpha (R&D Systems) at the indicated concentations.

Figure 62A-62C: Scatchard analysis of the TNF-alpha saturation binding analysis shown in Fig. 61A-61C. (A) TNR1B symmetroadhesin of Fig. 44A (iv) covalently coupled using amine chemistry; Kd = Kd = 4.697×10^{-9} M. (B) TNR1B-immunoadhesin (R&D Systems) covalently coupled using amine chemistry; Kd = 4.089×10^{-9} M. (C) TNR1B symmetroadhesin of Fig. 44A (iv) covalently coupled using thiol chemistry; Kd = 0.8476×10^{-9} M.

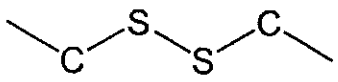
Detailed Description

This invention provides a compound comprising a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target; and a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is identical to the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises an identical binding site for the target; wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof a cysteine residue or a selenocysteine residue and such cysteine residues or such selenocysteine residues are joined by a bond having the structure:

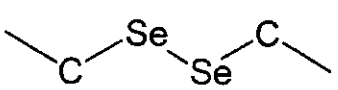


wherein each X is the same and represents a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and each C represents a beta-carbon of one of such cysteine or selenocysteine residues.

In an embodiment, the bond has the structure:



or

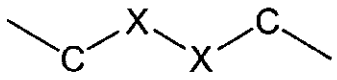


.

In an embodiment, the residue at the predefined end of each of the first stretch and the second stretch of consecutive amino acids is a cysteine residue. In an embodiment the residue at the predefined end of each of

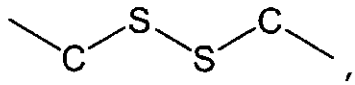
the first stretch and the second stretch of consecutive amino acids is a selenocysteine residue.

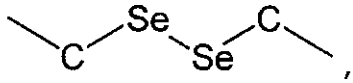
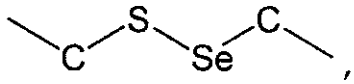
This invention also provides a compound comprising a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target; and a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is different from the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises a binding site for a different moiety; wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof a cysteine residue or a selenocysteine residue and such residues are joined by a bond having the structure:

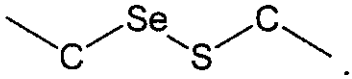


wherein each X may be the same or different and represents a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and each C represents a beta-carbon of one of such cysteine or selenocysteine residues.

In an embodiment the bond has the structure:

 ,

 ,  , or

 .

In an embodiment both of the residues at the predefined ends of each of the first stretch of amino acids and the

second stretch of amino acids are cysteine residues. In an embodiment both of the residues at the predefined ends of each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids are selenocysteine residues. In an embodiment the residue at one predefined end of one of the first stretch or second stretch of consecutive amino acids is a cysteine residue and the residue at the other predefined end is a selenocysteine residue.

This invention provides a multimer comprising two or more identical instant compounds joined together by at least one bond. In an embodiment the multimer is a dimer. In an embodiment the multimer is a trimer. In an embodiment the multimer is a tetramer. In an embodiment of the multimer, the one or more bonds comprises a disulfide bond.

In an embodiment of the compounds the predefined end of both the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids is a N-terminal end thereof. In an embodiment the predefined end of both the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids is a C-terminal end thereof. In an embodiment the predefined end of one of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids is a C-terminal end and the other predefined end is a N-terminal end.

In an embodiment of the compounds, the first stretch of amino acids comprises L-amino acids. In an embodiment, the first stretch of amino acids comprises D-amino acids. In an embodiment, the first stretch of amino acids comprises L-amino acids and D-amino acids

In an embodiment, the second stretch of amino acids comprises L-amino acids. In an embodiment, the second stretch of amino acids comprises D-amino acids. In an embodiment, the second stretch of amino acids comprises L-amino acids and D-amino acids.

In an embodiment, the first stretch of amino acids comprises at least 50 consecutive amino acids. In an embodiment the second stretch of amino acids comprises at least 50 consecutive amino acids. In an embodiment, the first and/or second stretch of amino acids is between 1 and 100, 100 and 200 or 200 and 300 amino acids in length. In an embodiment the the first stretch or second stretch of amino acids comprises at least 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, or 45 consecutive amino acids.

In an embodiment, the first stretch of amino acids comprises more than one type of amino acid. In an embodiment, the second stretch of amino acids comprises more than one type of amino acid.

In an embodiment of the instant compounds, the sequence of the first and/or second stretch of amino acids corresponds to the sequence of a constant region of an immunoglobulin. In an embodiment, the immunoglobulin is a human immunoglobulin. In an embodiment, the constant region of the immunoglobulin is a constant region of an IgG, an IgA, an IgE, an IgD, or an IgM immunoglobulin. In an embodiment, the constant region of the immunoglobulin is a constant region of an IgG-1, IgG-2, IgG-3 or IgG-4 immunoglobulin. In an embodiment, the constant region of the immunoglobulin which is a constant region of an IgG-1, IgG-2, IgG-3 or IgG-4 immunoglobulin has one of the sequences set forth herein. In an embodiment, the

constant region of the immunoglobulin is a constant region of an IgG immunoglobulin and comprises a hinge region, a CH6 region and a CH3 region. In an embodiment, the different moiety is an immunoeffector or immunoregulator.

In an embodiment, the target is protein. In an embodiment, the target is an EGF receptor, a HER2, a VEGF receptor, a CD20 antigen, a CD11a, an IgE immunoglobulin, a glycoprotein IIa receptor, a glycoprotein IIIa receptor, a TNF alpha, or a TNF receptor, a gp120. In an embodiment, each of the first and second stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises the amino acid sequence of any one of TNFRSF1a, TNFRSF1b, VEGFR1, VEGFR6, VEGFR3, human Erb1, human Erb2, human Erb6, human Erb3, or human Erb4. In an embodiment, the first or second stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises the amino acid sequence set forth of any one of TNFRSF1a, TNFRSF1b, VEGFR1, VEGFR6, VEGFR3, human Erb1, human Erb2, human Erb6, human Erb3, or human Erb4).

This invention provides a composition comprising any of the instant compounds in an amount effective to bind the target, and a carrier. In an embodiment, the compound is in an amount effective to bind the target, and a carrier. In an embodiment, the compound is a multimer and is in an amount effective to bind the target, and a carrier. In an embodiment, the multimer is also present in an amount effective to bind the different moiety. In an embodiment, the carrier is a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In an embodiment the carrier is a phosphate-buffered saline. Such a composition may be lyophilized.

This invention provides a method of affecting the activity of a target comprising contacting the target with the composition of one or more of the instant compounds, under conditions such that the compound binds to and affects the activity of the target. In one embodiment, the binding of the composition to the target increases the activity of the target. In one embodiment, the binding of the composition to the target decreases the activity of the target. In one embodiment, the target is an EGF receptor, a HER2 protein, a VEGF receptor, a CD20 antigen, a CD11a, an IgE immunoglobulin, a glycoprotein IIa receptor, a glycoprotein IIIa receptor, a gp40, a gp120, a TNF alpha, or a TNF receptor.

This invention provides a complex comprising the composition of any of the instant compounds and a third stretch of consecutive amino acids, wherein the third stretch of consecutive amino acids is bound to the one of the first or second stretch of consecutive amino acids by one or more bonds. In an embodiment the one or more bonds comprise van der Waals forces. In one embodiment the one or more bonds comprise a hydrogen bond. In one embodiment the one or bonds comprise a covalent bond. In one embodiment the one or bonds comprise a disulfide bond. In an embodiment the at least one bond is a disulfide bond. In an embodiment the disulfide bond is between two non-terminal amino acid residues. In an embodiment the disulfide bond is between two amino acid residues, at least one of which is a non-terminal amino acid residue.

This invention provides a process of making one of the instant compounds comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the

sequence of which is a N-terminal signal sequence, contiguous with (ii) a second portion, the sequence of which encodes a stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with (iii) a third portion, the sequence of which encodes a C-terminal intein-containing binding domain, under conditions permitting synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide comprising the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain;

(b) isolating the chimeric polypeptide produced in step (a);

(c) treating the chimeric polypeptide so as to cause thio-mediated cleavage of the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain from the stretch of consecutive amino acids and its replacement with a C-terminal thioester;

(d) treating the product of step (c) to permit the attachment of a cysteine residue to the product so as to form product with a C-terminal cysteine; and

(e) oxidizing the product of step (e) in the presence of another product of step (e) under conditions permitting formation of the compound.

In one embodiment, the recombinant nucleic acid has the sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs. 1-8. In one embodiment, the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an intein-chitin binding domain. In one embodiment, the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. In one embodiment, the chimeric polypeptide is isolated in step b) by affinity chromatography. In one embodiment, the chimeric polypeptide is isolated in step b) by

exposure of the product to a chitin-derviatized resin. In one embodiment, the oxidizing conditions permit formation of a disulfide bond between the C-terminal cysteine of each of the products.

This invention provides a compound comprising an independently folding protein domain fused to a second independently folding protein domain by non-peptide bond. This invention provides a compound comprising a first polypeptide chain, comprising a terminal cysteine residue, fused at its S-terminus to a S-terminus of a second polypeptide chain comprising a terminal cysteine residue. This invention provides a compound comprising a first polypeptide chain, comprising a terminal selenocysteine residue, fused at its Se-terminus to a S-terminus of a second polypeptide chain comprising a terminal cysteine residue. This invention provides a compound comprising a first polypeptide chain, comprising a terminal selenocysteine residue, fused at its Se-terminus to a Se-terminus of a second polypeptide chain comprising a terminal selenocysteine residue. This invention provides a multimer comprising two or more identical compounds according to any one of claims 66-69 joined together by at least one bond.

This invention provides a method of making a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising an N-terminal cysteine comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the sequence of which encodes a N-terminal signal sequence contiguous with (ii) a second portion, the sequence of which encodes a stretch of

consecutive amino acids comprising a N-terminal cysteine residue, under conditions permitting (i) synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide which comprises the N-terminal signal sequence joined by a peptide bond at its C-terminus to the N-terminal cysteine of the stretch of consecutive amino acids and (ii) cleavage of the N-terminal signal sequence from the chimeric polypeptide within the cell so as to produce a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising an N-terminal cysteine;

(b) recovering the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced in step (a).

In one embodiment of the methods disclosed herein, the stretch of consecutive amino acids is isolated in step (b).

In one embodiment, the stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises an immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In one embodiment, the immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide is a human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In one embodiment, the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-5 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In one embodiment, the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell. In one embodiment, the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA. In one embodiment, N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine. In one embodiment, the signal peptide is sonic hedgehog, interferon alpha-2 or cholesterol ester transferase. In one embodiment, the stretch of consecutive amino acids is recovered by affinity chromatography. In one embodiment, the cleavage

of the chimeric polypeptide within the cell is effected by a cellular signal peptidase.

This invention provides a method of making a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising an N-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the sequence of which encodes a N-terminal signal sequence contiguous with (ii) a second portion, the sequence of which encodes a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a N-terminal cysteine residue, under conditions permitting (i) synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide comprising the N-terminal signal sequence joined at its C-terminus to the N-terminal cysteine of the Fc polypeptide and (ii) cleavage of the N-terminal signal sequence from the chimeric polypeptide within the cell so as to produce a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising an N-terminal cysteine;

(b) ligating the N-terminal of the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced in step (a) with a C-terminal of a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence cys-asp-lys-thr-his-thr or with a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence sec-asp-lys-thr-his-thr so as to thereby produce the stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising an N-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine; and

(c) recovering the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced in step (b).

In an embodiment, the stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises an immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In an embodiment, the immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide is a human

immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In an embodiment, the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-5 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In one embodiment, the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-11 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In an embodiment, the peptide in step (b) comprises the amino acid sequence cys-asp-lys-thr-his-thr and the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced comprises an N-terminal cysteine. In an embodiment, peptide in step (b) comprises the amino acid sequence sec-asp-lys-thr-his-thr and the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced comprises an N-terminal selenocysteine. In an embodiment, the peptide in step (b) is protected with a N-terminal Msc protecting group prior to ligation. In an embodiment, the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell. In an embodiment, the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA. In an embodiment, the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine. In an embodiment, the the signal peptide is sonic hedgehog, interferon alpha-2 or cholesterol ester transferase. In an embodiment, the the stretch of consecutive amino acids is recovered by affinity chromatography. In an embodiment, the the cleavage of the chimeric polypeptide within the cell is effected by a cellular signal peptidase. In embodiments other short peptide sequences with a N-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine are employed in place of those set forth above.

This invention provides process of making a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a C-terminal cysteine or a C-terminal selenocysteine, comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the sequence of which encodes a N-terminal signal

sequence, contiguous with (ii) a second portion, the sequence of which encodes a stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with (iii) a third portion, the sequence of which encodes a C-terminal intein-containing binding domain, under conditions permitting (i) synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide comprising the N-terminal signal sequence contiguous with the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain and (ii) cleavage of the N-terminal signal sequence from the chimeric polypeptide so as to produce a second chimeric polypeptide having a N-terminal lysine residue and comprising the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain;

(b) isolating the second chimeric polypeptide produced in step (a);

(c) treating the second chimeric polypeptide so as to cause thio-mediated cleavage of the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain from the stretch of consecutive amino acids so as to form a C-terminal thioester;

(d) ligating the product of step (c) with a cysteine residue or selenocysteine residue at its C-terminal so as to form product with a C-terminal cysteine or a C-terminal selenocysteine; and

(e) recovering the product of step (d).

In an embodiment, the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous comprises an IgG immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide and an IgG M1 exon. In an embodiment, the IgG

immunoglobulin is a human IgG immunoglobulin. In an embodiment, the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous comprises a CD4 extracellular domain. In an embodiment, the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal lysine. In an embodiment, the N-terminal signal sequence is a CD2 T-cell surface glycoprotein or a CD4 T-cell surface glycoprotein. In an embodiment, the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell. In an embodiment, the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA. In an embodiment, the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an intein-chitin binding domain. In an embodiment, the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. In an embodiment, the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is a self-splicing intein-containing binding domain. In an embodiment, the chimeric polypeptide is isolated in step b) by exposure of the product to a chitin-derivatized resin. In an embodiment, the cleavage of the second chimeric polypeptide within the cell is effected by a cellular signal peptidase. In an embodiment, the product of step (c) is ligated with a cysteine residue. In an embodiment, the product of step (c) is ligated with a selenocysteine residue.

This invention provides a process of making a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a N-terminal cysteine and a C-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the sequence of which encodes a N-terminal signal sequence, contiguous with (ii) a second portion, the sequence of which encodes a stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous

with (iii) a third portion, the sequence of which encodes a C-terminal intein-containing binding domain, under conditions permitting (i) synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide comprising the N-terminal signal sequence contiguous with the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain and (ii) cleavage of the N-terminal signal sequence from the chimeric polypeptide so as to produce a second chimeric polypeptide having a N-terminal cysteine residue and comprising the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain;

(b) isolating the second chimeric polypeptide produced in step (a);

(c) treating the second chimeric polypeptide so as to cause thio-mediated cleavage of the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain from the stretch of consecutive amino acids so as to form a C-terminal thioester;

(d) ligating the product of step (c) with a cysteine residue or selenocysteine residue at its C-terminal so as to form product with a C-terminal cysteine or a C-terminal selenocysteine; and

(e) recovering the product of step (d).

In an embodiment, the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous comprises an IgG immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide and an IgG M1 exon. In an embodiment, the IgG immunoglobulin is a human IgG immunoglobulin. In an embodiment, the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine. In an

embodiment, the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-5 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In an embodiment, the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-11 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In an embodiment, the N-terminal signal is a sonic hedgehog, interferon alpha-2 or cholesterol ester transferase. In an embodiment, the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell. In an embodiment, the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA. In an embodiment, the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an intein-chitin binding domain. In an embodiment, the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. In an embodiment, the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is a self-splicing intein-containing binding domain In an embodiment, the second chimeric polypeptide is isolated in step b) by exposure of the product to a chitin-derivatized resin. In an embodiment, the product is recovered in step e) by affinity chromatography. In an embodiment, the cleavage of the chimeric polypeptide within the cell is effected by a cellular signal peptidase. In an embodiment, the product of step (c) is ligated with a cysteine residue. In an embodiment, the product of step (c) is ligated with a selenocysteine residue.

This invention provides a process of making a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a N-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine and a C-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the sequence of which encodes a N-terminal signal sequence, contiguous with (ii) a second

portion, the sequence of which encodes a stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with (iii) a third portion, the sequence of which encodes a C-terminal intein-containing binding domain, under conditions permitting (i) synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide comprising the N-terminal signal sequence contiguous with the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain and (ii) cleavage of the N-terminal signal sequence from the chimeric polypeptide so as to produce a second chimeric polypeptide having a N-terminal cysteine residue and comprising the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain;

(b) isolating the second chimeric polypeptide produced in step (a);

(c) (i) ligating the N-terminal of the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced in step (a) with a C-terminal of a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence cys-asp-lys-thr-his-thr or with a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence sec-asp-lys-thr-his-thr so as to thereby produce the stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a N-terminal cysteine or a N-terminal selenocysteine, respectively;

(ii) treating the chimeric polypeptide so as to cause thio-mediated cleavage of the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain from the stretch of consecutive amino acids and its replacement with a C-terminal thioester;

(iii) ligating the product of step (c) with a cysteine residue or selenocysteine residue at its C-terminal so as to form product with a C-terminal cysteine pr with a C-terminal selenocysteine; and

(d) recovering the product of step (c)(iii).

In an embodiment, the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous comprises an IgG immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide and an IgG M1 exon. In an embodiment, the IgG immunoglobulin is a human IgG immunoglobulin. In an embodiment, the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine. In an embodiment, the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-11 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In an embodiment, N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine. In an embodiment, the N-terminal signal is a sonic hedgehog, interferon alpha-2 or cholesterol ester transferase. In an embodiment, the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell. In an embodiment, the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA. In an embodiment, the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an intein-chitin binding domain. In an embodiment, the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain. In an embodiment, the chimeric polypeptide is isolated in step (b) by exposure of the product to a chitin-derivatized resin.

In an embodiment, the immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide is a human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In an embodiment, the N-terminal cysteine residue of the Fc polypeptide is a cys-11 residue. In an embodiment, the peptide in step

(c) (i) comprises the amino acid sequence cys-asp-lys-thr-his-thr and the stretch of consecutive amino In an embodiment, the peptide in step (c)(i) comprises the amino acid sequence sec-asp-lys-thr-his-thr and the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced comprises an N-terminal selenocysteine. In an embodiment, the peptide in step (c) is protected with a N-terminal Msc protecting group prior to ligation. In an embodiment, in the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell. In an embodiment, the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA. In an embodiment, the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine. In an embodiment, the signal peptide is sonic hedgehog, interferon alpha-2 or cholesterol ester transferase. In an embodiment, in the stretch of consecutive amino acids is recovered by affinity chromatography.

In an embodiment, step (c) of this instant method is performed in the order step (c)(i); step (c)(ii); step (c)(iii). In an embodiment, step (c) is performed in the order step (c)(ii); step (c)(iii); step (c)(i).

This invention provides a process for making a compound comprising contacting a stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target with a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is identical to the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises an identical binding site for the target, wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the

second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof a cysteine residue or a selenocysteine residue, under reducing conditions so as to make the compound.

This invention provides a process for making a compound comprising contacting a stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target with a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is different to the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises an identical binding site for the target, wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof a cysteine residue or a selenocysteine residue, under reducing conditions so as to make the compound.

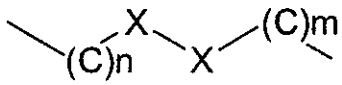
In an embodiment of the instant processes, the reducing conditions do not denature the stretches of consecutive amino acids. In an embodiment, the reducing conditions comprise exposing the stretches of consecutive amino acids to a buffer comprising Tris-HCL and mercaptoethanol. In an embodiment, the buffer is between pH 7.6 and 8.4. In an embodiment, the buffer is pH 8. In an embodiment, the method further comprises exchanging the product into oxidation buffer. In an embodiment, the stretches of consecutive amino acids comprises a CD4 extracellular domain. In an embodiment, the stretches of consecutive amino acids comprises a sequence of an immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide. In an embodiment, the immunoglobulin is a human immunoglobulin.

In embodiments, the transfected cells of the instant methods are grown under conditions suitable to permit expression of the polypeptide.

In an embodiment a compound is provided comprising a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target; and

a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is identical to the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises an identical binding site for the target;

wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof, independently, a natural amino acid or non-natural amino having a linear aliphatic side-chain acid comprising a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and wherein such sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) are joined by a bond having the structure:



wherein each X is a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and each (C) represents a carbon of the linear aliphatic side-chain of one of such natural or non-natural amino acid and wherein n and m are, independently, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10.

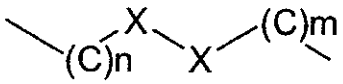
In an embodiment, the natural amino acid is homocysteine of homoselenocysteine. In an embodiment, the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homocysteine at the predefined end thereof. In an

embodiment, the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homoselenocysteine at the predefined end thereof. In an embodiment, the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homocysteine at the predefined end thereof. In an embodiment, the predefined end is a C-terminus.

A compound is provided which comprises a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target; and

a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is different from the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises a binding site for a different moiety;

wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof, independently, a natural amino acid or non-natural amino having a linear aliphatic side-chain acid comprising a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and wherein such sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) are joined by a bond having the structure:



wherein each X may be the same or different and represents a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and each (C) represents a carbon of the linear aliphatic side-chain of one of such natural or non-natural amino acid and wherein n and m are, independently, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10.

In an embodiment, the natural amino acid is homocysteine of homoselenocysteine. In an embodiment, the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homocysteine at the predefined end thereof. In an embodiment, the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homoselenocysteine at the predefined end thereof. In an embodiment, the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homocysteine at the predefined end thereof. In an embodiment, the predefined end is a C-terminus.

A method is provided of producing a protein which comprises a first polypeptide contiguous with an intein, which intein is contiguous with a second polypeptide comprising a binding domain, the method comprising transfecting an animal cell with a nucleic acid, which nucleic acid comprises (i) a first portion which encodes the polypeptide contiguous with (ii) a second portion which encodes the intein, contiguous with a and the third portion of which encodes the binding domain, under conditions such that the animal cell expresses and secretes the protein. In an embodiment, the animal cell is a derived from mammal. In an embodiment, the binding domain is a chitin-binding domain.

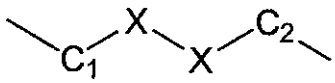
A composition is provided comprising a polypeptide attached to a solid surface through a terminal disulfide bond. In an embodiment, the solid surface is a chip or a bead.

A compound is provided comprising:
a first stretch of consecutive amino acids each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and which first stretch of consecutive amino acids

comprises an amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain; and

a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, comprising at least 100 amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond, wherein at least 90 consecutive amino acids of the second stretch of consecutive amino acids have a sequence identical to portion of a human immunoglobulin constant region polypeptide, and wherein the second stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises an amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain at a predefined terminus thereof,

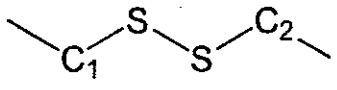
wherein said amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and said amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the second stretch of consecutive amino acids are joined by a bond having the structure:



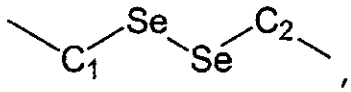
wherein each X represents, independently, a chalcogen, and wherein C_1 represents a side chain carbon of the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and C_2 represents a side chain carbon of the second stretch of consecutive amino acids.

In embodiments at least wherein at least 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 or 100 consecutive amino acids of the second stretch of consecutive amino acids have a sequence identical to portion of a human immunoglobulin constant region polypeptide.

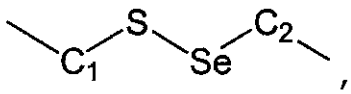
In an embodiment of the compound, at least one of C_1 and C_2 is a beta carbon of amino acid. In an embodiment of the compound the bond has the structure:



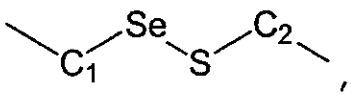
, wherein S is sulfur. In an embodiment of the compound the bond has the structure:



,



, or



,

wherein S is sulfur and Se is selenium.

In an embodiment of the compound the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain at the predefined terminus of the second stretch of amino acids is a cysteine. In an embodiment of the compound the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain at the predefined terminus of the second stretch of amino acids is a selenocysteine, homocysteine or homoseleneocysteine. In an embodiment of the compound the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids is a cysteine. In an embodiment of the compound the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of amino acids is a selenocysteine, homocysteine or homoseleneocysteine. In an embodiment of the compound the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids is a terminal residue.

In an embodiment, the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids is a penultimate, antepenultimate, or pre-antepenultimate terminal residue.

In an embodiment, the second stretch of consecutive amino acids has a sequence identical to a human immunoglobulin constant region. In an embodiment, the second stretch of consecutive amino acids is a portion of a human immunoglobulin constant region. In an embodiment, the first stretch of consecutive amino acids has a sequence identical to a human immunoglobulin constant region.

In an embodiment, the human immunoglobulin constant region polypeptide is a human IgG1, human IgG2, human IgG3, or human IgG4. A compound is provided wherein the side chain of at least one of amino acid residues having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain comprises a C1-C10 alkylene.

A composition is provided comprising two of the instant compounds bonded together via at least one disulfide bond between the second stretch of consecutive amino acids of each of the compounds.

A composition comprising a polypeptide is provided comprising consecutive amino acids having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:35 through 46, or having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:53 through 67, or having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:74 through 82, or having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:89 through 97, weherein the polypeptide

does not consist of a naturally-occuring immunoglobulin polypeptide, including enzyme-cleaved fragments thereof.

A composition comprising a polypeptide is provided consisting of consecutive amino acids having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:35 through 46, or having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:53 through 67, or having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:74 through 82, or having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:89 through 97.

A composition comprising the instant polypeptide is provided and a carrier. In an embodiment of the compound, the carrier is phosphate-buffered saline.

A composition is provided comprising two of the instant independently chosen polypeptides, joined by a non-peptide bond. In one embodiment the bond is a di-chacogenide bond. In one embodiment the bond is a disulfide bond.

A composition comprising two of the instant polypeptides bonded together via at least one disulfide bond between the two polypeptides is provided.

A composition is provided comprising a polypeptide is provided consisting of consecutive amino acids having a sequence identical to a portion of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:44, SEQ ID NO:64, SEQ ID NO:81 or SEQ ID NO:96, wherein at least one of the terminal residues of the polypeptide has a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain.

In an embodiment of the compound the terminal residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain is a cysteine or analog thereof.

The various N-terminal signal sequences, plasmids, expression vecots, recombinant nucleic acids, stretches of consecutive amino acids, intein binding domains, cell types, recovery/isolation methods, etc set forth hereinabove are non-limiting examples, further of which are set forth in the Examples below.

Definition of Terms

Stretch of consecutive amino acids: a plurality of amino acids arranged in a chain, each of which is joined to a preceding amino acid by a peptide bond, excepting that the first amino acid in the chain is not joined to a preceding amino acid. The amino acids of the chain may be naturally or non-naturally occurring, or may comprise a mixture thereof. The amino acids, unless otherwise indicated, may be genetically encoded, naturally-occurring but not genetically encoded, or non-naturally occurring, and any selection thereof.

In an embodiment, a stretch of consecutive amino acids has biological activity, including, but not limited to, target-binding activity or an immunoeffector activity, which biological activity is retained on the bonding of the stretch of consecutive amino acids to another stretch of consecutive amino acids by an -X-X- bond (e.g. -S-S-, -S-Se-, -Se-Se-, or -Se-S- bond). A "segment of consecutive amino acids" is an alternative description of "a stretch of amino acids".

N-terminal amino acid residue: the terminal residue of a stretch of two or more consecutive amino acids having a free α-amino (NH_2) functional group, or a derivative of an α-amino (NH_2) functional group.

N-terminus: the free α-amino (NH_2) group (or derivative thereof) of a N-terminal amino acid residue.

C-terminal amino acid residue: the terminal residue of a stretch of two or more consecutive amino acids having a free α-carboxyl (COOH) functional group, or a derivative of a α-carboxyl (COOH) functional group.

C-terminus: the free α-carboxyl (COOH) group (or derivative thereof) of a C-terminal amino acid residue.

S-terminal cysteine residue: a cysteine which is the N- and/or C-terminal residue(s) of a stretch of consecutive amino acids, and which has a free β-sulfhydryl (SH) functional group, or a derivative of a β-sulfhydryl (SH) functional group.

S-terminus: the free β-sulfhydryl (SH) group (or derivative thereof) of a S-terminal cysteine residue.

Se-terminal selenocysteine residue: a selenocysteine which is the N- and/or C-terminal residue(s) of a stretch of consecutive amino acids, and which has a free β-selenohydryl (SeH) functional group, or a derivative of a β-selenohydryl (SeH) functional group.

Se-terminus: the free β-selenohydryl (SeH) group (or derivative thereof) of a Se-terminal selenocysteine residue.

X-terminal amino acid residue: a cysteine (or cysteine derivative) or homocysteine (or homocysteine derivative), selenocysteine (or selenocysteine derivative) or homoselenocysteine (or homoselenocysteine derivative), which is the N- and/or C-terminal residue(s) of a stretch of consecutive amino acids, and which has a free β-sulfhydryl (SH) or β-selenohydryl (SeH) functional group, respectively, or a sulfur-containing or selenium-containing derivative thereof.

X-terminus: the free β-sulfhydryl (SH) or β-selenohydryl (SeH) group of a S-terminal cysteine/cysteine derivative residue or of a Se-terminal selenocysteine/selenocysteine derivative residue, respectively. In addition, an X-terminus can be the free β-sulfhydryl (SH) or β-selenohydryl (SeH) group of a S-terminal homocysteine residue or Se-terminal homoselenocysteine residue.

Target: an entity which binds to a discrete selection of a stretch of consecutive amino acids or a portion of a tertiary structure thereof and includes, but is not limited to, receptors, carrier proteins, hormones, cellular adhesive proteins, tissue-specific adhesion factors, growth factors, and enzymes. Specific examples of targets include a human EGF receptor, a HER2 protein, a VEGF receptor, a human CD20 antigen, a human CD11a, a human IgE immunoglobulin, a human glycoprotein IIa receptor, a human glycoprotein IIIa receptor, a human TNF alpha, and a TNF receptor.

A "bond", unless otherwise specified, or contrary to context, is understood to include a covalent bond, a dipole-dipole interaction such as a hydrogen bond, and intermolecular interactions such as van der Waals forces.

A "Signal Sequence" is a short (3-60 amino acids long) peptide chain that directs the post-translational transport of a polypeptide.

"Amino acid" as used herein, in one embodiment, means a L or D isomer of the genetically encoded amino acids, i.e. isoleucine, alanine, leucine, asparagine, lysine, aspartate, methionine, cysteine, phenylalanine, glutamate, threonine, glutamine, tryptophan, glycine, valine, proline, arginine, serine, histidine, tyrosine, selenocysteine, pyrrolysine and also includes homocysteine and homoselenocysteine.

Other examples of amino acids include an L or D isomer of taurine, gaba, dopamine, lanthionine, 2-aminoisobutyric acid, dehydroalanine, ornithine and citrulline, as well as non-natural homologues and synthetically modified forms thereof including amino acids having alkylene chains shortened or lengthened by up to two carbon atoms, amino acids comprising optionally substituted aryl groups, and amino acids comprising halogenated groups, including halogenated alkyl and aryl groups as well as beta or gamma amino acids, and cyclic analogs.

Due to the presence of ionizable amino and carboxyl groups, the amino acids in these embodiments may be in the form of acidic or basic salts, or may be in neutral forms. Individual amino acid residues may also be

modified by oxidation or reduction. Other contemplated modifications include hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, and methylation of the alpha-amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains.

Covalent derivatives may be prepared by linking particular functional groups to the amino acid side chains or at the N- or C-termini.

"Chalcogen" as used herein is limited to sulfur, selenium, tellurium and polonium only, i.e. as used herein, "chalcogen" excludes oxygen and ununhexium.

"Chalcogen functional group containing side chain" as used herein is an amino acid residue side chain containing a terminally reactive non-oxygen, non-ununhexium chalcogen atom. By way of non-limiting example, an amino acid having a chalcogen functional group containing side chain would be cysteine, selenocysteine, homocysteine etc., but would not include methionine, for example, which contains a chalcogen atom (S), but not a terminally reactive chalcogen atom.

Compounds comprising amino acids with R-group substitutions are within the scope of the invention. It is understood that substituents and substitution patterns on the compounds of the instant invention can be selected by one of ordinary skill in the art to provide compounds that are chemically stable from readily available starting materials.

"Natural amino acid" as used herein means a L or D isomer of the genetically encoded amino acids, i.e. isoleucine,

alanine, leucine, asparagine, lysine, aspartate, methionine, cysteine, phenylalanine, glutamate, threonine, glutamine, tryptophan, glycine, valine, proline, arginine, serine, histidine, tyrosine, selenocysteine, pyrrolysine and homocysteine and homoselenocysteine.

"Non-natural amino acid" as used herein means a chemically modified L or D isomer of isoleucine, alanine, leucine, asparagine, lysine, aspartate, methionine, cysteine, phenylalanine, glutamate, threonine, glutamine, tryptophan, glycine, valine, proline, arginine, serine, histidine, tyrosine, selenocysteine, pyrrolysine, homocysteine, homoselenocysteine, taurine, gaba, dopamine, lanthionine, 2-aminoisobutyric acid, dehydroalanine, ornithine or citrulline, including cysteine and selenocysteine derivatives having C_3-C_{10} aliphatic side chains between the alpha carbon and the S or Se. In one embodiment the aliphatic side chain is an alkylene. In another embodiment, the aliphatic side chain is an alkenylene or alkynylene.

In addition to the stretches of consecutive amino acid sequences described herein, it is contemplated that variants thereof can be prepared by introducing appropriate nucleotide changes into the encoding DNA, and/or by synthesis of the desired consecutive amino acid sequences. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that amino acid changes may alter post-translational processes of the stretches of consecutive amino acids described herein when expression is the chosen method of synthesis (rather than chemical synthesis for example), such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites or altering the membrane anchoring characteristics.

Variations in the sequences described herein, can be made, for example, using any of the techniques and guidelines for conservative and non-conservative mutations set forth, for instance, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,364,934. Variations may be a substitution, deletion or insertion of one or more codons encoding the consecutive amino acid sequence of interest that results in a change in the amino acid sequence as compared with the native sequence. Optionally the variation is by substitution of at least one amino acid with any other amino acid in one or more of the domains. Guidance in determining which amino acid residue may be inserted, substituted or deleted without adversely affecting the desired activity may be found by comparing the sequence with that of homologous known protein molecules and minimizing the number of amino acid sequence changes made in regions of high homology. Amino acid substitutions can be the result of replacing one amino acid with another amino acid having similar structural and/or chemical properties, such as the replacement of a leucine with a serine, i.e., conservative amino acid replacements. Insertions or deletions may optionally be in the range of about 1 to 5 amino acids. The variation allowed may be determined by systematically making insertions, deletions or substitutions of amino acids in the sequence and testing the resulting variants for activity exhibited by the full-length or mature native sequence. It is understood that any terminal variations are made within the context of the invention disclosed herein.

Amino acid sequence variants of the binding partner are prepared with various objectives in mind, including increasing the affinity of the binding partner for its

ligand, facilitating the stability, purification and preparation of the binding partner, modifying its plasma half life, improving therapeutic efficacy, and lessening the severity or occurrence of side effects during therapeutic use of the binding partner.

Amino acid sequence variants of these sequences are also contemplated herein including insertional, substitutional, or deletional variants. Such variants ordinarily can prepared by site-specific mutagenesis of nucleotides in the DNA encoding the target-binding monomer, by which DNA encoding the variant is obtained, and thereafter expressing the DNA in recombinant cell culture. Fragments having up to about 100-150 amino acid residues can also be prepared conveniently by in vitro synthesis. Such amino acid sequence variants are predetermined variants and are not found in nature. The variants exhibit the qualitative biological activity (including target-binding) of the nonvariant form, though not necessarily of the same quantative value. While the site for introducing an amino acid sequence variation is predetermined, the mutation per se need not be predetermined. For example, in order to optimize the performance of a mutation at a given site, random or saturation mutagenesis (where all 20 possible residues are inserted) is conducted at the target codon and the expressed variant is screened for the optimal combination of desired activities. Such screening is within the ordinary skill in the art.

Amino acid insertions usually will be on the order of about from 1 to 10 amino acid residues; substitutions are typically introduced for single residues; and deletions will range about from 1 to 30 residues. Deletions or

insertions preferably are made in adjacent pairs, i.e. a deletion of 2 residues or insertion of 2 residues. It will be amply apparent from the following discussion that substitutions, deletions, insertions or any combination thereof are introduced or combined to arrive at a final construct.

In an aspect, the invention concerns a compound comprising a stretch of consecutive amino acids having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 83% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 84% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 86% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 87% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 88% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 89% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 91% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 92% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 93% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 94% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 95% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 96% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 97% sequence identity, yet more preferably at least about 98% sequence identity and yet more preferably at least about 99% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence disclosed in the specification, a figure, a SEQ ID NO. or a sequence listing of the present application.

The % amino acid sequence identity values can be readily obtained using, for example, the WU-BLAST-2 computer

program (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)).

Fragments of native sequences are provided herein. Such fragments may be truncated at the N-terminus or C-terminus, or may lack internal residues, for example, when compared with a full length native protein. Again, it is understood that any terminal variations are made within the context of the invention disclosed herein. Certain fragments lack amino acid residues that are not essential for a desired biological activity of the sequence of interest.

Any of a number of conventional techniques may be used. Desired peptide fragments or fragments of stretches of consecutive amino acids may be chemically synthesized. An alternative approach involves generating fragments by enzymatic digestion, e.g. by treating the protein with an enzyme known to cleave proteins at sites defined by particular amino acid residues, or by digesting the DNA with suitable restriction enzymes and isolating the desired fragment. Yet another suitable technique involves isolating and amplifying a DNA fragment encoding a desired polypeptide/sequence fragment, by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Oligonucleotides that define the desired termini of the DNA fragment are employed at the 5' and 3' primers in the PCR.

In particular embodiments, conservative substitutions of interest are shown in Table 1 under the heading of preferred substitutions. If such substitutions result in a change in biological activity, then more substantial changes, denominated exemplary substitutions in Table 1,

or as further described below in reference to amino acid classes, are introduced and the products screened.

TABLE 1

Original	Exemplary	Preferred
Ala (A)	val; leu; ile	val
Arg (R)	lys; gln; asn	lys
Asn (N)	gln; his; lys; arg	gln
Asp (D)	glu	glu
Cys (C)	ser	ser
Gln (Q)	asn	asn
Glu (E)	asp	asp
Gly (G)	pro; ala	ala
His (H)	asn; gln; lys; arg	arg
Ile (I)	leu; val; met; ala; phe; norleucine	leu
Leu (L)	norleucine; ile; val; met; ala; phe	ile
Lys (K)	arg; gln; asn	arg
Met (M)	leu; phe; ile	leu
Phe (F)	leu; val; ile; ala; tyr	leu
Pro (P)	ala	ala
Ser (S)	thr	thr
Thr (T)	ser	ser
Trp (W)	tyr; phe	tyr
Tyr (Y)	trp; phe; thr; ser	phe
Val (V)	ile; leu; met; phe; ala; norleucine	leu

Substantial modifications in function or immunological identity of the sequence are accomplished by selecting substitutions that differ significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. Naturally occurring residues are divided into groups based on common side-chain properties:

(1) hydrophobic: norleucine, met, ala, val, leu, ile;
(2) neutral hydrophilic: cys, ser, thr;
(3) acidic: asp, glu;
(4) basic: asn, gln, his, lys, arg;
(5) residues that influence chain orientation: gly, pro;
(6) aromatic: trp, tyr, phe.

Non-conservative substitutions will entail exchanging a member of one of these classes for another class. Such substituted residues also may be introduced into the conservative substitution sites or, more preferably, into the remaining (non-conserved) sites.

The variations can be made using methods known in the art such as oligonucleotide-mediated (site-directed) mutagenesis, alanine scanning, and PCR mutagenesis. Site-directed mutagenesis (Carter et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 13:4331 (1986); Zoller et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 10:6487 (1987)), cassette mutagenesis (Wells et al., Gene, 34:315 (1985)), restriction selection mutagenesis (Wells et al., Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London SerA, 317:415 (1986)) or

other known techniques can be performed on the cloned DNA to produce the variant DNA.

Scanning amino acid analysis can also be employed to identify one or more amino acids along a contiguous sequence. Among the preferred scanning amino acids are relatively small, neutral amino acids. Such amino acids include alanine, glycine, serine, and cysteine. Alanine is typically a preferred scanning amino acid among this group because it eliminates the side-chain beyond the beta-carbon and is less likely to alter the main-chain conformation of the variant (Cunningham and Wells, Science, 244:1081-1085 (1989)). Alanine is also typically preferred because it is the most common amino acid. Further, it is frequently found in both buried and exposed positions (Creighton, The Proteins, (W.H. Freeman & Co., N.Y.); Chothia, J. Mol. Biol., 150:1 (1976)). If alanine substitution does not yield adequate amounts of variant, an isoteric amino acid can be used.

Covalent modifications: The stretches of consecutive amino acids may be covalently modified. One type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N- or C-terminal residues that are not involved in an -x-x- bond. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for crosslinking to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in the method for purifying anti-sequence of interest antibodies, and vice-versa. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters,

including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-((p-azidophenyl)dithio)propioimidate.

Other modifications include deamidation of glutaminyl and asparaginyl residues to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, methylation of the .alpha.-amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (T. E. Creighton, Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)), acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and amidation of any C-terminal carboxyl group.

Another type of covalent modification comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern of the consecutive stretch of amino acids or of a polypeptide. "Altering the native glycosylation pattern" is intended for purposes herein to mean deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in amino acid sequences (either by removing the underlying glycosylation site or by deleting the glycosylation by chemical and/or enzymatic means), and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the native sequence. In addition, the phrase includes qualitative changes in the glycosylation of the native proteins, involving a change in the nature and proportions of the various carbohydrate moieties present.

Addition of glycosylation sites to the amino acid sequence may be accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence. The alteration may be made, for example, by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or

threonine residues to the native sequence (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The amino acid sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the amino acid sequence at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the amino acid sequence is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the polypeptide. Such methods are described in the art, e.g., in WO 87/05330 published Sep. 11, 1987, and in Aplin and Wriston, CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem., pp. 259-306 (1981).

Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the amino acid sequence may be accomplished chemically or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. Chemical deglycosylation techniques are known in the art and described, for instance, by Hakimuddin, et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys., 259:52 (1987) and by Edge et al., Anal. Biochem., 118:131 (1981). Enzymatic cleavage of carbohydrate moieties on polypeptides can be achieved by the use of a variety of endo- and exo-glycosidases as described by Thotakura et al., Meth. Enzymol., 138:350 (1987).

Another type of covalent modification comprises linking the amino acid sequence to one of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol (PEG), polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner set forth in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192 or 4,179,337, or to a tag

polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are well known in the art. Examples include poly-histidine (poly-his) or poly-histidine-glycine (poly-his-gly) tags; the flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody 12CA5 (Field et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 8:2159-2165 (1988)); the c-myc tag and the 8F9, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7 and 9E10 antibodies thereto (Evan et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 5:3610-3616 (1985); and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD) tag and its antibody (Paborsky et al., Protein Engineering, 3(6):547-553 (1990)). Other tag polypeptides include the Flag-peptide (Hopp et al., BioTechnology, 6:1204-1210 (1988)); the KT3 epitope peptide (Martin et al., Science, 255:192-194 (1992)); an alpha-tubulin epitope peptide (Skinner et al., J. Biol. Chem., 266:15163-15166 (1991)); and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide tag (Lutz-Freyermuth et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:6393-6397 (1990)).

Salts

Salts of the compounds disclosed herein are within the scope of the invention. As used herein, a "salt" is salt of the instant compounds which has been modified by making acid or base salts of the compounds.

Pharmaceuticals

The salt can be pharmaceutically acceptable. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, mineral or organic acid salts of basic residues such as amines; alkali or organic salts of acidic residues such as carboxcylic acids. The salts can be made using an organic or inorganic acid. Such acid salts are chlorides, bromides, sulfates, nitrates,

phosphates, sulfonates, formates, tartrates, maleates, malates, citrates, benzoates, salicylates, ascorbates, and the like. Carboxylate salts are the alkaline earth metal salts, sodium, potassium or lithium.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds disclosed here can be prepared in any conventional manner, for example by treating a solution or suspension of the corresponding free base or acid with one chemical equivalent of a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base. Conventional concentration or crystallization techniques can be employed to isolate the salts. Illustrative of suitable acids are acetic, lactic, succinic, maleic, tartaric, citric, gluconic, ascorbic, benzoic, cinnamic, fumaric, sulfuric, phosphoric, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, sulfamic, sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonic, benzene sulfonic, p-toluenesulfonic, and related acids. Illustrative bases are sodium, potassium, and calcium.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" is understood to include excipients, carriers or diluents. The particular carrier, diluent or excipient used will depend upon the means and purpose for which the active ingredient is being applied.

The compounds of this invention may be administered alone or in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, in either single or multiple doses. Suitable pharmaceutical carriers include inert solid diluents or fillers, sterile aqueous solutions and various organic solvents. The pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein can be readily administered in a variety of dosage forms such as injectable solutions, tablets,

powders, lozenges, syrups, and the like. These pharmaceutical compositions can, if desired, contain additional ingredients such as flavorings, binders, excipients and the like. Additionally, lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate and talc may be used for tabletting purposes. Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard filled gelatin capsules. Preferred materials for this include lactose or milk sugar and high molecular weight polyethylene glycols. When aqueous suspensions or elixirs are desired for oral administration, the essential active ingredient therein may be combined with various sweetening or flavoring agents, coloring matter or dyes and, if desired, emulsifying or suspending agents, together with diluents such as water, ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerin and combinations thereof.

For parenteral administration, solutions containing a compound of this invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in sterile aqueous solution may be employed. Such aqueous solutions should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration. The sterile aqueous media employed are all readily available by standard techniques known to those skilled in the art.

The final pharmaceutical composition can be processed into a unit dosage form (e.g., powdered or lyophilized in a vial, a solution in a vial, tablet, capsule or sachet) and then packaged for distribution. The processing step

will vary depending upon the particular unit dosage form. For example, a tablet is generally compressed under pressure into a desired shape and a capsule or sachet employs a simple fill operation. Those skilled in the art are well aware of the procedures used for manufacturing the various unit dosage forms.

The compositions of this invention may be in a variety of forms. These include, for example, liquid, semi-solid and solid dosage forms, such as liquid solutions (e.g., injectable and infusible solutions), dispersions or suspensions, tablets, pills, powders, liposomes and suppositories. The preferred form depends on the intended mode of administration and therapeutic application. Some compositions are in the form of injectable or infusible solutions. A mode of administration is parenteral (e.g., intravenous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular). In an embodiment, the compound is administered by intravenous infusion or injection. In another embodiment, the compound is administered by intramuscular or subcutaneous injection.

Therapeutic compositions as contemplated herein typically must be sterile and stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage. The composition can be formulated as a solution, microemulsion, dispersion, liposome, or other ordered structure suitable to high drug concentration. Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the compound in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle that contains a basic dispersion medium

and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying that yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof. The proper fluidity of a solution can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prolonged absorption of injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent that delays absorption, for example, monostearate salts and gelatin.

In certain embodiments, the active compound may be prepared with a carrier that will protect the compound against rapid release, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants, transdermal patches, and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Many methods for the preparation of such formulations are patented or generally known to those skilled in the art. See, e.g., Sustained and Controlled Release Drug Delivery Systems, J. R. Robinson, ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1978. In certain embodiments, the compounds of the invention may be orally administered, for example, with an inert diluent or an assimilable edible carrier. The compound (and other ingredients, if desired) may also be enclosed in a hard or soft shell gelatin capsule, compressed into tablets, or incorporated directly into the subject's diet. For oral therapeutic administration,

the compounds may be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tablets, troches, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like. In administering a compound of the invention by other than parenteral administration the compound may be coated with, or co-administered with, a material to prevent its inactivation.

Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions, for example a chemotherapeutic agent, an antineoplastic agent or an anti-tumor agent. IN addition, the compounds of the invention may be coformulated and/or coadministered with one or more additional therapeutic agents. These agents include, without limitation, antibodies that bind other targets (e.g., antibodies that bind one or more growth factors or cytokines, their cell surface receptors), binding proteins, antineoplastic agents, chemotherapeutic agents, anti-tumor agents, antisense oligonucleotides, growth factors. In one embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition of the compounds disclosed herein may comprise one or more additional therapeutic agent.

For therapeutic use, the compositions disclosed here can be administered in various manners, including soluble form by bolus injection, continuous infusion, sustained release from implants, oral ingestion, local injection (e.g. intracrdiac, intramuscular), systemic injection, or other suitable techniques well known in the pharmaceutical arts. Other methods of pharmaceutical administration include, but are not limited to oral, subcutaneously, transdermal, intravenous, intramuscular and parenteral methods of administration. Typically, a soluble composition will comprise a purified compound in

conjunction with physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients or diluents. Such carriers will be nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed. The preparation of such compositions can entail combining a compound with buffers, antioxidants, carbohydrates including glucose, sucrose or dextrins, chelating agents such as EDTA, glutathione and other stabilizers and excipients. Neutral buffered saline or saline mixed with conspecific serum albumin are exemplary appropriate diluents. The product can be formulated as a lyophilizate using appropriate excipient solutions (e.g., sucrose) as diluents.

Other derivatives comprise the compounds/compositions of this invention covalently bonded to a nonproteinaceous polymer. The bonding to the polymer is generally conducted so as not to interfere with the preferred biological activity of the compound, e.g. the binding activity of the compound to a target. The nonproteinaceous polymer ordinarily is a hydrophilic synthetic polymer, i.e., a polymer not otherwise found in nature. However, polymers which exist in nature and are produced by recombinant or in vitro methods are useful, as are polymers which are isolated from nature. Hydrophilic polyvinyl polymers fall within the scope of this invention, e.g. polyvinylalcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone. Particularly useful are polyalkylene ethers such as polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyoxyethylene esters or methoxy polyethylene glycol; polyoxyalkylenes such as polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene, and block copolymers of polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene (Pluronics); polymethacrylates; carbomers; branched or unbranched polysaccharides which comprise the saccharide monomers D-

mannose, D- and L-galactose, fucose, fructose, D-xylose, L-arabinose, D-glucuronic acid, sialic acid, D-galacturontc acid, D-mannuronic acid (e.g. polymannuronic acid, or alginic acid), D-glucosamine, D-galactosamine, D-glucose and neuraminic acid including homopolysaccharides and heteropolysaccharides such as lactose, amylopectin, starch, hydroxyethyl starch, amylose, dextran sulfate, dextran, dextrins, glycogen, or the polysaccharide subunit of acid mucopolysaccharides, e.g. hyaluronic acid; polymers of sugar alcohols such as polysorbitol and polymannitol; as well as heparin or heparon.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may include a "therapeutically effective amount" or a "prophylactically effective amount" of a compound of the invention. A "therapeutically effective amount" refers to an amount effective, at dosages and for periods of time necessary, to achieve the desired therapeutic result. A therapeutically effective amount of the compound may vary according to factors such as the disease state, age, sex, and weight of the individual. A therapeutically effective amount is also one in which any toxic or detrimental effects of the compound are outweighed by the therapeutically beneficial effects. A "prophylactically effective amount" refers to an amount effective, at dosages and for periods of time necessary, to achieve the desired prophylactic result. Typically, since a prophylactic dose is used in subjects prior to or at an earlier stage of disease, the prophylactically effective amount will be less than the therapeutically effective amount.

Examples of Pharmaceutical Compositions

Non-limiting examples of such compositions and dosages are set forth as follows:

Compositions comprising a compound comprising a stretch of consecutive amino acids which comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence of bevacizumab (e.g. Avastin) may comprise trehalose dihydrate, sodium phosphate (monobasic, monohydrate), sodium phosphate (dibasic, anhydrous), polysorbate 20, and Water for Injection, USP. The composition may also be lyophilized, to which the water can be added for reconstitution. In an embodiment the composition has a pH of 6.2 or about 6.2. In one embodiment the compound can be administered combination with a chemotherapeutic such as intravenous 5-fluorouracil for treatment of patients with metastatic carcinoma of the colon or rectum. In one embodiment the compound is administered in a dose of between 0.1 and 10 mg/kg given once every 14 days as an IV infusion. In a further embodiment the dose is 5 mg/kg given once every 14 days. In an embodiment the dose is between 1.0 and 2.0 mg/kg given once every 14 days. In an embodiment the dose is between 0.01 and 1.5 mg/kg given once every 14 days. In an embodiment the dose is between 0.001 and 10 mg/kg given once every 1-21 days.

Compositions comprising a compound comprising a stretch of consecutive amino acids which comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence of trastuzumab (e.g. Herceptin) may comprise trehalose dihydrate, L-histidine HCl, L-histidine, and polysorbate 20, USP. This can be reconstituted with Bacteriostatic Water for Injection (BWFI), USP, or equivalents thereof, containing 1.1% benzyl alcohol as a preservative or equivalents thereof. In an embodiment the composition has a pH of about 6.0.

The composition may also be lyophilized, to which the water can be added for reconstitution. In one embodiment the compound can be administered to subjects with metatastic breast cancer whose tumor overexpresses HER2 protein. In an embodiment the subject has received/is receiving chemotherapy. In another embodiment the compound is administered in combination with paclitaxel to subjects with metastatic breast cancer whose tumors overexpress the HER2 protein and who have not received chemotherapy for their metastatic disease. In one embodiment the compound is administered in an initial dose of between 0.1 and 10mg/kg in a continuous 45-120 minute infusion IV infusion. In a further embodiment the compound is administered in a dose of 4mg/kg in a 90 minute infusion. In an embodiment a weekly maintenance dose is administered to the subject at a dose of 2 mg/kg in a 30 minute infusion. In an embodiment the compound is administered in a dose of 0.5 to 1.5 mg/kg in a 90 minute infusion. In an embodiment a weekly maintenance dose is administered to the subject at a dose of 0.5-1.0 mg/kg in a 30 minute infusion. In an embodiment the compound is administered in a dose of 0.04 to 0.5 mg/kg in a 90 minute infusion. In an embodiment the compound is administered in a dose of between 0.001 to 10 mg/kg in a 90 minute infusion.

Compositions comprising a compound comprising a stretch of consecutive amino acids which comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence of rituximab (e.g. Rituxin) may comprise sodium chloride, sodium citrate dihydrate, polysorbate 80, and Water for Injection (USP), or equivalents thereof. In an embodiment the pH of the composition is adjusted to 6.5. The composition may also be lyophilized, to which the water can be added for

reconstitution. In one embodiment the compound is administered to a subject for the treatment of relapsed or refractory, low-grade or follicular, CD20-positive, B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. In one embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 250-500 mg/m2 IV infusion once weekly for 4 or 8 doses. In a further embodiment the compound is administered at 375 mg/m2 IV infusion once weekly for 4 or 8 doses. In one embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 150-250 mg/m2 IV infusion once weekly for 4 or 8 doses. In one embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 1.5 to 5mg/m2 IV infusion once weekly for 4 or 8 doses. In one embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of between 1.0 and 500 mg/m2 IV infusion once weekly for 4 or 8 doses

Compositions comprising a compound comprising a stretch of consecutive amino acids which comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence of efalizumab (e.g. Raptiva) may comprise sucrose, L-histidine hydrochloride monohydrate, L-histidine and polysorbate 20. Such a composition may be diluted to an approporiate dosage form with sterile non-USP water, or Sterile Water for Injection, USP, or equivalents thereof. The composition may also be lyophilized, to which the water can be added for reconstitution. In one embodiment the compound is administered to a subject for the treatment of chronic moderate to severe plaque psoriasis. Such a subject may be a candidate for systemic therapy or phototherapy. In an embodiment the compound is administered in a single 0.1-1.1 mg/kg subcutaneous (SC) conditioning dose followed by weekly SC doses of 0.8 - 1.5 mg/kg (maximum single dose not to exceed a total of 250 mg). In a further embodiment the compound is administered in a

single 0.7 mg/kg SC conditioning dose followed by weekly SC doses of 1 mg/kg (maximum single dose not to exceed a total of 200 mg). In an embodiment the compound is administered in a single 0.001-1.0 mg/kg subcutaneous (SC) conditioning dose followed by weekly SC doses of 0.008 - 0.015 mg/kg.

Compositions comprising a compound comprising a stretch of consecutive amino acids which comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence of omalizumab (e.g. Xolair) may comprise sucrose, L-histidine hydrochloride monohydrate, L-histidine, and polysorbate 20. Such a composition may lyophilized. In an embodiment the composition is diluted to an appropriate dosage form with Sterile Water for Injection, USP, or equivalents thereof. In one embodiment the compound is administered to a subject for the treatment of moderate to severe persistent asthma. In another embodiment the compound is administered to a subject who has a positive skin test or in vitro reactivity to a perennial aeroallergen and whose symptoms are inadequately controlled with inhaled corticosteroids in order to decrease the incidence of asthma exacerbations. In an embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 100 to 400 mg subcutaneously every 2 or 4 weeks. In a further embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 150 to 375 mg SC every 2 or 4 weeks. In an embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 25 to 150 mg subcutaneously every 2 or 4 weeks. In an embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 1 to 4 mg subcutaneously every 2 or 4 weeks.

Compositions comprising a compound comprising a stretch of consecutive amino acids which comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence of etanercept (e.g.

Enbrel) may comprise mannitol, sucrose, and tromethamine. In an embodiment, the composition is in the form of a lyophilizate. In an embodiment, the composition is reconstituted with, for example, Sterile Bacteriostatic Water for Injection (BWFI), USP (containing 0.9% benzyl alcohol). In an embodiment the compound is administered to a subject for reducing signs and symptoms, inducing major clinical response, inhibiting the progression of structural damage, and improving physical function in subjects with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis. The compound may be initiated in combination with methotrexate (MTX) or used alone. In an embodiment the compound is administered to a subject for reducing signs and symptoms of moderately to severely active polyarticular-course juvenile rheumatoid arthritis in subjects who have had an inadequate response to one or more DMARDs. In an embodiment the compound is administered to a subject for reducing signs and symptoms, inhibiting the progression of structural damage of active arthritis, and improving physical function in subjects with psoriatic arthritis. In an embodiment the compound is administered to a subject for reducing signs and symptoms in subjects with active ankylosing spondylitis. In an embodiment the compound is administered to a subject for the treatment of chronic moderate to severe plaque psoriasis. In an embodiment wherein the subject has rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, or ankylosing spondylitis the compound is administered at 25-75mg per week given as one or more subcutaneous (SC) injections. In a further embodiment the compound is administered at 50mg per week in a single SC injection. In an embodiment wherein the subject has plaque psoriasis the compound is administered at 25-75mg twice weekly or 4 days apart for 3 months followed by a

reduction to a maintenance dose of 25-75mg per week. In a further embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of at 50 mg twice weekly or 4 days apart for 3 months followed by a reduction to a maintenance dose of 50mg per week. In an embodiment the dose is between 2x and 100x less than the doses set forth herein. In an embodiment wherein the subject has active polyarticular-course JRA the compound may be administered at a dose of 0.2-1.2 mg/kg per week (up to a maximum of 75 mg per week). In a further embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 0.8 mg/kg per week (up to a maximum of 50 mg per week). In some embodiments the dose is between 2x and 100x less than the doses set forth hereinabove.

Compositions comprising a compound comprising a stretch of consecutive amino acids which comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence of infliximab (e.g. Remicade) may comprise sucrose, polysorbate 80, monobasic sodium phosphate, monohydrate, and dibasic sodium phosphate, dihydrate. Preservatives are not present in one embodiment. In an embodiment, the composition is in the form of a lyophilizate. In an embodiment, the composition is reconstituted with, for example, Water for Injection (BWFI), USP. In an embodiment the pH of the composition is 7.2 or is about 7.2. In one embodiment the compound is administered is administered to a subject with rheumatoid arthritis in a dose of 2-4 mg/kg given as an intravenous infusion followed with additional similar doses at 2 and 6 weeks after the first infusion then every 8 weeks thereafter. In a further embodiment the compound is administered in a dose of 3 mg/kg given as an intravenous infusion followed with additional similar doses at 2 and 6 weeks after the first infusion then every 8 weeks thereafter. In an embodiment the dose is

adjusted up to 10 mg/kg or treating as often as every 4 weeks. In an embodiment the compound is administered in combination with methotrexate. In one embodiment the compound is administered is administered to a subject with Crohn's disease or fistulizing Crohn's disease at dose of 2-7 mg/kg given as an induction regimen at 0, 2 and 6 weeks followed by a maintenance regimen of 4-6 mg/kg every 8 weeks thereafter for the treatment of moderately to severely active Crohn's disease or fistulizing disease. In a further embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 5 mg/kg given as an induction regimen at 0, 2 and 6 weeks followed by a maintenance regimen of 5 mg/kg every 8 weeks thereafter for the treatment of moderately to severely active Crohn's disease or fistulizing disease. In an embodiment the dose is adjusted up to 10 mg/kg. In one embodiment the compound is administered to a subject with ankylosing spondylitis at a dose of 2-7 mg/kg given as an intravenous infusion followed with additional similar doses at 2 and 6 weeks after the first infusion, then every 6 weeks thereafter. In a further embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 5 mg/kg given as an intravenous infusion followed with additional similar doses at 2 and 6 weeks after the first infusion, then every 6 weeks thereafter. In one embodiment the compound is administered to a subject with psoriatic arthritis at a dose of 2-7 mg/kg given as an intravenous infusion followed with additional similar doses at 2 and 6 weeks after the first infusion then every 8 weeks thereafter. In a further embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 5 mg/kg given as an intravenous infusion followed with additional similar doses at 2 and 6 weeks after the first infusion then every 8 weeks thereafter. In an embodiment the compound is administered with

methotrexate. In one embodiment the compound is administered to a subject with ulcerative colitis at a dose of 2-7 mg/kg given as an induction regimen at 0, 2 and 6 weeks followed by a maintenance regimen of 2-7 mg/kg every 8 weeks thereafter for the treatment of moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis. In a further embodiment the compound is administered to a subject with ulcerative colitis at a dose of 5 mg/kg given as an induction regimen at 0, 2 and 6 weeks followed by a maintenance regimen of 5 mg/kg every 8 weeks thereafter. In some embodiments the dose is between 2x and 100x less than the doses set forth hereinabove for treating the indivisual diseases.

Compositions comprising a compound comprising a stretch of consecutive amino acids which comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence of cetuximab (e.g. Erbitux) may comprise a preservative-free composition including sodium chloride, sodium phosphate dibasic heptahydrate, sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate. In an embodiment, the composition is in the form of a lyophilizate. In an embodiment, the composition is reconstituted with, for example, Water for Injection, USP. In an embodiment the pH of the composition is in the range of about 7.0 to about 7.4. In one embodiment the compound is administered to a subject for the treatment of EGFR-expressing, metastatic colorectal carcinoma. In another embodiment the compound is used in combination with irinotecan for the treatment in patients who are refractory to irinotecan-based chemotherapy. In an embodiment the compound is administered at a dose of 300-500 mg/m2 as an initial loading dose (first infusion) administered as a 120-minute IV infusion (maximum infusion rate 5 mL/min). In a further embodiment the

compound is administered at a dose of 400 mg/m2 as an initial loading dose (first infusion) administered as a 120-minute IV infusion (maximum infusion rate 5 mL/min). In an embodiment the weekly maintenance dose (all other infusions) is 200-300 mg/m2 infused over 60 minutes (maximum infusion rate 5 mL/min). In a further embodiment the weekly maintenance dose (all other infusions) is 250 mg/m2 infused over 60 minutes (maximum infusion rate 5 mL/min). In some embodiments the dose is between 2x and 100x less than the doses set forth hereinabove.

Compositions comprising a compound comprising a stretch of consecutive amino acids which comprises consecutive amino acids having the sequence of abciximab (e.g. Reopro) may comprise, a preservative-free composition including sodium phosphate, sodium chloride and polysorbate 80. In an embodiment, the composition is in the form of a lyophilizate. In an embodiment, the composition is diluted in, or reconstituted with, for example, Water for Injection, USP. In an embodiment the pH of the composition is 7.2 or is about 7.2. In one embodiment, the composition is used as an adjunct to percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). In such a use the compositions may be administered as an intravenous bolus of 0.15 to 0.35mg/kg at 10-60 minutes before the start of PCI. In a further embodiment the dose is 0.2mg/kg. In an embodiment, the bolus is followed by continuous intravenous infusion of 0.1 to 0.15 g/kg/min for up to 12 hours. In a further embodiment the dose is 0.125 g/kg/min for up to 12 hours. In one embodiment, the composition is used as an adjunct to percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in subjects suffering from unstable angina. In one embodiment of such a use the compositions may be administered as an intravenous bolus

at 0.1 to 0.4mg/kg before the start of PCI followed by continuous intravenous infusion of 5-15 g/min for up to 24 hours, concluding 1 hour after the PCI. In a further embodiment the composition is administered as an intravenous bolus at 0.25mg/kg before the start of PCI followed by continuous intravenous infusion of 10 g/min for up to 24 hours, concluding 1 hour after the PCI. In some embodiments the dose is between 2x and 100x less than the doses set forth hereinabove.

In each of the embodiments of the compositions described herein, the compositions, when in the form of a lyophilizate, may be reconstituted with, for example, sterile aqueous solutions, sterile water, Sterile Water for Injections (USP), Sterile Bacteriostatic Water for Injections (USP), and equivalents thereof known to those skilled in the art.

It is understood that in administration of any of the instant compounds, the compound may be administered in isolation, in a carrier, as part of a pharmaceutical composition, or in any appropriate vehicle.

Dosage

It is understood that where a dosage range is stated herein, e.g. 1-10mg/kg per week, the invention disclosed herein also contemplates each integer dose, and tenth thereof, between the upper and lower limits. In the case of the example given, therefore, the invention contemplates 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 etc. mg/kg up to 10mg/kg.

In embodiments, the compounds of the present invention

can be administered as a single dose or may be administered as multiple doses.

In general, the daily dosage for treating a disorder or condition according to the methods described above will generally range from about 0.01 to about 10.0 mg/kg body weight of the subject to be treated.

Variations based on the aforementioned dosage ranges may be made by a physician of ordinary skill taking into account known considerations such as the weight, age, and condition of the person being treated, the severity of the affliction, and the particular route of administration chosen.

It is also expected that the compounds disclosed will effect cooperative binding with attendant consequences on effective dosages required.

Kits

Another aspect of the present invention provides kits comprising the compounds disclosed herein and the pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds. A kit may include, in addition to the compound or pharmaceutical composition, diagnostic or therapeutic agents. A kit may also include instructions for use in a diagnostic or therapeutic method. In a diagnostic embodiment, the kit includes the compound or a pharmaceutical composition thereof and a diagnostic agent. In a therapeutic embodiment, the kit includes the antibody or a pharmaceutical composition thereof and one or more therapeutic agents, such as an additional antineoplastic agent, anti-tumor agent or chemotherapeutic agent.

Subjects

In some embodiments the subject is a human. In an embodiment the subject is 18 years or older. In another embodiment the subject is less than 18 years old.

All combinations of the various elements disclosed herein are within the scope of the invention.

This invention will be better understood by reference to the Experimental Details which follow, but those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the specific examples detailed are only illustrative of the invention as described more fully in the claims which follow thereafter.

SymmetroAdhesins

This patent specification describes genetic devices which are devices comprising functional stretches of consecutive amino acids joined in a novel manner. Until now, proteins have been genetically engineered to create new functions by virtue of their adopting a novel fixed structure or conformation. In contrast to such previously genetically engineered proteins, the genetic devices disclosed herein comprise two or more distinguishable protein domains that are connected by novel chemical bonds in a manner permitting relative motion to occur between the domains. The relative motion between protein domains constitutes the moving parts of the genetic devices, and the useful work which they are able to thereby carry out. Input energy for this work is provided by the kinetic and rotational energies intrinsic to the protein domains themselves, as well as the energy of mechanical interactions between the protein domains and solvent molecules, and the like.

This disclosure describes "symmetroadhesins", a specific class of genetic devices. Symmetroadhesins comprise two or more chemically-bonded adhesins (independently folding polypeptide binding domains or stretches of consecutive amino acids). These chemically-bonded adhesins are capable of relative motion with respect to one another, resulting in the formation of two or more symmetrically-oriented binding domains useful in binding dimeric ligands, trimeric ligands, tetrameric ligands, and the like, with greatly increased affinity. Symmetroadhesin-Fc hybrid proteins are a particularly useful embodiment of the genetic devices.

The importance of symmetry in the effectiveness of therapeutic proteins is due to the fact that most protein disease targets themselves display such a higher-order symmetric structure. For example, if the disease target consists of two proteins it is said to be a dimer, if it consists of three proteins it is said to be a trimer, and so forth. If a protein therapeutic binds to the protein disease target only on a one-at-a-time basis, then the strength of the binding is typically on the order of the nano-molar range. At this ordinary level of binding, which is typical of present-day therapeutic proteins, it becomes necessary to flood the body with an enormous and wasteful excess of the therapeutic protein relative to the protein disease target (one million-to-one basis).

Each symmetroadhesin is engineered using a simple set of rules that makes proteins into more useful therapeutics by making them more symmetric. For a symmetroadhesin designed to bind to the protein disease target on a two-at-a-time basis, the strength of binding will be on the order of the nano H nano-molar range. Cooperative binding permits such an extraordinary level of binding. At this extraordinary level of binding, it is only necessary to administer much less of the therapeutic protein relative to the protein disease target (one to one basis).

Peptide Bond Chemistry

All proteins consist of one or more polypeptide chains, stretches of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond. Due to resonance between the single bond form (**-C-N-**) and double bond form (**-C=N-**) which occur in amides, the peptide bond has a significant degree of double bond

character (-**C=N**-C_α-**C=N**-). As a consequence, peptide bonds in proteins are approximately planar. Although the adjoining **N**-C_α and C_α-**C** bonds are relatively free to rotate, the rigidly of the peptide bond reduces the degrees of freedom of the folded polypeptide chain to the point where it behaves like a single, static object.

Consider a first stretch of N consecutive amino acids and a second stretch of P consecutive amino acids, AA_1-[]-AA_n and AA_1-[]-AA_p, with the peptide bonding shown in **1**:

$$C_{\alpha(1)}\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C_{\alpha(N)} \quad \& \quad C_{\alpha(1)}\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C_{\alpha(P)} \qquad \mathbf{1}$$

Joining of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids at its N-terminus by a new peptide bond to the C-terminus of the second stretch of consecutive amino acids will form a chimeric polypeptide, AA_1-[]-AA_n-AA_{n+1}-[]-AA_{n+p}, with the peptide bonding shown in **2**:

$$C_{\alpha(1)}\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C_{\alpha(N)}\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C_{\alpha(N+1)}\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C_{\alpha(N+P)} \qquad \mathbf{2}$$

The chimeric polypeptide, like either of its progenitors, is a single stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is also joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond. The folded chimeric polypeptide chain will thus also generally behave like a single, static object.

This invention provides for novel protein-like molecules, herein termed **genetic devices**, which like mechanical devices are dynamic objects with two or more moving parts that are interconnected in a manner to permit relative movement. Each part, or **domain**, in a genetic device is a stretch of consecutive amino acids, and each interconnection is made by a non-peptide bond joining a

predefined end of each stretch of consecutive amino acids. Preferably, the domains in a genetic device are **binding domains**. Three distinct types of genetic devices are distinguished by the topology of their interconnections as shown in **3**, **4**, and **5**:

$$C\alpha(1)\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C\alpha(N)\text{-}\mathbf{X_c}\text{-}\mathbf{X_n}\text{-}C\alpha(N+1)\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C\alpha(N+P) \qquad \mathbf{3}$$

$$C\alpha(1)\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C\alpha(N)\text{-}\mathbf{X_c}\text{-}\mathbf{X_c}\text{-}C\alpha(P)\text{-}\mathbf{N{=}C}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{N{=}C}\text{-}C\alpha(1) \qquad \mathbf{4}$$

$$C\alpha(N)\text{-}\mathbf{N{=}C}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{N{=}C}\text{-}C\alpha(1)\text{-}\mathbf{X_n}\text{-}\mathbf{X_n}\text{-}C\alpha(1)\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C\alpha(P) \qquad \mathbf{5}$$

Genetic device with two identical binding domains that are connected at distinct termini (**6**) have an asymmetric configuration,

$$C\alpha(1)\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C\alpha(N)\text{-}\mathbf{X_c}\text{-}\mathbf{X_n}\text{-}C\alpha(N+1)\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C\alpha(2N) \qquad \mathbf{6}$$

Genetic device with two identical binding domains that are connected at identical termini (**7** and **8**) have a configuration with point symmetry,

$$C\alpha(1)\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C\alpha(N)\text{-}\mathbf{X_c}\text{-}\mathbf{X_c}\text{-}C\alpha(N)\text{-}\mathbf{N{=}C}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{N{=}C}\text{-}C\alpha(1) \qquad \mathbf{7}$$

$$C\alpha(N)\text{-}\mathbf{N{=}C}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{N{=}C}\text{-}C\alpha(1)\text{-}\mathbf{X_n}\text{-}\mathbf{X_n}\text{-}C\alpha(1)\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}[\,]\text{-}\mathbf{C{=}N}\text{-}C\alpha(N) \qquad \mathbf{8}$$

The genetic devices shown in **7** and **8** are herein termed **hemi-symmetroadhesins**. Although hemi-symmetroadhesins are have structures with point symmetry they are not capable of rotating both their binding domains independently, and thus, they are generally not able to bind symmetrically to more than one binding site in a symmetric target.

This invention also provides protein-like molecules capable of binding symmetrically to two or more binding sites in a symmetric target (i.e., cooperatively). Genetic devices that are capable of binding symmetric targets symmetrically are termed herein **symmetroadhesins.** Like a human body grasping a oversized, yet symmetric object (e.g., a medicine ball) with two hands instead of one, the ability of symmetroadhesins to bind symmetric targets is generally much greater than proteins.

Symmetroadhesin Subtypes

Tables 2-11 set forth various non-limiting embodiments of different symmetroadhesins. For example, Table 2, describing CD4-symmetroadhesins , shows in the top line the configuration of a CD4 hemi-symmetroadhesin, i.e. a CD4 domain with a C-terminal X-terminus, e.g. a stretch of consecutive amino acids which is a CD4 domain with a C-terminal cysteine or selenosyteine residue bonded through a non-peptide link (for example a cysteine-cysteine disulfide bond or a selenocysteine-selenocysteine diselenide bond) to a second stretch of consecutive amino acids which is a CD4 domain with a C-terminal cysteine or selenosyteine residue bonded through a non-peptide link, generically described as [CD4-*Xc*-*Xc*-CD4]. A dimer of the CD4 hemi-symmetroadhesin and a Fc hemisymmetroadhesin to form an immuno-symmetroadhesin is set forth in the second row of Table 2, for example, described as [CD4-*Xc*-*Sn*-Fc]$_2$. In each of the tables Xc represents a C-terminal X-terminus; Xn a N-terminal X-terminus, Sn a N-terminal cysteine residue

Table 2

CD4 Symmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	Class	Symmetroadhesin Configuration
CD4-X_c	hemi-	[CD4-X_c-X_c-CD4]
CD4-X_c + S_n-Fc	immuno	[CD4-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
CD4-X_c + X_n-Fc	immuno	[CD4-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
CD4-X_c + Fc-X_c	immuno	[Fc-X_c-X_c-CD4]$_2$
CD4-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	bi-	[CD4-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-CD4]$_2$
CD4-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	bi-	[CD4-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-CD4]$_2$

Table 3

TNR Hemi-Symmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
TNR_1-X_c	1	[TNR_1-X_c-X_c-TNR_1]
TNR_2-X_c	1	[TNR_2-X_c-X_c-TNR_2]
TNR_{Fab}-X_c	1	[TNR_{Fab}-X_c-X_c-TNR_{Fab}]
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c	3	[($TNR_{1/2}$)-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/2}$)]
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c	3	[($TNR_{1/Fab}$)-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/Fab}$)]
TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c	3	[($TNR_{2/Fab}$)-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{2/Fab}$)]
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c	6	[($TNR_{1/2/Fab}$)-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/2/Fab}$)]

Table 4

TNR ImmunoSymmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
TNR_1-X_c + S_n-Fc	1	[TNR_1-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + X_n-Fc	1	[TNR_1-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + Fc-X_c	1	[Fc-X_c-X_c-TNR_1]$_2$
TNR_2-X_c + S_n-Fc	1	[TNR_2-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_2-X_c + X_n-Fc	1	[TNR_2-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_2-X_c + Fc-X_c	1	[Fc-X_c-X_c-TNR_2]$_2$
TNR_{Fab}-X_c + S_n-Fc	1	[TNR_{Fab}-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_{Fab}-X_c + X_n-Fc	1	[TNR_{Fab}-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_{Fab}-X_c + Fc-X_c	1	[Fc-X_c-X_c-TNR_{Fab}]$_2$

Table 4 (Cont'd)

TNR ImmunoSymmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + S_n-Fc	3	[($TNR_{1/2}$)-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	[($TNR_{1/2}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/2}$)]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + S_n-Fc	3	[($TNR_{1/Fab}$)-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	[($TNR_{1/Fab}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/Fab}$)]$_2$
TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + S_n-Fc	3	[($TNR_{2/Fab}$)-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	[($TNR_{2/Fab}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{2/Fab}$)]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + S_n-Fc	6	[($TNR_{1/2/Fab}$)-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + X_n-Fc	6	[($TNR_{1/2/Fab}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + Fc-X_c	6	[Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/2/Fab}$)]$_2$

Table 5

TNR Bi-Symmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
TNR_1-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	1	[TNR_1-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-TNR_1]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	1	[TNR_1-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-TNR_1]$_2$
TNR_2-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	1	[TNR_2-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-TNR_2]$_2$
TNR_2-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	1	[TNR_2-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-TNR_2]$_2$
TNR_{Fab}-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	1	[TNR_{Fab}-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-TNR_{Fab}]$_2$
TNR_{Fab}-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	1	[TNR_{Fab}-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-TNR_{Fab}]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($TNR_{1/2}$)-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/2}$)]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($TNR_{1/2}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/2}$)]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($TNR_{1/Fab}$)-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/Fab}$)]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($TNR_{1/Fab}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/Fab}$)]$_2$
TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($TNR_{2/Fab}$)-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{2/Fab}$)]$_2$
TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($TNR_{2/Fab}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{2/Fab}$)]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	63	[($TNR_{1/2/Fab}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/2/Fab}$)]$_2$
TNR_1-X_c + TNR_2-X_c + TNR_{Fab}-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	63	[($TNR_{1/2/Fab}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($TNR_{1/2/Fab}$)]$_2$

Table 6

VGFR Hemi-Symmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$VGFR_1$-X_c	1	[$VGFR_1$-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_1$]
$VGFR_2$-X_c	1	[$VGFR_2$-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_2$]
$VGFR_3$-X_c	1	[$VGFR_3$-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_3$]
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c	3	[($VGFR_{1/2}$)-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{1/2}$)]
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c	3	[($VGFR_{1/3}$)-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{1/3}$)]
$VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c	3	[($VGFR_{2/3}$)-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{2/3}$)]
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c	6	[($VGFR_{1/2/3}$)-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{1/2/3}$)]

Table 7

VGFR ImmunoSymmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$VGFR_1$-X_c + S_n-Fc	1	[$VGFR_1$-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + X_n-Fc	1	[$VGFR_1$-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + Fc-X_c	1	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_1$]$_2$
$VGFR_2$-X_c + S_n-Fc	1	[$VGFR_2$-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
$VGFR_2$-X_c + X_n-Fc	1	[$VGFR_2$-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
$VGFR_2$-X_c + Fc-X_c	1	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_2$]$_2$
$VGFR_3$-X_c + S_n-Fc	1	[$VGFR_3$-X_c-S_n-Fc]$_2$
$VGFR_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc	1	[$VGFR_3$-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
$VGFR_3$-X_c + Fc-X_c	1	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_3$]$_2$

Table 7 (Cont'd)

VGFR ImmunoSymmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + S_n-Fc	3	$[(VGFR_{1/2})$-X_c-S_n-Fc$]_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	$[(VGFR_{1/2})$-X_c-X_n-Fc$]_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$(VGFR_{1/2})$]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + S_n-Fc	3	$[(VGFR_{1/3})$-X_c-S_n-Fc$]_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	$[(VGFR_{1/3})$-X_c-X_n-Fc$]_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$(VGFR_{1/3})$]$_2$
$VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + S_n-Fc	3	$[(VGFR_{2/3})$-X_c-S_n-Fc$]_2$
$VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	$[(VGFR_{2/3})$-X_c-X_n-Fc$]_2$
$VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$(VGFR_{2/3})$]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + S_n-Fc	6	$[(VGFR_{1/2/3})$-X_c-S_n-Fc$]_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc	6	$[(VGFR_{1/2/3})$-X_c-X_n-Fc$]_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + Fc-X_c	6	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$(VGFR_{1/2/3})$]$_2$

Table 8

VGFR Bi-Symmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$VGFR_1$-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	1	[$VGFR_1$-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_1$]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	1	[$VGFR_1$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_1$]$_2$
$VGFR_2$-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	1	[$VGFR_2$-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_2$]$_2$
$VGFR_2$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	1	[$VGFR_2$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_2$]$_2$
$VGFR_3$-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	1	[$VGFR_3$-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_3$]$_2$
$VGFR_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	1	[$VGFR_3$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$VGFR_3$]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($VGFR_{1/2}$)-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{1/2}$)]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($VGFR_{1/2}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{1/2}$)]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($VGFR_{1/3}$)-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{1/3}$)]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($VGFR_{1/3}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{1/3}$)]$_2$
$VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($VGFR_{2/3}$)-X_c-S_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{2/3}$)]$_2$
$VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($VGFR_{2/3}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{2/3}$)]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	63	[($VGFR_{1/2/3}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{1/2/3}$)]$_2$
$VGFR_1$-X_c + $VGFR_2$-X_c + $VGFR_3$-X_c + S_n-Fc-X_c	63	[($VGFR_{1/2/3}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($VGFR_{1/2/3}$)]$_2$

Table 9

ErbB Hemi-Symmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$ErbB_1$-X_c	1	[$ErbB_1$-X_c-X_c-$ErbB_1$]
$ErbB_2$-X_c	1	[$ErbB_2$-X_c-X_c-$ErbB_2$]
$ErbB_3$-X_c	1	[$ErbB_3$-X_c-X_c-$ErbB_3$]
$ErbB_4$-X_c	1	[$ErbB_4$-X_c-X_c-$ErbB_4$]
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c	3	[($ErbB_{1/2}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/2}$)]
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c	3	[($ErbB_{1/3}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/3}$)]
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c	3	[($ErbB_{1/4}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/4}$)]
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c	3	[($ErbB_{2/3}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{2/3}$)]
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c	3	[($ErbB_{2/4}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{2/4}$)]
$ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c	3	[($ErbB_{3/4}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{3/4}$)]

Table 9 (Cont'd)

ErbB Hemi-Symmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c	6	[($ErbB_{1/2/3}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/2/3}$)]
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c	6	[($ErbB_{1/2/4}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/2/4}$)]
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c	6	[($ErbB_{1/3/4}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/3/4}$)]
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c	6	[($ErbB_{2/3/4}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{2/3/4}$)]
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c	10	[($ErbB_{1/2/3/4}$)-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/2/3/4}$)]

Table 10

ErbB ImmunoSymmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$ErbB_1$-X_c + X_n-Fc	1	$[ErbB_1\text{-}X_c\text{-}X_n\text{-}Fc]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + Fc-X_c	1	$[Fc\text{-}X_c\text{-}X_c\text{-}ErbB_1]_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + X_n-Fc	1	$[ErbB_2\text{-}X_c\text{-}X_n\text{-}Fc]_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + Fc-X_c	1	$[Fc\text{-}X_c\text{-}X_c\text{-}ErbB_2]_2$
$ErbB_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc	1	$[ErbB_3\text{-}X_c\text{-}X_n\text{-}Fc]_2$
$ErbB_3$-X_c + Fc-X_c	1	$[Fc\text{-}X_c\text{-}X_c\text{-}ErbB_3]_2$
$ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc	1	$[ErbB_4\text{-}X_c\text{-}X_n\text{-}Fc]_2$
$ErbB_4$-X_c + Fc-X_c	1	$[Fc\text{-}X_c\text{-}X_c\text{-}ErbB_4]_2$

Table 10 (Cont'd)

ErbB ImmunoSymmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	[($ErbB_{1/2}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/2}$)]$_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	[($ErbB_{1/3}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/3}$)]$_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	[($ErbB_{1/4}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/4}$)]$_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	[($ErbB_{2/3}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{2/3}$)]$_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	[($ErbB_{2/4}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{2/4}$)]$_2$
$ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc	3	[($ErbB_{3/4}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc]$_2$
$ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + Fc-X_c	3	[Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{3/4}$)]$_2$

Table 10 (Cont'd)

ErbB ImmunoSymmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc	6	$[(ErbB_{1/2/3})$-X_c-X_n-Fc$]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + Fc-X_c	6	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$(ErbB_{1/2/3})$$]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc	6	$[(ErbB_{1/2/4})$-X_c-X_n-Fc$]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + Fc-X_c	6	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$(ErbB_{1/2/4})$$]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc	6	$[(ErbB_{1/3/4})$-X_c-X_n-Fc$]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + Fc-X_c	6	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$(ErbB_{1/3/4})$$]_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc	6	$[(ErbB_{2/3/4})$-X_c-X_n-Fc$]_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + Fc-X_c	6	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$(ErbB_{2/3/4})$$]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc	10	$[(ErbB_{1/2/3/4})$-X_c-X_n-Fc$]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + Fc-X_c	10	[Fc-X_c-X_c-$(ErbB_{1/2/3/4})$$]_2$

Table 11

ErbB Bi-Symmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$ErbB_1$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	1	[$ErbB_1$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$ErbB_1$]$_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	1	[$ErbB_2$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$ErbB_2$]$_2$
$ErbB_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	1	[$ErbB_3$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$ErbB_3$]$_2$
$ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	1	[$ErbB_4$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$ErbB_4$]$_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($ErbB_{1/2}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/2}$)]$_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($ErbB_{1/3}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/3}$)]$_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($ErbB_{1/4}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{1/4}$)]$_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($ErbB_{2/3}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{2/3}$)]$_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($ErbB_{2/4}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{2/4}$)]$_2$
$ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	12	[($ErbB_{3/4}$)-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-($ErbB_{3/4}$)]$_2$

Table 11 (Cont'd)

ErbB Bi-Symmetroadhesins

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids	#	Symmetroadhesin Configurations
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	63	$[(ErbB_{1/2/3})$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$(ErbB_{1/2/3})]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	63	$[(ErbB_{1/2/4})$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$(ErbB_{1/2/4})]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	63	$[(ErbB_{1/3/4})$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$(ErbB_{1/3/4})]_2$
$ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c	63	$[(ErbB_{2/3/4})$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$(ErbB_{2/3/4})]_2$
$ErbB_1$-X_c + $ErbB_2$-X_c + $ErbB_3$-X_c + $ErbB_4$-X_c + X_n-Fc-X_c		$[(ErbB_{1/2/3/4})$-X_c-X_n-Fc-X_c-X_c-$(ErbB_{1/2/3/4})]_2$

Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids

Examples of stretches of consecutive amino acids as referred to herein include, but are not limited to, consecutive amino acids including binding domains such as secreted or transmembrane proteins, intracellular binding domains and antibodies (whole or portions thereof) and modififed versions thereof. The following are some non-limiting examples:

1) Immunoglobulins

Immunoglobulins are molecules containing polypeptide chains held together by intra-chain disulfide bonds, wherein at least one of the bonded amino acids is not a terminus residue, typically having two light chains and two heavy chains. In each chain, one domain (V) has a variable amino acid sequence depending on the antibody specificity of the molecule. The other domains (C) have a rather constant sequence common among molecules of the same class. The domains are numbered in sequence from the amino-terminal end.

The immunoglobulin gene superfamily consists of molecules with immunoglobulin-like domains. Members of this family include class I and class II major histocompatibility antigens, immunoglobulins, T-cell receptor alpha, beta, gamma and delta chains, CD1, CD2, CD4, CD8, CD28, the gamma, delta and epsilon chains of CD3, OX-2, Thy-1, the intercellular or neural cell adhesion molecules (I-CAM or N-CAM), lymphocyte function associated antigen-3 (LFA-3), neurocytoplasmic protein (NCP-3), poly-Ig receptor,

myelin-associated glycoprotein (MAG), high affinity IgE receptor, the major glycoprotein of peripheral myelin (Po), platelet derived growth factor receptor, colony stimulating factor-1 receptor, macrophage Fc receptor, Fc gamma receptors and carcinoembryonic antigen.

It is known that one can substitute variable domains (including hypervariable regions) of one immunoglobulin for another, and from one species to another. See, for example, EP 0 173 494; EP 0 125 023; Munro, Nature 312 (13 Dec. 1984); Neuberger et al., Nature 312: (13 Dec. 1984); Sharon et al., Nature 309 (May 24, 1984); Morrison et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:6851-6855 (1984); Morrison et al. Science 229:1202-1207 (1985); and Boulianne et al., Nature 312:643-646 (Dec. 13, 1984).

Morrison et al., Science 229:1202-1207 (1985) teaches the preparation of an immunoglobulin chimera having a variable region from one species fused to an immunoglobulin constant region from another species.

It has also been shown that it is possible to substitute immunoglobulin variable-like domains from two members of the immunoglobulin gene superfamily--CD4 and the T cell receptor--for a variable domain in an immunoglobulin; see e.g. Capon et al., Nature 337:525-531, 1989, Traunecker et al., Nature 339:68-70, 1989, Gascoigne et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 84:2936-2940, 1987, and published European application EPO 0 325 224 A2.

U.S. Patent 5,116,964 (Capon et al., May 26, 1992), hereby incorporated by reference, describes hybrid immunoglobulins commonly referred to as immunoadhesins, which combine, for example, the adhesive and targeting

properties of a ligand binding partner with immunoglobulin effector functions. U.S. Patent No. 5,336,603 (Capon et al., August 9, 1994), hereby incorporated by reference, describes a heterofunctional immunoadheson comprising a fusion protein in which a polypeptide comprising a human CD4 antigen variable (V) region is fused at its C-terminus to the N-terminus of a polypeptide comprising a constant region of an immunoglobulin chain disulfide bonded to a companion immunoglobulin heavy chain-light chain pair bearing a antibody combining site capable of binding a predetermined antigen.

"Components" of immunglobulins include antibody fragments comprise a portion of an intact antibody, preferably the antigen binding or variable region of the intact antibody. Examples of antibody fragments include Fab, Fab', $F(ab')_2$, and Fv fragments; diabodies; linear antibodies (Zapata et al., Protein Eng. 8(10): 1057-1062 (1995)); single-chain antibody molecules; and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments.

Papain digestion of antibodies produces two identical antigen-binding fragments, called "Fab" fragments, each with a single antigen-binding site, and a residual "Fc" fragment, a designation reflecting the ability to crystallize readily. Pepsin treatment yields an $F(ab')_2$ fragment that has two antigen-combining sites and is still capable of cross-linking antigen.

"Fv" is the minimum antibody fragment which contains a complete antigen-recognition and -binding site. This region consists of a dimer of one heavy- and one light-chain variable domain in tight, non-covalent association.

It is in this configuration that the three CDRs of each variable domain interact to define an antigen-binding site on the surface of the V_H -V_L dimer. Collectively, the six CDRs confer antigen-binding specificity to the antibody. However, even a single variable domain (or half of an Fv comprising only three CDRs specific for an antigen) has the ability to recognize and bind antigen, although at a lower affinity than the entire binding site.

The Fab fragment also contains the constant domain of the light chain and the first constant domain (CH1) of the heavy chain. Fab fragments differ from Fab' fragments by the addition of a few residues at the carboxy terminus of the heavy chain CH1 domain including one or more cysteines from the antibody hinge region. Fab'-SH is the designation herein for Fab' in which the cysteine residue(s) of the constant domains bear a free thiol group. $F(ab')_2$ antibody fragments originally were produced as pairs of Fab' fragments which have hinge cysteines between them. Other chemical couplings of antibody fragments are also known.

The "light chains" of antibodies (immunoglobulins) from any vertebrate species can be assigned to one of two clearly distinct types, called kappa and lambda, based on the amino acid sequences of their constant domains.

Depending on the amino acid sequence of the constant domain of their heavy chains, immunoglobulins can be assigned to different classes. There are five major classes of immunoglobulins: IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM, and several of these may be further divided into

subclasses (isotypes), e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA, and IgA2.

"Single-chain Fv" or "sFv" antibody fragments comprise the V_H and V_L domains of antibody, wherein these domains are present in a single polypeptide chain. Preferably, the Fv polypeptide further comprises a polypeptide linker between the V_H and V_L domains which enables the sFv to form the desired structure for antigen binding. For a review of sFv, see Pluckthun in The Pharmacology of Monoclonal Antibodies, vol. 113, Rosenburg and Moore eds., Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 269-315 (1994).

Thus, linking of the various components of immunoglobulins and other biologically active molecules has allowed production of hybrid molecules which retain the functionalities of the individual components.

In an embodiment, the invention described herein provides novel hybrid molecules which include one or more immunoglobulin components.

2) Extracellular Proteins

Extracellular proteins play important roles in, among other things, the formation, differentiation and maintenance of multicellular organisms. A discussion of various intracellular proteins of interest is set forth in U.S. Patent No. 6,723,535, Ashkenazi et al., issued April 20, 2004, hereby incorporated by reference.

The fate of many individual cells, e.g., proliferation, migration, differentiation, or interaction with other cells, is typically governed by information received from

other cells and/or the immediate environment. This information is often transmitted by secreted polypeptides (for instance, mitogenic factors, survival factors, cytotoxic factors, differentiation factors, neuropeptides, and hormones) which are, in turn, received and interpreted by diverse cell receptors or membrane-bound proteins. These secreted polypeptides or signaling molecules normally pass through the cellular secretory pathway to reach their site of action in the extracellular environment.

Secreted proteins have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. Most protein drugs available at present, such as thrombolytic agents, interferons, interleukins, erythropoietins, colony stimulating factors, and various other cytokines, are secretory proteins. Their receptors, which are membrane proteins, also have potential as therapeutic or diagnostic agents. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. Examples of screening methods and techniques are described in the literature (see, for example, Klein et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93:7108-7113 (1996); U.S. Patent No. 5,536,637)).

Membrane-bound proteins and receptors can play important roles in, among other things, the formation, differentiation and maintenance of multicellular organisms. The fate of many individual cells, e.g., proliferation, migration, differentiation, or interaction with other cells, is typically governed by information

received from other cells and/or the immediate environment. This information is often transmitted by secreted polypeptides (for instance, mitogenic factors, survival factors, cytotoxic factors, differentiation factors, neuropeptides, and hormones) which are, in turn, received and interpreted by diverse cell receptors or membrane-bound proteins. Such membrane-bound proteins and cell receptors include, but are not limited to, cytokine receptors, receptor kinases, receptor phosphatases, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions, and cellular adhesin molecules like selectins and integrins. For instance, transduction of signals that regulate cell growth and differentiation is regulated in part by phosphorylation of various cellular proteins. Protein tyrosine kinases, enzymes that catalyze that process, can also act as growth factor receptors. Examples include fibroblast growth factor receptor and nerve growth factor receptor.

Membrane-bound proteins and receptor molecules have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. Receptor immunoadhesins, for instance, can be employed as therapeutic agents to block receptor-ligand interactions. The membrane-bound proteins can also be employed for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction.

Examples of such proteins include EGF and growth factors.

Epidermal growth factor (EGF) is a conventional mitogenic factor that stimulates the proliferation of various types of cells including epithelial cells and fibroblasts. EGF binds to and activates the EGF receptor (EGFR), which

initiates intracellular signaling and subsequent effects. The EGFR is expressed in neurons of the cerebral cortex, cerebellum, and hippocampus in addition to other regions of the central nervous system (CNS). In addition, EGF is also expressed in various regions of the CNS. Therefore, EGF acts not only on mitotic cells, but also on postmitotic neurons. In fact, many studies have indicated that EGF has neurotrophic or neuromodulatory effects on various types of neurons in the CNS. For example, EGF acts directly on cultured cerebral cortical and cerebellar neurons, enhancing neurite outgrowth and survival. On the other hand, EGF also acts on other cell types, including septal cholinergic and mesencephalic dopaminergic neurons, indirectly through glial cells. Evidence of the effects of EGF on neurons in the CNS is accumulating, but the mechanisms of action remain essentially unknown. EGF-induced signaling in mitotic cells is better understood than in postmitotic neurons. Studies of cloned pheochromocytoma PC12 cells and cultured cerebral cortical neurons have suggested that the EGF-induced neurotrophic actions are mediated by sustained activation of the EGFR and mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) in response to EGF. The sustained intracellular signaling correlates with the decreased rate of EGFR down-regulation, which might determine the response of neuronal cells to EGF. It is likely that EGF is a multi-potent growth factor that acts upon various types of cells including mitotic cells and postmitotic neurons.

EGF is produced by the salivary and Brunner's glands of the gastrointestinal system, kidney, pancreas, thyroid gland, pituitary gland, and the nervous system, and is found in body fluids such as saliva, blood, cerebrospinal

fluid (CSF), urine, amniotic fluid, prostatic fluid, pancreatic juice, and breast milk, Plata-Salaman, Peptides 12:653-663 (1991).

EGF is mediated by its membrane specific receptor, which contains an intrinsic tyrosine kinase. Stoscheck et al., J. Cell Biochem. 31:135-152 (1986). EGF is believed to function by binding to the extracellular portion of its receptor which induces a transmembrane signal that activates the intrinsic tyrosine kinase.

Purification and sequence analysis of the EGF-like domain has revealed the presence of six conserved cysteine residues which cross-bind to create three peptide loops, Savage et al., J. Biol. Chem. 248:7669-7672 (1979). It is now generally known that several other peptides can react with the EGF receptor which share the same generalized motif $X_n\ CX_7\ CX_{4/5}\ CX_{10}\ CXCX_5\ GX_2\ CX_n$, where X represents any non-cysteine amino acid, and n is a variable repeat number. Non isolated peptides having this motif include TGF-alpha, amphiregulin, schwannoma-derived growth factor (SDGF), heparin-binding EGF-like growth factors and certain virally encoded peptides (e.g., Vaccinia virus, Reisner, Nature 313:801-803 (1985), Shope fibroma virus, Chang et al., Mol Cell Biol. 7:535-540 (1987), Molluscum contagiosum, Porter and Archard, J. Gen. Virol. 68:673-682 (1987), and Myxoma virus, Upton et al., J. Virol. 61:1271-1275 (1987), Prigent and Lemoine, Prog. Growth Factor Res. 4:1-24 (1992).

EGF-like domains are not confined to growth factors but have been observed in a variety of cell-surface and extracellular proteins which have interesting properties in cell adhesion, protein--protein interaction and

development, Laurence and Gusterson, Tumor Biol. 11:229-261 (1990). These proteins include blood coagulation factors (factors VI, IX, X, XII, protein C, protein S, protein Z, tissue plasminogen activator, urokinase), extracellular matrix components (laminin, cytotactin, entactin), cell surface receptors (LDL receptor, thrombomodulin receptor) and immunity-related proteins (complement C1r, uromodulin).

Even more interesting, the general structure pattern of EGF-like precursors is preserved through lower organisms as well as in mammalian cells. A number of genes with developmental significance have been identified in invertebrates with EGF-like repeats. For example, the notch gene of Drosophila encodes 36 tandemly arranged 40 amino acid repeats which show homology to EGF, Wharton et al., Cell 43:557-581 (1985). Hydropathy plots indicate a putative membrane spanning domain, with the EGF-related sequences being located on the extracellular side of the membrane. Other homeotic genes with EGF-like repeats include Delta, 95F and 5ZD which were identified using probes based on Notch, and the nematode gene Lin-12 which encodes a putative receptor for a developmental signal transmitted between two specified cells.

Specifically, EGF has been shown to have potential in the preservation and maintenance of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal lesions, Konturek et al., Eur. J. Gastroenterol Hepatol. 7 (10), 933-37 (1995), including the treatment of necrotizing enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration gastrointestinal ulcerations and congenital microvillus atrophy, Guglietta and Sullivan, Eur. J. Gastroenterol Hepatol, 7(10), 945-50

(1995). Additionally, EGF has been implicated in hair follicle differentiation; du Cros, J. Invest. Dermatol. 101 (1 Suppl.), 106S-113S (1993), Hillier, Clin. Endocrinol. 33(4), 427-28 (1990); kidney function, Hamm et al., Semin. Nephrol. 13(1): 109-15 (1993), Harris, Am. J. Kidney Dis. 17(6): 627-30 (1991); tear fluid, van Setten et al., Int. Ophthalmol 15(6); 359-62(1991); vitamin K mediated blood coagulation, Stenflo et al., Blood 78(7): 1637-51(1991). EGF is also implicated various skin disease characterized by abnormal keratinocyte differentiation, e.g., psoriasis, epithelial cancers such as squamous cell carcinomas of the lung, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas. King et al., Am. J. Med. Sci. 296:154-158 (1988).

Of great interest is mounting evidence that genetic alterations in growth factors signaling pathways are closely linked to developmental abnormalities and to chronic diseases including cancer. Aaronson, Science 254: 1146-1153 (1991). For example, c-erb-2 (also known as HER-2), a proto-oncogene with close structural similarity to EGF receptor protein, is overexpressed in human breast cancer. King et al., Science 229:974-976 (1985); Gullick, Hormones and their actions, Cooke et al., eds, Amsterdam, Elsevier, pp 349-360 (1986).

Growth factors are molecular signals or mediators that enhance cell growth or proliferation, alone or in concert, by binding to specific cell surface receptors. However, there are other cellular reactions than only growth upon expression to growth factors. As a result, growth factors are better characterized as multifunctional and potent cellular regulators. Their biological effects include proliferation, chemotaxis and

stimulation of extracellular matrix production. Growth factors can have both stimulatory and inhibitory effects. For example, transforming growth factor (TGF-beta) is highly pleiotropic and can stimulate proliferation in some cells, especially connective tissue, while being a potent inhibitor of proliferation in others, such as lymphocytes and epithelial cells.

The physiological effect of growth stimulation or inhibition by growth factors depends upon the state of development and differentiation of the target tissue. The mechanism of local cellular regulation by classical endocrine molecules involves comprehends autocrine (same cell), juxtacrine (neighbor cell), and paracrine (adjacent cells) pathways. Peptide growth factors are elements of a complex biological language, providing the basis for intercellular communication. They permit cells to convey information between each other, mediate interaction between cells and change gene expression. The effect of these multifunctional and pluripotent factors is dependent on the presence or absence of other peptides.

FGF-8 is a member of the fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) which are a family of heparin-binding, potent mitogens for both normal diploid fibroblasts and established cell lines, Gospodarowicz et al. (1984), Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 81:6963. The FGF family comprises acidic FGF (FGF-1), basic FGF (FGF-2), INT-2 (FGF-3), K-FGF/HST (FGF-4), FGF-5, FGF-6, KGF (FGF-7), AIGF (FGF-8) among others. All FGFs have two conserved cysteine residues and share 30-50% sequence homology at the amino acid level. These factors are mitogenic for a wide variety of normal diploid mesoderm-derived and neural crest-derived cells,

including granulosa cells, adrenal cortical cells, chondrocytes, myoblasts, corneal and vascular endothelial cells (bovine or human), vascular smooth muscle cells, lens, retina and prostatic epithelial cells, oligodendrocytes, astrocytes, chrondocytes, myoblasts and osteoblasts.

Fibroblast growth factors can also stimulate a large number of cell types in a non-mitogenic manner. These activities include promotion of cell migration into wound area (chemotaxis), initiation of new blood vessel formulation (angiogenesis), modulation of nerve regeneration and survival (neurotrophism), modulation of endocrine functions, and stimulation or suppression of specific cellular protein expression, extracellular matrix production and cell survival. Baird & Bohlen, Handbook of Exp. Pharmacol. 95(1): 369418, Springer, (1990). These properties provide a basis for using fibroblast growth factors in therapeutic approaches to accelerate wound healing, nerve repair, collateral blood vessel formation, and the like. For example, fibroblast growth factors have been suggested to minimize myocardium damage in heart disease and surgery (U.S. Pat. No. 4,378,347).

FGF-8, also known as androgen-induced growth factor (AIGF), is a 215 amino acid protein which shares 30-40% sequence homology with the other members of the FGF family. FGF-8 has been proposed to be under androgenic regulation and induction in the mouse mammary carcinoma cell line SC3. Tanaka et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:8928-8932 (1992); Sato et al., J. Steroid Biochem. Molec. Biol. 47:91-98 (1993). As a result, FGF-8 may have a local role in the prostate, which is known to be an

androgen-responsive organ. FGF-8 can also be oncogenic, as it displays transforming activity when transfected into NIH-3T3 fibroblasts. Kouhara et al., Oncogene 9 455462 (1994). While FGF-8 has been detected in heart, brain, lung, kidney, testis, prostate and ovary, expression was also detected in the absence of exogenous androgens. Schmitt et al., J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol. 57 (34): 173-78 (1996).

FGF-8 shares the property with several other FGFs of being expressed at a variety of stages of murine embryogenesis, which supports the theory that the various FGFs have multiple and perhaps coordinated roles in differentiation and embryogenesis. Moreover, FGF-8 has also been identified as a protooncogene that cooperates with Wnt-1 in the process of mammary tumorigenesis (Shackleford et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90, 740-744 (1993); Heikinheimo et al., Mech. Dev. 48:129-138 (1994)).

In contrast to the other FGFs, FGF-8 exists as three protein isoforms, as a result of alternative splicing of the primary transcript. Tanaka et al., supra. Normal adult expression of FGF-8 is weak and confined to gonadal tissue, however northern blot analysis has indicated that FGF-8 mRNA is present from day 10 through day 12 or murine gestation, which suggests that FGF-8 is important to normal development. Heikinheimo et al., Mech Dev. 48(2): 129-38 (1994). Further in situ hybridization assays between day 8 and 16 of gestation indicated initial expression in the surface ectoderm of the first bronchial arches, the frontonasal process, the forebrain and the midbrain-hindbrain junction. At days 10-12, FGF-8 was expressed in the surface ectoderm of the forelimb and

hindlimb buds, the nasal its and nasopharynx, the infundibulum and in the telencephalon, diencephalon and metencephalon. Expression continues in the developing hindlimbs through day 13 of gestation, but is undetectable thereafter. The results suggest that FGF-8 has a unique temporal and spatial pattern in embryogenesis and suggests a role for this growth factor in multiple regions of ectodermal differentiation in the post-gastrulation embryo.

The TGF-beta supergene family, or simply TGF-beta superfamily, a group of secreted proteins, includes a large number of related growth and differentiation factors expressed in virtually all phyla. Superfamily members bind to specific cell surface receptors that activate signal transduction mechanisms to elicit their multifunctional cytokine effects. Kolodziejczyk and Hall, Biochem. Cell. Biol., 74:299-314 (1996); Attisano and Wrana, Cytokine Growth Factor Rev., 7:327-339 (1996); and Hill, Cellular Signaling, 8:533-544 (1996).

Members of this family include five distinct forms of TGF-beta (Sporn and Roberts, in Peptide Growth Factors and Their Receptors, Sporn and Roberts, eds. (Springer-Verlag: Berlin, 1990) pp. 419-472), as well as the differentiation factors vg1 (Weeks and Melton, Cell, 51:861-867 (1987)) and DPP-C polypeptide (Padgett et al., Nature, 325:81-84 (1987)), the hormones activin and inhibin (Mason et al., Nature 318-659-663 (1985); Mason et al., Growth Factors, 1:77-88 (1987)), the Mullerian-inhibiting substance (MIS) (Cate et al., Cell, 45: 685-698 (1986)), the bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) (Wozney et al., Science, 242:1528-1534 (1988); PCT WO 88/00205 published Jan. 14, 1988; U.S. Pat. No. 4,877,864

issued Oct. 31, 1989), the developmentally regulated proteins Vgr-1 (Lyons et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 86:45544558 (1989)) and Vgr-2 (Jones et al., Molec. Endocrinol., 6:1961-1968 (1992)), the mouse growth differentiation factor (GDF), such as GDF-3 and GDF-9 (Kingsley, Genes Dev., 8:133-146 (1994); McPherron and Lee, J. Biol. Chem., 268:3444-3449 (1993)), the mouse lefty/Stral (Meno et al., Nature, 381:151-155 (1996); Bouillet et al., Dev. Biol., 170: 420-433 (1995)), glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) (Lin et al., Science, 260:1130-1132 (1993), neurturin (Kotzbauer et al., Nature, 384:467-470 (1996)), and endometrial bleeding-associated factor (EBAF) (Kothapalli et al., J. Clin. Invest., 99:2342-2350 (1997)). The subset BMP-2A and BMP-2B is approximately 75% homologous in sequence to DPP-C and may represent the mammalian equivalent of that protein.

The proteins of the TGF-beta superfamily are disulfide-linked homo- or heterodimers encoded by larger precursor polypeptide chains containing a hydrophobic signal sequence, a long and relatively poorly conserved N-terminal pro region of several hundred amino acids, a cleavage site (usually polybasic), and a shorter and more highly conserved C-terminal region. This C-terminal region corresponds to the processed mature protein and contains approximately 100 amino acids with a characteristic cysteine motif, i.e. the conservation of seven of the nine cysteine residues of TGF-beta among all known family members. Although the position of the cleavage site between the mature and pro regions varies among the family members, the C-terminus of all of the proteins is in the identical position, ending in the sequence Cys-X-Cys-X, but differing in every case from

the TGF-beta consensus C-terminus of Cys-Lys-Cys-Ser. Sporn and Roberts, 1990, supra.

There are at least five forms of TGF-beta currently identified, TGF-beta1, TGF-beta2, TGF-beta3, TGF-beta4, and TGF-beta5. The activated form of TGF-beta1 is a homodimer formed by dimerization of the carboxy-terminal 112 amino acids of a 390 amino acid precursor. Recombinant TGF-beta1 has been cloned (Derynck et al., Nature, 316:701-705 (1985)) and expressed in Chinese hamster ovary cells (Gentry et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 7:3418-3427 (1987)). Additionally, recombinant human TGF-beta2 (deMartin et al., EMBO J., 6:3673 (1987)), as well as human and porcine TGF-beta3 (Derynck et al., EMBO J., 7:3737-3743 (1988); ten Dijke et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85:4715 (1988)) have been cloned. TGF-beta2 has a precursor form of 414 amino acids and is also processed to a homodimer from the carboxy-terminal 112 amino acids that shares approximately 70% homology with the active form of TGF-beta1 (Marquardt et al., J. Biol. Chem., 262:12127 (1987)). See also EP 200,341; 169,016; 268,561; and 267,463; U.S. Pat. No. 4,774,322; Cheifetz et al., Cell, 48:409-415 (1987); Jakowlew et al., Molecular Endocrin., 2:747-755 (1988); Derynck et al., J. Biol. Chem., 261:4377-4379 (1986); Sharples et al., DNA, 6:239-244 (1987); Derynck et al., Nucl. Acids. Res., 15:3188-3189 (1987); Derynck et al., Nucl. Acids. Res. 15:3187 (1987); Seyedin et al., J. Biol. Chem., 261:5693-5695 (1986); Madisen et al., DNA 7:1-8 (1988); and Hanks et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.), 85:79-82 (1988).

TGF-beta4 and TGF-beta5 were cloned from a chicken chondrocyte cDNA library (Jakowlew et al., Molec.

Endocrinol., 2:1186-1195 (1988)) and from a frog oocyte cDNA library, respectively.

The pro region of TGF-beta associates non-covalently with the mature TGF-beta dimer (Wakefield et al., J. Biol. Chem., 263:7646-7654 (1988); Wakefield et al., Growth Factors, 1:203-218 (1989)), and the pro regions are found to be necessary for proper folding and secretion of the active mature dimers of both TGF-beta and activin (Gray and Mason, Science, 247:1328-1330 (1990)). The association between the mature and pro regions of TGF-beta masks the biological activity of the mature dimer, resulting in formation of an inactive latent form. Latency is not a constant of the TGF-beta superfamily, since the presence of the pro region has no effect on activin or inhibin biological activity.

A unifying feature of the biology of the proteins from the TGF-beta superfamily is their ability to regulate developmental processes. TGF-beta has been shown to have numerous regulatory actions on a wide variety of both normal and neoplastic cells. TGF-beta is multifunctional, as it can either stimulate or inhibit cell proliferation, differentiation, and other critical processes in cell function (Sporn and Roberts, supra).

One member of the TGF-beta superfamily, EBAF, is expressed in endometrium only in the late secretory phase and during abnormal endometrial bleeding. Kothapalli et al., J. Clin. Invest., 99:2342-2350 (1997). Human endometrium is unique in that it is the only tissue in the body that bleeds at regular intervals. In addition, abnormal endometrial bleeding is one of the most common manifestations of gynecological diseases, and is a prime

indication for hysterectomy. In situ hybridization showed that the mRNA of EBAF was expressed in the stroma without any significant mRNA expression in the endometrial glands or endothelial cells.

The predicted protein sequence of EBAF showed a strong homology to the protein encoded by mouse lefty/stra3 of the TGF-beta superfamily. A motif search revealed that the predicted EBAF protein contains most of the cysteine residues which are conserved among the TGF-beta-related proteins and which are necessary for the formation of the cysteine knot structure. The EBAF sequence contains an additional cysteine residue, 12 amino acids upstream from the first conserved cysteine residue. The only other family members known to contain an additional cysteine residue are TGF-betas, inhibins, and GDF-3. EBAF, similar to LEFTY, GDF-3/Vgr2, and GDF-9, lacks the cysteine residue that is known to form the intermolecular disulfide bond. Therefore, EBAF appears to be an additional member of the TGF-beta superfamily with an unpaired cysteine residue that may not exist as a dimer. However, hydrophobic contacts between the two monomer subunits may promote dimer formation. Fluorescence in situ hybridization showed that the ebaf gene is located on human chromosome 1 at band q42.1.

Further examples of such extracellular proteins are well known in the art, for example see U.S. Patent No. 6,723,535.

Conjugates

The invention also pertains to conjugates of symmtroadhesins/immunosymmetroadhesins. Thus the instant

compositions can be conjugated to a cytotoxic agent such as a chemotherapeutic agent, toxin (e.g., an enzymatically active toxin of bacterial, fungal, plant, or animal origin, or fragments thereof), or a radioactive isotope (i.e., a radioconjugate).

Chemotherapeutic agents useful in the generation of such immunoconjugates are well known in the art. Enzymatically active toxins and fragments thereof that can be used include diphtheria A chain, nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin, exotoxin A chain (from Pseudomonas aeruginosa), ricin A chain, abrin A chain, modeccin A chain, alpha-sarcin, Aleurites fordii proteins, dianthin proteins, Phytolaca americana proteins (PAPI, PAPH, and PAP-S), momordica charantia inhibitor, curcin, crotin, sapaonaria officinalis inhibitor, gelonin, mitogellin, restrictocin, phenomycin, enomycin, and the tricothecenes. A variety of radionuclides are available for the production of radioconjugated antibodies. Examples include ^{212}Bi, ^{131}I, ^{113}In, ^{90}Y, and ^{186}Re.

Conjugates of the compositions of the invention including cytotoxic agent are made using a variety of bifunctional protein-coupling agents such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithiol) propionate (SPDP), iminothiolane (IT), bifunctional derivatives of imidoesters (such as dimethyl adipimidate HCL), active esters (such as disuccinimidyl suberate), aldehydes (such as glutareldehyde), bis-azido compounds (such as bis (p-azidobenzoyl) hexanediamine), bis-diazonium derivatives (such as bis-(p-diazoniumbenzoyl)-ethylenediamine), diisocyanates (such as tolyene 2,6-diisocyanate), and bis-active fluorine compounds (such as 1,5-difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene). For example, a ricin immunotoxin can be prepared as described

in Vitetta et al., Science, 238:1098 (1987). Carbon-14-labeled 1-isothiocyanatobenzyl-3-methyldiethylene triaminepentaacetic acid (MX-DTPA) is an exemplary chelating agent for conjugation of radionucleotide to the antibody. See WO94111026.

Synthesis of Genetic Devices

The genetic devices disclosed herein may be synthesized by various routes. One particular route is to synthesize components in vivo by recombinant DNA technology and then to chemically modify the secreted or procured products under conditions so as to form the compounds. Alternative routes include solid-state synthesis.

General techniques

The description below relates primarily to production of stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest by culturing cells transformed or transfected with a vector containing an encoding nucleic acid. It is, of course, contemplated that alternative methods, which are well known in the art, may be employed. For instance, the amino acid sequence, or portions thereof, may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques (see, e.g., Stewart et al., Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis, W.H. Freeman Co., San Francisco, Calif. (1969); Merrifield, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 85:2149-2154 (1963)). In vitro protein synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be accomplished, for instance, using an Applied Biosystems Peptide Synthesizer (Foster City, Calif.) using manufacturer's instructions. Various portions of the stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest may be chemically synthesized

separately and combined using chemical or enzymatic methods to produce the full-length stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest.

1. Isolation of DNA Encoding stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest

Encoding DNA may be obtained from a cDNA library prepared from tissue believed to possess the mRNA of interest and to express it at a detectable level. Accordingly, human DNA can be conveniently obtained from a cDNA library prepared from human tissue, and so forth. An encoding gene may also be obtained from a genomic library or by known synthetic procedures (e.g., automated nucleic acid synthesis).

Libraries can be screened with probes (such as antibodies to the stretch of consecutive amino acids or oligonucleotides of at least about 20-80 bases) designed to identify the gene of interest or the protein encoded by it. Screening the cDNA or genomic library with the selected probe may be conducted using standard procedures, such as described in Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). An alternative means to isolate the encoding gene is to use PCR methodology (Sambrook et al., supra; Dieffenbach et al., PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1995)).

The oligonucleotide sequences selected as probes should be of sufficient length and sufficiently unambiguous that false positives are minimized. The oligonucleotide is preferably labeled such that it can be detected upon

hybridization to DNA in the library being screened. Methods of labeling are well known in the art, and include the use of radiolabels like ^{32}P-labeled ATP, biotinylation or enzyme labeling. Hybridization conditions, including moderate stringency and high stringency, are provided in Sambrook et al., supra.

Sequences identified in such library screening methods can be compared and aligned to other known sequences deposited and available in public databases such as GenBank or other private sequence databases. Sequence identity (at either the amino acid or nucleotide level) within defined regions of the molecule or across the full-length sequence can be determined using methods known in the art and as described herein.

Nucleic acid having protein coding sequence may be obtained by screening selected cDNA or genomic libraries using the deduced amino acid sequence disclosed herein for the first time, and, if necessary, using conventional primer extension procedures as described in Sambrook et al., supra, to detect precursors and processing intermediates of mRNA that may not have been reverse-transcribed into cDNA.

2. Selection and Transformation of Host Cells

Host cells are transfected or transformed with expression or cloning vectors described herein for production and cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for inducing promoters, selecting transformants, or amplifying the genes encoding the desired sequences. The culture conditions, such as media, temperature, pH and the like, can be selected by the

skilled artisan without undue experimentation. In general, principles, protocols, and practical techniques for maximizing the productivity of cell cultures can be found in Mammalian Cell Biotechnology: a Practical Approach, M. Butler, ed. (IRL Press, 1991) and Sambrook et al., supra.

Methods of eukaryotic cell transfection and prokaryotic cell transformation are known to the ordinarily skilled artisan, for example, $CaCl_2$, $CaPO_4$, liposome-mediated and electroporation. Depending on the host cell used, transformation is performed using standard techniques appropriate to such cells. The calcium treatment employing calcium chloride, as described in Sambrook et al., supra, or electroporation is generally used for prokaryotes. Infection with Agrobacterium tumefaciens is used for transformation of certain plant cells, as described by Shaw et al., Gene, 23:315 (1983) and WO 89/05859 published Jun. 29, 1989. For mammalian cells without such cell walls, the calcium phosphate precipitation method of Graham and van der Eb, Virology, 52:456-457 (1978) can be employed. General aspects of mammalian cell host system transfections have been described in U.S. Patent No. 4,399,216. Transformations into yeast are typically carried out according to the method of Van Solingen et al., J. Bact., 130:946(1977) and Hsiao et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 76:3829 (1979). However, other methods for introducing DNA into cells, such as by nuclear microinjection, electroporation, bacterial protoplast fusion with intact cells, or polycations, e.g., polybrene, polyornithine, may also be used. For various techniques for transforming mammalian cells, see Keown et al., Methods in Enzymology,

185:527-537 (1990) and Mansour et al., Nature, 336:348-352 (1988).

Suitable host cells for cloning or expressing the DNA in the vectors herein include prokaryote, yeast, or higher eukaryote cells. Suitable prokaryotes include but are not limited to eubacteria, such as Gram-negative or Gram-positive organisms, for example, Enterobacteriaceae such as E. coli. Various E. coli strains are publicly available, such as E. coli K12 strain MM294 (ATCC 31,446); E. coli X1776 (ATCC 31,537); E. coli strain W3110 (ATCC 27,325) and K5772 (ATCC 53,635). Other suitable prokaryotic host cells include Enterobacteriaceae such as Escherichia, e.g., E. coli, Enterobacter, Erwinia, Klebsiella, Proteus, Salmonella, e.g., Salmonella typhimurium, Serratia, e.g., Serratia marcescans, and Shigella, as well as Bacilli such as B. subtilis and B. licheniformis (e.g., B. licheniformis 41P disclosed in DD 266,710 published Apr. 12, 1989), Pseudomonas such as P. aeruginosa, and Streptomyces. These examples are illustrative rather than limiting. Strain W3110 is one particularly preferred host or parent host because it is a common host strain for recombinant DNA product fermentations. Preferably, the host cell secretes minimal amounts of proteolytic enzymes. For example, strain W3110 may be modified to effect a genetic mutation in the genes encoding proteins endogenous to the host, with examples of such hosts including E. coli W3110 strain 1A2, which has the complete genotype tonA; E. coli W3110 strain 9E4, which has the complete genotype tonA ptr3; E. coli W3110 strain 27C7 (ATCC 55,244), which has the complete genotype tonAptr3phoA E15 (argF-lac)169 degP ompT kan.sup.r ; E. coli W3110 strain 37D6, which has the complete genotype tonA ptr3 phoA E15 (argF-lac)169 degP

ompT rbs7 ilvG kan.sup.r, E. coli W3110 strain 40B4, which is strain 37D6 with a non-kanamycin resistant degP deletion mutation; and an E. coli strain having mutant periplasmic protease disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,946,783 issued Aug. 7, 1990. Alternatively, in vitro methods of cloning, e.g., PCR or other nucleic acid polymerase reactions, are suitable.

In addition to prokaryotes, eukaryotic microbes such as filamentous fungi or yeast are suitable cloning or expression hosts for encoding vectors. Saccharomyces cerevisiae is a commonly used lower eukaryotic host microorganism. Others include Schizosaccharomyces pombe (Beach and Nurse, Nature, 290:140 (1981); EP 139,383 published May 2, 1985); Kluyveromyces hosts (U.S. Pat. No. 4,943,529; Fleer et al., Bio/Technology, 9:968-975 (1991)) such as, e.g., K. lactis (MW98-8C, CBS683, CBS4574; Louvencourt et al., J. Bacteriol., 737 (1983)), K. fragilis (ATCC 12,424), K. bulgaricus (ATCC 16,045), K. wickeramii (ATCC 24,178), K. waltii (ATCC 56,500), K. drosophilarum (ATCC 36,906; Van den Berg et al., Bio/Technology, 8:135 (1990)), K. thermotolerans, and K. marxianus; yarrowia (EP 402,226); Pichia pastoris (EP 183,070; Sreekrishna et al., J. Basic Microbiol., 28:265-278 (1988)); Candida; Trichoderma reesia (EP 244,234); Neurospora crassa (Case et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 76:5259-5263 (1979)); Schwanniomyces such as Schwanniomyces occidentalis (EP 394,538 published Oct. 31, 1990); and filamentous fungi such as, e.g., Neurospora, Penicillium, Tolypocladium (WO 91/00357 published Jan. 10, 1991), and Aspergillus hosts such as A. nidulans (Ballance et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 112:284-289 (1983); Tilburn et al., Gene, 26:205-221 (1983); Yelton et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.

USA, 81:1470-1474 (1984)) and A. niger (Kelly and Hynes, EMBO J., 4:475479 (1985)). Methylotropic yeasts are suitable herein and include, but are not limited to, yeast capable of growth on methanol selected from the genera consisting of Hansenula, Candida, Kloeckera, Pichia, Saccharomyces, Torulopsis, and Rhodotorula. A list of specific species that are exemplary of this class of yeasts may be found in C. Anthony, The Biochemistry of Methylotrophs, 269 (1982).

Suitable host cells for the expression of glycosylated stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest are derived from multicellular organisms. Examples of invertebrate cells include insect cells such as Drosophila S2 and Spodoptera Sf9, as well as plant cells. Examples of useful mammalian host cell lines include Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and COS cells. More specific examples include monkey kidney CV1 line transformed by SV40 (COS-7, ATCC CRL 1651); human embryonic kidney line (293 or 293 cells subcloned for growth in suspension culture, Graham et al., J. Gen Virol., 36:59 (1977)); Chinese hamster ovary cells/-DHFR (CHO, Urlaub and Chasin, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 (1980)); mouse sertoli cells (TM4, Mather, Biol. Reprod., 23:243-251 (1980)); human lung cells (W138, ATCC CCL 75); human liver cells (Hep G2, HB 8065); and mouse mammary tumor (MMT 060562, ATCC CCL51). The selection of the appropriate host cell is deemed to be within the skill in the art.

3. Selection and Use of a Replicable Vector

The nucleic acid (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) encoding the stretch of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of

interest may be inserted into a replicable vector for cloning (amplification of the DNA) or for expression. Various vectors are publicly available. The vector may, for example, be in the form of a plasmid, cosmid, viral particle, or phage. The appropriate nucleic acid sequence may be inserted into the vector by a variety of procedures. In general, DNA is inserted into an appropriate restriction endonuclease site(s) using techniques known in the art. Vector components generally include, but are not limited to, one or more of a signal sequence, an origin of replication, one or more marker genes, an enhancer element, a promoter, and a transcription termination sequence. Construction of suitable vectors containing one or more of these components employs standard ligation techniques which are known to the skilled artisan.

The stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest may be produced recombinantly not only directly, but also as a fusion polypeptide with a heterologous polypeptide, which may be a signal sequence or other polypeptide having a specific cleavage site at the N-terminus of the mature protein or polypeptide. In general, the signal sequence may be a component of the vector, or it may be a part of the encoding DNA that is inserted into the vector. The signal sequence may be a prokaryotic signal sequence selected, for example, from the group of the alkaline phosphatase, penicillinase, lpp, or heat-stable enterotoxin II leaders. For yeast secretion the signal sequence may be, e.g., the yeast invertase leader, alpha factor leader (including Saccharomyces and Kluyveromyces alpha-factor leaders, the latter described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,010,182), or acid phosphatase leader, the C. albicans glucoamylase leader

(EP 362,179 published Apr. 4, 1990), or the signal described in WO 90/13646 published Nov. 15, 1990. In mammalian cell expression, mammalian signal sequences may be used to direct secretion of the protein, such as signal sequences from secreted polypeptides of the same or related species, as well as viral secretory leaders.

Both expression and cloning vectors contain a nucleic acid sequence that enables the vector to replicate in one or more selected host cells. Such sequences are well known for a variety of bacteria, yeast, and viruses. The origin of replication from the plasmid pBR322 is suitable for most Gram-negative bacteria, the 2mu plasmid origin is suitable for yeast, and various viral origins (SV40, polyoma, adenovirus, VSV or BPV) are useful for cloning vectors in mammalian cells.

Expression and cloning vectors will typically contain a selection gene, also termed a selectable marker. Typical selection genes encode proteins that (a) confer resistance to antibiotics or other toxins, e.g., ampicillin, neomycin, methotrexate, or tetracycline, (b) complement auxotrophic deficiencies, or (c) supply critical nutrients not available from complex media, e.g., the gene encoding D-alanine racemase for Bacilli.

An example of suitable selectable markers for mammalian cells are those that enable the identification of cells competent to take up the encoding nucleic acid, such as DHFR or thymidine kinase. An appropriate host cell when wild-type DHFR is employed is the CHO cell line deficient in DHFR activity, prepared and propagated as described by Urlaub et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 (1980). A suitable selection gene for use in yeast is the

trp1 gene present in the yeast plasmid YRp7 (Stinchcomb et al., Nature, 282:39 (1979); Kingsman et al., Gene, 7:141 (1979); Tschemper et al., Gene, 10:157 (1980)). The trp1 gene provides a selection marker for a mutant strain of yeast lacking the ability to grow in tryptophan, for example, ATCC No. 44076 or PEP4-1 (Jones, Genetics, 85:12 (1977)).

Expression and cloning vectors usually contain a promoter operably linked to the encoding nucleic acid sequence to direct mRNA synthesis. Promoters recognized by a variety of potential host cells are well known. Promoters suitable for use with prokaryotic hosts include the beta-lactamase and lactose promoter systems (Chang et al., Nature, 275:615 (1978); Goeddel et al., Nature, 281:544 (1979)), alkaline phosphatase, a tryptophan (trp) promoter system (Goeddel, Nucleic Acids Res., 8:4057 (1980); EP 36,776), and hybrid promoters such as the tac promoter (deBoer et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 80:21-25 (1983)). Promoters for use in bacterial systems also will contain a Shine-Dalgarno (S.D.) sequence operably linked to the encoding DNA.

Examples of suitable promoting sequences for use with yeast hosts include the promoters for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase (Hitzeman et al., J. Biol. Chem., 255:2073 (1980)) or other glycolytic enzymes (Hess et al., J. Adv. Enzyme Re.g., 7:149 (1968); Holland, Biochemistry, 17:4900 (1978)), such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, pyruvate decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, pyruvate kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase.

Other yeast promoters, which are inducible promoters having the additional advantage of transcription controlled by growth conditions, are the promoter regions for alcohol dehydrogenase 2, isocytochrome C, acid phosphatase, degradative enzymes associated with nitrogen metabolism, metallothionein, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and enzymes responsible for maltose and galactose utilization. Suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in EP 73,657.

Transcription from vectors in mammalian host cells is controlled, for example, by promoters obtained from the genomes of viruses such as polyoma virus, fowlpox virus (UK 2,211,504 published Jul. 5, 1989), adenovirus (such as Adenovirus 2), bovine papilloma virus, avian sarcoma virus, cytomegalovirus, a retrovirus, hepatitis-B virus and Simian Virus 40 (SV40), from heterologous mammalian promoters, e.g., the actin promoter or an immunoglobulin promoter, and from heat-shock promoters, provided such promoters are compatible with the host cell systems.

Transcription of a DNA encoding the stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest by higher eukaryotes may be increased by inserting an enhancer sequence into the vector. Enhancers are cis-acting elements of DNA, usually about from 10 to 300 bp, that act on a promoter to increase its transcription. Many enhancer sequences are now known from mammalian genes (globin, elastase, albumin, alpha-fetoprotein, and insulin). Typically, however, one will use an enhancer from a eukaryotic cell virus. Examples include the SV40 enhancer on the late side of the replication origin (bp

100-270), the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, and adenovirus enhancers. The enhancer may be spliced into the vector at a position 5' or 3' to the coding sequence, but is preferably located at a site 5' from the promoter.

Expression vectors used in eukaryotic host cells (yeast, fungi, insect, plant, animal, human, or nucleated cells from other multicellular organisms) will also contain sequences necessary for the termination of transcription and for stabilizing the mRNA. Such sequences are commonly available from the 5' and, occasionally 3', untranslated regions of eukaryotic or viral DNAs or cDNAs. These regions contain nucleotide segments transcribed as polyadenylated fragments in the untranslated portion of the mRNA encoding stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest.

Still other methods, vectors, and host cells suitable for adaptation to the synthesis of stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides in recombinant vertebrate cell culture are described in Gething et al., Nature 293:620-625 (1981); Mantei et al., Nature, 281:4046 (1979); EP 117,060; and EP 117,058.

4. Detecting Gene Amplification/Expression

Gene amplification and/or expression may be measured in a sample directly, for example, by conventional Southern blotting, Northern blotting to quantitate the transcription of mRNA (Thomas, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:5201-5205 (1980)), dot blotting (DNA analysis), or in situ hybridization, using an appropriately labeled

probe, based on the sequences provided herein. Alternatively, antibodies may be employed that can recognize specific duplexes, including DNA duplexes, RNA duplexes, and DNA-RNA hybrid duplexes or DNA-protein duplexes. The antibodies in turn may be labeled and the assay may be carried out where the duplex is bound to a surface, so that upon the formation of duplex on the surface, the presence of antibody bound to the duplex can be detected.

Gene expression, alternatively, may be measured by immunological methods, such as immunohistochemical staining of cells or tissue sections and assay of cell culture or body fluids, to quantitate directly the expression of gene product. Antibodies useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids may be either monoclonal or polyclonal, and may be prepared in any mammal. Conveniently, the antibodies may be prepared against a native sequence stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest or against a synthetic peptide based on the DNA sequences provided herein or against exogenous sequence fused to DNA encoding a stretch of consecutive amino acids or polypeptide of interest and encoding a specific antibody epitope.

5. Purification of Polypeptide

Forms of the stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest may be recovered from culture medium or from host cell lysates. If membrane-bound, it can be released from the membrane using a suitable detergent solution (e.g. Triton-X 100) or by enzymatic cleavage. Cells employed in expression of the stretches

of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest can be disrupted by various physical or chemical means, such as freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or cell lysing agents.

It may be desired to purify the stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest from recombinant cell proteins or polypeptides. The following procedures are exemplary of suitable purification procedures: by fractionation on an ion-exchange column; ethanol precipitation; reverse phase HPLC; chromatography on silica or on a cation-exchange resin such as DEAE; chromatofocusing; SDS-PAGE; ammonium sulfate precipitation; gel filtration using, for example, Sephadex G-75; protein A Sepharose columns to remove contaminants such as IgG; and metal chelating columns to bind epitope-tagged forms. Various methods of protein purification may be employed and such methods are known in the art and described for example in Deutscher, Methods in Enzymology, 182 (1990); Scopes, Protein Purification: Principles and Practice, Springer-Verlag, New York (1982). The purification step(s) selected will depend, for example, on the nature of the production process used and the particular stretches of consecutive amino acids or polypeptides of interest produced.

Example of Expression of Stretch of Consecutive Amino Acids or Polypeptide Component of Interest in E. coli

The DNA sequence encoding the desired amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide is initially amplified using selected PCR primers. The primers should contain restriction enzyme sites which correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the selected expression

vector. A variety of expression vectors may be employed. An example of a suitable vector is pBR322 (derived from E. coli; see Bolivar et al., Gene, 2:95 (1977)) which contains genes for ampicillin and tetracycline resistance. The vector is digested with restriction enzyme and dephosphorylated. The PCR amplified sequences are then ligated into the vector. The vector will preferably include sequences which encode for an antibiotic resistance gene, a trp promoter, a polyhis leader (including the first six STII codons, polyhis sequence, and enterokinase cleavage site), the specific amino acid sequence of interest / polypeptide coding region, lambda transcriptional terminator, and an argU gene.

The ligation mixture is then used to transform a selected E. coli strain using the methods described in Sambrook et al., supra. Transformants are identified by their ability to grow on LB plates and antibiotic resistant colonies are then selected. Plasmid DNA can be isolated and confirmed by restriction analysis and DNA sequencing.

Selected clones can be grown overnight in liquid culture medium such as LB broth supplemented with antibiotics. The overnight culture may subsequently be used to inoculate a larger scale culture. The cells are then grown to a desired optical density, during which the expression promoter is turned on.

After culturing the cells for several more hours, the cells can be harvested by centrifugation. The cell pellet obtained by the centrifugation can be solubilized using various agents known in the art, and the solubilized amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide can then

be purified using a metal chelating column under conditions that allow tight binding of the protein.

The primers can contain restriction enzyme sites which correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the selected expression vector, and other useful sequences providing for efficient and reliable translation initiation, rapid purification on a metal chelation column, and proteolytic removal with enterokinase. The PCR-amplified, poly-His tagged sequences can be ligated into an expression vector used to transform an E. coli host based on, for example, strain 52 (W3110 fuhA(tonA) Ion galE rpoHts(htpRts) clpP(lacIq). Transformants can first be grown in LB containing 50 mg/ml carbenicillin at 30 °C with shaking until an O.D.600 of 3-5 is reached. Cultures are then diluted 50-100 fold into C RAP media (prepared by mixing 3.57 g $(NH_4)_2$ SO_4, 0.71 g sodium citrate-$2H_2O$, 1.07 g KCl, 5.36 g Difco yeast extract, 5.36 g Sheffield hycase SF in 500 mL water, as well as 110 mM MPOS, pH 7.3, 0.55% (w/v) glucose and 7 mM $MgSO_4$) and grown for approximately 20-30 hours at 30 °C. with shaking. Samples were removed to verify expression by SDS-PAGE analysis, and the bulk culture is centrifuged to pellet the cells. Cell pellets were frozen until purification and refolding.

E. coli paste from 0.5 to 1 L fermentations (6-10 g pellets) was resuspended in 10 volumes (w/v) in 7 M guanidine, 20 mM Tris, pH 8 buffer. Solid sodium sulfite and sodium tetrathionate is added to make final concentrations of 0.1M and 0.02 M, respectively, and the solution was stirred overnight at 4°C. This step results in a denatured protein with all cysteine residues blocked by sulfitolization. The solution was centrifuged at

40,000 rpm in a Beckman Ultracentifuge for 30 min. The supernatant was diluted with 3-5 volumes of metal chelate column buffer (6 M guanidine, 20 mM Tris, pH 7.4) and filtered through 0.22 micron filters to clarify. Depending the clarified extract was loaded onto a 5 mil Qiagen Ni-NTA metal chelate column equilibrated in the metal chelate column buffer. The column was washed with additional buffer containing 50 mM imidazole (Calbiochem, Utrol grade), pH 7.4. The protein was eluted with buffer containing 250 mM imidazole. Fractions containing the desired protein were pooled and stored at 4.degree. C. Protein concentration was estimated by its absorbance at 280 nm using the calculated extinction coefficient based on its amino acid sequence.

Expression of Consecutive Stretches of Amino Acids in Mammalian Cells

This general example illustrates a preparation of a glycosylated form of a desired amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component by recombinant expression in mammalian cells.

The vector pRK5 (see EP 307,247, published Mar. 15, 1989) can be employed as the expression vector. Optionally, the encoding DNA is ligated into pRK5 with selected restriction enzymes to allow insertion of the DNA using ligation methods such as described in Sambrook et al., supra.

In one embodiment, the selected host cells may be 293 cells. Human 293 cells (ATCC CCL 1573) are grown to confluence in tissue culture plates in medium such as DMEM supplemented with fetal calf serum and optionally,

nutrient components and/or antibiotics. About 10 μg of the ligated vector DNA is mixed with about 1 μg DNA encoding the VA RNA gene [Thimmappaya et al., Cell 31:543 (1982)] and dissolved in 500 μl of I mM Tris-HCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.227 M $CaCl_2$ To this mixture is added, dropwise, 500 μl of 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.35), 280 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM $NaPO_4$, and a precipitate is allowed to form for 10 minutes at 25°C. The precipitate is suspended and added to the 293 cells and allowed to settle for about four hours at 37°C. The culture medium is aspirated off and 2 ml of 20% glycerol in PBS is added for 30 seconds. The 293 cells are then washed with serum free medium, fresh medium is added and the cells are incubated for about 5 days.

Approximately 24 hours after the transfections, the culture medium is removed and replaced with culture medium (alone) or culture medium containing 200 μCi/ml ^{35}S-cysteine and 200 μCi/ml ^{35}S-methionine. After a 12 hour incubation, the conditioned medium is collected, concentrated on a spin filter, and loaded onto a 15% SDS gel. The processed gel may be dried and exposed to film for a selected period of time to reveal the presence of amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component. The cultures containing transfected cells may undergo further incubation (in serum free medium) and the medium is tested in selected bioassays.

In an alternative technique, the nucleic acid amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component may be introduced into 293 cells transiently using the dextran sulfate method described by Somparyrac et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 12:7575 (1981). 293 cells are grown to maximal density in a spinner flask and 700 μg of the

ligated vector is added. The cells are first concentrated from the spinner flask by centrifugation and washed with PBS. The DNA-dextran precipitate is incubated on the cell pellet for four hours. The cells are treated with 20% glycerol for 90 seconds, washed with tissue culture medium, and re-introduced into the spinner flask containing tissue culture medium, 5 μg/ml bovine insulin and 0.1 μg/ml bovine transferrin. After about four days, the conditioned media is centrifuged and filtered to remove cells and debris. The sample containing expressed amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as dialysis and/or column chromatography.

In another embodiment, the amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component can be expressed in CHO cells. The amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component can be transfected into CHO cells using known reagents such as $CaPO_4$ or DEAE-dextran. As described above, the cell cultures can be incubated, and the medium replaced with culture medium (alone) or medium containing a radiolabel such as ^{35}S-methionine. After determining the presence of amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component, the culture medium may be replaced with serum free medium. Preferably, the cultures are incubated for about 6 days, and then the conditioned medium is harvested. The medium containing the expressed amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method.

Epitope-tagged amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component may also be expressed in host CHO

cells. The amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component may be subcloned out of a pRK5 vector. The subclone insert can undergo PCR to fuse in frame with a selected epitope tag such as a poly-his tag into a Baculovirus expression vector. The poly-his tagged amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component insert can then be subcloned into a SV40 driven vector containing a selection marker such as DHFR for selection of stable clones. Finally, the CHO cells can be transfected (as described above) with the SV40 driven vector. Labeling may be performed, as described above, to verify expression. The culture medium containing the expressed poly-His tagged amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component can then be concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as by Ni^{2+}-chelate affinity chromatography.

In an embodiment the amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component are expressed as an IgG construct (immunoadhesin), in which the coding sequences for the soluble forms (e.g. extracellular domains) of the respective proteins are fused to an IgG1 constant region sequence containing the hinge, CH2 and CH2 domains and/or is a poly-His tagged form.

Following PCR amplification, the respective DNAs are subcloned in a CHO expression vector using standard techniques as described in Ausubel et al., Current Protocols of Molecular Biology, Unit 3.16, John Wiley and Sons (1997). CHO expression vectors are constructed to have compatible restriction sites 5' and 3' of the DNA of interest to allow the convenient shuttling of cDNA's. The vector used in expression in CHO cells is as described in Lucas et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 24:9 (1774-1779 (1996),

and uses the SV40 early promoter/enhancer to drive expression of the cDNA of interest and dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR). DHFR expression permits selection for stable maintenance of the plasmid following transfection.

Expression of Stretch of Consecutive Amino Acids in Yeast

The following method describes recombinant expression of a desired amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component in yeast.

First, yeast expression vectors are constructed for intracellular production or secretion of a stretch of consecutive amino acids from the ADH2/GAPDH promoter. DNA encoding a desired amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component, a selected signal peptide and the promoter is inserted into suitable restriction enzyme sites in the selected plasmid to direct intracellular expression of the amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component. For secretion, DNA encoding the stretch of consecutive amino acids can be cloned into the selected plasmid, together with DNA encoding the ADH2/GAPDH promoter, the yeast alpha-factor secretory signal/leader sequence, and linker sequences (if needed) for expression of the stretch of consecutive amino acids.

Yeast cells, such as yeast strain AB110, can then be transformed with the expression plasmids described above and cultured in selected fermentation media. The transformed yeast supernatants can be analyzed by precipitation with 10% trichloroacetic acid and separation by SDS-PAGE, followed by staining of the gels with Coomassie Blue stain.

Recombinant amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component can subsequently be isolated and purified by removing the yeast cells from the fermentation medium by centrifugation and then concentrating the medium using selected cartridge filters. The concentrate containing the amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component may further be purified using selected column chromatography resins.

Expression of Stretches of Consecutive Amino Acids in Baculovirus-Infected Insect Cells

The following method describes recombinant expression of stretches of consecutive amino acids in Baculovirus-infected insect cells.

The desired nucleic acid encoding the stretch of consecutive amino acids is fused upstream of an epitope tag contained with a baculovirus expression vector. Such epitope tags include poly-his tags and immunoglobulin tags (like Fc regions of IgG). A variety of plasmids may be employed, including plasmids derived from commercially available plasmids such as pVL1393 (Novagen). Briefly, the amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component or the desired portion of the amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component (such as the sequence encoding the extracellular domain of a transmembrane protein) is amplified by PCR with primers complementary to the 5' and 3' regions. The 5' primer may incorporate flanking (selected) restriction enzyme sites. The product is then digested with those selected restriction enzymes and subcloned into the expression vector.

Recombinant baculovirus is generated by co-transfecting the above plasmid and BaculoGold™ virus DNA (Pharmingen) into Spodoptera frugiperda ("Sf9") cells (ATCC CRL 1711) using lipofectin (commercially available from GIBCO-BRL). After 4-5 days of incubation at 28°C, the released viruses are harvested and used for further amplifications. Viral infection and protein expression is performed as described by O'Reilley et al., Baculovirus expression vectors: A laboratory Manual, Oxford: Oxford University Press (1994).

Expressed poly-his tagged amino acid sequence of interest or polypeptide component can then be purified, for example, by Ni^{2+}-chelate affinity chromatography as follows. Extracts are prepared from recombinant virus-infected Sf9 cells as described by Rupert et al., Nature, 362:175-179 (1993). Briefly, Sf9 cells are washed, resuspended in sonication buffer (25 mL Hepes, pH 7.9; 12.5 mM $MgCl_2$; 0.1 mM EDTA; 10% Glycerol; 0.1% NP40; 0.4 M KCl), and sonicated twice for 20 seconds on ice. The sonicates are cleared by centrifugation, and the supernatant is diluted 50-fold in loading buffer (50 mM phosphate, 300 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.8) and filtered through a 0.45 μm filter. A Ni^{2+}-NTA agarose column (commercially available from Qiagen) is prepared with a bed volume of 5 mL, washed with 25 mL of water and equilibrated with 25 mL of loading buffer. The filtered cell extract is loaded onto the column at 0.5 mL per minute. The column is washed to baseline A_{280} with loading buffer, at which point fraction collection is started. Next, the column is washed with a secondary wash buffer (50 mM phosphate; 300 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 6.0), which elutes nonspecifically bound protein. After

reaching A_{280} baseline again, the column is developed with a 0 to 500 mM Imidazole gradient in the secondary wash buffer. One mL fractions are collected and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and silver staining or western blot with Ni^{2+}-NTA-conjugated to alkaline phosphatase (Qiagen). Fractions containing the eluted His_{10} -tagged sequence are pooled and dialyzed against loading buffer.

Alternatively, purification of the IgG tagged (or Fc tagged) amino acid sequence can be performed using known chromatography techniques, including for instance, Protein A or Protein G column chromatography.

Immunoadhesin (Fc containing) constructs of proteins can be purified from conditioned media as follows. The conditioned media is pumped onto a 5 ml Protein A column (Pharmacia) which is equilibrated in 20 mM Na phosphate buffer, pH 6.8. After loading, the column is washed extensively with equilibration buffer before elution with 100 mM citric acid, pH 3.5. The eluted protein is immediately neutralized by collecting 1 ml fractions into tubes containing 275 mL of 1 M Tris buffer, pH 9. The highly purified protein is subsequently desalted into storage buffer as described above for the poly-His tagged proteins. The homogeneity of the proteins is verified by SDS polyacrylamide gel (PEG) electrophoresis and N-terminal amino acid sequencing by Edman degradation.

Intein-Based C-Terminal Syntheses

As described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 6,849,428, issued Feb. 1, 2005, inteins are the protein equivalent of the self-splicing RNA introns (see Perler et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 22:1125-1127 (1994)), which catalyze

their own excision from a precursor protein with the concomitant fusion of the flanking protein sequences, known as exteins (reviewed in Perler et al., Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. 1:292-299 (1997); Perler, F. B. Cell 92(1):1-4 (1998); Xu et al., EMBO J. 15(19):5146-5153 (1996)).

Studies into the mechanism of intein splicing led to the development of a protein purification system that utilized thiol-induced cleavage of the peptide bond at the N-terminus of the Sce VMA intein (Chong et al., Gene 192(2):271-281 (1997)). Purification with this intein-mediated system generates a bacterially-expressed protein with a C-terminal thioester (Chong et al., (1997)). In one application, where it is described to isolate a cytotoxic protein, the bacterially expressed protein with the C-terminal thioester is then fused to a chemically-synthesized peptide with an N-terminal cysteine using the chemistry described for "native chemical ligation" (Evans et al., Protein Sci. 7:2256-2264 (1998); Muir et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95:6705-6710 (1998)).

This technique, referred to as "intein-mediated protein ligation" (IPL), represents an important advance in protein semi-synthetic techniques. However, because chemically-synthesized peptides of larger than about 100 residues are difficult to obtain, the general application of IPL was limited by the requirement of a chemically-synthesized peptide as a ligation partner.

IPL technology was significantly expanded when an expressed protein with a predetermined N-terminus, such as cysteine, was generated, as described for example in U.S. Patent No. 6,849,428. This allows the fusion of one or more expressed proteins from a host cell, such as

bacterial, yeast or mammalian cells. In one non-limiting example the intein a modified RIR1 Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum is that cleaves at either the C-terminus or N-terminus is used which allows for the release of a bacterially expressed protein during a one-column purification, thus eliminating the need proteases entirely.

Intein technology is one example of one route to obtain components. In one embodiment, the subunits of the compounds of the invention are obtained by transfecting suitable cells, capable of expressing and secreting mature chimeric polypeptides, wherein such polypeptides comprise, for example, an adhesin domain contiguous with an isolatable c-terminal intein domain (see U.S. Patent No. 6,849,428, Evans et al., issued February 1, 2005, hereby incorporated by reference). The cells, such as mammalian cells or bacterial cells, are transfected using known recombinant DNA techniques. The secreted chimeric polypeptide can then be isolated, e.g. using a chitin-derivatized resin in the case of an intein-chitin binding domain (see U.S. Patent No. 6,897,285, Xu et al., issued May 24, 2005, hereby incorporated by reference), and is then treated under conditions permitting thiol-mediated cleavage and release of the now C-terminal thioester-terminated adhesion subunit. The thioester-terminated adhesion subunit is readily converted to a C-terminal cysteine terminated subunit.

These subunits can be treated under oxidizing conditions to permit formation of, for example, a disulfide bond between the two terminal cysteine residues, thus forming a symmetroadhesin. In addition, this technique can be used to make the symmetroadhesin-Fc hybrid subunits by

treating the individual adhesion-Fc heterodimers under conditions permitting formation of bonds between the Fc portions of the heterodimers.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of Immunoglobulin Fc with N-terminal-S-termini (S-Fc)

Digestion of immunoglobulin (IgG) with papain yields two Fab fragments and one Fc fragment (Porter (1959) Biochem. 73, 119-126). The site of proteolysis in human IgG is the heavy chain hinge region between the cys-5 and cys-11 residues, EPKSCDKTHTCPPCP, (Fleischman et al., Biochem J. (1963) 88, 220-227; Edelman et al. (1969) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 63, 78-85). The cys-5 residue normally forms a disulfide bond with the human IgG light chain, which is easily cleaved under mild reducing conditions, making it an ideal candidate for Fc-like molecules with N-terminal-S-termini (S-Fc).

Accordingly, host cells were transfected with expression vectors encoding IgG1 pre-Fc chimeric polypeptides consisting of a signal peptide joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of an Fc domain beginning at the cys-5 residue, CDKTHTCPPCP (Figure 35A). The heterologous signal peptides used are selected from proteins with N-terminal cysteines (part i). Thus, cleavage by the cellular signal peptidase will provide a mature S-Fc protein having cys-5 at the N-terminus (part ii).

The sequences of the IgG1 precursor polypeptides of Fig. 35A are shown in SEQ ID NO: 32, SEQ ID NO:33, and SEQ ID

NO:34. The sequence of the mature IgG1 polypeptide of Fig. 35A is shown in SEQ ID NO: 35. Other mature IgG1 polypeptides made by methods described in EXAMPLES 1 to 5 are shown in SEQ ID NO: 36 through SEQ ID NO: 46.

Host cells are transfected with expression vectors encoding IgG2 pre-Fc chimeric polypeptides consisting of a signal peptide joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of an Fc domain beginning at the cys-4 residue, CCVECPPCP (Figure 35B). The heterologous signal peptides used are selected from proteins with N-terminal cysteines (part i). Thus, cleavage by the cellular signal peptidase will provide a mature S-Fc protein having cys-4 at the N-terminus (part ii).

The sequences of the IgG2 precursor polypeptides of Fig. 35B are shown in SEQ ID NO:50, SEQ ID NO:51, and SEQ ID NO:52. The sequence of the mature IgG2 polypeptide of Fig. 35B is shown in SEQ ID NO:53. Other mature IgG2 polypeptides made by methods described in EXAMPLES 1 to 5 are shown in SEQ ID NO:54 through SEQ ID NO:67.

Host cells are transfected with expression vectors encoding IgG3 pre-Fc chimeric polypeptides consisting of a signal peptide joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of an Fc domain beginning at the cys-13 residue, CPRCP (Figure 35C). The heterologous signal peptides used are selected from proteins with N-terminal cysteines (part i). Thus, cleavage by the cellular signal peptidase will provide a mature S-Fc protein having cys-13 at the N-terminus (part ii).

The sequences of the IgG3 precursor polypeptides of Fig. 35C are shown in SEQ ID NO:71, SEQ ID NO:72, and SEQ ID

NO:73. The sequence of the mature IgG3 polypeptide of Fig. 35C is shown in SEQ ID NO:74. Other mature IgG2 polypeptides made by methods described in EXAMPLES 1 to 5 are shown in SEQ ID NO:75 through SEQ ID NO:82.

Host cells are transfected with expression vectors encoding IgG4 pre-Fc chimeric polypeptides consisting of a signal peptide joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of an Fc domain beginning at the cys-8 residue, CPSCP (Figure 35D). The heterologous signal peptides used are selected from proteins with N-terminal cysteines (part i). Thus, cleavage by the cellular signal peptidase will provide a mature S-Fc protein having cys-8 at the N-terminus (part ii).

The sequences of the IgG4 precursor polypeptides of Fig. 35D are shown in SEQ ID NO:86, SEQ ID NO:87, and SEQ ID NO:88. The sequence of the mature IgG4 polypeptide of Fig. 35D is shown in SEQ ID NO:89. Other mature IgG4 polypeptides made by methods described in EXAMPLES 1 to 5 are shown in SEQ ID NO:90 through SEQ ID NO:97.

Suitable host cells include 293 human embryonic cells (ATCC CRL-1573) and CHO-K1 hamster ovary cells (ATCC CCL-61) obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, Maryland). Cells are grown at 37°C in an atmosphere of air, 95%; carbon dioxide, 5%. 293 cells are maintained in Minimal essential medium (Eagle) with 2 mM L-glutamine and Earle's BSS adjusted to contain 1.5 g/L sodium bicarbonate, 0.1 mM non-essential amino acids, and 1.0 mM sodium pyruvate, 90%; fetal bovine serum, 10%. CHO-K1 cells are maintained in Ham's F12K medium with 2 mM L-glutamine adjusted to contain 1.5 g/L sodium bicarbonate, 90%; fetal bovine serum, 10%. Other suitable

host cells include CV1 monkey kidney cells (ATCC CCL-70), COS-7 monkey kidney cells (ATCC CRL-1651), VERO-76 monkey kidney cells (ATCC CRL-1587), HELA human cervical cells (ATCC CCL-2), W138 human lung cells (ATCC CCL-75), MDCK canine kidney cells (ATCC CCL-34), BRL3A rat liver cells (ATCC CRL-1442), BHK hamster kidney cells (ATCC CCL-10), MMT060562 mouse mammary cells (ATCC CCL-51), and human $CD8^+$ T lymphocytes (described in U.S.S.N. 08/258,152 incorporated herein in its entirety by reference).

An example of a suitable expression vector is plasmid pSA (SEQ ID NO:1). Plasmid pSA contains the following DNA sequence elements: 1) pBluescriptIIKS(+) (nucleotides 912 to 2941/1 to 619, GenBank Accession No. X52327), 2) a human cytomegalovirus promoter, enhancer, and first exon splice donor (nucleotides 63 to 912, GenBank Accession No. K03104), 3) a human alpha1-globin second exon splice acceptor (nucleotides 6808 to 6919, GenBank Accession No. J00153), 4) an SV40 T antigen polyadenylation site (nucleotides 2770 to 2533, Reddy et al. (1978) Science 200, 494-502), and 5) an SV40 origin of replication (nucleotides 5725 to 5578, Reddy et al., ibid). For expression of the polypeptide of interest, an EcoRI-BglII DNA fragment encoding the polypeptide is inserted into plasmid pSA between the EcoRI and BglII restriction sites located at positions 1,608 and 1,632, respectively. Other suitable expression vectors include plasmids pSVeCD4DHFR and pRKCD4 (U.S. Pat. No. 5,336,603), plasmid pIK.1.1 (U.S. Pat. No. 5,359,046), plasmid pVL-2 (U.S. Pat. No. 5,838,464), plasmid pRT43.2F3 (described in U.S.S.N. 08/258,152 incorporated herein in its entirety by reference), and plasmid pCDNA3.1(+) (Invitrogen, Inc.).

Suitable selectable markers include the Tn5 transposon neomycin phosphotransferase (NEO) gene (Southern and Berg (1982) J. Mol. Appl. Gen. 1, 327-341), and the dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) cDNA (Lucas et al. (1996) Nucl. Acids Res. 24, 1774-1779). One example of a suitable expression vector that incorporates a NEO gene is plasmid pSA-NEO, which is constructed by ligating a first DNA fragment, prepared by digesting SEQ ID NO:2 with EcoRI and BglII, with a second DNA fragment, prepared by digesting SEQ ID NO:1 with EcoRI and BglII. SEQ ID NO:2 incorporates a NEO gene (nucleotides 1551 to 2345, Genbank Accession No. U00004) preceded by a sequence for translational initiation (Kozak (1991) J. Biol. Chem, 266, 19867-19870). Another example of a suitable expression vector that incorporates a NEO gene and a DHFR cDNA is plasmid pSVe-NEO-DHFR, which is constructed by ligating a first DNA fragment, prepared by digesting SEQ ID NO:2 with EcoRI and BglII, with a second DNA fragment, prepared by digesting pSVeCD4DHFR with EcoRI and BglII. Plasmid pSVe-NEO-DHFR uses SV40 early promoter/enhancers to drive expression of the NEO gene and the DHFR cDNA. Other suitable selectable markers include the XPGT gene (Mulligan and Berg (1980) Science 209, 1422-1427) and the hygromycin resistance gene (Sugden et al. (1985) Mol. Cell. Biol. 5, 410-413).

Human IgG1 DNA sequences are described in Ellison et al. (1982) Nuc. Acids Res. 10, 4071-4079) (Genbank Acc. No. Z17370).

Suitable examples of signal peptides are sonic hedgehog (SHH) (GenBank Acc. No. NM_000193), interferonα-2 (IFN) (GenBank Acc. No. NP_000596), and cholesterol ester transferase (CETP) (GenBank Accession No. NM_000078).

Other suitable examples include Indian hedgehog (Genbank Acc. No. NM_002181), desert hedgehog (Genbank Acc. No. NM_021044), IFNα-1 (Genbank Acc. No. NP_076918), IFNα-4 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_021068), IFNα-5 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_002169), IFNα-6 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_021002), IFNα-7 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_021057), IFNα-8 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_002170), IFNα-10 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_002171), IFNα-13 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_006900), IFNα-14 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_002172), IFNα-16 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_002173), IFNα-17 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_021268) and IFNα-21 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_002175).

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert and vector fragment prepared by digestion with EcoRI and BglII. For unamplified expression, plasmid pSHH-Fc5 (SHH signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:3 and SEQ ID NO:1, plasmid pIFN-Fc5 (IFN signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:4 and SEQ ID NO:1 and plasmid pCETP-Fc5 (CETP signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:3 and SEQ ID NO:1. For amplified expression, plasmid pSHH-Fc5-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:3 and pSVeCD4DHFR (U.S. Patent No. 5,336,603), pIFN-Fc5-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:4 and pSVeCD4DHFR, and pCETP-Fc5-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:5 and pSVeCD4DHFR.

Suitable expression vectors for human IgG1 Fc polypeptides were constructed by ligation of an insert fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and EagI and a vector fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and PspOM1. Plasmid pCDNA3-SHH-IgG1-Fc (SHH signal) was constructed using SEQ ID NO:29 and pCDNA3.1(+), plasmid pCDNA3-IFN-IgG1-Fc (IFN signal) was constructed using SEQ ID NO:30 and pCDNA3.1(+), and plasmid pCDNA3-IgG1-Fc

(CETP signal) was constructed using SEQ ID NO:31 and pCDNA3.1(+).

Suitable expression vectors for human IgG2 Fc polypeptides are constructed by ligation of an insert fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and EagI and a vector fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and PspOM1. Plasmid pCDNA3-SHH-IgG2-Fc (SHH signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:47 and pCDNA3.1(+), plasmid pCDNA3-IFN-IgG2-Fc (IFN signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:48 and pCDNA3.1(+), and plasmid pCDNA3-IgG2-Fc (CETP signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:49 and pCDNA3.1(+).

Suitable expression vectors for human IgG3 Fc polypeptides are constructed by ligation of an insert fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and EagI and a vector fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and PspOM1. Plasmid pCDNA3-SHH-IgG3-Fc (SHH signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:68 and pCDNA3.1(+), plasmid pCDNA3-IFN-IgG3-Fc (IFN signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:69 and pCDNA3.1(+), and plasmid pCDNA3-IgG3-Fc (CETP signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:70 and pCDNA3.1(+).

Suitable expression vectors for human IgG4 Fc polypeptides are constructed by ligation of an insert fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and EagI and a vector fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and PspOM1. Plasmid pCDNA3-SHH-IgG4-Fc (SHH signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:83 and pCDNA3.1(+), plasmid pCDNA3-IFN-IgG4-Fc (IFN signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:84 and pCDNA3.1(+), and plasmid pCDNA3-IgG4-Fc

(CETP signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:85 and pCDNA3.1(+).

In one embodiment, cells are transfected by the calcium phosphate method of Graham et al. (1977) J. Gen. Virol. 36, 59-74. A DNA mixture (10 micrograms) is dissolved in 0.5 ml of 1 mM Tris-HCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, and 227 mM $CaCl_2$. The DNA mixture contains (in a ratio of 10:1:1) the expression vector DNA, the selectable marker DNA, and a DNA encoding the VA RNA gene (Thimmappaya et al. (1982) Cell 31, 543-551). To this mixture is added, dropwise, 0.5 mL of 50 mM Hepes (pH 7.35), 280 mM NaCl, and 1.5 mM $NaPO_4$. The DNA precipitate is allowed to form for 10 minutes at 25°C, then suspended and added to cells grown to confluence on 100 mm plastic tissue culture dishes. After 4 hours at 37°C, the culture medium is aspirated and 2 ml of 20% glycerol in PBS is added for 0.5 minutes. The cells are then washed with serum-free medium, fresh culture medium is added, and the cells are incubated for 5 days.

In another embodiment, cells are transiently transfected by the dextran sulfate method of Somparyrac et al. (1981) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 12, 7575-7579. Cells are grown to maximal density in spinner flasks, concentrated by centrifugation, and washed with PBS. The DNA-dextran precipitate is incubated on the cell pellet. After 4 hours at 37°C, the DEAE-dextran is aspirated and 20% glycerol in PBS is added for 1.5 minutes. The cells are then washed with serum-free medium, and re-introduced into spinner flasks containing fresh culture medium with 5 microgams/ml bovine insulin and 0.1 micrograms/ml bovine transferring, and the cells are incubated for 4 days. Following transfection by either method, the

conditioned media is centrifuged and filtered to remove the host cells and debris. The sample contained the S-Fc domain is then concentrated and purified by any selected method, such as dialysis and/or column chromatography (see below).

To identify the S-Fc in the cell culture supernatant, the culture medium is removed 24 hours after transfection and replaced with culture medium containing 200 microCi/ml each of ^{35}S-methionine and ^{35}S-cysteine. After a 12 hour incubation, the conditioned medium is collected by centrifugation to remove the host cells and debris, concentrated on a spin dialysis filter. The labeled supernatants is analyzed by immunoprecipitation with protein A sepharose beads in the absence of added antibodies. The precipitated proteins are analyzed on 7.5% polyacrylamide-SDS gels either with or without reduction with β-mercaptoethanol. The processed gel is dried and exposed to x-ray film to reveal the presence of the S-Fc domain.

For unamplified expression, plasmids pSHH-Fc-5, pIFN-Fc-5 and pCETP-Fc-5 are transfected into human 293 cells (Graham et al., J. Gen. Virol. 36:59 74 (1977)), using a high efficiency procedure (Gorman et al., DNA Prot. Eng. Tech. 2:3 10 (1990)). Media is changed to serum-free and harvested daily for up to five days. The S-Fc proteins are purified from the cell culture supernatant using protein A-Sepharose CL-4B (Pharmacia). The eluted S-Fc protein is buffer-exchanged into PBS using a Centricon-30 (Amicon), concentrated to 0.5 ml, sterile filtered using a Millex-GV (Millipore) and stored at 4°C.

For unamplified expression, plasmids pCDNA3-SHH-IgG1-Fc, pCDA3-IFN-IgG1-Fc and pCDA-3-CETP-IgG1-Fc were transfected into human 293 cells (Graham et al., J. Gen. Virol. 36:59 74 (1977)), using a high efficiency procedure (Gorman et al., DNA Prot. Eng. Tech. 2:3 10 (1990)). Media was changed to serum-free and harvested daily for up to five days. The S-Fc proteins were purified from the cell culture supernatant using protein A-Sepharose CL-4B (Pharmacia). The eluted S-Fc protein was buffer-exchanged into PBS using a Centricon-30 (Amicon), concentrated to 0.5 ml, sterile filtered using a Millex-GV (Millipore) and stored at 4°C.

Figure 52 shows expression in 293 kidney cells of human IgG1 Fc symmetroadhesin subunits with N-terminal-S-termini. Lanes 1-6 and lanes 7-12 show the IgG1 Fc polypeptides of Fig. 35A (ii) and Fig. 36A (ii), respectively. Cell supernatants: lanes 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11; cell lysates: lanes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Signal sequences used: SHH (lanes 1, 2, 7 and 8); IFNA (lanes 3, 4, 9, 10); CETP (lanes 5, 6, 11 and 12).

Figure 53 shows expression in 293 kidney cells of human IgG1 Fc symmetroadhesin subunits. Lanes 1-2, 3-4 and 5-6 show the IgG1 Fc polypeptides of Fig. 35A (ii), Fig. 36A (ii) and Fig. 37B (ii), respectively. Cell supernatants: (lanes 1-6). Signal sequences used: SHH (lanes 1-6).

Figure 54 shows Protein A purification of human IgG1 Fc symmetroadhesin subunits expressed in 293 kidney cells. Lane 2 and 8 show the IgG1 Fc polypeptides of Fig. 36A and Fig. 35A, respectively. Lanes 1-7: proteinA-sepharose column fractions for the IgG1 Fc polypeptide of Fig. 36A.

Figure 55 shows Thiol-sepharose binding of proteinA-purified human IgG1 Fc symmetroadhesin subunits shown in Fig. 54. Lanes 1-3 and lanes 4-6 show the human IgG1 Fc polypeptides of Fig. 35A and Fig. 36A, respectively. Lanes 1 and 4: starting material; lanes 2 and 5: thiol-sepharose flow-thru fraction; lanes 3 and 6: thiol-sepharose bound fraction.

Analysis of the two IgG1 Fc polypeptides of Fig. 35A and Fig. 36A by mass spectrometry (MALDI) reveals average molecular masses of 54,552.85 and 53,173.43 daltons, respectively. Assuming each molecular mass represents the corresponding Fc dimers, the apparent difference in molecular mass between the two polypeptides (1,379.4 daltons) is in good agreement (0.6% deviation) with the predicted difference in molecular mass (1,371.5).

For amplified expression, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells are transfected with dicistronic vectors pSHH-Fc5-DHFR, pIFN-Fc-5-DHFR and pCETP-Fc-5-DHFR which co-express a DHFR cDNA. Plasmids are introduced into CHO-K1 DUX B11 cells developed by L. Chasin (Columbia University) via lipofection and selected for growth in GHT-free medium (Chisholm (1996) High efficiency gene transfer in mammalian cells. In: Glover, D M, Hames, B D. DNA Cloning vol 4. Mammalian systems. Oxford Univ. Press, pp 1-41). Approximately 20 unamplified clones are randomly chosen and reseeded into 96 well plates. Relative specific productivity of each colony is monitored using an ELISA to quantitate the S-Fc protein accumulated in each well after 3 days and a fluorescent dye, Calcien AM, as a surrogate marker of viable cell number per well. Based on these data, several unamplified clones are chosen for further amplification in the presence of increasing

concentrations of methotrexate. Individual clones surviving at 10, 50, and 100 nM methotrexate are chosen and transferred to 96 well plates for productivity screening. Suitable clones, which reproducibly exhibit high specific productivity, are expanded in T-flasks and used to inoculate spinner cultures. After several passages, the suspension-adapted cells are used to inoculate production cultures in GHT-containing, serum-free media supplemented with various hormones and protein hydrolysates. Harvested cell culture fluid containing the S-Fc protein is purified using protein A-Sepharose CL-4B.

EXAMPLE 2

Preparation of Immunoglobulin Fc with N-terminal-X-termini (X-Fc)

Selenocysteine (sec) is the 21st amino acid incorporated during ribosome-mediated protein synthesis (Zinoni et al. (1986) Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. 83, 4650-4654; Chambers et al. (1986) EMBO J. 5, 1221-1227). The process is complex and distinct from cysteine incorporation, requiring an mRNA selenocysteine insertion element in order to decode a UGA stop codon. Protein semi-synthesis offers an alternative means for preparing Fc-like molecules having N-terminal-X-termini (X-Fc) that begin at cysteine (cys) and/or selenocysteine (sec).

Accordingly, host cells are transfected with constructs that encode pre-Fc chimeric polypeptides consisting of a signal peptide joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of an Fc domain beginning at cys-11, CDKTHTCPPCP (Figure 36A) and cys-14 CDKTHTCPPCP (Figure 36B). The heterologous signal peptides used are selected

from proteins with N-terminal cysteines (part i). Thus, cleavage by the cellular signal peptidase will provide a mature S-Fc protein having cys-11 at the N-terminus (part ii). Native chemical ligation is then employed to prepare mature X-Fc proteins having cys-5 or sec-5 at the N-terminus, XDKTHTCPPCP (part iii).

The sequences of the IgG1 precursor polypeptides of Fig. 36A are shown in SEQ ID NO: 101, SEQ ID NO:102, and SEQ ID NO:103. The sequence of the mature IgG1 polypeptide of Fig. 35A is shown in SEQ ID NO: 104. The sequences of the IgG1 precursor polypeptides of Fig. 36B are shown in SEQ ID NO: 109, SEQ ID NO:110, and SEQ ID NO:111. The sequence of the mature IgG1 polypeptide of Fig. 35B is shown in SEQ ID NO: 112.

Accordingly, host cells are transfected with constructs that encode pre-Fc chimeric polypeptides consisting of a signal peptide joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of an Fc domain beginning at cys-14, CDKTHTCPPCP (Figure 36B). The heterologous signal peptides used are selected from proteins with N-terminal cysteines (part i). Thus, cleavage by the cellular signal peptidase will provide a mature S-Fc protein having cys-11 at the N-terminus (part ii). Native chemical ligation is then employed to prepare mature X-Fc proteins having cys-11 or sec-11 at the N-terminus, XPPCP (part iii).

The S-Fc proteins with cys-11 and cys-14 at the N-terminus is first prepared using the procedures described in EXAMPLE 1. Native chemical ligation is carried out with S-Fc protein and peptide Fc-A (5-11: cys-asp-lys-thr-his-thr), or S-Fc protein and peptide Fc-B (5-11:

sec-asp-lys-thr-his-thr). Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert and vector fragment prepared by digestion with EcoRI and BglII. For unamplified expression, plasmid pSHH-Fc11 (SHH signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:6 and SEQ ID NO:1, plasmid pIFN-Fc11 (IFN signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO 7 and SEQ ID NO:1 and plasmid pCETP-Fc11 (CETP signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:8 and SEQ ID NO:1. For amplified expression, plasmid pSHH-Fc11-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:6 and pSVeCD4DHFR, plasmid pIFN-Fc11-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:7 and pSVeCD4DHFR, and plasmid pCETP-Fc11-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:8 and pSVeCD4DHFR.

Suitable expression vectors for human IgG1 Fc are constructed by ligation of an insert fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and EagI and a vector fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and PspOM1. Plasmid pCDNA3-SHH-IgG1-Fc11 (SHH signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:98 and pCDNA3.1(+), plasmid pCDNA3-IFN-IgG1-Fc11 (IFN signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:99 and pCDNA3.1(+), and plasmid pCDNA3-IgG1-Fc11 (CETP signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:100 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDNA3-SHH-IgG1-Fc14 (SHH signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:106 and pCDNA3.1(+), plasmid pCDNA3-IFN-IgG1-Fc14 (IFN signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:107 and pCDNA3.1(+), and plasmid pCDNA3-IgG1-Fc14 (CETP signal) is constructed using SEQ ID NO:108 and pCDNA3.1(+).

General principles of native chemical ligation are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,184,344, the whole of which is incorporated herein by reference. Peptides Fc-A and Fc-B are synthesized using a TAMPAL resin from which any

desired thioester can be readily obtained. After deprotection of side chain protecting groups, the resulting C-terminal activated peptides are used in native chemical ligation without further modification. To prevent the cyclization or polymerization of bifunctional peptides, the sulfhydryl moiety (peptide Fc-A) and the selenohydryl moiety (peptide Fc-B) are reversibly blocked with Msc.

Peptide synthesis is carried out by manual a solid-phase procedure using an *in situ* neutralization/HBTU activation procedure for Boc chemistry (Schnolzer et al. (1992) Int. J. Pept. Protein Res. 40, 180-193). After each coupling step, yields are determined determined by measuring residual free amine with the quantitative ninhydrin assay (Sarin et al. (1981) Anal. Biochem. 117, 147-157). Side chain protected amino acids are Boc-Asp(*O*-cyclohexyl)-OH, Boc-Cys(4-methylbenzyl)-OH, Boc-Lys(2-Cl-Z)-OH, and Boc-Thr(benzyl)-OH. After chain assembly is completed, peptides are deprotected and cleaved from the resin by treatment with anhydrous HF for 1 hour at 0°C with 4% anisole as scavenger.

Peptides Fc-A and Fc-B are synthesized on trityl-associated mercaptopropionic acid leucine (TAMPAL) resin to yield C-terminal MPAL-activated thioesters (Hackeng et al. (1999) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 96, 10068-10073). The N-terminal cys/sec residues of the thioester peptides are protected with 2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl carbonate (Msc) groups in a 2 hour reaction (10-fold excess) of activated Msc nitrophenol ester dissolved in a minimal volume of dimethylformamide/5%diisopropylethylamine. The thioester-activated peptides are deprotected and cleaved from the TAMPAL resin, HPLC-purified, lyophilized, and stored until use at -20°C. Preparative reversed-phase HPLC is

performed using a Vydac C-18 column (10 micrometer, 1.0cm x 25cm). The bound peptides are eluted using a linear gradient of acetonitrile in H_20/10%trifluoroacetic acid.

Starting with the purified C-terminal S-Fc protein, native chemical ligation is carried out with the Msc-NH-cys^5-thr^{10}-α-thioester peptide (Fc-A) or the Msc-NH-sec^5-thr^{10}-α-thioester peptide (Fc-B) under non-denaturing conditions as previously described (Evans et al. (1999) J. Biol. Chem. 274, 3923-3926). The thioester-activated peptides are mixed in molar excess with freshly prepared S-Fc protein (starting concentration, 1-200 micromolar). The solution is concentrated with a Centriprep 3/30 apparatus (Millipore, MA), then with a Centricon 3/10 apparatus to a final concentration of 0.15 to 1.2 mM for the S-Fc protein. Ligations are incubated overnight at 4°C and visualized using SDS-page electrophoresis. After native chemical ligation, the N-terminal Msc protecting group is removed by a brief incubation (<5 minute) at pH 13. The X-Fc product is purified to remove unreacted peptides by affinity chromatography with protein A sepharose using the procedure in EXAMPLE 1.

The sequence of the native ligation product of Fig. 36A is shown in SEQ ID NO: 105. The sequence of the native ligation product of Fig. 36B is shown in SEQ ID NO: 113.

EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of Immunoglobulin Fc with C-terminal-X-termini (Fc-X)

IgG is expressed in two abundant forms, the soluble antibody molecule and the cell-bound B-cell receptor.

Both forms arise from a single messenger RNA by alternative splicing with the result that two additional exons are added to the IgG heavy chain coding region (Tyler et al. (1982) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 79, 2008-2012; Yamawaki-Kataoka et al. (1982) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 79, 2623-2627). The first exon added (M1 exon) encodes a stretch of 18 amino acids, ELQLEESCAEAQDGELDG, which flexibly tethers IgG to the cell surface, making it a good choice for novel Fc-like molecules with a C-terminal-X-terminus (Fc-X). The C-terminal gly-18 residue of the M1 domain is also well-suited for preparing Fc-intein fusion proteins used in generating a C-terminal activated thioester. Following an intein autocleavage reaction, a thioester intermediate is generated that permits the facile addition of cysteine or selenocysteine to the C-terminus by native chemical ligation.

Accordingly, host cells are transfected with expression vectors that encode pre-Fc-intein chimeric polypeptides containing the M1 domain joined at its C-terminus, ELQLEESCAEAQDGELDG, by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figure 37A), or the Fc protein containing a portion of the M1 domain, ELQLEESC (Figure 37B). To ensure that the Fc-X protein does not have an N-terminal-X-terminus, heterologous signal peptides are used that are cleaved by the cellular signal peptidase before lysine residues (part i). Thus, cleavage by the cellular signal peptidase will provide a Fc-intein fusion protein with lys-7, EPKSCDKTHTCPPCP, at the N-terminus (part ii). Excision of the intein domain by protein splicing provides an Fc-thioester intermediate (part iii). Finally, native chemical ligation of the Fc-thioester with free cysteine and/or selenocysteine is employed to prepare Fc-X

proteins having the C-terminal-X-terminus, ELQLEESCAEAQDGELDGX (part iv).

The sequences of the IgG1 precursor polypeptides of Fig. 37A are shown in SEQ ID NO:116, and SEQ ID NO:117. The sequence of the mature and modified IgG1 polypeptides of Fig. 37A is shown in SEQ ID NO:118 to SEQ ID NO:120. The sequences of the IgG1 precursor polypeptides of Fig. 37B are shown in SEQ ID NO:123, and SEQ ID NO:124. The sequence of the mature IgG1 polypeptide of Fig. 37B is shown in SEQ ID NO:125.

The Fc-intein fusion protein with lys-7 at the N-terminus is prepared using the procedures described in EXAMPLE 1. The initial purification step is carried out using affinity chromatography with a chitin resin instead of protein A sepharose. After cleavage from the resin, the activated Fc-thioester intermediate is used directly for native ligation with cysteine and/or selenocysteine.

A suitable DNA sequence for the M1 membrane domain of human IgG1 is described in Strausberg et. al. (2002) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 99, 16899-16903 (GenBank Acc. No. BC019046).

Suitable examples of signal peptides are the CD2 T-cell surface glycoprotein (CD2) (GenBank Acc. No. NM_001767), and the CD4 T-cell surface glycoprotein (CD4) (GenBank Acc. No. NP_000616).

A suitable example of a self-splicing intein is found in the Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum ribonucleotide reductase large subunit (MthRIR1) (Genbank Acc. No. AE000845). To limit the intein autocleave reaction to the

Fc-intein fusion junction, an MthRR1 intein variant with only N-terminal cleavage activity is prepared by changing the pro at position -1 to gly and the C-terminal asn at position 134 to ala (Evans et al. (1999) J. Biol. Chem. 274, 3923-3926). In addition, an Mth RRI intein sequence fused to a Bacillus circulans chitin binding domain is used to facilitate the purification of the Fc-intein chimeric polypeptide by affinity chromatography. A suitable sequence for the modified MthRIR1 intein is found in plasmid pTWIN-2 (New England BioLabs, MA).

Other suitable examples are found in the Mycobacterium xenopi gyrase subunit A (Mxe GyrA) (Genbank Acc. No. MXU67876), and the Saccharomyces cerevisiae vacuolar ATPase (Sce VMA1) (GenBank Acc. No. NC_001136). Many other suitable examples of self-splicing inteins are described in Inbase: the Intein Database (Perler (2002) Nucl. Acids Res. 30, 383-384).

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert and vector fragment prepared by digestion with EcoRI and BglII. For unamplified expression, plasmid pCD2-Fc7-Mth (CD2 signal) is constructed with SEQ ID NO:9 and SEQ ID NO:1, and plasmid pCD4-Fc7-Mth (CD4 signal) is constructed with SEQ ID NO:10 and SEQ ID NO:1. For amplified expression, plasmid pCD2-Fc7-Mth-DHFR is constructed with SEQ ID NO:9 and pSVeCD4DHFR, and plasmid pCD4-Fc7-Mth-DHFR is constructed with SEQ ID NO:10 and pSVeCD4DHFR.

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and EagI and a vector fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and PspOM1. Plasmid pCDNA3-CD2-Fc7-Mth (CD2

signal) is constructed with SEQ ID NO:114 and pCDNA3.1(+), and plasmid pCDNA3-CD4-Fc7-Mth (CD4 signal) is constructed with SEQ ID NO:115 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDNA3-CD2-Fc7-ELQLEESC (CD2 signal) is constructed with SEQ ID NO:121 and pCDNA3.1(+), and plasmid pCDNA3-CD4-Fc7-ELQLEESC (CD4 signal) is constructed with SEQ ID NO:122 and pCDNA3.1(+).

General principles of chitin affinity purification and the self-splicing intein autocleavage reaction are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,834,247, the whole of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Following host cell transfection, cell cuture supernatant is applied to a column packed with chitin resin (New England BioLabs, MA) that is equilibrated in buffer A (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5 containing 500 mM NaCl). Unbound protein is washed from the column with 10 column volumes of buffer A. Thiol reagent-induced cleavage is initiated by rapidly equilibrating the chitin resin in buffer B (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8 containing 0.5 M NaCl and 0.1 M 2-mercaptoethane-sulfonic acid (MESNA)). The cleavage, which simultaneously generates a C-terminal thioester on the target protein, is carried out overnight at 4°C after which the protein was eluted from the column.

Starting with the purified Fc-thioester intermediate, native chemical ligation is carried out with cysteine or selenocysteine using the procedure in EXAMPLE 2. The final Fc-X product is purified to remove unreacted cysteine and selenocysteine by affinity chromatography with protein A sepharose.

EXAMPLE 4

Preparation of Immunoglobulin Fc with N-terminal-S-termini and C-terminal-X-termini (S-Fc-X)

The S-Fc and Fc-X proteins are useful in preparing immunosymmetroadhesins having two binding domains joined to a single Fc domain (see below). Binding domains are added to the N-terminal-S-termini (S-Fc) or C-terminal-X-termini (Fc-X). S-Fc-X domains that are useful in preparing bi-symmetroadhesins with four binding domains joined to a single Fc domain are prepared using the procedures described in EXAMPLE 1 and EXAMPLE 3.

Accordingly, host cells are transfected with expression vectors that encode pre-Fc-intein chimeric polypeptides containing the M1 domain joined at its C-terminus, ELQLEESCAEAQDGELDG, by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figure 38). Heterologous signal peptides are selected from proteins with N-terminal cysteines (part i). Thus, cleavage by the cellular signal peptidase will provide a mature S-Fc-intein fusion protein having cys-5 at the N-terminus, CDKTHTCPPCP (part ii). Excision of the intein by protein splicing provides an Fc-thioester intermediate (part iii). Finally, native ligation of the Fc-thioester with free cysteine and/or selenocysteine is employed to prepare S-Fc-X proteins having the C-terminal-X-terminus, ELQLEESCAEAQDGELDGX (part iv).

The sequences of the IgG1 precursor polypeptides of Figs. 38A-38B are shown in SEQ ID NO:126, SEQ ID NO:127, and SEQ ID NO:128. The sequence of the mature and modified IgG1 polypeptides of Figs. 38A-38B is shown in SEQ ID NO:129 to SEQ ID NO:131.

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert and vector fragment prepared by digestion with EcoRI and BglII. For unamplified expression, pSHH-Fc5-Mth is constructed with SEQ ID NO:11 and SEQ ID NO:1, pIFN-Fc5-Mth is constructed with SEQ ID NO:12 and SEQ ID NO:1, and pCETP-Fc5-Mth is constructed with SEQ ID NO:13 and SEQ ID NO:1. For amplified expression, pSHH-Fc5-Mth-DHFR is constructed with SEQ ID NO:11 and pSVeCD4DHFR, pIFN-Fc5-Mth-DHFR is constructed with SEQ ID NO:12 and pSVeCD4DHFR, and pCETP-Fc5-Mth-DHFR is constructed with SEQ ID NO:13 and pSVeCD4DHFR.

The S-Fc-intein fusion protein is first purified from the culture supernatant of transfected host cells using chitin affinity chromatography. After cleavage from the chitin resin, the Fc-thioester intermediate is directly applied to a protein A Sepharose column in order to prevent cyclization or polymerization side-reactions. The column bound activated S-Fc-thioester is used directly for native ligation with cysteine and/or selenocysteine. The column is then washed to remove excess amino acids, and the S-Fc-X is eluted from the protein A sepharose.

EXAMPLE 5

Preparation of Immunoglobulin Fc with N-terminal-X-termini and C-terminal-X-termini (X-Fc-X)

The X-Fc and Fc-X proteins are useful in preparing immunosymmetroadhesins having two binding domains joined to a single Fc domain (see below). Binding domains are added to the N-terminal-X-termini (X-Fc) or C-terminal-X-termini (Fc-X). X-Fc-X domains that are useful in

preparing bi-symmetroadhesins with four binding domains joined to a single Fc domain are prepared using the procedures described in EXAMPLE 2 and EXAMPLE 3.

Accordingly, host cells are transfected with expression vectors that encode pre-Fc-intein chimeric polypeptides containing the M1 domain joined at its C-terminus, ELQLEESCAEAQDGELDG, by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figure 39). Heterologous signal peptides are selected from proteins with N-terminal cysteines (part i). Thus, cleavage by the cellular signal peptidase will provide a mature S-Fc-intein fusion protein having cys-11 at the N-terminus (part ii). Native chemical ligation is then employed to prepare X-Fc-intein fusion proteins having cys-5 or sec-5 at the N-terminus, XDKTHTCPPCP (part iii). Excision of the intein by protein splicing provides an Fc-thioester intermediate (part iv). Finally, in a second native chemical ligation reaction, the Fc-thioester with is carried out with free cysteine and/or selenocysteine to prepare X-Fc-X proteins having a C-terminal-X-terminus ELQLEESCAEAQDGELDGX (part v). Alternately, part iii is carried following parts iv and v.

The sequences of the IgG1 precursor polypeptides of Figs. 39A-39B are shown in SEQ ID NO:132, SEQ ID NO:133, and SEQ ID NO:134. The sequence of the mature and modified IgG1 polypeptides of Figs. 38A-38B is shown in SEQ ID NO:135 to SEQ ID NO:138.

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert and vector fragment prepared by digestion with EcoRI and BglII. For unamplified expression, plasmid pSHH-Fc11-Mth is constructed with SEQ ID NO:14 and SEQ ID

NO:1, pIFN-Fc11-Mth is constructed with SEQ ID NO:15 and SEQ ID NO:1, and pCETP-Fc11-Mth is constructed with SEQ ID NO:16 and SEQ ID NO:1. For amplified expression, pSHH-Fc11-Mth-DHFR is constructed with SEQ ID NO:14 and pSVeCD4DHFR, pIFN-Fc11-Mth-DHFR is constructed with SEQ ID NO:15 and pSVeCD4DHFR, and pCETP-Fc11-Mth-DHFR is constructed with SEQ ID NO:16 and pSVeCD4DHFR.

The S-Fc-intein fusion protein is first purified from the culture supernatant of transfected host cells using chitin affinity chromatography. Native chemical ligation is carried out on the chitin column with the Msc-NH-cys^{5}-thr^{10}-α-thioester peptide (Fc-A) or the Msc-NH-sec^{5}-thr^{10}-α-thioester peptide (Fc-B) as described (EXAMPLE 2). The chitin column is then washed thoroughly to remove unreacted peptide. The intein autocleavage reaction is then carried out. After cleavage, the X-Fc-thioester intermediate is directly applied to protein A Sepharose. The bound activated X-Fc-thioester is used directly for native ligation with cysteine and/or selenocysteine. The column is then washed to remove excess amino acids. The Msc-blocked X-Fc-X is eluted from the column, treated to remove the Msc protecting group, and repurified using protein A Sepharose to yield the final X-Fc-X product.

EXAMPLE 6

CD4 Symmetroadhesins

A therapeutic strategy for treating HIV-1 infection is based upon human CD4, a component of the HIV-1 receptor. CD4 immunoadhesins (Capon et al. (1989) Nature 337, 525-531) effectively block HIV-1 infectivity by binding to

the gp120 envelope protein. The blocking activity resides in the CD4 extracellular domain (residues 1 to 371).

Accordingly, various CD4 symmetroadhesins are prepared using CD4-X protein, and analysed for their ability to bind gp120 and block HIV-1 infectively. The activity of CD4 symmetroadhesins is compared with CD4 immunoadhesin prepared as described (Capon et al., ibid).

CD4-X protein is prepared by the procedures of EXAMPLE 3. Host cells are transfected with expression vectors that encode the pre-CD4 chimeric polypeptide containing the CD4 extracellular domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figures 40A-40B).

Cleavage of the CD4 signal sequence (part i) by the cellular signal peptidase provides mature CD4-intein fusion protein (part ii). Excision of the intein domain provides a CD4-thioester intermediate (part iii). Finally, native chemical ligation of the CD4-thioester with free cysteine and/or selenocysteine is employed to prepare CD4 domains with C-terminal-X-termini (part iv).

The sequences of these polypeptides are shown in SEQ ID NO: 140, SEQ ID NO:141, SEQ ID NO:142, and SEQ ID NO:143.

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert and vector fragment prepared by digestion with EcoRI and BglII. For unamplified expression, plasmid pCD4-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:17 and SEQ ID NO:1. For amplified expression, plasmid pCD4-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:17 and pSVeCD4DHFR.

Suitable expression vectors were constructed by ligation of an insert fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and EagI and a vector fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and PspOM1. Plasmid pCDNA3-CD4-Mth was constructed using SEQ ID NO:139 and pCDNA3.1(+).

Figure 56 shows expression in human 293 kidney cells of human CD4-intein fusion proteins. Lanes 1-4 show the CD4-intein fusion polypeptide of Fig. 40A (ii). Cell supernatants: lanes 1 and 3; cell lysates: lanes 2 and 4.

CD4-X is used to prepare various CD4 symmetroadhesins (Table 2). Hemi-symmetroadhesins are prepared using the CD4-X protein alone, immunosymmetroadhesins are prepared using the CD4-X protein with S-Fc, X-Fc, or Fc-X, and bi-symmetroadhesins are prepared using the CD4-X protein with S-Fc-X or X-Fc-X.

CD4 hemi-symmetroadhesin is prepared using CD4-X protein exposed to mildly reducing conditions that activate the X-termini, but do not denature the protein (Fleischman et al. (1962) Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 1 (Suppl.), 174-180; Edelman et al. (1963) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. (1963) 50, 753-761). CD4-X protein (0.5 to 2.0 mgs/ml) is dissolved in reducing buffer (0.05 M Tris-HCl buffer pH 8.0, made 0.1 M in 2-mercaptoethanol) and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature. The protein is then exchanged into oxidation buffer (0.1 M K_2HPO_4) by Sephadex G-100 chromatography, gently agitated in a round bottom glass test tube stoppered with a loosely packed cotton plug, and allowed to proceed at room temperature for 20 hours (Haber and Anfinsen (1961) J. Biol. Chem. 236, 422-424).

CD4 immunosymmetroadhesins and CD4 bi-symmetroadhesins are prepared on protein A Sepharose beads using the S-Fc, X-Fc, Fc-X, S-Fc-X, or X-Fc-X proteins as indicated (Table 2). The bound proteins are gently agitated in reducing buffer for 1 hour at room temperature, then washed with oxidation buffer. CD4-X is treated with reducing buffer, added to the beads, and the reaction allowed to proceed at room temperature for 20 hours.

CD4-gp120 saturation binding analysis is carried out as described (Smith et al. (1987) Science 238, 1704-1707) using radio-iodinated gp120 prepared as described (Lasky et al. (1987) Cell 50, 975-985). Reactions (0.2) contain 0.25% NP-40, 0.1% sodium deoxycholate, 0.06 M NaCl, 0.01 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 (1x buffer A) with ^{125}I-gp120 (3 ng to 670 ng at 2.9 nCi/ng). Binding is carried out for 1 hour at 0°C in the presence or absence of 50 micrograms of unlabeled purified gp120. The bound ^{125}I-gp120 is then determined by immunoprecipitation. Binding reactions are preabsorbed with 5 microliters of normal rabbit serum for 1 hour at 0°C, cleared with 40 microliters of 10%w/v Pansorbin (Calbiochem) for 30 minutes at 0°C, and incubated overnight at 0°C with 2 microliters of normal serum or 5 microliters (0.25 microgram) of OKT4 monoclonal antibody (Ortho Biotech). Immunoprecipitates are collected with 10 microliters of Pansorbin, washed twice in 2x buffer and once in water, then eluted at 100°C for 2 minutes in 0.12 M Tris-HCl pH 6.8, 4% SDS, 0.7 M mercaptoethanol. The fraction of bound ^{125}I-gp120 is determined in a gamma counter and Scatchard analysis is used to determine the apparent dissociation contant.

HIV-1 blocking studies are carried out as described (Robert-Guroff et al. (1985) Nature 316, 72-74). Equal volumes of inhibitor and HIV-1 (60 microliters) are

incubated at 4°C for 1 hour, then the same volume of H9 cells (Gallo et al. (1984) Science 224, 500-503) at $5x10^6$/ml is added and incubation continued for 1 hour at 37°C. Following absorption of virus, $2.5x10^5$ cells in 150 microliters are transferred to 2 ml of incubation media. After 4 days at 37°C, the cultures are split 1:2 with fresh media and incubated for an additional 3 days. Cultures are harvested, reverse transcriptase activity is measured (Groopman et al., AIDS Res. Hum. Retroviruses (1987) 3, 71-85), and immunofluorescence with HIV-1 positive serum is determined as described (Poiesz et al. (1980) Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. 77, 7415-7419). Challenge dose of virus is 100 $TCID_{50}$ of HIV-1 strain HTLV-IIIB grown in H9 cells assayed in the same system. Incubation media is RPMI 1640 media containing 2mM L-glutamine, 100 units/ml penicillin, 100 micrograms/ml streptomycin, 2 micrograms/ml polybrene and 20% fetal calf serum.

EXAMPLE 7

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Symmetroadhesins

A therapeutic strategy for treating autoimmune disease is based upon tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α), and its binding interaction with TNF-α antibodies and receptors (TNR). Both are an important therapeutic option in adult rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, Crohn's disease, and ulcerative colitis.

Accordingly, various TNR symmetroadhesins are prepared using TNR-X proteins, and analyzed for their ability to bind TNF-α and to block TNF-α biological activity. The activity of TNR symmetroadhesins is compared to that of

TNR immunoadhesins (Ashkenazi et al. (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 88, 10535-10539).

Human TNR include TNR1A (Genbank Acc. No. NM_001065); and TNR1B (GenBank Acc. No. NM_001066). TNF-α antibody Di62 includes Di62 heavy chain (Genbank Acc. No. AJ002433); and Di62 light chain (Genbank Acc. No. AJ002434) (hereafter, TNR1A = TNR_1; TNR1B = TNR_2; and Di62-VH-CH + Di62-VkCk = TNR_{Fab}).

Di62-Vk is prepared according to the method of EXAMPLE 1. Di62-VH-X, TNR1A-X, and TNR1B-X, are prepared according to the method of EXAMPLE 3.

Host cells are co-transfected with two expression vectors that encode the Di62-VH-CH-intein chimeric polypeptide and Di62-VkCk protein result in co-expression of the Di62-VH-CH-intein:Di62-Vk-Ck protein that is used to prepare the TNF_{Fab}-X protein:

1) a pre-Di62-VH-intein chimeric polypeptide containing the Di62-VH-CH1 domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figures 41A-41B); and

2) a pre-Di62-Vk polypeptide containing the Di62-Vk-Ck domain (Figure 42).

Cleavage of the homologous Di62-VH-CH signal sequence (part i) by the cellular signal peptidase provides mature Di62-VH-CH-intein fusion protein (part ii). Excision of the intein by protein splicing provides the Di62-VH-CH-thioester intermediate (part iii). Finally, native chemical ligation of the Di62-VH-CH-thioester with free

cysteine and/or selenocysteine is employed to prepare Di62-VH-CH-X protein with C-terminal-X-termini (part iv) (refer to Figures 41A-41B).

Cleavage of the homologous Di62-Vk-Ck signal sequence (part i) by the cellular signal peptidase provides the mature Di62-Vk-Ck protein (part ii) (refer to Figure 42).

Host cells are transfected with expression vectors that encode the TNR1A-intein chimeric polypeptide and TNR1B-intein chimeric polypeptide to prepare the TNF_1-X and TNF_2-X proteins, respectively:

1) a pre-TNR1A-intein chimeric polypeptide containing the TNR1A extracellular domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figure 43); and

2) a pre-TNR1B-intein chimeric polypeptide containing the TNR1B extracellular domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figure 44A).

Cleavage of the homologous TNR signal sequences (part i) by the cellular signal peptidase provides mature TNR-intein fusion proteins (part ii). Excision of the intein by protein splicing provides TNR-thioester intermediates (part iii). Finally, native chemical ligation of the TNR-thioesters with free cysteine and/or selenocysteine is employed to prepare TNR-X proteins with C-terminal-X-termini (part iv) (refer to Figure 43, 44A).

The sequences of these polypeptides are shown in SEQ ID NO: 145, SEQ ID NO:146, SEQ ID NO:147, and SEQ ID NO:148

(Di62-VHCH); in SEQ ID NO: 150, and SEQ ID NO:151 (Di62-VkCk); in SEQ ID NO: 153, SEQ ID NO:154, SEQ ID NO:155, and SEQ ID NO:156 (TNR1A); in SEQ ID NO: 158, SEQ ID NO:159, SEQ ID NO:160, and SEQ ID NO:161 (TNR1B); and in SEQ ID NO: 163, and SEQ ID NO:164 (TNR1B immunoadhesin).

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert and vector fragment prepared by digestion with EcoRI and BglII. For unamplified expression, plasmid pDi62-VHCH-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:18 and SEQ ID NO:1, plasmid pDi62-VkCk is constructed using SEQ ID NO:19 and SEQ ID NO:1, plasmid pTNR1A-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:20 and SEQ ID NO:1, and plasmid pTNR1A-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:22 and SEQ ID NO:1. For amplified expression, plasmid pDi62-VHCH-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:18 and pSVeCD4DHFR, plasmid pDi62-VkCk-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:19 and pSVeCD4DHFR, plasmid pTNR1A-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:20 and pSVeCD4DHFR, and plasmid pTNR1A-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:22 and pSVeCD4DHFR.

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and EagI and a vector fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and PspOM1. Plasmid pCDA3-Di62-VHCH-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:144 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDA3-Di62-VkCk is constructed using SEQ ID NO:149 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDNA-3-TNR1A-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:152 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDNA-3-TNR1B-Mth-DHFR was constructed using SEQ ID NO:157 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDNA-3-TNR1B-immunoadhesin was constructed using SEQ ID NO:162 and pCDNA3.1(+).

Figure 57 shows the expression in human 293 kidney cells of human TNR1B fusion proteins. Lanes 2 and 5 show the TNR1B-intein fusion protein of Fig. 44A (ii). Lanes 1 and 3 show the TNR1B-immunoadhesin fusion protein of Fig. 44B (ii). Lanes 3 and 6 show proteins from mock-transfected cells. Cell supernatants: lanes 1-3; cell lysates: lanes 4-7. Lane 7: control TNR1B-immunoadhesin (R&D Systems).

Figure 58 shows TNR1B symmetroadhesin subunits with C-terminal-S-termini. Lanes 1-2 show the TNR1B polypeptide of Fig. 44A (iii) following purification by chitin affinity chromatography and cleavage/elution with MESNA. Lanes 3 shows the native ligation product between the TNR1B polpeptide of Fig.44A (iii) with a fluorescent-labeled peptide (New England Biolabs). Panel (i): direct fluorescence; panel (ii): western blot with anti-TNR1B antibody (R&D Systems); panel (iii): SYPRO Ruby staining (Sigma-Aldrich).

Figure 59 shows TNR1B symmetroadhesin subunits with C-terminal-S-termini. Lane 5 shows the TNR1B polypeptide of Fig. 44A (iv) following purification by chitin affinity chromatography and cleavage/elution with cysteine. Lanes 1-4 show TNR1B-immunoadhesin.

Figure 60 shows TNR1B symmetroadhesin. Lanes 1-4 show the TNR1B symmetroadhesin of Fig. 44A (iv) before oxidation (lanes 1 and 4) and after oxidation in the presence of 10 mM CuSO4. Lanes 3 and 6 show a TNR1B-immunoadhesin control. Lanes 1-3: reducing conditions; lanes 4-6: non-reducing conditions. The TNR1B symmetroadhesin monomer (42 kd) and dimer (84 kd) are apparent in lanes 2 and 5, and lane 5, respectively.

Figures 61A-61C show TNF-alpha saturation binding analysis with various TNR1B polypeptides on the Biacore T-100. (A) The TNR1B symmetroadhesin of Fig. 44A (iv) was covalently coupled to a Biacore CM-5 chip using standard Biacore amine chemistry. (B) TNR1B immunoadhesin (R&D Systems) was covalently coupled to a Biacore CM-5 chip using standard Biacore amine chemistry. (C) The TNR1B symmetroadhesin of Fig. 44A (iv) was covalently coupled to a Biacore CM-5 chip using standard Biacore thiol chemistry. Following coupling, saturation binding analysis was carried out using TNF-alpha (R&D Systems) at the indicated concentations.

Figures 62A-62C shows Scatchard analysis of the TNF-alpha saturation binding analysis shown in Fig. 61A-61C. (A) TNR1B symmetroadhesin of Fig. 44A (iv) covalently coupled using amine chemistry; Kd = Kd = 4.697×10^{-9} M. (B) TNR1B-immunoadhesin (R&D Systems) covalently coupled using amine chemistry; Kd = 4.089×10^{-9} M. (C) TNR1B symmetroadhesin of Fig. 44A (iv) covalently coupled using thiol chemistry; Kd = 0.8476×10^{-9} M.

The TNR_1-X, TNR_2-X, and TNR_{Fab}-X proteins, individually and in various combinations, are used to prepare various VGFR symmetroadhesins (Tables 3, 4, and 5). The number of distinct configurations obtained for each combination, as well as the general structure for each, is also shown.

Hemi-symmetroadhesins are prepared using the TNR-X proteins alone, immunosymmetroadhesins are prepared using the TNR-X proteins with S-Fc, X-Fc, or Fc-X, and bi-symmetroadhesins are prepared using the TNR-X proteins with S-Fc-X or X-Fc-X.

Each TNR-X protein or TNR symmetroadhesin is determined by a quantitative immunoassay using subtype-specific, affinity-purified polyclonal antibodies to TNR1A, TNR1B, and Di62 (goat-anti-mouse), and immunoadhesins (TNR1A-Ig and TNR2A-Ig) as reference standards. TNR antibodies, TNR-Ig immunoadhesins, and TNF-α protein are obtained from R&D Systems (MN).

Binding of TNGR symmetroadhesins to TNF-α is studied as described (Ashkenazi et al. (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 88, 10535-10539). Individual samples (1 microgram/ml) are immobilized onto microtiter wells coated with goat-anti-human Ig Fc antibody. Reactions with recombinant human ^{125}I-TNF-α (radiodinated by using lactoperoxidase to a specific activity of 19.1 microCi/microgram, ; 1 microCi = 37 kBq) are done in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 1% bovine serum albumin for 1 hour at 24°C. Non-specific binding is determined by omitting the sample. In competition binding analyses, ^{125}I-TNF-α is incubated with immobilized samples in the presence of increasing concentrations of unlabeled TNF-α. The K_d is determined from competition IC_{50} values according to the following equation: $K_d = IC_{50}/(1 + [T]/K_{dT})$, where [T] is the concentration of the tracer (0.1 nm) and K_{dT} is the K_d of the tracer determined by saturation binding (80 pM).

TNF cytotoxity is studied as described (Kawade and Watanabe (1984) J. Interferon Res. 4, 571-584). Mouse L-M cells are plated in microtiter dishes (4 x 10^4 cells per well) andtreated with actinomycin D (3 micrograms/ml) and TNF-α or TNF-β (1 nanogram/ml) in the presence or absence of the sample or other inhibitors. After 20 hours of incubation at 39°C, the cell survival is determined by a crystal violet dye exclusion test.

A mouse model for septic shock is studied by endotoxin injection of 6- to 8-week-old BALB/c mice. Animals are injected intravenously (i.v.) with an LD_{100} dose of Salmonella abortus-derived endotoxin (175 micrograms per mouse) in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), and survival is followed for at least 78 hour. TNR1-immunoadhesin and CD4-immunoadhesin are used as the positive and negative controls, respectively. Each is diluted in PBS and injected i.v. prior to, or after, the administration of endotoxin.

EXAMPLE 8

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor Symmetroadhesins

A therapeutic strategy for treating angiogenic disease is based upon vascular endothelial growth factors (VEGF) and their binding interaction with VEGF receptors (VGFR). VEGF-antibodies and VGFR-immunoadhesins are promising candidates for treatment in a number of metastatic carcinomas including colon, rectum, lung, and breast, and in age-related macular degeneration.

Accordingly, various VGFR symmetroadhesins are prepared using VGFR-X proteins, and analyzed for their ability to bind VEGF and to block VEGF biological activity. The activity of VGFR symmetroadhesins is compared to that of VGRF immunoadhesins (Park et al. (1994) J. Biol. Chem. 269, 25646-25654).

Human VGFR include VGFR1 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_002019); VGFR2 (GenBank Acc. No. NM_002253); and VGFR3 (GenBank Acc. No. NM_002020). VGFR1-X, VGFR2-X, and VGFR3-X are

prepared according to the method of EXAMPLE 3. Host cells are transfected with expression vectors that encode:

1) a pre-VGFR1-intein chimeric polypeptide containing the VGFR1 extracellular domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figures 45A-45C);

2) a pre-VGFR2-intein chimeric polypeptide containing the VGFR1 extracellular domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figures 46A-46C); and

3) a pre-VGFR1-intein chimeric polypeptide containing the VGFR1 extracellular domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figures 47A-47C).

Cleavage of the VGFR signal sequence (part i) by the cellular signal peptidase provides mature VGFR-intein fusion proteins (part ii). Excision of the intein domain provides a VGFR-thioester intermediate (part iii). Finally, native chemical ligation of the VGFR-thioester with free cysteine and/or selenocysteine is employed to prepare VGFR domains with C-terminal-X-termini (part iv).

The sequences of these polypeptides are shown in SEQ ID NO: 166, SEQ ID NO:167, SEQ ID NO:168, and SEQ ID NO:169 (VGFR1); in SEQ ID NO: 171, SEQ ID NO:172, SEQ ID NO:173, and SEQ ID NO:174 (VGFR2); and in SEQ ID NO: 176, SEQ ID NO:177, SEQ ID NO:178, and SEQ ID NO:179 (VGFR3).

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert and vector fragment prepared by digestion

with EcoRI and BglII. For unamplified expression, plasmid pVGFR1-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:22 and SEQ ID NO:1, plasmid pVGR1-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:23 and SEQ ID NO:1, and plasmid pVGR1-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:24 and SEQ ID NO:1. For unamplified expression, plasmid pVGFR1-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:22 and pSVeCD4DHFR, plasmid pVGR1-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:23 and pSVeCD4DHFR, and plasmid pVGR1-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:24 and pSVeCD4DHFR.

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and EagI and a vector fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and PspOM1. Plasmid pCDNA3-VGFR1-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:165 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDNA3-VGFR2-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:170 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDNA3-VGFR3-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:175 and pCDNA3.1(+).

The VGFR1-X, VGFR2-X, and VEGFR3-X proteins, individually and in various combinations, are used to prepare various VGFR symmetroadhesins (Tables 6, 7, and 8). The number of distinct configurations obtained for each combination, as well as the general structure for each, is also shown. Hemi-symmetroadhesins are prepared using the VGFR-X proteins alone, immunosymmetroadhesins are prepared using the VGFR-X proteins with S-Fc, X-Fc, or Fc-X, and bi-symmetroadhesins are prepared using the VGFR-X proteins with S-Fc-X or X-Fc-X.

Each VGFR-X protein or VGFR symmetroadhesin is determined by a quantitative immunoassay using subtype-specific, affinity-purified polyclonal antibodies to VGFR1, VGFR2,

and VGFR3, and immunoadhesins (VGFR1-Ig, VGFR2-Ig, and VGFR3-Ig) as reference standards. VGFR antibodies, VGFR-Ig immunoadhesins, and $VEGF_{165}$ protein are obtained from R&D Systems (MN).

Binding of VEGR symmetroadhesins to VEGF is studied using a VEGF saturation binding assay. Reactions (0.1 ml) contain 10% fetal bovine serum in PBS (buffer A) with ^{125}I-$VEGF_{165}$ (<9000 cpm/well, 5.69 x 10^7 cpm/microgram). Chloramine T is used to iodinated $VEGF_{165}$ as described (Keyt et al. (1996) J. Biol Chem. 271, 5638-5646). Binding is carried out overnight at 4°C in the presence or absence of 50 nanograms of unlabeled purified $VEGF_{165}$. The bound ^{125}I-$VEGF_{165}$ is then determined by capture in 96-well breakaway immunoabsorbent assay plates (Nunc). Plates are coated overnight at 4°C with 2 micrograms/ml affinity-purified goat anti-human Fc IgG (Organon-Teknika) in 50 mM Na_2CO_3, pH 9.6, and preblocked for 1 hr in buffer A. Binding reactions are then incubated in the coated wells for 4 hrs at room temperature, followed by 4 washes with buffer A. The fraction of bound ^{125}I-$VEGF_{165}$ is determined in a gamma counter. Data is analyzed using a 4-parameter non-linear curve fitting program (Kalidagraph, Abelbeck Software, PA).

Binding of VEGF to VEGR symmetroadhesins is also studied using a competition binding assay. ELISA plates are coated with 2 micrograms/ml rabbit $F(ab')_2$ to human IgG Fc (Jackson ImmunoResearch, PA) and blocked with buffer A. KDR-IgG (3 nanograms/ml) in buffer A is added to the plate and incubated for 1 hr. Serially-diluted samples are incubated with 2 nM biotinylated VEGF for 1 h in tubes. The reactions are then transferred to the ELISA plates and incubated for 1 h. After washing, the fraction

of biotinylated VEGF bound to KDR-Ig is detected using horseradish peroxidase-labeled streptavidin (Sigma, MO) followed by 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine substrate. Data is analyzed using 4-parameter non-linear regression curve fitting analysis.

Endothelial cell growth inhibition studies are carried out as described (Leung et al. (1989) Science 246, 1306-1309). Bovine adrenal cortex capillary endothelial cells are cultured in the presence of low glucose Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (GIBCO) supplemented with 10% calf serum, and 2 mM glutamine (growth medium). Cells are seeded at a density of 6 x 10^3 cells/well in 6-well plates. Serially diluted samples are added to the cells at concentrations between 1 to 5000 nanograms/ml and incubated for 2 to 3 hr. Purified $VEGF_{165}$ is added to a final concentration of 3 nanograms/ml. Cells are then incubated for 5 to 6 days, removed from plates with trypsin, and cell number determined in a Coulter counter (Coulter Electronics, FL). Data is analyzed using 4-parameter non-linear regression curve fitting analysis.

In vivo tumor studies are carried out as described (Kim et al. (1993) Nature 362, 841-844; Borgstrom et al. (1996) Cancer Res. 56, 4032-4039). Human A673 rhabdomyosarcoma cells (ATCC CRL-1598) are cultured in DMEM/F12 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, and 2 mM glutamine. Female BALB/c nude mice, 6 to 10 weeks old, are injected subcutaneously with 2 x 10^6 tumor cells in the dorsal area in a volume of 200 microliters. Following tumor cell inoculation (24 hr.), animals (10 per group) are treated with serially diluted samples at doese of 0.05 mg/kg, 0.5 mg/kg, and 5 mg/kg, administered twice weekly intraperitoneally in a volume of 0.1 ml. Tumor

size is determined at weekly intervals. Four weeks after tumor cell inoculation, animals are euthanized and the tumors removed and weighed. Statistical analysis is carried out by ANOVA.

EXAMPLE 9

ErbB Symmetroadhesins

A therapeutic strategy for treating malignant disease is based upon epidermal growth factor-like receptors (ErbB) and their ligands, including the neuregulins/heregulins (NRG/HRG), and the family of EGF-related protein ligands. ErbB-antibodies and ErbB-immunoadhesins are under clinical investigation, and are well-proven in treating metastatic breast cancers overexpressing ErbB2.

Accordingly, various ErbB symmetroadhesins are prepared using ErbB-X proteins, and analyzed for their ability to bind heregulins and block heregulin biological activity. The activity of ErbB symmetroadhesins is compared to that of ErbB immunoadhesins (Sliwkowski et al. (1994) J. Biol. Chem. 269, 14661-14665).

Human ErbB include ErbB1 (Genbank Acc. No. NM_005228); ErbB2 (GenBank Acc. No. NM_004448); ErbB3 (GenBank Acc. No. NM_001982); and ErbB4 (GenBank Acc. No. NM_005235). ErbB1-X, ErbB2-X, ErbB3-X, and ErbB4-X are prepared according to the method of EXAMPLE 3. Host cells are transfected with expression vectors that encode:

1) a pre-ErbB1-intein chimeric polypeptide containing the ErbB1 extracellular domain joined at its C-terminus by a

peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figures 48A-48B);

2) a pre-ErbB2-intein chimeric polypeptide containing the ErbB2 extracellular domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figures 49A-49B);

3) a pre-ErbB3-intein chimeric polypeptide containing the ErbB3 extracellular domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figures 50A-50B); and

4) a pre-ErbB4-intein chimeric polypeptide containing the ErbB4 extracellular domain joined at its C-terminus by a peptide bond to the N-terminus of a self-splicing intein at the autocleavage site (Figures 51A-50B).

Cleavage of the homologous ErbB signal sequence (part i) by the cellular signal peptidase provides mature ErbB-intein fusion proteins (part ii). Excision of the intein domain by protein splicing provides a ErbB-thioester intermediate (part iii). Finally, native chemical ligation of the ErbB-thioester with free cysteine and/or selenocysteine is employed to prepare VEGR domains with C-terminal-X-termini (part iv).

The sequences of these polypeptides are shown in SEQ ID NO: 181, SEQ ID NO:182, SEQ ID NO:183, and SEQ ID NO:184 (ERBB1); in SEQ ID NO: 186, SEQ ID NO:187, SEQ ID NO:188, and SEQ ID NO:189 (ERBB2); in SEQ ID NO: 191, SEQ ID NO:192, SEQ ID NO:193, and SEQ ID NO:194 (ERBB3); and in SEQ ID NO: 196, SEQ ID NO:197, SEQ ID NO:198, and SEQ ID NO:199 (ERBB4).

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert and vector fragment prepared by digestion with EcoRI and BglII. For unamplified expression, plasmid pErbB1-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:25 and SEQ ID NO:1, plasmid pErbB2-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:26 and SEQ ID NO:1, plasmid pErbB3-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:27 and SEQ ID NO:1, and plamid pErbB4-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:28 and SEQ ID NO:1. For amplified expression, plasmid pErbB1-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:25 and pSVeCD4DHFR, plasmid pErbB2-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:26 and pSVeCD4DHFR, plasmid pErbB3-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:27 and pSVeCD4DHFR, and plamid pErbB4-Mth-DHFR is constructed using SEQ ID NO:28 and pSVeCD4DHFR.

Suitable expression vectors are constructed by ligation of an insert fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and EagI and a vector fragment prepared by digestion with Hind III and PspOM1. Plasmid pCDNA3-ERBB1-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:180 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDNA3-ERBB2-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:185 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDNA3-ERBB3-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:190 and pCDNA3.1(+). Plasmid pCDNA3-ERBB4-Mth is constructed using SEQ ID NO:195 and pCDNA3.1(+).

The ErbB1-X, ErbB2-X, ErbB3-X and ErbB4-X proteins, individually and in various combinations, are used to prepare various VGFR symmetroadhesins (Tables 9, 10, 11). The number of distinct configurations obtained for each combination, as well as the general structure for each, is also shown.

Hemi-symmetroadhesins are prepared using the ErbB-X proteins alone, immunosymmetroadhesins are prepared using the ErbB-X proteins with S-Fc, X-Fc, or Fc-X, and bi-symmetroadhesins are prepared using the ErbB-X proteins with S-Fc-X or X-Fc-X.

Each ErbB-X protein or ErbB symmetroadhesin is determined by a quantitative immunoassay using subtype-specific, affinity-purified polyclonal antibodies to ErbB1, ErbB2, ErbB3, and ErbB4, and immunoadhesins (ErbB1-Ig, ErbB2-Ig, ErbB3-Ig, and ErbB4-Ig) as reference standards. ErbB antibodies, ErbB-Ig immunoadhesins, NRG1-$\alpha_{177-241}$ protein, NRG1-$\beta_{176-246}$ protein, NRG1-β_{1-246} protein, and NRG1-$SMDF_{1-296}$ protein are obtained from R&D Systems (MN).

Binding of ErbB symmetroadhesins to neuregulins is studied using a HRG saturation binding assay (Sliwkowski et al. (1994) J. Biol. Chem. 269, 14661-14665). Reactions are performed in Nunc breakapart immuno-module plates. Plate wells are coated at 4°C overnight with 100 microliters of 5 micrograms/ml goat-anti-human antibody (Boehringer Mannheim) in 50 mM carbonate buffer (pH 9.6). Plates are rinsed twice with 200 microliters wash buffer (PBS/0.05% Tween-20™) followed by a brief incubation with 100microliters 1% BSA/PBS for 30 min at room temperature. Buffer is removed and each well is incubated with 100 microliters of the sample in 1% BSA/PBS under vigorous side-to-side rotation for 1 hour. Plates are rinsed three times with wash buffer and competitive binding is carried out by adding various amounts of cold competitor gamma-HRG and ^{125}I-HRGβ1 and incubating at room temperature for 2 to 3 hours with vigorous side-to-side rotation. Wells are quickly rinsed three times with wash buffer, drained and individual wells are counted in a gamma-counter.

Scatchard analysis is performed using a modified Ligand program (Munson, P. and Robard, D. (1980) Analytical Biochemistry 107:220-239).

The ability of ErbB symmetroadhesins to inhibit HRG-dependent proliferation is studied in the MCF7 breast carcinoma cell line (Lewis et al. (1996) Cancer Res. 56, 1457-1465). ^{3}H-thymidine incorporation is are carried out in 96-well format. Serum-starved MCF7-7 cells are plated at 10,000 cells/well in 50:50 F12/DMEM (high glucose). Varying concentrations of sample are incubated with 1 nM HRG and added to the cells. After a 15 hour incubation, cells are labeled with ^{3}H-thymidine to measure DNA synthesis (20 mL of 1/20 diluted tritiated thymidine stock: Amersham TRA 120 B363, 1 mCi/ml). Cells are then harvested onto GF/C unifilters (96 well format) using a Packard Filtermate 196 harvester. Filters are counted using a Packard Topcount apparatus.

Screening

This invention is particularly useful for screening compounds by using consecutive amino acid sequences/ or compounds comprising such in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The compound employed in such a test may either be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell surface, or located intracellularly. One method of drug screening utilizes eukaryotic or prokaryotic host cells which are stably transformed with recombinant nucleic acids expressing the compound. Drugs are screened against such transformed cells in competitive binding assays. Such cells, either in viable or fixed form, can be used for standard binding assays. One may measure, for example, the formation of complexes between compound or a fragment and the agent

being tested. Alternatively, one can examine the diminution in complex formation between the compound and its target cell or target receptors caused by the agent being tested.

Thus, the present invention provides methods of screening for drugs or any other agents which can affect a disease or disorder associated with a stretch of consecutive amino acids of the compound. These methods comprise contacting such an agent with the compound or fragment thereof and assaying (I) for the presence of a complex between the agent and the compound or fragment thereof, or (ii) for the presence of a complex between the compound or fragment thereof and the cell, by methods well known in the art. In such competitive binding assays, the compound or fragment thereof is typically labeled. After suitable incubation, free compound or fragment thereof is separated from that present in bound form, and the amount of free or uncomplexed label is a measure of the ability of the particular agent to bind to the compound or fragment thereof or to interfere with the compound/cell complex.

Another technique for drug screening provides high throughput screening for compounds having suitable binding affinity to a polypeptide and is described in detail in WO 84/03564, published on Sep. 13, 1984. Briefly stated, large numbers of different small peptide test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface. As applied to the instant compound or fragment thereof, the peptide test compounds are reacted with compound or fragment thereof and washed. Bound compound or fragment thereof is detected by methods well known in the art. Purified

compound or fragment thereof can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. In addition, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on the solid support.

This invention also contemplates the use of competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing antibodies capable of binding compound or fragment thereof specifically compete with a test compound for binding to compound or fragment thereof. In this manner, the antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any peptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with the stretch(es) of consecutive amino acids of the compound.

Rational Drug Design

The goal of rational drug design is to produce structural analogs of biologically active polypeptide of interest (i.e., a compound of the invention, or an amino acid sequence of a compound of the invention) or of small molecules with which they interact, e.g., agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors. Any of these examples can be used to fashion drugs which are more active or stable forms of the a compound of the invention, or an amino acid sequence of a compound of the invention or which enhance or interfere with the function of the a compound of the invention, or an amino acid sequence of a compound of the invention in vivo (cf., Hodgson, Bio/Technology, 9:19-21 (1991)).

In one approach, the three-dimensional structure of a compound of the invention, or an amino acid sequence of a

compound of the invention, or of a compound-inhibitor complex, is determined by x-ray crystallography, by computer modeling or, most typically, by a combination of the two approaches. Both the shape and charges of a compound of the invention, or an amino acid sequence of a compound of the invention, must be ascertained to elucidate the structure and to determine active site(s). Relevant structural information is used to then design analogous molecules or to identify efficient inhibitors. Useful examples of rational drug design may include molecules which have improved activity or stability as shown by Braxton and Wells, Biochemistry, 31:7796-7801 (1992) or which act as inhibitors, agonists, or antagonists of native peptides as shown by Athauda et al., J. Biochem., 113:742-746 (1993).

It is also possible to isolate a target-specific antibody, selected by functional assay, as described above, and then to solve its crystal structure. This approach, in principle, yields a pharmacore upon which subsequent drug design can be based. It is possible to bypass protein crystallography altogether by generating anti-idiotypic antibodies (anti-ids) to a functional, pharmacologically active antibody. As a mirror image of a mirror image, the binding site of the anti-ids would be expected to be an analog of the original receptor. The anti-id could then be used to identify and isolate peptides from banks of chemically or biologically produced peptides. The isolated peptides would then act as the pharmacore.

By virtue of the present invention, sufficient amounts of the compounds of the invention, or an amino acid sequence

of a compound of the invention may be made available to perform such analytical studies as X-ray crystallography.

Assays of Biological Activity

The compounds disclosed herein, including components thereof such as a stretch of consecutive amino acids of a compound, are readily assayed using one or more standard assays of biological activity known to those in the art. The following are non-limiting examples of such assays:

Ability of the compounds to Inhibit Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) Stimulated Proliferation of Endothelial Cell Growth

The ability of the various compounds of this invention to inhibit VEGF stimulated proliferation of endothelial cells was tested. Positive testing in this assay indicates the compound is useful for inhibiting endothelial cell growth in mammals where such an effect would be beneficial, e.g., for inhibiting tumor growth.

In a specific example of the assay, bovine adrenal cortical capillary endothelial cells (ACE) (from primary culture, maximum of 12-14 passages) are plated in 96-well plates at 500 cells/well per 100 microliter. Assay media includes low glucose DMEM, 10% calf serum, 2 mM glutamine, and 1x penicillin/streptomycin/fungizone. Control wells include the following: (1) no ACE cells added; (2) ACE cells alone; (3) ACE cells plus 5 ng/ml FGF; (4) ACE cells plus 3 ng/ml VEGF; (5) ACE cells plus 3 ng/ml VEGF plus 1 ng/ml TGF-beta; and (6) ACE cells plus 3 ng/ml VEGF plus 5 ng/ml LIF. The test samples, poly-his tagged compounds (in 100 microliter volumes),

are then added to the wells (at dilutions of 1%, 0.1% and 0.01%, respectively). The cell cultures are incubated for 6-7 days at 37°C / 5% CO_2 After the incubation, the media in the wells is aspirated, the cells are washed 1x with PBS. An acid phosphatase reaction mixture (100 microliter; 0.1M sodium acetate, pH 5.5, 0.1% Triton X-100, 10 mM p-nitrophenyl phosphate) is then added to each well. After a 2 hour incubation at 37°C, the reaction is stopped by addition of 10 microliters 1M NaOH. Optical density (OD) is measured on a microplate reader at 405 nm.

The activity of the assayed compound is calculated as the percent inhibition of VEGF (3 ng/ml) stimulated proliferation (as determined by measuring acid phosphatase activity at OD 405 nm) relative to the cells without stimulation. TGF-beta can be employed as an activity reference at 1 ng/ml, since TGF-beta blocks 70-90% of VEGF-stimulated ACE cell proliferation. The results are indicative of the utility of the assayed compound in cancer therapy and specifically in inhibiting tumor angiogenesis. Numerical values (relative inhibition) are determined by calculating the percent inhibition of VEGF stimulated proliferation by the assayed compound relative to cells without stimulation and then dividing that percentage into the percent inhibition obtained by TGF-beta at 1 ng/ml which is known to block 70-90% of VEGF stimulated cell proliferation. The results are considered positive if the assayed compound exhibits 30% or greater inhibition of VEGF stimulation of endothelial cell growth (relative inhibition 30% or greater).

Retinal Neuron Survival

This assay can demonstrate if the compound tested has efficacy in enhancing the survival of retinal neuron cells and, therefore, is useful for the therapeutic treatment of retinal disorders or injuries including, for example, treating sight loss in mammals due to retinitis pigmentosum, AMD, etc.

Sprague Dawley rat pups at postnatal day 7 (mixed population: glia and retinal neuronal types) are killed by decapitation following CO_2 anesthesia and the eyes are removed under sterile conditions. The neural retina is dissected away from the pigment epithelium and other ocular tissue and then dissociated into a single cell suspension using 0.25% trypsin in Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+} -free PBS. The retinas are incubated at 37°C. for 7-10 minutes after which the trypsin is inactivated by adding 1 ml soybean trypsin inhibitor. The cells are plated at 100,000 cells per well in 96 well plates in DMEM/F12 supplemented with N_2 and with or without the specific test compound. Cells for all experiments are grown at 37°C in a water saturated atmosphere of 5% CO_2. After 2-3 days in culture, cells are stained with calcein AM then fixed using 4% paraformaldehyde and stained with DAPI for determination of total cell count. The total cells (fluorescent) are quantified at 20x objective magnification using CCD camera and NIH image software for MacIntosh. Fields in the well are chosen at random.

The effect of various concentration of the tested compound are reported herein where percent survival is calculated by dividing the total number of calcein AM positive cells at 2-3 days in culture by the total number

of DAPI-labeled cells at 2-3 days in culture. Anything above 30% survival is considered positive.

Rod Photoreceptor Cell Survival

This assay is used to show whether certain compounds of the invention act to enhance the survival/proliferation of rod photoreceptor cells and, therefore, are useful for the therapeutic treatment of retinal disorders or injuries including, for example, treating sight loss in mammals due to retinitis pigmentosum, AMD, etc. Sprague Dawley rat pups at 7 day postnatal (mixed population: glia and retinal neuronal cell types) are killed by decapitation following CO_2 anesthesis and the eyes are removed under sterile conditions. The neural retina is dissected away form the pigment epithelium and other ocular tissue and then dissociated into a single cell suspension using 0.25% trypsin in Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+} -free PBS. The retinas are incubated at 37°C for 7-10 minutes after which the trypsin is inactivated by adding 1 ml soybean trypsin inhibitor. The cells are plated at 100,000 cells per well in 96 well plates in DMEM/F12 supplemented with N_2. Cells for all experiments are grown at 37°C. in a water saturated atmosphere of 5% CO_2. After 2-3 days in culture, cells are fixed using 4% paraformaldehyde, and then stained using CellTracker Green CMFDA. Rho 4D2 (ascites or IgG 1:100), a monoclonal antibody directed towards the visual pigment rhodopsin is used to detect rod photoreceptor cells by indirect immunofluorescence. The results are calculated as % survival: total number of calcein - rhodopsin positive cells at 2-3 days in culture, divided by the total number of rhodopsin positive cells at time 2-3 days in culture. The total cells (fluorescent) are quantified at 20x objective

magnification using a CCD camera and NIH image software for MacIntosh. Fields in the well are chosen at random.

Induction of Endothelial Cell Apoptosis

The ability of the compounds disclosed herein to induce apoptosis in endothelial cells can be tested in human venous umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC, Cell Systems). A positive test in the assay is indicative of the usefulness of the compound in therapeutically treating tumors as well as vascular disorders where inducing apoptosis of endothelial cells would be beneficial.

The cells are plated on 96-well microtiter plates (Amersham Life Science, cytostar-T scintillating microplate, RPNQ160, sterile, tissue-culture treated, individually wrapped), in 10% serum (CSG-medium, Cell Systems), at a density of $2x10^4$ cells per well in a total volume of 100 µl. On day 2, test samples containing the tested compound are added in triplicate at dilutions of 1%, 0.33% and 0.11%. Wells without cells were used as a blank and wells with cells only are used as a negative control. As a positive control 1:3 serial dilutions of 50 µl of a 3x stock of staurosporine were used. The ability of the compound to induce apoptosis is determined by processing of the 96 well plates for detection of Annexin V, a member of the calcium and phospholipid binding proteins, to detect apoptosis.

0.2 ml Annexin V--Biotin stock solution (100 µg/ml) was diluted in 4.6 ml 2x Ca^{2+} binding buffer and 2.5% BSA (1:25 dilution). 50 µl of the diluted Annexin V--Biotin

solution was added to each well (except controls) to a final concentration of 1.0 μg/ml. The samples were incubated for 10-15 minutes with Annexin-Biotin prior to direct addition of ^{35} S-Streptavidin. ^{35} S-Streptavidin was diluted in 2x Ca^{2+} Binding buffer, 2.5% BSA and was added to all wells at a final concentration of $3x10^4$ cpm/well. The plates were then sealed, centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 15 minutes and placed on orbital shaker for 2 hours. The analysis was performed on a 1450 Microbeta Trilux (Wallac). Percent above background represents the percentage amount of counts per minute above the negative controls. Percents greater than or equal to 30% above background are considered positive.

PDB12 Cell Inhibition

This assay will demonstrates if the compounds disclosed herein have efficacy in inhibiting protein production by PDB12 pancreatic ductal cells and are, therefore, useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders which involve protein secretion by the pancreas, including diabetes, and the like.

PDB12 pancreatic ductal cells are plated on fibronectin coated 96 well plates at $1.5x10^3$ cells per well in 100 μL/180 μL of growth media. 100 μL of growth media with the compound test sample or negative control lacking the compound is then added to well, for a final volume of 200 μL. Controls contain growth medium containing a protein shown to be inactive in this assay. Cells are incubated for 4 days at 37°C. 20 μL of Alamar Blue Dye (AB) is then added to each well and the flourescent reading is measured at 4 hours post addition of AB, on a microtiter

plate reader at 530 nm excitation and 590 nm emission. The standard employed is cells without Bovine Pituitary Extract (BPE) and with various concentrations of BPE. Buffer or CM controls from unknowns are run 2 times on each 96 well plate.

These assays allow one to calculate a percent decrease in protein production by comparing the Alamar Blue Dye calculated protein concentration produced by the compound-treated cells with the Alamar Blue Dye calculated protein concentration produced by the negative control cells. A percent decrease in protein production of greater than or equal to 25% as compared to the negative control cells is considered positive.

Stimulation of Adult Heart Hypertrophy

This assay is designed to measure the ability of the various compounds disclosed herein to stimulate hypertrophy of adult heart. A positive test in this assay ndictaes that the compound would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of various cardiac insufficiency disorders.

Ventricular myocytes freshly isolated from adult (250 g) Sprague Dawley rats are plated at 2000 cell/well in 180 µl volume. Cells are isolated and plated on day 1, the compound-containing test samples or growth medium only (negative control) (20 µl volume) is added on day 2 and the cells are then fixed and stained on day 5. After staining, cell size is visualized wherein cells showing no growth enhancement as compared to control cells are given a value of 0.0, cells showing small to moderate

growth enhancement as compared to control cells are given a value of 1.0 and cells showing large growth enhancement as compared to control cells are given a value of 2.0. Any degree of growth enhancement as compared to the negative control cells is considered positive for the assay.

PDB12 Cell Proliferation

This assay demonstrates whether the various compounds disclosed herein have efficacy in inducing proliferation of PDB12 pancreatic ductal cells and are, therefore, useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders which involve protein secretion by the pancreas, including diabetes, and the like.

PDB12 pancreatic ductal cells are plated on fibronectin coated 96 well plates at $1.5x10^3$ cells per well in 100 µL/180 µL of growth media. 100 µL of growth media with the compound test sample or negative control lacking the compound tested is then added to well, for a final volume of 200 µL. Controls contain growth medium containing a protein shown to be inactive in this assay. Cells are incubated for 4 days at 37°C. 20 µL of Alamar Blue Dye (AB) is then added to each well and the flourescent reading is measured at 4 hours post addition of AB, on a microtiter plate reader at 530 nm excitation and 590 nm emission. The standard employed is cells without Bovine Pituitary Extract (BPE) and with various concentrations of BPE. Buffer or growth medium only controls from unknowns are run 2 times on each 96 well plate.

Percent increase in protein production is calculated by

comparing the Alamar Blue Dye calculated protein concentration produced by the test compound-treated cells with the Alamar Blue Dye calculated protein concentration produced by the negative control cells. A percent increase in protein production of greater than or equal to 25% as compared to the negative control cells is considered positive.

Enhancement of Heart Neonatal Hypertrophy

This assay is designed to measure the ability of the compounds disclosed herein to stimulate hypertrophy of neonatal heart. Testing positive in this assay indicates the compounds to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of various cardiac insufficiency disorders.

Cardiac myocytes from 1-day old Harlan Sprague Dawley rats are obtained. Cells (180 µl at $7.5x10^4$ /ml, serum <0.1%, freshly isolated) are added on day 1 to 96-well plates previously coated with DMEM/F12+4% FCS. Test samples containing the test compound or growth medium only (negative control) (20 µl/well) are added directly to the wells on day 1. PGF (20 µl/well) is then added on day 2 at final concentration of 10^{-6} M. The cells are then stained on day 4 and visually scored on day 5, wherein cells showing no increase in size as compared to negative controls are scored 0.0, cells showing a small to moderate increase in size as compared to negative controls are scored 1.0 and cells showing a large increase in size as compared to negative controls are scored 2.0. A positive result in the assay is a score of 1.0 or greater.

Stimulatory Activity in Mixed Lymphocyte Reaction (MLR) Assay

This assay is used to determine if the compounds disclosed herein are active as a stimulator of the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes. Compounds which stimulate proliferation of lymphocytes are useful therapeutically where enhancement of an immune response is beneficial. A therapeutic agent may take the form of antagonists of the compounds of the invention, for example, murine-human chimeric, humanized or human antibodies against the compound.

The basic protocol for this assay is described in Current Protocols in Immunology, unit 3.12; edited by J E Coligan, A M Kruisbeek, D H Marglies, E M Shevach, W Strober, National Insitutes of Health, Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

More specifically, in one assay variant, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) are isolated from mammalian individuals, for example a human volunteer, by leukopheresis (one donor will supply stimulator PBMCs, the other donor will supply responder PBMCs). If desired, the cells are frozen in fetal bovine serum and DMSO after isolation. Frozen cells may be thawed overnight in assay media (37°C, 5% CO_2) and then washed and resuspended to $3x10^6$ cells/ml of assay media (RPMI; 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 1% glutamine, 1% HEPES, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1% pyruvate). The stimulator PBMCs are prepared by irradiating the cells (about 3000 Rads).

The assay is prepared by plating in triplicate wells a mixture of:

100:1 of test sample diluted to 1% or to 0.1%, 50:1 of irradiated stimulator cells, and 50:1 of responder PBMC cells.

100 microliters of cell culture media or 100 microliter of CD4-IgG is used as the control. The wells are then incubated at 37°C, 5% CO_2 for 4 days. On day 5, each well is pulsed with tritiated thymidine (1.0 mC/well; Amersham). After 6 hours the cells are washed 3 times and then the uptake of the label is evaluated.

In another variant of this assay, PBMCs are isolated from the spleens of Balb/c mice and C57B6 mice. The cells are teased from freshly harvested spleens in assay media (RPMI; 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 1% glutamine, 1% HEPES, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1% pyruvate) and the PBMCs are isolated by overlaying these cells over Lympholyte M (Organon Teknika), centrifuging at 2000 rpm for 20 minutes, collecting and washing the mononuclear cell layer in assay media and resuspending the cells to $1x10^7$ cells/ml of assay media. The assay is then conducted as described above.

Positive increases over control are considered positive with increases of greater than or equal to 180% being preferred. However, any value greater than control indicates a stimulatory effect for the test protein.

Pericyte c-Fos Induction

This assay shows the ability of the compounds disclosed herein of the invention act to induce the expression of c-fos in pericyte cells and, therefore, their use not only as diagnostic markers for particular types of pericyte-associated tumors but also for giving rise to antagonists which would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of pericyte-associated tumors. Specifically, on day 1, pericytes are received from VEC Technologies and all but 5 ml of media is removed from flask. On day 2, the pericytes are trypsinized, washed, spun and then plated onto 96 well plates. On day 7, the media is removed and the pericytes are treated with 100 µl of test compound samples and controls (positive control=DME+5% serum +/-PDGF at 500 ng/ml; negative control=protein 32). Replicates are averaged and SD/CV are determined. Fold increase over Protein 32 (buffer control) value indicated by chemiluminescence units (RLU) luminometer reading verses frequency is plotted on a histogram. Two-fold above Protein 32 value is considered positive for the assay. ASY Matrix: Growth media=low glucose DMEM=20% FBS+ 1x pen/strep + 1x fungizone. Assay Media = low glucose DMEM+5% FBS.

Ability of the Compounds of the Invention to Stimulate the Release of Proteoglycans from Cartilage

The ability of the compounds disclosed herein to stimulate the release of proteoglycans from cartilage tissue can be tested as follows.

The metacarphophalangeal joint of 4-6 month old pigs is aseptically dissected, and articular cartilage was

removed by free hand slicing being careful to avoid the underlying bone. The cartilage was minced and cultured in bulk for 24 hours in a humidified atmosphere of 95% air, 5% CO_2 in serum free (SF) media (DME/F12 1:1) with 0.1% BSA and 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin. After washing three times, approximately 100 mg of articular cartilage is aliquoted into micronics tubes and incubated for an additional 24 hours in the above SF media. The compound is then added at 1% either alone or in combination with 18 ng/ml interleukin-1 alpha, a known stimulator of proteoglycan release from cartilage tissue. The supernatant is then harvested and assayed for the amount of proteoglycans using the 1,9-dimethyl-methylene blue (DMB) calorimetric assay (Farndale and Buttle, Biochem. Biophys. Acta 883:173-177 (1985)). A positive result in this assay indicates that the test compound will find use, for example, in the treatment of sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.

Skin Vascular Permeability Assay

This assay is used to test whether compounds of the invention stimulate an immune response and induce inflammation by inducing mononuclear cell, eosinophil and PMN infiltration at the site of injection of the animal. Compounds which stimulate an immune response are useful therapeutically where stimulation of an immune response is beneficial. This skin vascular permeability assay is conducted as follows. Hairless guinea pigs weighing 350 grams or more are anesthetized with ketamine (75-80 mg/Kg) and 5 mg/Kg xylazine intramuscularly (IM). A sample of purified compound of the invention or a

conditioned media test sample is injected intradermally onto the backs of the test animals with 100 µl per injection site. It is possible to have about 10-30, preferably about 16-24, injection sites per animal. One µl of Evans blue dye (1% in physiologic buffered saline) is injected intracardially. Blemishes at the injection sites are then measured (mm diameter) at 1 hr and 6 hr post injection. Animals were sacrificed at 6 hrs after injection. Each skin injection site is biopsied and fixed in formalin. The skins are then prepared for histopathologic evaluation. Each site is evaluated for inflammatory cell infiltration into the skin. Sites with visible inflammatory cell inflammation are scored as positive. Inflammatory cells may be neutrophilic, eosinophilic, monocytic or lymphocytic. At least a minimal perivascular infiltrate at the injection site is scored as positve, no infiltrate at the site of injection is scored as negative.

Enhancement of Heart Neonatal Hypertrophy Induced by F2a

This assay is designed to measure the ability of compounds disclosed herein to stimulate hypertrophy of neonatal heart, a positive test indicating usefulness for the therapeutic treatment of various cardiac insufficiency disorders.

Cardiac myocytes from 1-day old Harlan Sprague Dawley rats were obtained. Cells (180 µl at 7.5×10^4 /ml, serum <0.1%, freshly isolated) are added on day 1 to 96-well plates previously coated with DMEM/F12+4% FCS. Test samples containing the test compound (20 µl/well) are added directly to the wells on day 1. PGF (20 µl/well) is

then added on day 2 at a final concentration of 10^{-6} M. The cells are then stain on day 4 and visually scored on day 5. Visual scores are based on cell size, wherein cells showing no increase in size as compared to negative controls are scored 0.0, cells showing a small to moderate increase in size as compared to negative controls are scored 1.0 and cells showing a large increase in size as compared to negative controls are scored 2.0. A score of 1.0 or greater is considered positive.

No PBS is included, since calcium concentration is critical for assay response. Plates are coated with DMEM/F12 plus 4% FCS (200 µl/well). Assay media included: DMEM/F12 (with 2.44 gm bicarbonate), µg/ml transferrin, 1 µg/ml insulin, 1 µg/ml aprotinin, 2 mmol/L glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin G, 100 µg/ml streptomycin. Protein buffer containing mannitol (4%) gave a positive signal (score 3.5) at 1/10 (0.4%) and 1/100 (0.04%), but not at 1/1000 (0.004%). Therefore the test sample buffer containing mannitol is not run.

Inhibitory Activity in Mixed Lymphocyte Reaction (MLR) Assay

This example shows that one or more of the compound of the invention are active as inhibitors of the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes. Compounds which inhibit proliferation of lymphocytes are useful therapeutically where suppression of an immune response is beneficial.

The basic protocol for this assay is described in Current

Protocols in Immunology, unit 3.12; edited by J E Coligan, A M Kruisbeek, D H Marglies, E M Shevach, W Strober, National Insitutes of Health, Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

More specifically, in one assay variant, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) are isolated from mammalian individuals, for example a human volunteer, by leukopheresis (one donor will supply stimulator PBMCs, the other donor will supply responder PBMCs). If desired, the cells are frozen in fetal bovine serum and DMSO after isolation. Frozen cells may be thawed overnight in assay media (37°C, 5% CO_2) and then washed and resuspended to $3x10^6$ cells/ml of assay media (RPMI; 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 1% glutamine, 1% HEPES, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1% pyruvate). The stimulator PBMCs are prepared by irradiating the cells (about 3000 Rads).

The assay is prepared by plating in triplicate wells a mixture of:
100:1 of test sample diluted to 1% or to 0.1%,
50:1 of irradiated stimulator cells, and
50:1 of responder PBMC cells.

100 microliters of cell culture media or 100 microliter of CD4-IgG is used as the control. The wells are then incubated at 37°C, 5% CO_2 for 4 days. On day 5, each well is pulsed with tritiated thymidine (1.0 mC/well; Amersham). After 6 hours the cells are washed 3 times and then the uptake of the label is evaluated.

In another variant of this assay, PBMCs are isolated from the spleens of Balb/c mice and C57B6 mice. The cells are

teased from freshly harvested spleens in assay media (RPMI; 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 1% glutamine, 1% HEPES, 1% non-essential amino acids, 1% pyruvate) and the PBMCs are isolated by overlaying these cells over Lympholyte M (Organon Teknika), centrifuging at 2000 rpm for 20 minutes, collecting and washing the mononuclear cell layer in assay media and resuspending the cells to $1x10^7$ cells/ml of assay media. The assay is then conducted as described above.

Any decreases below control is considered to be a positive result for an inhibitory compound, with decreases of less than or equal to 80% being preferred. However, any value less than control indicates an inhibitory effect for the test protein.

Induction of Endothelial Cell Apoptosis (ELISA)

The ability of the compounds disclosed herein to induce apoptosis in endothelial cells can be tested in human venous umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC, Cell Systems) using a 96-well format, in 0% serum media supplemented with 100 ng/ml VEGF, 0.1% BSA, 1x pen/strep.

A positive result in this assay indicates the usefulness of the compound for therapeutically treating any of a variety of conditions associated with undesired endothelial cell growth including, for example, the inhibition of tumor growth. Coating of 96 well plates can be prepared by allowing gelatinization to occur for >30 minutes with 100 µl of 0.2% gelatin in PBS solution. The gelatin mix is aspirated thoroughly before plating HUVEC

cells at a final concentration of $2x10^4$ cells/ml in 10% serum containing medium--100 µl volume per well. The cells were grown for 24 hours before adding test samples containing the compound of interest.

To all wells, 100 µl of 0% serum media (Cell Systems) complemented with 100 ng/ml VEGF, 0.1% BSA, 1x pen/strep is added. Test samples containing the test compound were added in triplicate at dilutions of 1%, 0.33% and 0.11%. Wells without cells were used as a blank and wells with cells only are used as a negative control. As a positive control, 1:3 serial dilutions of 50 µl of a 3x stock of staurosporine are used. The cells were incubated for 24 to 35 hours prior to ELISA.

ELISA is used to determine levels of apoptosis preparing solutions according to the Boehringer Manual [Boehringer, Cell Death Detection ELISA plus, Cat No. 1 920 685]. Sample preparations: 96 well plates are spun down at 1 krpm for 10 minutes (200 g); the supernatant is removed by fast inversion, placing the plate upside down on a paper towel to remove residual liquid. To each well, 200 µl of 1x Lysis buffer is added and incubation allowed at room temperature for 30 minutes without shaking. The plates were spun down for 10 minutes at 1 krpm, and 20 µl of the lysate (cytoplasmic fraction) is transferred into streptavidin coated MTP. 80 µl of immunoreagent mix was added to the 20 µl lystate in each well. The MTP was covered with adhesive foil and incubated at room temperature for 2 hours by placing it on an orbital shaker (200 rpm). After two hours, the supernatant was removed by suction and the wells rinsed three times with 250 µl of 1x incubation buffer per well (removed by

suction). Substrate solution was added (100 µl) into each well and incubated on an orbital shaker at room temperature at 250 rpm until color development was sufficient for a photometric analysis (approx. after 10-20 minutes). A 96 well reader was used to read the plates at 405 nm, reference wavelength, 492 nm. The levels obtained for PIN 32 (control buffer) was set to 100%. Samples with levels >130% were considered positive for induction of apoptosis.

Human Venous Endothelial Cell Calcium Flux Assay

This assay is designed to determine whether compounds of the present invention show the ability to stimulate calcium flux in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC, Cell Systems). Calcium influx is a well documented response upon binding of certain ligands to their receptors. A test compound that results in a positive response in the present calcium influx assay can be said to bind to a specific receptor and activate a biological signaling pathway in human endothelial cells. This could ultimately lead, for example, to endothelial cell division, inhibition of endothelial cell proliferation, endothelial tube formation, cell migration, apoptosis, etc.

Human venous umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC, Cell Systems) in growth media (50:50 without glycine, 1% glutamine, 10 mM Hepes, 10% FBS, 10 ng/ml bFGF), are plated on 96-well microtiter ViewPlates-96 (Packard Instrument Company Part #6005182) microtiter plates at a

cell density of $2x10^4$ cells/well. The day after plating, the cells are washed three times with buffer (HBSS plus 10 mM Hepes), leaving 100 µl/well. Then 100 µl/well of 8 µM Fluo-3 (2x is added. The cells are incubated for 1.5 hours at 37°C/5% CO_2. After incubation, the cells are then washed 3x with buffer (described above) leaving 100 µl/well. Test samples of the compound are prepared on different 96-well plates at 5x concentration in buffer. The positive control corresponded to 50 µM ionomycin (5x); the negative control corresponded to Protein 32. Cell plate and sample plates are run on a FLIPR (Molecular Devices) machine. The FLIPR machine added 25 µl of test sample to the cells, and readings are taken every second for one minute, then every 3 seconds for the next three minutes.

The fluorescence change from baseline to the maximum rise of the curve (Δ change) is calculated, and replicates averaged. The rate of fluorescence increase is monitored, and only those samples which had a Δ change greater than 1000 and a rise within 60 seconds, are considered positive.

Fibroblast (BHK-21) Proliferation

This assay will show if the compounds of the invention act to induce proliferation of mammalian fibroblast cells in culture and, therefore, function is useful growth factors in mammalian systems.

The assay is performed is follows. BHK-21 fibroblast cells plated in standard growth medium at 2500 cells/well

in a total volume of 100 µl. The compound, beta-FGF (positive control) or nothing (negative control) are then added to the wells in the presence of 1 µg/ml of heparin for a total final volume of 200 µl. The cells are then incubated at 37°C for 6 to 7 days. After incubation, the media is removed, the cells are washed with PBS and then an acid phosphatase substrate reaction mixture (100 µl/well) is added. The cells are then incubated at 37°C for 2 hours. 10 µL per well of 1N NaOH is then added to stop the acid phosphatase reaction. The plates are then read at OD 405 nm. A positive in the assay is acid phosphatase activity which is at least 50% above the negative control.

Inhibition of Heart Adult Hypertrophy

This assay is designed to measure the inhibition of heart adult hypertrophy. Compounds testing positive in this assay may find use in the therapeutic treatment of cardiac disorders associated with cardiac hypertrophy.

Ventricular myocytes are freshly isolated from adult (250 g) Harlan Sprague Dawley rats and the cells are plated at 2000/well in 180 µl volume. On day two, test samples (20 µL) containing the test compound are added. On day five, the cells are fixed and then stained. An increase in ANP message can also be measured by PCR from cells after a few hours. Results are based on a visual score of cell size: 0=no inhibition, -1=small inhibition, -2=large inhibition. A score of less than 0 is considered positive. Activity reference corresponds to phenylephrine (PE) at 0.1 mM, is a positive control. Assay media included: M199 (modified)-glutamine free, $NaHCO_3$, phenol

red, supplemented with 100 nM insulin, 0.2% BSA, 5 mM cretine, 2 mM L-carnitine, 5 mM taurine, 100 U/ml penicillin G, 100 µg/ml streptomycin (CCT medium). Only inner 60 wells are used in 96 well plates. Of these, 6 wells are reserved for negative and positive (PE) controls.

Induction of c-fos in Endothelial Cells

This assay is designed to determine whether compounds of the invention show the ability to induce c-fos in endothelial cells. Compounds testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of conditions or disorders where angiogenesis would be beneficial including, for example, wound healing, and the like (is would agonists of these compounds). Antagonists of the compounds testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of cancerous tumors.

Human venous umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC, Cell Systems) in growth media (50% Ham's F12 w/o GHT: low glucose, and 50% DMEM without glycine: with $NaHCO_3$, 1% glutamine, 10 mM HEPES, 10% FBS, 10 ng/ml bFGF) are plated on 96-well microtiter plates at a cell density of 1x 10^4 cells/well. The day after plating, the cells are starved by removing the growth media and treating the cells with 100 µl/well test samples and controls (positive control=growth media; negative control =Protein 32 buffer=10 mM HEPES, 140 mM NaCl, 4% (w/v) mannitol, pH 6.8). The cells are incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C, in 5% CO_2. The samples are removed, and the first part of the bDNA kit protocol (Chiron Diagnostics, cat. #6005-037) is

followed, where each capitalized reagent/buffer listed below is available from the kit.

Briefly, the amounts of the TM Lysis Buffer and Probes needed for the tests are calculated based on information provided by the manufacturer. The appropriate amounts of thawed Probes are added to the TM Lysis Buffer. The Capture Hybridization Buffer is warmed to room temperature. The bDNA strips are set up in the metal strip holders, and 100 µl of Capture Hybridization Buffer is added to each b-DNA well needed, followed by incubation for at least 30 minutes. The test plates with the cells are removed from the incubator, and the media is gently removed using the vacuum manifold. 100 µl of Lysis Hybridization Buffer with Probes are quickly pipetted into each well of the microtiter plates. The plates are then incubated at 55°C for 15 minutes. Upon removal from the incubator, the plates are placed on the vortex mixer with the microtiter adapter head and vortexed on the #2 setting for one minute. 80 µl of the lysate is removed and added to the bDNA wells containing the Capture Hybridization Buffer, and pipetted up and down to mix. The plates are incubated at 53°C for at least 16 hours.

On the next day, the second part of the bDNA kit protocol is followed. Specifically, the plates are removed from the incubator and placed on the bench to cool for 10 minutes. The volumes of additions needed are calculated based upon information provided by the manufacturer. An Amplifier Working Solution is prepared by making a 1:100 dilution of the Amplifier Concentrate (20 fm/µl) in AL Hybridization Buffer. The hybridization mixture is

removed from the plates and washed twice with Wash A. 50 µl of Amplifier Working Solution is added to each well and the wells are incubated at 53°C. for 30 minutes. The plates are then removed from the incubator and allowed to cool for 10 minutes. The Label Probe Working Solution is prepared by making a 1:100 dilution of Label Concentrate (40 pmoles/µl) in AL Hybridization Buffer. After the 10-minute cool-down period, the amplifier hybridization mixture is removed and the plates are washed twice with Wash A. 50 µl of Label Probe Working Solution is added to each well and the wells are incubated at 53°C for 15 minutes. After cooling for 10 minutes, the Substrate is warmed to room temperature. Upon addition of 3 µl of Substrate Enhancer to each ml of Substrate needed for the assay, the plates are allowed to cool for 10 minutes, the label hybridization mixture is removed, and the plates are washed twice with Wash A and three times with Wash D. 50 µl of the Substrate Solution with Enhancer is added to each well. The plates are incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C and RLU is read in an appropriate luminometer.

The replicates are averaged and the coefficient of variation is determined. The measure of activity of the fold increase over the negative control (Protein 32/HEPES buffer described above) value is indicated by chemiluminescence units (RLU). The results are considered positive if the compound exhibits at least a two-fold value over the negative buffer control. Negative control=1.00 RLU at 1.00% dilution. Positive control=8.39 RLU at 1.00% dilution.

Guinea Pig Vascular Leak

This assay is designed to determine whether the compounds of the present invention show the ability to induce vascular permeability. Compounds testing positive in this assay are expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of conditions which would benefit from enhanced vascular permeability including, for example, conditions which may benefit from enhanced local immune system cell infiltration.

Hairless guinea pigs weighing 350 grams or more are anesthetized with Ketamine (75-80 mg/kg) and 5 mg/kg Xylazine intramuscularly. Test samples containing the tested compound or a physiological buffer without the test compound are injected into skin on the back of the test animals with 100 µl per injection site intradermally. There are approximately 16-24 injection sites per animal. One ml of Evans blue dye (1% in PBS) is then injected intracardially. Skin vascular permeability responses to the compounds (i.e., blemishes at the injection sites of injection) are visually scored by measuring the diameter (in mm) of blue-colored leaks from the site of injection at 1 and 6 hours post administration of the test materials. The mm diameter of blueness at the site of injection is observed and recorded is well is the severity of the vascular leakage. Blemishes of at least 5 mm in diameter are considered positive for the assay when testing purified proteins, being indicative of the ability to induce vascular leakage or permeability. A response greater than 7 mm diameter is considered positive for conditioned media samples. Human VEGF at 0.1 µg/100 µl is used is a positive control, inducing a response of 15-23 mm

diameter.

Detection of Endothelial Cell Apoptosis (FACS)

The ability of the compounds disclosed herein to induce apoptosis in endothelial cells is tested in human venous umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC, Cell Systems) in gelatinized T175 flasks using HUVEC cells below passage 10. Compounds testing positive in this assay are expected to be useful for therapeutically treating conditions where apoptosis of endothelial cells would be beneficial including, for example, the therapeutic treatment of tumors.

On day one, the cells are split [420,000 cells per gelatinized 6 cm dishes ($11x10^3$ cells/cm^2 Falcon, Primaria)] and grown in media containing serum (CS-C, Cell System) overnight or for 16 hours to 24 hours.

On day 2, the cells are washed 1x with 5 ml PBS; 3 ml of 0% serum medium is added with VEGF (100 ng/ml); and 30 µl of the PRO test compound (final dilution 1%) or 0% serum medium (negative control) is added. The mixtures are incubated for 48 hours before harvesting.

The cells are then harvested for FACS analysis. The medium is aspirated and the cells washed once with PBS. 5 ml of 1x trypsin is added to the cells in a T-175 flask, and the cells are allowed to stand until they are released from the plate (about 5-10 minutes). Trypsinization is stopped by adding 5 ml of growth media. The cells are spun at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes at 4°C. The media is aspirated and the cells are resuspended in 10 ml

of 10% serum complemented medium (Cell Systems), 5 µl of Annexin-FITC (BioVison) added and chilled tubes are submitted for FACS. A positive result is determined to be enhanced apoptosis in the compound treated samples is compared to the negative control.

Induction of c-fos in Cortical Neurons

This assay is designed to determine whether the compounds tested show the ability to induce c-fos in cortical neurons. Compounds testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of nervous system disorders and injuries where neuronal proliferation would be beneficial.

Cortical neurons are dissociated and plated in growth medium at 10,000 cells per well in 96 well plates. After approximately 2 cellular divisions, the cells are treated for 30 minutes with the compound or nothing (negative control). The cells are then fixed for 5 minutes with cold methanol and stained with an antibody directed against phosphorylated CREB. mRNA levels are then calculated using chemiluminescence. A positive in the assay is any factor that results in at least a 2-fold increase in c-fos message is compared to the negative controls.

Stimulation of Endothelial Tube Formation

This assay is designed to determine whether the compounds of the invention show the ability to promote endothelial vacuole and lumen formation in the absence of exogenous growth factors. Compounds testing positive in this assay

would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of disorders where endothelial vacuole and/or lumen formation would be beneficial including, for example, where the stimulation of pinocytosis, ion pumping, vascular permeability and/or junctional formation would be beneficial.

HUVEC cells (passage <8 from primary) are mixed with type I rat tail collagen (final concentration 2.6 mg/ml) at a density of $6x10^5$ cells per ml and plated at 50 µl per well of M199 culture media supplement with 1% FBS and 1 µM 6-FAM-FITC dye to stain the vacuoles while they are forming and in the presence of the test compound. The cells are then incubated at 37°C/5% CO_2 for 48 hours, fixed with 3.7% formalin room temperature for 10 minutes, washed 5 times with M199 medium and then stained with Rh-Phalloidin at 4°C overnight followed by nuclear staining with 4 µM DAPI. A positive result in the assay is when vacuoles are present in greater than 50% of the cells.

Detection of Compounds of the Invention That Affect Glucose and/or FFA Uptake in Skeletal Muscle

This assay is designed to determine whether compounds of the invention show the ability to affect glucose or FFA uptake by skeletal muscle cells. Compounds testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal muscle would be beneficial including, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.

In a 96 well format, a compound to be assayed is added to

primary rat differentiated skeletal muscle, and allowed to incubate overnight. Then fresh media with the compound and +/- insulin are added to the wells. The sample media is then monitored to determine glucose and FFA uptake by the skeletal muscle cells. The insulin will stimulate glucose and FFA uptake by the skeletal muscle, and insulin in media without the compound is used is a positive control, and a limit for scoring. As the compound being tested may either stimulate or inhibit glucose and FFA uptake, results are scored is positive in the assay if greater than 1.5 times or less than 0.5 times the insulin control.

Rod Photoreceptor Cell Survival Assay

This assay tests the ability of the compounds of this invention act to enhance the survival/proliferation of rod photoreceptor cells and, therefore, are useful for the therapeutic treatment of retinal disorders or injuries including, for example, treating sight loss in mammals due to retinitis pigmentosum, AMD, etc.

Sprague Dawley rat pups (postnatal day 7, mixed population: glia and netinal neural cell types) are killed by decapitation following CO_2 anesthesia and the eyes removed under sterile conditions. The neural retina is dissected away from the pigment epithelium and other ocular tissue and then dissociated into a single cell suspension using 0.25% trypsin in Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+} -free PBS. The retinas are incubated at 37°C. in this solution for 7-10 minutes after which the trypsin is inactivated by adding 1 ml soybean trypsin inhibitor. The cells are plated at a density of approximately 10,000 cells/ml into 96 well plates in DMEM/F12 supplemented with N_2. Cells for all

experiments are grown at 37°C. in a water saturated atmosphere of 5% CO_2. After 7-10 days in culture, the cells are stained using calcein AM or CellTracker Green CMFDA and then fixed using 4% paraformaldehyde. Rho 4D2 (ascities or IgG 1:100) monoclonal antibody directed towards the visual pigment rhodopsin is used to detect rod photoreceptor cells by indirect immunofluorescence. The results are calculated is % survival: total number of calcein--rhodopsin positive cells at 7-10 days in culture, divided by the total number of rhodopsin positive cells at time 7-10 days in culture. The total cells (fluorescent) are quantified at 20x objective magnification using a CCD camera and NIH image software for MacIntosh. Fields in the well are chosen at random.

In Vitro Antitumor Assay

The antiproliferative activity of the compounds disclosed herein can be determined in the investigational, disease-oriented in vitro anti-cancer drug discovery assay of the National Cancer Institute (NCI), using a sulforhodamine B (SRB) dye binding assay essentially is described by Skehan et al., J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 82:1107-1112 (1990). The 60 tumor cell lines employed in this study ("the NCI panel"), as well as conditions for their maintenance and culture in vitro, have been described by Monks et al., J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 83:757-766 (1991). The purpose of this screen is to initially evaluate the cytotoxic and/or cytostatic activity of the test compounds against different types of tumors (Monks et al., supra; Boyd, Cancer: Princ. Pract. Oncol. Update 3(10):1-12 [1989]).

Cells from approximately 60 human tumor cell lines are harvested with trypsin/EDTA (Gibco), washed once,

resuspended in IMEM and their viability is determined. The cell suspensions are added by pipet (100 µL volume) into separate 96-well microtiter plates. The cell density for the 6-day incubation is less than for the 2-day incubation to prevent overgrowth. Inoculates are allowed a preincubation period of 24 hours at 37°C. for stabilization. Dilutions at twice the intended test concentration are added at time zero in 100 µL aliquots to the microtiter plate wells (1:2 dilution). Test compounds are evaluated at five half-log dilutions (1000 to 100,000-fold). Incubations took place for two days and six days in a 5% CO_2 atmosphere and 100% humidity.

After incubation, the medium is removed and the cells are fixed in 0.1 ml of 10% trichloroacetic acid at 40°C. The plates are rinsed five times with deionized water, dried, stained for 30 minutes with 0.1 ml of 0.4% sulforhodamine B dye (Sigma) dissolved in 1% acetic acid, rinsed four times with 1% acetic acid to remove unbound dye, dried, and the stain is extracted for five minutes with 0.1 ml of 10 mM Tris base [tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane], pH 10.5. The absorbance (OD) of sulforhodamine B at 492 nm is measured using a computer-interfaced, 96-well microtiter plate reader.

A test sample is considered positive if it shows at least 50% growth inhibitory effect at one or more concentrations.

Determination of Compounds of this Invention That Affect Glucose or FFA Uptake by Primary Rat Adipocytes

This assay is designed to determine whether the compounds

of this invention show the ability to affect glucose or FFA uptake by adipocyte cells. Compounds testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by adipocytes would be beneficial including, for example, obesity, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.

In a 96 well format, compounds to be assayed are added to primary rat adipocytes, and allowed to incubate overnight. Samples are taken at 4 and 16 hours and assayed for glycerol, glucose and FFA uptake. After the 16 hour incubation, insulin is added to the media and allowed to incubate for 4 hours. At this time, a sample is taken and glycerol, glucose and FFA uptake is measured. Media containing insulin without the compound is used as a positive reference control. As the compound being tested may either stimulate or inhibit glucose and FFA uptake, results are scored as positive in the assay if greater than 1.5 times or less than 0.5 times the insulin control.

Chondrocyte Re-differentiation Assay

This assay shows whether the compounds of the invention act to induce redifferentiation of chondrocytes, and therefore are expected to be useful for the treatment of various bone and/or cartilage disorders such as, for example, sports injuries and arthritis. The assay is performed as follows. Porcine chondrocytes are isolated by overnight collagenase digestion of articulary cartilage of metacarpophalangeal joints of 4-6 month old female pigs. The isolated cells are then seeded at 25,000

cells/cm^2 in Ham F-12 containing 10% FBS and 4 μg/ml gentamycin. The culture media is changed every third day and the cells are then seeded in 96 well plates at 5,000 cells/well in 100 μl of the same media without serum and 100 μl of the test compound, 5 nM staurosporin (positive control) or medium alone (negative control) is added to give a final volume of 200 μl/well. After 5 days of incubation at 37°C., a picture of each well is taken and the differentiation state of the chondrocytes is determined. A positive result in the assay occurs when the redifferentiation of the chondrocytes is determined to be more similar to the positive control than the negative control.

Fetal Hemoglobin Induction in an Erythroblastic Cell Line

This assay is useful for screening compounds for the ability to induce the switch from adult hemoglobin to fetal hemoglobin in an erythroblastic cell line. Compounds testing positive in this assay are expected to be useful for therapeutically treating various mammalian hemoglobin-associated disorders such as the various thalassemias. The assay is performed as follows. Erythroblastic cells are plated in standard growth medium at 1000 cells/well in a 96 well format. The tested compound is added to the growth medium at a concentration of 0.2% or 2% and the cells are incubated for 5 days at 37°C. As a positive control, cells are treated with 100 μM hemin and as a negative control, the cells are untreated. After 5 days, cell lysates are prepared and analyzed for the expression of gamma globin (a fetal marker). A positive in the assay is a gamma globin level at least 2-fold above the negative control.

Mouse Kidney Mesangial Cell Proliferation Assay

This assay shows whether compounds of the invention act to induce proliferation of mammalian kidney mesangial cells and therefore are useful for treating kidney disorders associated with decreased mesangial cell function such as Berger disease or other nephropathies associated with Schonlein-Henoch purpura, celiac disease, dermatitis herpetiformis or Crohn disease. The assay is performed as follows. On day one, mouse kidney mesangial cells are plated on a 96 well plate in growth media (3:1 mixture of Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium and Ham's F12 medium, 95% fetal bovine serum, 5% supplemented with 14 mM HEPES) and grown overnight. On day 2, the test compound is diluted at 2 concentrations (1% and 0.1%) in serum-free medium and added to the cells. Control samples are serum-free medium alone. On day 4, 20 µl of the Cell Titer 96 Aqueous one solution reagent (Progema) was added to each well and the colormetric reaction was allowed to proceed for 2 hours. The absorbance (OD) is then measured at 490 nm. A positive in the assay is an absorbance reading which is at least 15% above the control reading.

Proliferation of Rat Utricular Supporting Cells

This assay is used to determine of compounds of the invention act as potent mitogens for inner ear supporting cells which are auditory hair cell progenitors and, therefore, are useful for inducing the regeneration of auditory hair cells and treating hearing loss in mammals. The assay is performed as follows. Rat UEC-4 utricular epithelial cells are aliquoted into 96 well plates with a density of 3000 cells/well in 200 µl of serum-containing medium at 33°C. The cells are cultured overnight and are

then switched to serum-free medium at 37°C. Various dilutions of the compounds (or nothing for a control) are then added to the cultures and the cells are incubated for 24 hours. After the 24 hour incubation, ^{3}H-thymidine (1 μCi/well) is added and the cells are then cultured for an additional 24 hours. The cultures are then washed to remove unincorporated radiolabel, the cells harvested and Cpm per well determined. Cpm of at least 30% or greater in the test compound treated cultures as compared to the control cultures is considered a positive in the assay.

Chondrocyte Proliferation Assay

This assay is designed to determine whether compounds of the present invention show the ability to induce the proliferation and/or redifferentiation of chondrocytes in culture. Compounds testing positive in this assay would be expected to be useful for the therapeutic treatment of various bone and/or cartilage disorders such as, for example, sports injuries and arthritis.

Porcine chondrocytes are isolated by overnight collagenase digestion of articular cartilage of the metacarpophalangeal joint of 4-6 month old female pigs. The isolated cells are then seeded at 25,000 cells/cm^2 in Ham F-12 containing 10% FBS and 4 μg/ml gentamycin. The culture media is changed every third day and the cells are reseeded to 25,000 cells/cm^2 every five days. On day 12, the cells are seeded in 96 well plates at 5,000 cells/well in 100 μl of the same media without serum and 100 μl of either serum-free medium (negative control), staurosporin (final concentration of 5 nM; positive control) or the test compound are added to give a final volume of 200 μl/well. After 5 days at 37°C, 20 μl of

Alamar blue is added to each well and the plates are incubated for an additional 3 hours at 37°C. The fluorescence is then measured in each well (Ex: 530 nm; Em: 590 nm). The fluorescence of a plate containing 200 µl of the serum-free medium is measured to obtain the background. A positive result in the assay is obtained when the fluorescence of the compound treated sample is more like that of the positive control than the negative control.

Inhibition of Heart Neonatal Hypertrophy Induced by LIF+ET-1

This assay is designed to determine whether the compounds of the present invention show the ability to inhibit neonatal heart hypertrophy induced by LIF and endothelin-1 (ET-1). A test compound that provides a positive response in the present assay would be useful for the therapeutic treatment of cardiac insufficiency diseases or disorders characterized or associated with an undesired hypertrophy of the cardiac muscle.

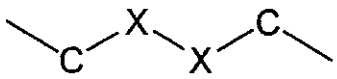
Cardiac myocytes from 1-day old Harlan Sprague Dawley rats (180 µl at 7.5×10^4 /ml, serum <0.1, freshly isolated) are introduced on day 1 to 96-well plates previously coated with DMEM/F12+4% FCS. Test compound samples or growth medium alone (negative control) are then added directly to the wells on day 2 in 20 µl volume. LIF+ET-1 are then added to the wells on day 3. The cells are stained after an additional 2 days in culture and are then scored visually the next day. A positive in the assay occurs when the coumpound treated myocytes are visually smaller on the average or less numerous than the untreated myocytes.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound comprising a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target; and

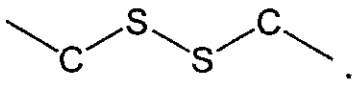
a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is identical to the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises an identical binding site for the target;

wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof a cysteine residue or a selenocysteine residue and such cysteine residues or such selenocysteine residues are joined by a bond having the structure:



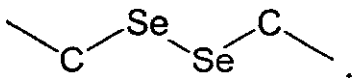
wherein each X is the same and represents a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and each C represents a beta-carbon of one of such cysteine or selenocysteine residues.

2. The compound claim 1, wherein the bond has the structure:



.

3. The compound claim 1, wherein the bond has the structure:



.

4. The compound claim 1, wherein the residue at the predefined end of each of the first stretch and the second stretch of consecutive amino acids is a cysteine residue.

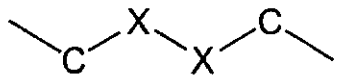
5. The compound claim 1, wherein the residue at the predefined end of each of the first stretch and the second stretch of consecutive amino acids is a selenocysteine residue.

6. The compound of claim 1, wherein the first stretch of consecutive amino acids or second stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises at least 20 amino acids.

7. The compound of claim 1, wherein the first stretch of consecutive amino acids or second stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises at least 100 amino acids.

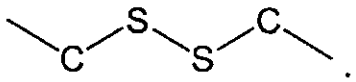
8. A compound comprising a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target; and
a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is different from the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises a binding site for a different moiety;
wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof a cysteine residue or a selenocysteine

residue and such residues are joined by a bond having the structure:

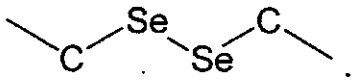


wherein each X may be the same or different and represents a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and each C represents a beta-carbon of one of such cysteine or selenocysteine residues.

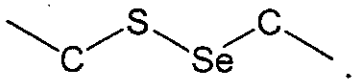
9. The compound claim 8, wherein the bond has the structure:



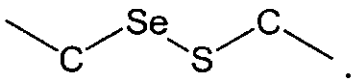
10. The compound claim 8, wherein the bond has the structure:



11. The compound claim 8, wherein the bond has the structure:



12. The compound claim 8, wherein the bond has the structure:



13. The compound claim 8, wherein both of the residues at the predefined ends of each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids are cysteine residues.

14. The compound claim 8, wherein both of the residues at the predefined ends of each of the first stretch of

amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids are selenocysteine residues.

15. The compound claim 8, wherein the residue at one predefined end of one of the first stretch or second stretch of consecutive amino acids is a cysteine residue and the residue at the other predefined end is a selenocysteine residue.

16. The compound of claim 8, wherein the first stretch of consecutive amino acids or second stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises at least 20 amino acids.

17. The compound of claim 8, wherein the first stretch of consecutive amino acids or second stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises at least 100 amino acids.

18. A multimer comprising two or more identical compounds according to any one of claims 1 or 8 joined together by at least one bond.

19. The multimer of claim 18, wherein the multimer is a dimer.

20. The multimer of claim 18, wherein the multimer is a trimer.

21. The multimer of claim 18, wherein the multimer is a tetramer.

22. The compound of any of claims 1 or 8, wherein the predefined end of both the first stretch of amino acids

and the second stretch of amino acids is a N-terminal end thereof.

23. The compound of any of claims 1 or 8, wherein the predefined end of both the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids is a C-terminal end thereof.

24. The compound of any of claims 1 or 8, wherein the predefined end of one of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids is a C-terminal end and the other predefined end is a N-terminal end.

25. The compound of claim 1 or 8, wherein the first stretch of amino acids comprises L-amino acids.

26. The compound of claim 1 or 8, wherein the first stretch of amino acids comprises D-amino acids.

27. The compound of claim 1 or 8, wherein the first stretch of amino acids comprises L-amino acids and D-amino acids

28. The compound of claim 8, wherein the second stretch of amino acids comprises L-amino acids.

29. The compound of claim 8, wherein the second stretch of amino acids comprises D-amino acids.

30. The compound of claim 8, wherein the second stretch of amino acids comprises L-amino acids and D-amino acids.

31. The compound of claim 1 or 8, wherein the first stretch of amino acids comprises at least 50 consecutive amino acids.

32. The compound of claim 8, wherein the second stretch of amino acids comprises at least 50 consecutive amino acids.

33. The compound of claim 1 or 8, wherein the first stretch of amino acids comprises more than one type of amino acid.

34. The compound of claim 1 or 8, wherein the second stretch of amino acids comprises more than one type of amino acid.

35. The multimer of claim 18, wherein the one or more bonds comprises a disulfide bond.

36. The compound of claim 8, wherein the sequence of the second stretch of amino acids corresponds to the sequence of a constant region of an immunoglobulin.

37. The compound of claim 8, wherein the immunoglobulin is a human immunoglobulin.

38. The compound of claim 8, wherein the constant region of the immunoglobulin is a constant region of an IgG, an IgA, an IgE, an IgD, or an IgM immunoglobulin.

39. The compound of claim 8, wherein the constant region of the immunoglobulin is a constant region of an IgG-1, IgG-2, IgG-3 or IgG-4 immunoglobulin.

40. The compound of claim 8, wherein the constant region of the immunoglobulin is a constant region of an IgG immunoglobulin and comprises a hinge region, a CH6 region and a CH3 region.

41. The compound of claim 8, wherein the different moiety is an immunoeffector or immunoregulator.

42. The compound of claim 1 or 8, wherein the target is protein.

43. The compound of claim 1 or 8, wherein the target is an EGF receptor, a HER2, a VEGF receptor, a CD20 antigen, a CD11a, an IgE immunoglobulin, a glycoprotein IIa receptor, a glycoprotein IIIa receptor, a TNF alpha, or a TNF receptor, a gp120.

44. The compound of claim 1, wherein each of the first and second stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises the amino acid sequence of any one of TNFRSF1a, TNFRSF1b, VEGFR1, VEGFR6, VEGFR3, human Erb1, human Erb2, human Erb6, human Erb3, or human Erb4.

45. The compound of claim 8, wherein the first or second stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises the amino acid sequence set forth of any one of TNFRSF1a, TNFRSF1b, VEGFR1, VEGFR6, VEGFR3, human Erb1, human Erb2, human Erb6, human Erb3, or human Erb4.

46. A composition comprising the compound of claim 1 in an amount effective to bind the target, and a carrier.

47. A composition comprising the compound of claim 8 in an amount effective to bind the target, and a carrier.

48. A composition comprising the multimer of claim 18 in an amount effective to bind the target, and a carrier.

49. The composition of claim 48, wherein the multimer is also present in an amount effective to bind the different moiety.

50. The composition of any one of claims 46, 47, 48, or 49, wherein the carrier is a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

51. A method of affecting the activity of a target comprising contacting the target with the composition of claim 46, 47, 48, or 49, under conditions such that the compound binds to and affects the activity of the target.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the binding of the composition to the target increases the activity of the target.

53. The method of claim 51, wherein the binding of the composition to the target decreases the activity of the target.

54. The method of claim 51, wherein the target is an EGF receptor, a HER2 protein, a VEGF receptor, a CD20 antigen, a CD11a, an IgE immunoglobulin, a glycoprotein IIa receptor, a glycoprotein IIIa receptor, a TNF alpha, or a TNF receptor.

55. A complex comprising the composition of any of claim 1, 8, or 18, and a third stretch of consecutive amino

acids, wherein the third stretch of consecutive amino acids is bound to the one of the first or second stretch of consecutive amino acids by one or more bonds.

56. The complex of claim 55, wherein the one or more bonds comprise van der Waals forces.

57. The complex of claim 55, wherein the one or more bonds comprise a hydrogen bond.

58. The complex of claim 55, wherein the one or bonds comprise a covalent bond.

59. The complex of claim 55, wherein the one or bonds comprise a disulfide bond.

60. The multimer of claim 18, wherein the at least one bond is a disulfide bond.

61. The multimer of claim 18, wherein the disulfide bond is between two non-terminal amino acid residues.

62. The multimer of claim 18, wherein the disulfide bond is between two amino acid residues, at least one of which is a non-terminal amino acid residue.

63. A process of making the compound of claim 1, comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the sequence of which is a N-terminal signal sequence, contiguous with (ii) a second portion, the sequence of which encodes a

stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with (iii) a third portion, the sequence of which encodes a C-terminal intein-containing binding domain, under conditions permitting synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide comprising the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain;

(b) isolating the chimeric polypeptide produced in step (a);

(c) treating the chimeric polypeptide so as to cause thio-mediated cleavage of the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain from the stretch of consecutive amino acids and its replacement with a C-terminal thioester;

(d) treating the product of step (c) to permit the attachment of a cysteine residue to the product so as to form product with a C-terminal cysteine; and

(e) oxidizing the product of step (e) in the presence of another product of step (e) under conditions permitting formation of the compound.

64. The method of claim 63, wherein the recombinant nucleic acid has the sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs. 1-8.

65. The method of claim 63, wherein the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an intein-chitin binding domain.

66. The method of claim 63, wherein the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain.

67. The method of claim 63, wherein the chimeric polypeptide is isolated in step b) by affinity chromatography.

68. The method of claim 63, wherein the chimeric polypeptide is isolated in step b) by exposure of the product to a chitin-derviatized resin.

69. The method of claim 63, wherein the oxidizing conditions permit formation of a disulfide bond between the C-terminal cysteine of each of the products.

70. A compound comprising an independently folding protein domain fused to a second independently folding protein domain by non-peptide bond.

71. A compound comprising a first polypeptide chain, comprising a terminal cysteine residue, fused at its S-terminus to a S-terminus of a second polypeptide chain comprising a terminal cysteine residue.

72. A compound comprising a first polypeptide chain, comprising a terminal selenocysteine residue, fused at its Se-terminus to a S-terminus of a second polypeptide chain comprising a terminal cysteine residue.

73. A compound comprising a first polypeptide chain, comprising a terminal selenocysteine residue, fused at its Se-terminus to a Se-terminus of a second

polypeptide chain comprising a terminal selenocysteine residue.

74. A multimer comprising two or more identical compounds according to any one of claims 70-73 joined together by at least one bond.

75. A method of making a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising an N-terminal cysteine comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the sequence of which encodes a N-terminal signal sequence contiguous with (ii) a second portion, the sequence of which encodes a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a N-terminal cysteine residue, under conditions permitting (i) synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide which comprises the N-terminal signal sequence joined by a peptide bond at its C-terminus to the N-terminal cysteine of the stretch of consecutive amino acids and (ii) cleavage of the N-terminal signal sequence from the chimeric polypeptide within the cell so as to produce a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising an N-terminal cysteine;

b) recovering the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced in step (a).

76. The method of claim 75, wherein the stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises an immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

77. The method of claim 76, wherein the immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide is a human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

78. The method of claim 77, wherein the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-5 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

79. The method of claim 75, wherein the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell.

80. The method of claim 75, wherein the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA.

81. The method of claim 75, wherein the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine.

82. The method of claim 75, wherein the signal peptide is sonic hedgehog, interferon alpha-2 or cholesterol ester transferase.

83. The method of claim 75, wherein the stretch of consecutive amino acids is recovered by affinity chromatography.

84. The method of claim 75, wherein the cleavage of the chimeric polypeptide within the cell is effected by a cellular signal peptidase.

85. A method of making a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising an N-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the sequence of which encodes a N-terminal signal sequence contiguous with (ii) a second portion,

the sequence of which encodes a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a N-terminal cysteine residue, under conditions permitting (i) synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide comprising the N-terminal signal sequence joined at its C-terminus to the N-terminal cysteine of the Fc polypeptide and (ii) cleavage of the N-terminal signal sequence from the chimeric polypeptide within the cell so as to produce a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising an N-terminal cysteine;

(b) ligating the N-terminal of the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced in step (a) with a C-terminal of a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence cys-asp-lys-thr-his-thr or with a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence sec-asp-lys-thr-his-thr so as to thereby produce the stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising an N-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine; and

(c) recovering the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced in step (b).

86. The method of claim 85, wherein the stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises an immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

87. The method of claim 85, wherein the immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide is a human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

88. The method of claim 87, wherein the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-5 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

89. The method of claim 85, wherein the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-11 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

90. The method of claim 85, wherein peptide in step (b) comprises the amino acid sequence cys-asp-lys-thr-his-thr and the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced comprises an N-terminal cysteine.

91. The method of claim 85, wherein peptide in step (b) comprises the amino acid sequence sec-asp-lys-thr-his-thr and the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced comprises an N-terminal selenocysteine.

92. The method of claim 85, wherein the peptide in step (b) is protected with a N-terminal Msc protecting group prior to ligation.

93. The method of claim 85, wherein the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell.

94. The method of claim 85, wherein the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA.

95. The method of claim 85, wherein the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine.

96. The method of claim 85, wherein the signal peptide is sonic hedgehog, interferon alpha-2 or cholesterol ester transferase.

97. The method of claim 85, wherein the stretch of consecutive amino acids is recovered by affinity chromatography.

98. The method of claim 85, wherein the cleavage of the chimeric polypeptide within the cell is effected by a cellular signal peptidase.

99. A process of making a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a C-terminal cysteine or a C-terminal selenocysteine, comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the sequence of which encodes a N-terminal signal sequence, contiguous with (ii) a second portion, the sequence of which encodes a stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with (iii) a third portion, the sequence of which encodes a C-terminal intein-containing binding domain, under conditions permitting (i) synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide comprising the N-terminal signal sequence contiguous with the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain and (ii) cleavage of the N-terminal signal sequence from the chimeric polypeptide so as to produce a second chimeric polypeptide having a N-terminal lysine residue and comprising the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain;

(b) isolating the second chimeric polypeptide produced in step (a);

(c) treating the second chimeric polypeptide so as to cause thio-mediated cleavage of the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain from the stretch of consecutive amino acids so as to form a C-terminal thioester;

(d) ligating the product of step (c) with a cysteine residue or selenocysteine residue at its C-terminal so as to form product with a C-terminal cysteine or a C-terminal selenocysteine; and

(e) recovering the product of step (d).

100. The method of claim 99, wherein the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous comprises an IgG immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide and an IgG M1 exon.

101. The method of claim 100, wherein the IgG immunoglobulin is a human IgG immunoglobulin.

102. The method of claim 99, wherein the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous comprises a CD4 extracellular domain.

103. The method of claim 99, wherein the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal lysine.

104. The method of claim 99, wherein the N-terminal signal sequence is a CD2 T-cell surface glycoprotein or a CD4 T-cell surface glycoprotein.

105. The method of claim 99, wherein the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell.

106. The method of claim 99, wherein the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA.

107. The method of claim 99, wherein the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an intein-chitin binding domain.

108. The method of claim 99, wherein the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain.

109. The method of claim 99, wherein the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is a self-splicing intein-containing binding domain.

110. The method of claim 99, wherein the chimeric polypeptide is isolated in step b) by exposure of the product to a chitin-derivatized resin.

111. The method of claim 99, wherein the cleavage of the second chimeric polypeptide within the cell is effected by a cellular signal peptidase.

112. The method of claim 99, wherein the product of step (c) is ligated with a cysteine residue.

113. The method of claim 99, wherein the product of step (c) is ligated with a selenocysteine residue.

114. A process of making a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a N-terminal cysteine and a C-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the

sequence of which encodes a N-terminal signal sequence, contiguous with (ii) a second portion, the sequence of which encodes a stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with (iii) a third portion, the sequence of which encodes a C-terminal intein-containing binding domain, under conditions permitting (i) synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide comprising the N-terminal signal sequence contiguous with the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain and (ii) cleavage of the N-terminal signal sequence from the chimeric polypeptide so as to produce a second chimeric polypeptide having a N-terminal cysteine residue and comprising the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain;

(b) isolating the second chimeric polypeptide produced in step (a);

(c) treating the second chimeric polypeptide so as to cause thio-mediated cleavage of the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain from the stretch of consecutive amino acids so as to form a C-terminal thioester;

(d) ligating the product of step (c) with a cysteine residue or selenocysteine residue at its C-terminal so as to form product with a C-terminal cysteine or a C-terminal selenocysteine; and

(e) recovering the product of step (d).

115. The method of claim 114, wherein the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous comprises an IgG immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide and an IgG M1 exon.

116. The method of claim 115, wherein the IgG immunoglobulin is a human IgG immunoglobulin.

117. The method of claim 114, wherein the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine.

118. The method of claim 114, wherein the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-5 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

119. The method of claim 114, wherein the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-11 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

120. The method of claim 114, wherein the N-terminal signal is a sonic hedgehog, interferon alpha-2 or cholesterol ester transferase.

121. The method of claim 114, wherein the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell.

122. The method of claim 114, wherein the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA.

123. The method of claim 114, wherein the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an intein-chitin binding domain.

124. The method of claim 114, wherein the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain.

125. The method of claim 114, wherein the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is a self-splicing intein-containing binding domain

126. The method of claim 114, wherein the second chimeric polypeptide is isolated in step b) by exposure of the product to a chitin-derivatized resin.

127. The method of claim 114, wherein the product is recovered in step e) by affinity chromatography.

128. The method of claim 114, wherein the cleavage of the chimeric polypeptide within the cell is effected by a cellular signal peptidase.

129. The method of claim 114, wherein the product of step (c) is ligated with a cysteine residue.

130. The method of claim 114, wherein the product of step (c) is ligated with a selenocysteine residue.

131. A process of making a stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a N-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine and a C-terminal cysteine or selenocysteine comprising:

(a) transfecting a cell with a recombinant nucleic acid which comprises (i) a first portion, the sequence of which encodes a N-terminal signal sequence, contiguous with (ii) a second portion, the sequence of which encodes a

stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with (iii) a third portion, the sequence of which encodes a C-terminal intein-containing binding domain, under conditions permitting (i) synthesis of a chimeric polypeptide comprising the N-terminal signal sequence contiguous with the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain and (ii) cleavage of the N-terminal signal sequence from the chimeric polypeptide so as to produce a second chimeric polypeptide having a N-terminal cysteine residue and comprising the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous with the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain;

(b) isolating the second chimeric polypeptide produced in step (a);

(c) (i) ligating the N-terminal of the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced in step (a) with a C-terminal of a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence cys-asp-lys-thr-his-thr or with a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence sec-asp-lys-thr-his-thr so as to thereby produce the stretch of consecutive amino acids comprising a N-terminal cysteine or a N-terminal selenocysteine, respectively; (ii) treating the chimeric polypeptide so as to cause thio-mediated cleavage of the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain from the stretch of consecutive amino acids and its replacement with a C-terminal thioester; (iii) ligating the product of step (c) with a cysteine residue or selenocysteine residue at its C-terminal so as to form product with a C-

terminal cysteine pr with a C-terminal selenocysteine; and

(d) recovering the product of step (c)(iii).

132. The method of claim 131, wherein the stretch of consecutive amino acids contiguous comprises an IgG immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide and an IgG M1 exon.

133. The method of claim 132, wherein the IgG immunoglobulin is a human IgG immunoglobulin.

134. The method of claim 131, wherein the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine.

135. The method of claim 131, wherein the N-terminal cysteine residue is a cys-11 residue of the human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

136. The method of claim 131, wherein the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine.

137. The method of claim 131, wherein the N-terminal signal is a sonic hedgehog, interferon alpha-2 or cholesterol ester transferase.

138. The method of claim 131, wherein the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell.

139. The method of claim 131, wherein the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA.

140. The method of claim 131, wherein the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an intein-chitin binding domain.

141. The method of claim 131, wherein the C-terminal intein-containing binding domain is an Mth RIR1 intein-chitin binding domain.

142. The method of claim 131, wherein the chimeric polypeptide is isolated in step (b) by exposure of the product to a chitin-derivatized resin.

143. The method of claim 131, wherein the immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide is a human immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

144. The method of claim 131, wherein the N-terminal cysteine residue of the Fc polypeptide is a cys-11 residue.

145. The method of claim 131, wherein peptide in step (c)(i) comprises the amino acid sequence cys-asp-lys-thr-his-thr and the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced comprises an N-terminal cysteine.

146. The method of claim 131, wherein peptide in step (c)(i) comprises the amino acid sequence sec-asp-lys-thr-his-thr and the stretch of consecutive amino acids produced comprises an N-terminal selenocysteine.

147. The method of claim 131, wherein the peptide in step (c)(i) is protected with a N-terminal Msc protecting group prior to ligation.

148. The method of claim 131, wherein the cell is a 293 human embryonic cell or a CHO-K1 hamster ovary cell.

149. The method of claim 131, wherein the transfection is performed with a plasmid pSA.

150. The method of claim 131, wherein the N-terminal signal sequence is selected from a protein having a N-terminal cysteine.

151. The method of claim 131, wherein the signal peptide is sonic hedgehog, interferon alpha-2 or cholesterol ester transferase.

152. The method of claim 131, wherein the stretch of consecutive amino acids is recovered by affinity chromatography.

153. The method of claim 131, wherein step (c) is performed in the order step (c)(i); step (c)(ii); step (c)(iii).

154. The method of claim 131, wherein step (c) is performed in the order step (c)(ii); step (c)(iii); step (c)(i).

155. A process for making a compound comprising contacting a stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target with a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is identical to the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises an identical binding site for the target, wherein each of

the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof a cysteine residue or a selenocysteine residue, under reducing conditions so as to make the compound.

156. A process for making a compound comprising contacting a stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target with a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is different to the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises an identical binding site for the target, wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof a cysteine residue or a selenocysteine residue, under reducing conditions so as to make the compound.

157. The method of claim 155 or 156, wherein the reducing conditions do not denature the stretches of consecutive amino acids.

158. The method of claim 155 or 156, wherein the reducing conditions comprise exposing the stretches of consecutive amino acids to a buffer comprising Tris-HCL and mercaptoethanol.

159. The method of claim 158, wherein the buffer is between pH 7.6 and 8.4.

160. The method of claim 158, wherein the buffer is pH 8.

161. The method of claim 158, wherein the method further comprises exchanging the product into oxidation buffer.

162. The method of claim 155 or 156, wherein the stretches of consecutive amino acids comprises a CD4 extracellular domain.

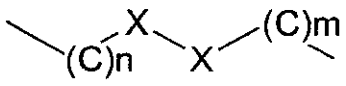
163. The method of claim 155 or 156, wherein the stretches of consecutive amino acids comprises a sequence of an immunoglobulin Fc polypeptide.

164. The method of claim 163, wherein the immunoglobulin is a human immunoglobulin.

165. A compound comprising a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target; and

a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is identical to the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises an identical binding site for the target;

wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof, independently, a natural amino acid or non-natural amino having a linear aliphatic side-chain acid comprising a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and wherein such sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) are joined by a bond having the structure:



wherein each X is a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and each (C) represents a carbon of the linear aliphatic side-chain of one of such natural or non-natural amino acid and wherein n and m are, independently, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10.

166. The compound of claim 165, wherein the natural amino acid is homocysteine of homoselenocysteine.

167. The compound of claim 165, wherein the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homocysteine at the predefined end thereof.

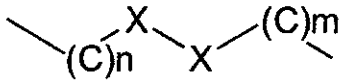
168. The compound of claim 165, wherein the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homoselenocysteine at the predefined end thereof.

169. The compound of claim 165, wherein the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homocysteine at the predefined end thereof.

170. The compound of claim 168 or 169, wherein the predefined end is a C-terminus.

171. A compound comprising a first stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which comprises a binding site for a target; and
a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and the sequence of which is different from the sequence of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and which comprises a binding site for a different moiety;

wherein each of the first stretch of amino acids and the second stretch of amino acids has at a predefined end thereof, independently, a natural amino acid or non-natural amino having a linear aliphatic side-chain acid comprising a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and wherein such sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) are joined by a bond having the structure:



wherein each X may be the same or different and represents a sulfur (S) or a selenium (Se) and each (C) represents a carbon of the linear aliphatic side-chain of one of such natural or non-natural amino acid and wherein n and m are, independently, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10.

172. The compound of claim 171, wherein the natural amino acid is homocysteine of homoselenocysteine.

173. The compound of claim 171, wherein the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homocysteine at the predefined end thereof.

174. The compound of claim 171, wherein the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homoselenocysteine at the predefined end thereof.

175. The compound of claim 171, wherein the first stretch and second stretch of amino acids have a homocysteine at the predefined end thereof.

176. The compound of claim 174 or 175, wherein the predefined end is a C-terminus.

177. A method of producing a protein which comprises a first polypeptide contiguous with an intein, which intein is contiguous with a second polypeptide comprising a binding domain, the method comprising transfecting an animal cell with a nucleic acid, which nucleic acid comprises (i) a first portion which encodes the polypeptide contiguous with (ii) a second portion which encodes the intein, contiguous with a and the third portion of which encodes the binding domain, under conditions such that the animal cell expresses and secretes the protein.

178. The method of claim 177, wherein the animal cell is a derived from mammal.

179. The method of claim 177, wherein the binding domain is a chitin-binding domain.

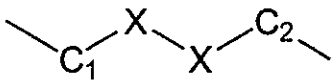
180. A composition comprising a polypeptide attached to a solid surface through a terminal disulfide bond.

181. The composition of claim 180, wherein the solid surface is a chip or a bead.

182. A compound comprising:
a first stretch of consecutive amino acids each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond and which first stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises an amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain; and
a second stretch of consecutive amino acids, comprising at least 100 amino acids, each of which is joined to the preceding amino acid by a peptide bond, wherein at least 90 consecutive amino acids of the second stretch

of consecutive amino acids have a sequence identical to portion of a human immunoglobulin constant region polypeptide, and wherein the second stretch of consecutive amino acids comprises an amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain at a predefined terminus thereof,

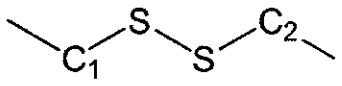
wherein said amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and said amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the second stretch of consecutive amino acids are joined by a bond having the structure:



wherein each X represents, independently, a chalcogen, and wherein C_1 represents a side chain carbon of the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids and C_2 represents a side chain carbon of the second stretch of consecutive amino acids.

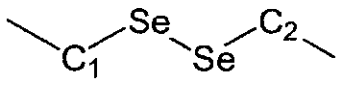
183. The compound of claim 182, wherein at least one of C_1 and C_2 is a beta carbon of amino acid.

184. The compound claim 182, wherein the bond has the structure:

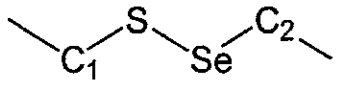


, wherein S is sulfur.

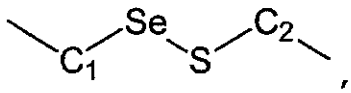
185. The compound claim 182, wherein the bond has the structure:



,



, or



,

wherein S is sulfur and Se is selenium.

186. The compound claim 182, wherein the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain at the predefined terminus of the second stretch of amino acids is a cysteine.

187. The compound claim 182, wherein the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain at the predefined terminus of the second stretch of amino acids is a selenocysteine, homocysteine or homoseleneocysteine.

188. The compound claim 182, wherein the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids is a cysteine.

189. The compound claim 182, wherein the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of amino acids is a selenocysteine, homocysteine or homoseleneocysteine

190. The compound claim 182, wherein the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids is a terminal residue.

191. The compound claim 182, wherein the amino acid residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain of the first stretch of consecutive amino acids is a penultimate, antepenultimate, or pre-antepenultimate terminal residue.

192. The compound of claim 182, wherein the second stretch of consecutive amino acids has a sequence identical to a human immunoglobulin constant region.

193. The compound of claim 192, wherein the second stretch of consecutive amino acids is a portion of a human immunoglobulin constant region.

194. The compound of claim 182, wherein the first stretch of consecutive amino acids has a sequence identical to a human immunoglobulin constant region.

195. The compound of claim 182, wherein the human immunoglobulin constant region polypeptide is a human IgG1, human IgG2, human IgG3, or human IgG4.

196. The compound of claim 195, wherein the side chain of at least one of amino acid residues having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain comprises a C1-C10 alkylene.

197. A composition comprising two of the compounds of claim 182 bonded together via at least one disulfide bond between the second stretch of consecutive amino acids of each of the compounds.

198. A polypeptide consisting of consecutive amino acids having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:35

through 46, or having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:53 through 67, or having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:74 through 82, or having the sequence set forth in one of SEQ ID NOS:89 through 97.

199. A composition comprising the polypeptide of claim 198 and a carrier.

200. The composition of claim 199, wherein the carrier is phosphate-buffered saline.

201. A composition comprising two of the polypeptides of claim 198 bonded together via at least one disulfide bond between the two polypeptides.

202. A polypeptide consisting of consecutive amino acids having a sequence identical to a portion of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:44, SEQ ID NO:64, SEQ ID NO:81 or SEQ ID NO:96, wherein at least one of the terminal residues of the polypeptide has a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain.

203. The polypeptide of claim 202, wherein the terminal residue having a chalcogen functional group-containing side chain is a cysteine or analog thereof.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctcccg 600

tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt 660

ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca 720

cgcagaagag cctctccctg tctccgggta aatgaagatc tgttaac 767

<210> 7
<211> 767
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 7
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gctgcaagtc aagctgctct gtgggctgcc caccgtgccc agcacctgaa ctcctggggg 120

gaccgtcagt cttcctcttc cccccaaaac ccaaggacac cctcatgatc tcccggaccc 180

ctgaggtcac atgcgtggtg gtggacgtga gccacgaaga ccctgaggtc aagttcaact 240

ggtacgtgga cggcgtggag gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccgcgggag gagcagtaca 300

acagcacgta ccgtgtggtc agcgtcctca ccgtcctgca ccaggactgg ctgaatggca 360

aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag ccctcccagc ccccatcgag aaaaccatct 420

ccaaagccaa agggcagccc cgagaaccac aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccgggatg 480

agctgaccaa gaaccaggtc agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctat cccagcgaca 540

tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctcccg 600

tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt 660

ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca 720

cgcagaagag cctctccctg tctccgggta aatgaagatc tgttaac 767

<210> 8
<211> 749
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 8
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cccatgcctg cccaccgtgc ccagcacctg aactcctggg gggaccgtca gtcttcctct 120

tccccccaaa acccaaggac accctcatga tctcccggac ccctgaggtc acatgcgtgg 180

tggtggacgt gagccacgaa gaccctgagg tcaagttcaa ctggtacgtg gacggcgtgg 240

aggtgcataa tgccaagaca aagccgcggg aggagcagta caacagcacg taccgtgtgg 300

tcagcgtcct caccgtcctg caccaggact ggctgaatgg caaggagtac aagtgcaagg 360

tctccaacaa agccctccca gccccccatcg agaaaaccat ctccaaagcc aaagggcagc 420

cccgagaacc acaggtgtac accctgcccc catcccggga tgagctgacc aagaaccagg 480

tcagcctgac ctgcctggtc aaaggcttct atcccagcga catcgccgtg gagtgggaga 540

gcaatgggca gccggagaac aactacaaga ccacgcctcc cgtgctggac tccgacggct 600

ccttcttcct ctacagcaag ctcaccgtgg acaagagcag gtggcagcag gggaacgtct 660

tctcatgctc cgtgatgcat gaggctctgc acaaccacta cacgcagaag agcctctccc 720

tgtctccggg taaatgaaga tctgttaac 749

<210> 9
<211> 1427
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 9
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ctgaactcct gggggggaccg tcagtcttcc tcttcccccc aaaacccaag gacaccctca 180

tgatctcccg gacccctgag gtcacatgcg tggtggtgga cgtgagccac gaagaccctg 240

aggtcaagtt caactggtac gtggacggcg tggaggtgca taatgccaag acaaagccgc 300

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ccccatcccg ggatgagctg accaagaacc aggtcagcct gacctgcctg gtcaaaggct 540

tctatcccag cgacatcgcc gtggagtggg agagcaatgg gcagccggag aacaactaca 600

agaccacgcc tcccgtgctg gactccgacg gctccttctt cctctacagc aagctcaccg 660

tggacaagag caggtggcag caggggaacg tcttctcatg ctccgtgatg catgaggctc 720

tgcacaacca ctacacgcag aagagcctct ccctgtctcc ggagctgcaa ctggaggaga 780

gctgtgcgga ggcgcaggac ggggagctgg acgggtgcgt atccggtgac accattgtaa 840

tgactagtgg cggtccgcgc actgtggctg aactggaggg caaaccgttc accgcactga 900

ttcgcggctc tggctaccca tgcccctcag gtttcttccg cacctgtgaa cgtgacgtat 960

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caaatcctgg tgtatccgct tggcaggtca acacagctta tactgcggga caattggtca 1320

catataacgg caagacgtat aaatgtttgc agccccacac ctccttggca ggatgggaac 1380

catccaacgt tcctgccttg tggcagcttc aatgaagatc tgttaac 1427

<210> 10
<211> 1430
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 10
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cacctgaact cctgggggga ccgtcagtct tcctcttccc cccaaaaccc aaggacaccc 180
tcatgatctc ccggacccct gaggtcacat gcgtggtggt ggacgtgagc cacgaagacc 240
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cgcgggagga gcagtacaac agcacgtacc gtgtggtcag cgtcctcacc gtcctgcacc 360
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<210> 11
<211> 1430
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 11
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cgctgctggt atgctcggga ctggcgtgtg acaaaactca cacatgccca ccgtgcccag 120
cacctgaact cctgggggga ccgtcagtct tcctcttccc cccaaaaccc aaggacaccc 180
tcatgatctc ccggacccct gaggtcacat gcgtggtggt ggacgtgagc cacgaagacc 240
ctgaggtcaa gttcaactgg tacgtggacg gcgtggaggt gcataatgcc aagacaaagc 300

cgcgggagga gcagtacaac agcacgtacc gtgtggtcag cgtcctcacc gtcctgcacc 360

aggactggct gaatggcaag gagtacaagt gcaaggtctc caacaaagcc ctcccagccc 420

ccatcgagaa aaccatctcc aaagccaaag ggcagccccg agaaccacag gtgtacaccc 480

tgcccccatc ccgggatgag ctgaccaaga accaggtcag cctgacctgc ctggtcaaag 540

gcttctatcc cagcgacatc gccgtggagt gggagagcaa tgggcagccg gagaacaact 600

acaagaccac gcctcccgtg ctggactccg acggctcctt cttcctctac agcaagctca 660

ccgtggacaa gagcaggtgg cagcagggga acgtcttctc atgctccgtg atgcatgagg 720

ctctgcacaa ccactacacg cagaagagcc tctccctgtc tccggagctg caactggagg 780

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tggtgatgga tggtggcctg gaatggcgtg ccgcgggtga actggaacgc ggcgaccgcc 1080

tggtgatgga tgatgcagct ggcgagtttc cggcactggc aaccttccgt ggcctgcgtg 1140

gcgctggccg ccaggatgtt tatgacgcta ctgtttacgg tgctagcgca ttcactgcta 1200

atggcttcat tgtacacgca tgtggcgagc agcccgggac cggtctgaac tcaggcctca 1260

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tcacatataa cggcaagacg tataaatgtt tgcagcccca cacctccttg gcaggatggg 1380

aaccatccaa cgttcctgcc ttgtggcagc ttcaatgaag atctgttaac 1430

<210> 12
<211> 1430
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 12
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gctgcaagtc aagctgctct gtgggctgtg acaaaactca cacatgccca ccgtgcccag 120

cacctgaact cctgggggga ccgtcagtct tcctcttccc cccaaaaccc aaggacaccc 180

tcatgatctc ccggacccct gaggtcacat gcgtggtggt ggacgtgagc cacgaagacc 240

ctgaggtcaa gttcaactgg tacgtggacg gcgtggaggt gcataatgcc aagacaaagc 300

cgcgggagga gcagtacaac agcacgtacc gtgtggtcag cgtcctcacc gtcctgcacc 360

aggactggct gaatggcaag gagtacaagt gcaaggtctc caacaaagcc ctcccagccc 420

ccatcgagaa aaccatctcc aaagccaaag ggcagccccg agaaccacag gtgtacaccc 480

tgcccccatc ccgggatgag ctgaccaaga accaggtcag cctgacctgc ctggtcaaag 540

gcttctatcc cagcgacatc gccgtggagt gggagagcaa tgggcagccg gagaacaact 600

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tcacatataa cggcaagacg tataaatgtt tgcagcccca cacctccttg gcaggatggg 1380

aaccatccaa cgttcctgcc ttgtggcagc ttcaatgaag atctgttaac 1430

<210> 13
<211> 1412
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 13
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cccatgcctg tgacaaaact cacacatgcc caccgtgccc agcacctgaa ctcctggggg 120

gaccgtcagt cttcctcttc cccccaaaac ccaaggacac cctcatgatc tcccggaccc 180

ctgaggtcac atgcgtggtg gtggacgtga gccacgaaga ccctgaggtc aagttcaact 240

ggtacgtgga cggcgtggag gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccgcgggag gagcagtaca 300

acagcacgta ccgtgtggtc agcgtcctca ccgtcctgca ccaggactgg ctgaatggca 360

aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag ccctcccagc ccccatcgag aaaaccatct 420

ccaaagccaa agggcagccc cgagaaccac aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccgggatg 480

agctgaccaa gaaccaggtc agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctat cccagcgaca 540

tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctcccg 600

tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt 660

ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca 720

cgcagaagag cctctccctg tctccggagc tgcaactgga ggagagctgt gcggaggcgc 780

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ccgcttggca ggtcaacaca gcttatactg cgggacaatt ggtcacatat aacggcaaga 1320

cgtataaatg tttgcagccc cacacctcct tggcaggatg ggaaccatcc aacgttcctg 1380

ccttgtggca gcttcaatga agatctgtta ac 1412

<210> 14
<211> 1412
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 14
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gaccgtcagt cttcctcttc cccccaaaac ccaaggacac cctcatgatc tcccggaccc 180

ctgaggtcac atgcgtggtg gtggacgtga gccacgaaga ccctgaggtc aagttcaact 240

ggtacgtgga cggcgtggag gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccgcgggag gagcagtaca 300

acagcacgta ccgtgtggtc agcgtcctca ccgtcctgca ccaggactgg ctgaatggca 360

aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag ccctcccagc ccccatcgag aaaaccatct 420

ccaaagccaa agggcagccc cgagaaccac aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccgggatg 480

agctgaccaa gaaccaggtc agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctat cccagcgaca 540

tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctcccg 600

tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt 660

ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca 720

cgcagaagag cctctccctg tctccggagc tgcaactgga ggagagctgt gcggaggcgc 780

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ccgcttggca ggtcaacaca gcttatactg cgggacaatt ggtcacatat aacggcaaga 1320

cgtataaatg tttgcagccc cacacctcct tggcaggatg ggaaccatcc aacgttcctg 1380

ccttgtggca gcttcaatga agatctgtta ac 1412

<210> 15
<211> 1412
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 15
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gctgcaagtc aagctgctct gtgggctgcc caccgtgccc agcacctgaa ctcctggggg 120

gaccgtcagt cttcctcttc cccccaaaac ccaaggacac cctcatgatc tcccggaccc 180

ctgaggtcac atgcgtggtg gtggacgtga gccacgaaga ccctgaggtc aagttcaact 240

ggtacgtgga cggcgtggag gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccgcgggag gagcagtaca 300

acagcacgta ccgtgtggtc agcgtcctca ccgtcctgca ccaggactgg ctgaatggca 360

aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag ccctcccagc ccccatcgag aaaaccatct 420

ccaaagccaa agggcagccc cgagaaccac aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccgggatg 480

agctgaccaa gaaccaggtc agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctat cccagcgaca 540

tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctcccg 600

tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt 660

ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca 720

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ccgcttggca ggtcaacaca gcttatactg cgggacaatt ggtcacatat aacggcaaga 1320

cgtataaatg tttgcagccc cacacctcct tggcaggatg ggaaccatcc aacgttcctg 1380

ccttgtggca gcttcaatga agatctgtta ac 1412

<210> 16
<211> 1394
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 16
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cccatgcctg cccaccgtgc ccagcacctg aactcctggg gggaccgtca gtcttcctct 120

tccccccaaa acccaaggac accctcatga tctcccggac ccctgaggtc acatgcgtgg 180

tggtggacgt gagccacgaa gaccctgagg tcaagttcaa ctggtacgtg gacggcgtgg 240

aggtgcataa tgccaagaca aagccgcggg aggagcagta caacagcacg taccgtgtgg 300

tcagcgtcct caccgtcctg caccaggact ggctgaatgg caaggagtac aagtgcaagg 360

tctccaacaa agccctccca gcccccatcg agaaaaccat ctccaaagcc aaagggcagc 420

cccgagaacc acaggtgtac accctgcccc catcccggga tgagctgacc aagaaccagg 480

tcagcctgac ctgcctggtc aaaggcttct atcccagcga catcgccgtg gagtgggaga 540

gcaatgggca gccggagaac aactacaaga ccacgcctcc cgtgctggac tccgacggct 600

ccttcttcct ctacagcaag ctcaccgtgg acaagagcag gtggcagcag gggaacgtct 660

tctcatgctc cgtgatgcat gaggctctgc acaaccacta cacgcagaag agcctctccc 720

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<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 29
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctgctgctgg cgagatgtct gctgctagtc ctcgtctcct 60

cgctgctggt atgctcggga ctggcgtgtg acaaaactca cacatgccca ccgtgcccag 120

cacctgaact cctgggggg ccctcagtct tcctcttccc cccaaaaccc aaggacaccc 180

tcatgatctc ccggaccccc gaggtcacat gcgtggtggt ggacgtgagc cacgaagacc 240

ctgaggtcaa gttcaactgg tacgtggacg gcgtggaggt gcataatgcc aagacaaagc 300

cgcgggagga gcagtacaac agcacgtacc gtgtggtcag cgtcctcacc gtcctgcacc 360

aggactggct gaatggcaag gagtacaagt gcaaggtctc caacaaagcc ctcccagccc 420

ccatcgagaa aaccatctcc aaagccaaag ggcagccccg agaaccacag gtgtacaccc 480

tgcccccatc ccgggatgag ctgaccaaga accaggtcag cctgacctgc ctggtcaaag 540

gcttctatcc cagcgacatc gccgtggagt gggagagcaa tgggcagccg gagaacaact 600

acaagaccac gcctcccgtg ctggactccg acggctcctt cttcctctac agcaagctca 660

ccgtggacaa gagcaggtgg cagcagggga acgtcttctc atgctccgtg atgcatgagg 720

ctctgcacaa ccactacacg cagaagagcc tctccctgtc tccgggtaaa tgactcgagc 780

ggccg 785

<210> 30
<211> 785
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 30
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gccttgacct ttgctttact ggtggccctc ctggtgctca 60

gctgcaagtc aagctgctct gtgggctgtg acaaaactca cacatgccca ccgtgcccag 120

cacctgaact cctgggggg ccctcagtct tcctcttccc cccaaaaccc aaggacaccc 180

tcatgatctc ccggaccccc gaggtcacat gcgtggtggt ggacgtgagc cacgaagacc 240

ctgaggtcaa gttcaactgg tacgtggacg gcgtggaggt gcataatgcc aagacaaagc 300

cgcgggagga gcagtacaac agcacgtacc gtgtggtcag cgtcctcacc gtcctgcacc 360

aggactggct gaatggcaag gagtacaagt gcaaggtctc caacaaagcc ctcccagccc 420

ccatcgagaa aaccatctcc aaagccaaag ggcagccccg agaaccacag gtgtacaccc 480

tgcccccatc ccgggatgag ctgaccaaga accaggtcag cctgacctgc ctggtcaaag 540

gcttctatcc cagcgacatc gccgtggagt gggagagcaa tgggcagccg gagaacaact 600

acaagaccac gcctcccgtg ctggactccg acggctcctt cttcctctac agcaagctca 660

ccgtggacaa gagcaggtgg cagcagggga acgtcttctc atgctccgtg atgcatgagg 720

ctctgcacaa ccactacacg cagaagagcc tctccctgtc tccgggtaaa tgactcgagc 780

ggccg 785

<210> 31
<211> 767
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 31
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctggctgcca cagtcctgac cctggccctg ctgggcaatg 60

cccatgcctg tgacaaaact cacacatgcc caccgtgccc agcacctgaa ctcctggggg 120

ggccctcagt cttcctcttc cccccaaaac ccaaggacac cctcatgatc tcccggaccc 180

ctgaggtcac atgcgtggtg gtggacgtga gccacgaaga ccctgaggtc aagttcaact 240

ggtacgtgga cggcgtggag gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccgcgggag gagcagtaca 300

acagcacgta ccgtgtggtc agcgtcctca ccgtcctgca ccaggactgg ctgaatggca 360

aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag ccctcccagc ccccatcgag aaaaccatct 420

ccaaagccaa agggcagccc cgagaaccac aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccgggatg 480

agctgaccaa gaaccaggtc agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctat cccagcgaca 540

tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctcccg 600

tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt 660

ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca 720

cgcagaagag cctctccctg tctccgggta aatgactcga gcggccg 767

<210> 32
<211> 251
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 32

Met Leu Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Val Ser Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Cys Ser Gly Leu Ala Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro
20 25 30

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
35 40 45

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

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

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

Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
100 105 110

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
115 120 125

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
130 135 140

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

Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
165 170 175

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

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
210 215 220

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
225 230 235 240

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
245 250

<210> 33
<211> 251
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 33

Met Ala Leu Thr Phe Ala Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Lys Ser Ser Cys Ser Val Gly Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro
20 25 30

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
35 40 45

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

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

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

Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
100 105 110

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
115 120 125

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
130 135 140

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

Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
165 170 175

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

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
210 215 220

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
225 230 235 240

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
245 250

<210> 34
<211> 245
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 34

Met Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ala His
1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu
20 25 30

Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr
35 40 45

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

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

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

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

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

Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro
130 135 140

Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln
145 150 155 160

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala
165 170 175

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

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

Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
210 215 220

Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser
225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
245

<210> 35
<211> 228
<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 35

Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
145 150 155 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
180 185 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
195 200 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
210 215 220

Ser Pro Gly Lys
225

<210> 36
<211> 228

<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)..(7)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (10)..(10)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 36

Xaa Asp Lys Thr His Thr Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
145 150 155 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr

180 185 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
195 200 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
210 215 220

Ser Pro Gly Lys
225

<210> 37
<211> 222
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 37

Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe
1 5 10 15

Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
20 25 30

Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
35 40 45

Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
50 55 60

Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
85 90 95

Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
100 105 110

Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
115 120 125

Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val

130 135 140

Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
165 170 175

Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
180 185 190

Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
195 200 205

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
210 215 220

<210> 38
<211> 219
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 38

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
1 5 10 15

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
20 25 30

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn
35 40 45

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
50 55 60

Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
65 70 75 80

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
85 90 95

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
100 105 110

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp
115 120 125

Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
130 135 140

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu
145 150 155 160

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
180 185 190

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
195 200 205

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
210 215

<210> 39
<211> 224
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 39

Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp
35 40 45

Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
65 70 75 80

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
85 90 95

Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly
100 105 110

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu
115 120 125

Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
145 150 155 160

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

Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
180 185 190

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
195 200 205

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
210 215 220

<210> 40
<211> 235
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (224)..(224)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (235)..(235)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (235)..(235)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 40

Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp
35 40 45

Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
65 70 75 80

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
85 90 95

Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly
100 105 110

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu
115 120 125

Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
145 150 155 160

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

Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
180 185 190

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
195 200 205

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Xaa
210 215 220

Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 41
<211> 234
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)..(7)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (10)..(10)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 41

Xaa Asp Lys Thr His Thr Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

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His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
 50                  55                  60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65                  70                  75                  80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
                85                  90                  95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
            100                 105                 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
        115                 120                 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
    130                 135                 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
145                 150                 155                 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
                165                 170                 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
            180                 185                 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
        195                 200                 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
    210                 215                 220

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
225                 230
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<210> 42
<211> 228
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 42

Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe
1 5 10 15

Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
20 25 30

Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
35 40 45

Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
50 55 60

Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
85 90 95

Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
100 105 110

Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
115 120 125

Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
130 135 140

Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
165 170 175

Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
180 185 190

Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
195 200 205

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu
210 215 220

Glu Glu Ser Cys
225

<210> 43
<211> 225
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 43

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
1 5 10 15

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
20 25 30

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn
35 40 45

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
50 55 60

Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
65 70 75 80

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
85 90 95

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
100 105 110

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp
115 120 125

Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
130 135 140

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu
145 150 155 160

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
180 185 190

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
195 200 205

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser
210 215 220

Cys
225

<210> 44
<211> 245
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)..(7)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (10)..(10)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (234)..(234)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (245)..(245)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 44

Xaa Asp Lys Thr His Thr Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
145 150 155 160

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Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
                165                 170                 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
            180                 185                 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
        195                 200                 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
    210                 215                 220

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Xaa Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly
225                 230                 235                 240

Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
                245
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<210> 45
<211> 239
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (228)..(228)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (239)..(239)

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (239)..(239)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 45

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Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe
1               5                   10                  15

Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
            20                  25                  30

Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
```

35 40 45

Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
50 55 60

Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
85 90 95

Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
100 105 110

Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
115 120 125

Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
130 135 140

Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
165 170 175

Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
180 185 190

Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
195 200 205

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu
210 215 220

Glu Glu Ser Xaa Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 46
<211> 236
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (225)..(225)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (236)..(236)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 46

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
1 5 10 15

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
20 25 30

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn
35 40 45

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
50 55 60

Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
65 70 75 80

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
85 90 95

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
100 105 110

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp
115 120 125

Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
130 135 140

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu
145 150 155 160

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
180 185 190

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
195 200 205

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser
210 215 220

Xaa Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 47
<211> 776
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 47
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctgctgctgg cgagatgtct gctgctagtc ctcgtctcct 60

cgctgctggt atgctcggga ctggcgtgtt gtgtcgagtg cccaccgtgc ccagcaccac 120

ctgtggcagg accgtcagtc ttcctcttcc ccccaaaacc caaggacacc ctcatgatct 180

cccggacccc tgaggtcacg tgcgtggtgg tggacgtgag ccacgaagac cccgaggtcc 240

agttcaactg gtacgtggac ggcgtggagg tgcataatgc caagacaaag ccacgggagg 300

agcagttcaa cagcacgttc cgtgtggtca gcgtcctcac cgttgtgcac caggactggc 360

tgaacggcaa ggagtacaag tgcaaggtct ccaacaaagg cctcccagcc cccatcgaga 420

aaaccatctc caaaaccaaa gggcagcccc gagaaccaca ggtgtacacc ctgccccccat 480

cccgggagga gatgaccaag aaccaggtca gcctgacctg cctggtcaaa ggcttctacc 540

ccagcgacat cgccgtggag tgggagagca atgggcagcc ggagaacaac tacaagacca 600

cacctcccat gctggactcc gacggctcct tcttcctcta cagcaagctc accgtggaca 660

agagcaggtg gcagcagggg aacgtcttct catgctccgt gatgcatgag gctctgcaca 720

accactacac gcagaagagc ctctccctgt ctccgggtaa atgactcgag cggccg 776

<210> 48
<211> 776
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 48
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gccttgacct ttgctttact ggtggccctc ctggtgctca 60

gctgcaagtc aagctgctct gtgggctgtt gtgtcgagtg cccaccgtgc ccagcaccac 120

ctgtggcagg accgtcagtc ttcctcttcc ccccaaaacc caaggacacc ctcatgatct 180

cccggacccc tgaggtcacg tgcgtggtgg tggacgtgag ccacgaagac cccgaggtcc 240

agttcaactg gtacgtggac ggcgtggagg tgcataatgc caagacaaag ccacgggagg 300

agcagttcaa cagcacgttc cgtgtggtca gcgtcctcac cgttgtgcac caggactggc 360

tgaacggcaa ggagtacaag tgcaaggtct ccaacaaagg cctcccagcc cccatcgaga 420

aaaccatctc caaaaccaaa gggcagcccc gagaaccaca ggtgtacacc ctgccccccat 480

cccgggagga gatgaccaag aaccaggtca gcctgacctg cctggtcaaa ggcttctacc 540

ccagcgacat cgccgtggag tgggagagca atgggcagcc ggagaacaac tacaagacca 600

cacctcccat gctggactcc gacggctcct tcttcctcta cagcaagctc accgtggaca 660

agagcaggtg gcagcagggg aacgtcttct catgctccgt gatgcatgag gctctgcaca 720

accactacac gcagaagagc ctctccctgt ctccgggtaa atgactcgag cggccg 776

<210> 49
<211> 758
<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 49
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctggctgcca cagtcctgac cctggccctg ctgggcaatg 60

cccatgcctg ttgtgtcgag tgcccaccgt gcccagcacc acctgtggca ggaccgtcag 120

tcttcctctt ccccccaaaa cccaaggaca ccctcatgat ctcccggacc cctgaggtca 180

cgtgcgtggt ggtggacgtg agccacgaag accccgaggt ccagttcaac tggtacgtgg 240

acggcgtgga ggtgcataat gccaagacaa agccacggga ggagcagttc aacagcacgt 300

tccgtgtggt cagcgtcctc accgttgtgc accaggactg gctgaacggc aaggagtaca 360

agtgcaaggt ctccaacaaa ggcctcccag ccccatcga gaaaaccatc tccaaaacca 420

aagggcagcc ccgagaacca caggtgtaca ccctgccccc atcccgggag gagatgacca 480

agaaccaggt cagcctgacc tgcctggtca aaggcttcta ccccagcgac atcgccgtgg 540

agtgggagag caatgggcag ccggagaaca actacaagac cacacctccc atgctggact 600

ccgacggctc cttcttcctc tacagcaagc tcaccgtgga caagagcagg tggcagcagg 660

ggaacgtctt ctcatgctcc gtgatgcatg aggctctgca caaccactac acgcagaaga 720

gcctctccct gtctccgggt aaatgactcg agcggccg 758

<210> 50
<211> 248
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 50

Met Leu Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Val Ser Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Cys Ser Gly Leu Ala Cys Cys Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro
20 25 30

Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro
35 40 45

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

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

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

Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln
100 105 110

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

Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro
130 135 140

Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr
145 150 155 160

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

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

Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr
195 200 205

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

Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys
225 230 235 240

Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
245

<210> 51
<211> 248
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 51

Met Ala Leu Thr Phe Ala Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Lys Ser Ser Cys Ser Val Gly Cys Cys Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro
20 25 30

Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro
35 40 45

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

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

Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln

85 90 95

Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln
100 105 110

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

Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro
130 135 140

Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr
145 150 155 160

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

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

Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr
195 200 205

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

Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys
225 230 235 240

Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
245

<210> 52
<211> 242
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 52

Met Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ala His
1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Cys Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly
20 25 30

Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile
35 40 45

Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu
50 55 60

```
Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His
65                  70                  75                  80

Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg
                85                  90                  95

Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys
            100                 105                 110

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

Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr
    130                 135                 140

Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp
                165                 170                 175

Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met
            180                 185                 190

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

Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His
    210                 215                 220

Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro
225                 230                 235                 240

Gly Lys
```

<210> 53
<211> 225
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 53

```
Cys Cys Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro
1               5                   10                  15

Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser
            20                  25                  30

Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp
        35                  40                  45
```

Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn
50 55 60

Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val
65 70 75 80

Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu
85 90 95

Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys
100 105 110

Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr
115 120 125

Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr
130 135 140

Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu
145 150 155 160

Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu
165 170 175

Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys
180 185 190

Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu
195 200 205

Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly
210 215 220

Lys
225

<210> 54
<211> 225
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (2)..(2)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>

<221> MOD_RES
<222> (5)..(5)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (8)..(8)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 54

```
Xaa Xaa Val Glu Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro
1               5                  10                  15

Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser
            20                  25                  30

Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp
        35                  40                  45

Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn
    50                  55                  60

Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val
65                  70                  75                  80

Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu
                85                  90                  95

Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys
            100                 105                 110

Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr
        115                 120                 125

Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr
    130                 135                 140

Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu
145                 150                 155                 160

Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu
                165                 170                 175

Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys
            180                 185                 190

Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu
        195                 200                 205

Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly
    210                 215                 220

Lys
225
```

<210> 55
<211> 224
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)..(7)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 55

Xaa Val Glu Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg
20 25 30

Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro
35 40 45

Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala
50 55 60

Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val
65 70 75 80

Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr
85 90 95

Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr
100 105 110

Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu
115 120 125

Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys
130 135 140

Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser
145 150 155 160

Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp

165 170 175

Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser
180 185 190

Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala
195 200 205

Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
210 215 220

<210> 56
<211> 221
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 56

Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu
1 5 10 15

Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu
20 25 30

Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln
35 40 45

Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys
50 55 60

Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu
65 70 75 80

Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys
85 90 95

Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys
100 105 110

Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser
115 120 125

Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys

130 135 140

Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln
145 150 155 160

Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly
165 170 175

Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln
180 185 190

Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn
195 200 205

His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
210 215 220

<210> 57
<211> 218
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 57

Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp
35 40 45

Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val
65 70 75 80

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
85 90 95

Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly
100 105 110

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu
115 120 125

Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
145 150 155 160

Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe
165 170 175

Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
180 185 190

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
195 200 205

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
210 215

<210> 58
<211> 223
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 58

Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr
35 40 45

Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu
50 55 60

Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His
65 70 75 80

Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys
85 90 95

Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln
100 105 110

Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met
115 120 125

Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro
130 135 140

Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn
145 150 155 160

Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu
165 170 175

Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val
180 185 190

Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln
195 200 205

Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
210 215 220

<210> 59
<211> 234
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (223)..(223)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (234)..(234)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 59

Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr
35 40 45

Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu
50 55 60

Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His
65 70 75 80

Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys
85 90 95

Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln
100 105 110

Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met
115 120 125

Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro
130 135 140

Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn
145 150 155 160

Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu
165 170 175

Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val
180 185 190

Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln
195 200 205

Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Xaa Ala
210 215 220

Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
225 230

<210> 60
<211> 231
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (2)..(2)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (5)..(5)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (8)..(8)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 60

Xaa Xaa Val Glu Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro
1 5 10 15

Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser
20 25 30

Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp

35 40 45

Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn
50 55 60

Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val
65 70 75 80

Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu
85 90 95

Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys
100 105 110

Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr
115 120 125

Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr
130 135 140

Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu
145 150 155 160

Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu
165 170 175

Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys
180 185 190

Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu
195 200 205

Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu
210 215 220

Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
225 230

<210> 61
<211> 230
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)..(7)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 61

Xaa Val Glu Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg
20 25 30

Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro
35 40 45

Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala
50 55 60

Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val
65 70 75 80

Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr
85 90 95

Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr
100 105 110

Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu
115 120 125

Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys
130 135 140

Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser
145 150 155 160

Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp
165 170 175

Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser
180 185 190

Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala
195 200 205

Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu
210 215 220

Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
225 230

<210> 62

<211> 227
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 62

Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu
1 5 10 15

Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu
20 25 30

Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln
35 40 45

Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys
50 55 60

Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu
65 70 75 80

Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys
85 90 95

Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys
100 105 110

Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser
115 120 125

Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys
130 135 140

Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln
145 150 155 160

Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly
165 170 175

Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln
180 185 190

Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn

195 200 205

His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu
210 215 220

Glu Ser Cys
225

<210> 63
<211> 224
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 63

Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp
35 40 45

Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val
65 70 75 80

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
85 90 95

Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly
100 105 110

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu
115 120 125

Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
145 150 155 160

Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe
165 170 175

Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
180 185 190

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
195 200 205

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
210 215 220

<210> 64
<211> 242
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (2)..(2)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (5)..(5)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (8)..(8)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (231)..(231)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (242)..(242)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 64

Xaa Xaa Val Glu Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro
1 5 10 15

Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser
20 25 30

Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp
35 40 45

Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn
50 55 60

Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val
65 70 75 80

Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu
85 90 95

Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys
100 105 110

Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr
115 120 125

Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr
130 135 140

Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu
145 150 155 160

Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu
165 170 175

Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys
180 185 190

Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu
195 200 205

Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu
210 215 220

Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Xaa Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp
225 230 235 240

Gly Xaa

<210> 65
<211> 241
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)..(7)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>

<221> MOD_RES
<222> (230)..(230)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (241)..(241)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 65

Xaa Val Glu Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg
20 25 30

Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro
35 40 45

Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala
50 55 60

Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val
65 70 75 80

Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr
85 90 95

Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr
100 105 110

Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu
115 120 125

Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys
130 135 140

Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser
145 150 155 160

Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp
165 170 175

Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser
180 185 190

Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala
195 200 205

Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu
210 215 220

Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Xaa Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly
225 230 235 240

Xaa

<210> 66
<211> 238
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (227)..(227)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (238)..(238)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 66

Xaa Pro Pro Xaa Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu
1 5 10 15

Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu
20 25 30

Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln
35 40 45

Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys
50 55 60

Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu
65 70 75 80

Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys
85 90 95

Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys
100 105 110

Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser
115 120 125

Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys
130 135 140

Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln
145 150 155 160

Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly
165 170 175

Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln
180 185 190

Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn
195 200 205

His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu
210 215 220

Glu Ser Xaa Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 67
<211> 235
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (224)..(224)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (235)..(235)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 67

Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp
35 40 45

Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val
65 70 75 80

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
85 90 95

Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly
100 105 110

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu
115 120 125

Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
145 150 155 160

Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe
165 170 175

Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
180 185 190

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
195 200 205

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Xaa
210 215 220

Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 68
<211> 902
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 68
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctgctgctgg cgagatgtct gctgctagtc ctcgtctcct 60

cgctgctggt atgctcggga ctggcgtgcc cacggtgccc agagcccaaa tcttgtgaca 120

cacctccccc gtgcccacgg tgcccagagc ccaaatcttg tgacacacct cccccatgcc 180

cacggtgccc agagcccaaa tcttgtgaca cacctccccc gtgcccaagg tgcccagcac 240

ctgaactcct gggaggaccg tcagtcttcc tcttcccccc aaaacccaag gataccctta 300

tgatttcccg gacccctgag gtcacgtgcg tggtggtgga cgtgagccac gaagaccccg 360

aggtccagtt caagtggtac gtggacggcg tggaggtgca taatgccaag acaaagccgc 420

gggaggagca gtacaacagc acgttccgtg tggtcagcgt cctcaccgtc ctgcaccagg 480

actggctgaa cggcaaggag tacaagtgca aggtctccaa caaagccctc ccagccccca 540

tcgagaaaac catctccaaa accaaaggac agccccgaga accacaggtg tacaccctgc 600

ccccatcccg ggaggagatg accaagaacc aggtcagcct gacctgcctg gtcaaaggct 660

tctaccccag cgacatcgcc gtggagtggg agagcagcgg gcagccggag aacaactaca 720

acaccacgcc tcccatgctg gactccgacg gctccttctt cctctacagc aagctcaccg 780

tggacaagag caggtggcag caggggaaca tcttctcatg ctccgtgatg catgaggctc 840

tgcacaaccg cttcacgcag aagagcctct ccctgtctcc gggtaaatga ctcgagcggc 900

cg 902

<210> 69
<211> 902
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 69
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gccttgacct ttgctttact ggtggccctc ctggtgctca 60

gctgcaagtc aagctgctct gtgggctgcc cacggtgccc agagcccaaa tcttgtgaca 120

cacctccccc gtgcccacgg tgcccagagc ccaaatcttg tgacacacct cccccatgcc 180

cacggtgccc agagcccaaa tcttgtgaca cacctccccc gtgcccaagg tgcccagcac 240

ctgaactcct gggaggaccg tcagtcttcc tcttcccccc aaaacccaag gataccctta 300

tgatttcccg gacccctgag gtcacgtgcg tggtggtgga cgtgagccac gaagaccccg 360

aggtccagtt caagtggtac gtggacggcg tggaggtgca taatgccaag acaaagccgc 420

gggaggagca gtacaacagc acgttccgtg tggtcagcgt cctcaccgtc ctgcaccagg 480

actggctgaa cggcaaggag tacaagtgca aggtctccaa caaagccctc ccagccccca 540

tcgagaaaac catctccaaa accaaaggac agccccgaga accacaggtg tacaccctgc 600

ccccatcccg ggaggagatg accaagaacc aggtcagcct gacctgcctg gtcaaaggct 660

tctaccccag cgacatcgcc gtggagtggg agagcagcgg gcagccggag aacaactaca 720

acaccacgcc tcccatgctg gactccgacg gctccttctt cctctacagc aagctcaccg 780

tggacaagag caggtggcag caggggaaca tcttctcatg ctccgtgatg catgaggctc 840

tgcacaaccg cttcacgcag aagagcctct ccctgtctcc gggtaaatga ctcgagcggc 900

cg 902

<210> 70
<211> 884
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 70
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctggctgcca cagtcctgac cctggccctg ctgggcaatg 60

cccatgcctg cccacggtgc ccagagccca aatcttgtga cacacctccc ccgtgcccac 120

ggtgcccaga gcccaaatct tgtgacacac ctcccccatg cccacggtgc ccagagccca 180

aatcttgtga cacacctccc ccgtgcccaa ggtgcccagc acctgaactc ctgggaggac 240

cgtcagtctt cctcttcccc ccaaaaccca aggataccct tatgatttcc cggacccctg 300

aggtcacgtg cgtggtggtg gacgtgagcc acgaagaccc cgaggtccag ttcaagtggt 360

acgtggacgg cgtggaggtg cataatgcca agacaaagcc gcgggaggag cagtacaaca 420

gcacgttccg tgtggtcagc gtcctcaccg tcctgcacca ggactggctg aacggcaagg 480

agtacaagtg caaggtctcc aacaaagccc tcccagcccc catcgagaaa accatctcca 540

aaaccaaagg acagccccga gaaccacagg tgtacaccct gccccatcc cgggaggaga 600

tgaccaagaa ccaggtcagc ctgacctgcc tggtcaaagg cttctacccc agcgacatcg 660

ccgtggagtg ggagagcagc gggcagccgg agaacaacta caacaccacg cctcccatgc 720

tggactccga cggctccttc ttcctctaca gcaagctcac cgtggacaag agcaggtggc 780

agcaggggaa catcttctca tgctccgtga tgcatgaggc tctgcacaac cgcttcacgc 840

agaagagcct ctccctgtct ccgggtaaat gactcgagcg gccg 884

<210> 71
<211> 290
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 71

Met Leu Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Val Ser Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Cys Ser Gly Leu Ala Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser
20 25 30

Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys
35 40 45

Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp
50 55 60

Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly
65 70 75 80

Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile
85 90 95

Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu
100 105 110

Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His
115 120 125

Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg

130 135 140

Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys
145 150 155 160

Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu
165 170 175

Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr
180 185 190

Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
195 200 205

Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp
210 215 220

Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met
225 230 235 240

Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp
245 250 255

Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Ile Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His
260 265 270

Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro
275 280 285

Gly Lys
290

<210> 72
<211> 290
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 72

Met Ala Leu Thr Phe Ala Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Lys Ser Ser Cys Ser Val Gly Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser
20 25 30

Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys
35 40 45

Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp
50 55 60

Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly
65 70 75 80

Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile
85 90 95

Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu
100 105 110

Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His
115 120 125

Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg
130 135 140

Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys
145 150 155 160

Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu
165 170 175

Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr
180 185 190

Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
195 200 205

Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp
210 215 220

Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met
225 230 235 240

Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp
245 250 255

Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Ile Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His
260 265 270

Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro
275 280 285

Gly Lys
290

<210> 73
<211> 284
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 73

Met Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ala His
1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro
20 25 30

Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys
35 40 45

Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro
50 55 60

Arg Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe
65 70 75 80

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val
85 90 95

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe
100 105 110

Lys Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro
115 120 125

Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr
130 135 140

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val
145 150 155 160

Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr
165 170 175

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg
180 185 190

Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly
195 200 205

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro
210 215 220

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser
225 230 235 240

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln
245 250 255

Gly Asn Ile Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg
260 265 270

Phe Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
275 280

<210> 74
<211> 267
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 74

Cys Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro
20 25 30

Arg Cys Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Cys Pro Arg
35 40 45

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
50 55 60

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
65 70 75 80

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys
85 90 95

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
100 105 110

Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
115 120 125

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
130 135 140

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys
145 150 155 160

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu
165 170 175

Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
180 185 190

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu
195 200 205

Asn Asn Tyr Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe
210 215 220

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
225 230 235 240

Asn Ile Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe
245 250 255

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
260 265

<210> 75
<211> 267
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (10)..(10)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (16)..(16)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
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<220>
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<222> (25)..(25)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<222> (31)..(31)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<222> (34)..(34)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<222> (40)..(40)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES

<222> (46)..(46)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (49)..(49)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 75

Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa
1 5 10 15

Pro Arg Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro
20 25 30

Arg Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg
35 40 45

Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
50 55 60

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
65 70 75 80

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys
85 90 95

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
100 105 110

Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
115 120 125

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
130 135 140

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys
145 150 155 160

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu
165 170 175

Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
180 185 190

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu
195 200 205

Asn Asn Tyr Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe
210 215 220

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
225 230 235 240

Asn Ile Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe
245 250 255

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
260 265

<210> 76
<211> 264
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
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<220>
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<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
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<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<223> cysteine or serine

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<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<222> (31)..(31)
<223> cysteine or serine

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<223> cysteine or serine

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<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (46)..(46)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 76

Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg Xaa
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Pro
20 25 30

Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Pro Ala
35 40 45

Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro
50 55 60

Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val
65 70 75 80

Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys Trp Tyr Val
85 90 95

Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln
100 105 110

Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln
115 120 125

Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala
130 135 140

Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro
145 150 155 160

Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr
165 170 175

Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser
180 185 190

Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr
195 200 205

Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr
210 215 220

Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Ile Phe
225 230 235 240

Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln Lys
245 250 255

Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
260

<210> 77
<211> 224
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 77

Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys Trp
35 40 45

Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
65 70 75 80

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
85 90 95

Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly
100 105 110

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu
115 120 125

Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
145 150 155 160

Asn Tyr Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe
165 170 175

Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
180 185 190

Ile Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe Thr
195 200 205

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
210 215 220

<210> 78
<211> 235
<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (224)..(224)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (235)..(235)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 78

Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys Trp
35 40 45

Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
65 70 75 80

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
85 90 95

Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly
100 105 110

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu
115 120 125

Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
145 150 155 160

Asn Tyr Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe
165 170 175

Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
180 185 190

Ile Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe Thr
195 200 205

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Xaa
210 215 220

Ala Glu Ala Gln Gly Asp Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 79
<211> 273
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (10)..(10)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (16)..(16)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<222> (19)..(19)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<222> (31)..(31)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<222> (34)..(34)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (40)..(40)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (46)..(46)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>

<221> MOD_RES
<222> (49)..(49)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 79

Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa
1 5 10 15

Pro Arg Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro
20 25 30

Arg Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg
35 40 45

Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
50 55 60

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
65 70 75 80

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys
85 90 95

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
100 105 110

Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
115 120 125

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
130 135 140

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys
145 150 155 160

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu
165 170 175

Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
180 185 190

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu
195 200 205

Asn Asn Tyr Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe
210 215 220

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
225 230 235 240

Asn Ile Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe
245 250 255

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser
260 265 270

Cys

<210> 80
<211> 270
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)..(7)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (13)..(13)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (16)..(16)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (22)..(22)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<222> (28)..(28)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (31)..(31)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (37)..(37)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (43)..(43)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (46)..(46)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 80

Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg Xaa
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Pro
20 25 30

Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Pro Ala
35 40 45

Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro
50 55 60

Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val
65 70 75 80

Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys Trp Tyr Val
85 90 95

Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln
100 105 110

Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln
115 120 125

Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala
130 135 140

Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro
145 150 155 160

Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr
165 170 175

Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser
180 185 190

Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr
195 200 205

Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr
210 215 220

Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Ile Phe
225 230 235 240

Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln Lys
245 250 255

Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
260 265 270

<210> 81
<211> 284
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (10)..(10)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (16)..(16)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (34)..(34)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (40)..(40)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<222> (46)..(46)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
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<222> (49)..(49)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (273)..(273)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (284)..(284)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 81

Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa
1 5 10 15

Pro Arg Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro
20 25 30

Arg Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg
35 40 45

Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
50 55 60

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
65 70 75 80

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys
85 90 95

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
100 105 110

Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
115 120 125

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
130 135 140

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys
145 150 155 160

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu
165 170 175

Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
180 185 190

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu
195 200 205

Asn Asn Tyr Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe
210 215 220

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
225 230 235 240

Asn Ile Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe
245 250 255

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser
260 265 270

Xaa Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
275 280

<210> 82
<211> 281
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (7)..(7)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (13)..(13)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (16)..(16)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (22)..(22)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (28)..(28)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (31)..(31)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (37)..(37)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (43)..(43)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (46)..(46)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (270)..(270)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (281)..(281)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 82

Xaa Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg Xaa
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Pro
20 25 30

Glu Pro Lys Ser Xaa Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Pro Ala
35 40 45

Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro
50 55 60

Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val
65 70 75 80

Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Lys Trp Tyr Val
85 90 95

Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln
100 105 110

Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln
115 120 125

Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala
130 135 140

Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro
145 150 155 160

Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr
165 170 175

Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser
180 185 190

Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr
195 200 205

Asn Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr
210 215 220

Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Ile Phe

225 230 235 240

Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln Lys
245 250 255

Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Xaa Ala Glu
260 265 270

Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
275 280

<210> 83
<211> 767
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 83
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctgctgctgg cgagatgtct gctgctagtc ctcgtctcct 60

cgctgctggt atgctcggga ctggcgtgcc catcatgccc agcacctgag ttcctggggg 120

gaccatcagt cttcctgttc cccccaaaac ccaaggacac tctcatgatc tcccggaccc 180

ctgaggtcac gtgcgtggtg gtggacgtga gccaggaaga ccccgaggtc cagttcaact 240

ggtacgtgga tggcgtggag gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccgcgggag gagcagttca 300

acagcacgta ccgtgtggtc agcgtcctca ccgtcctgca ccaggactgg ctgaacggca 360

aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag gcctcccgtc ctccatcgag aaaaccatct 420

ccaaagccaa agggcagccc cgagagccac aggtgtacac cctgcccccа tcccaggagg 480

agatgaccaa gaaccaggtc agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctac cccagcgaca 540

tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctcccg 600

tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttcctct acagcaggct aaccgtggac aagagcaggt 660

ggcaggaggg gaatgtcttc tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca 720

cacagaagag cctctccctg tctctgggta aatgactcga gcggccg 767

<210> 84
<211> 767
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 84
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gccttgacct ttgctttact ggtggccctc ctggtgctca 60

gctgcaagtc aagctgctct gtgggctgcc catcatgccc agcacctgag ttcctggggg 120

gaccatcagt cttcctgttc cccccaaaac ccaaggacac tctcatgatc tcccggaccc 180

ctgaggtcac gtgcgtggtg gtggacgtga gccaggaaga ccccgaggtc cagttcaact 240

ggtacgtgga tggcgtggag gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccgcgggag gagcagttca 300

acagcacgta ccgtgtggtc agcgtcctca ccgtcctgca ccaggactgg ctgaacggca 360

aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag gcctcccgtc ctccatcgag aaaaccatct 420

ccaaagccaa agggcagccc cgagagccac aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccaggagg 480

agatgaccaa gaaccaggtc agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctac cccagcgaca 540

tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctcccg 600

tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttcctct acagcaggct aaccgtggac aagagcaggt 660

ggcaggaggg gaatgtcttc tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca 720

cacagaagag cctctccctg tctctgggta aatgactcga gcggccg 767

<210> 85
<211> 749
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 85
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctggctgcca cagtcctgac cctggccctg ctgggcaatg 60

cccatgcctg cccatcatgc ccagcacctg agttcctggg gggaccatca gtcttcctgt 120

tccccccaaa acccaaggac actctcatga tctcccggac ccctgaggtc acgtgcgtgg 180

tggtggacgt gagccaggaa gaccccgagg tccagttcaa ctggtacgtg gatggcgtgg 240

aggtgcataa tgccaagaca aagccgcggg aggagcagtt caacagcacg taccgtgtgg 300

tcagcgtcct caccgtcctg caccaggact ggctgaacgg caaggagtac aagtgcaagg 360

tctccaacaa aggcctcccg tcctccatcg agaaaaccat ctccaaagcc aaagggcagc 420

cccgagagcc acaggtgtac accctgcccc catcccagga ggagatgacc aagaaccagg 480

tcagcctgac ctgcctggtc aaaggcttct accccagcga catcgccgtg gagtgggaga 540

gcaatgggca gccggagaac aactacaaga ccacgcctcc cgtgctggac tccgacggct 600

ccttcttcct ctacagcagg ctaaccgtgg acaagagcag gtggcaggag gggaatgtct 660

tctcatgctc cgtgatgcat gaggctctgc acaaccacta cacacagaag agcctctccc 720

tgtctctggg taaatgactc gagcggccg 749

<210> 86
<211> 245
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 86

Met Leu Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Val Ser Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Cys Ser Gly Leu Ala Cys Pro Ser Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe

20 25 30

Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr
35 40 45

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

Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val
65 70 75 80

Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser
85 90 95

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

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

Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro
130 135 140

Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln
145 150 155 160

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala
165 170 175

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

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

Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Glu Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
210 215 220

Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser
225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Leu Gly Lys
245

<210> 87
<211> 245
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 87

Met Ala Leu Thr Phe Ala Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Lys Ser Ser Cys Ser Val Gly Cys Pro Ser Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe
20 25 30

Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr
35 40 45

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

Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val
65 70 75 80

Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser
85 90 95

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

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

Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro
130 135 140

Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln
145 150 155 160

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala
165 170 175

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

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

Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Glu Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
210 215 220

Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser
225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Leu Gly Lys
245

<210> 88
<211> 239
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 88

Met Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ala His
1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Pro Ser Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val
20 25 30

Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr
35 40 45

Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu
50 55 60

Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys
65 70 75 80

Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser
85 90 95

Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys
100 105 110

Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile
115 120 125

Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro
130 135 140

Pro Ser Gln Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu
145 150 155 160

Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn
165 170 175

Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser
180 185 190

Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg
195 200 205

Trp Gln Glu Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu
210 215 220

His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Gly Lys
225 230 235

<210> 89
<211> 222
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 89

Cys Pro Ser Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe
1 5 10 15

Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
20 25 30

Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
35 40 45

Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
50 55 60

Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
85 90 95

Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
100 105 110

Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
115 120 125

Ser Gln Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
130 135 140

Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
165 170 175

Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
180 185 190

Gln Glu Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
195 200 205

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Gly Lys
210 215 220

<210> 90
<211> 222
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 90

Xaa Pro Ser Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe
1 5 10 15

Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
20 25 30

Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
35 40 45

Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
50 55 60

Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
85 90 95

Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
100 105 110

Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
115 120 125

Ser Gln Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
130 135 140

Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
165 170 175

Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
180 185 190

Gln Glu Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
195 200 205

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Gly Lys
210 215 220

<210> 91
<211> 219
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 91

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
1 5 10 15

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
20 25 30

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn
35 40 45

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
50 55 60

Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
65 70 75 80

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
85 90 95

Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
100 105 110

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Glu
115 120 125

Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
130 135 140

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu
145 150 155 160

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Glu Gly
180 185 190

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
195 200 205

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Gly Lys
210 215

<210> 92
<211> 224

<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 92

Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Val Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp
35 40 45

Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
65 70 75 80

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
85 90 95

Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly
100 105 110

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Glu Glu
115 120 125

Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
145 150 155 160

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

Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Glu Gly Asn
180 185 190

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
195 200 205

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
210 215 220

<210> 93
<211> 235
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (224)..(224)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (235)..(235)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 93

Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

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

Val Val Val Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp
35 40 45

Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu
50 55 60

Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
65 70 75 80

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
85 90 95

Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly
100 105 110

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Glu Glu
115 120 125

Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn
145 150 155 160

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

Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Glu Gly Asn
180 185 190

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
195 200 205

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Xaa

210 215 220

Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 94
<211> 228
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<400> 94

Xaa Pro Ser Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe
1 5 10 15

Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
20 25 30

Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
35 40 45

Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
50 55 60

Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
85 90 95

Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
100 105 110

Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
115 120 125

Ser Gln Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
130 135 140

Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp

165 170 175

Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
180 185 190

Gln Glu Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
195 200 205

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Glu Leu Gln Leu
210 215 220

Glu Glu Ser Cys
225

<210> 95
<211> 225
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 95

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
1 5 10 15

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
20 25 30

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn
35 40 45

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
50 55 60

Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
65 70 75 80

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
85 90 95

Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
100 105 110

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Glu
115 120 125

Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
130 135 140

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu
145 150 155 160

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Glu Gly
180 185 190

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
195 200 205

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser
210 215 220

Cys
225

<210> 96
<211> 239
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (228)..(228)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (239)..(239)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 96

Xaa Pro Ser Xaa Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe
1 5 10 15

Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
20 25 30

Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
35 40 45

Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
50 55 60

Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
85 90 95

Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
100 105 110

Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
115 120 125

Ser Gln Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
130 135 140

Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
165 170 175

Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
180 185 190

Gln Glu Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
195 200 205

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Glu Leu Gln Leu
210 215 220

Glu Glu Ser Xaa Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 97
<211> 236
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (225)..(225)
<223> cysteine or serine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (236)..(236)
<223> amino acid having a S, Se,Te or Po reactive functional group

<400> 97

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Phe Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
1 5 10 15

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
20 25 30

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn
35 40 45

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
50 55 60

Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
65 70 75 80

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
85 90 95

Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
100 105 110

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Glu
115 120 125

Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
130 135 140

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu
145 150 155 160

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Glu Gly
180 185 190

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
195 200 205

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser
210 215 220

Xaa Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 98
<211> 767
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 98
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctgctgctgg cgagatgtct gctgctagtc ctcgtctcct 60

cgctgctggt atgctcggga ctggcgtgcc caccgtgccc agcacctgaa ctcctggggg 120

ggccctcagt cttcctcttc cccccaaaac ccaaggacac cctcatgatc tcccggaccc 180

ctgaggtcac atgcgtggtg gtggacgtga gccacgaaga ccctgaggtc aagttcaact 240

ggtacgtgga cggcgtggag gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccgcgggag gagcagtaca 300

acagcacgta ccgtgtggtc agcgtcctca ccgtcctgca ccaggactgg ctgaatggca 360

aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag ccctcccagc ccccatcgag aaaaccatct 420

ccaaagccaa agggcagccc cgagaaccac aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccgggatg 480

agctgaccaa gaaccaggtc agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctat cccagcgaca 540

tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctcccg 600

tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt 660

ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca 720

cgcagaagag cctctccctg tctccgggta aatgactcga gcggccg 767

<210> 99
<211> 767
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 99
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gccttgacct ttgctttact ggtggccctc ctggtgctca 60

gctgcaagtc aagctgctct gtgggctgcc caccgtgccc agcacctgaa ctcctggggg 120

ggccctcagt cttcctcttc cccccaaaac ccaaggacac cctcatgatc tcccggaccc 180

ctgaggtcac atgcgtggtg gtggacgtga gccacgaaga ccctgaggtc aagttcaact 240

ggtacgtgga cggcgtggag gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccgcgggag gagcagtaca 300

acagcacgta ccgtgtggtc agcgtcctca ccgtcctgca ccaggactgg ctgaatggca 360

aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc tccaacaaag ccctcccagc ccccatcgag aaaaccatct 420

ccaaagccaa agggcagccc cgagaaccac aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccgggatg 480

agctgaccaa gaaccaggtc agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctat cccagcgaca 540

tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acgcctcccg 600

tgctggactc cgacggctcc ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt 660

ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca 720

cgcagaagag cctctccctg tctccgggta aatgactcga gcggccg 767

<210> 100
<211> 749
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 100
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctggctgcca cagtcctgac cctggccctg ctgggcaatg 60

cccatgcctg cccaccgtgc ccagcacctg aactcctggg ggggccctca gtcttcctct 120

tccccccaaa acccaaggac accctcatga tctcccggac ccctgaggtc acatgcgtgg 180

tggtggacgt gagccacgaa gaccctgagg tcaagttcaa ctggtacgtg gacggcgtgg 240

aggtgcataa tgccaagaca aagccgcggg aggagcagta caacagcacg taccgtgtgg 300

tcagcgtcct caccgtcctg caccaggact ggctgaatgg caaggagtac aagtgcaagg 360

tctccaacaa agccctccca gcccccatcg agaaaaccat ctccaaagcc aaagggcagc 420

cccgagaacc acaggtgtac accctgcccc catcccggga tgagctgacc aagaaccagg 480

tcagcctgac ctgcctggtc aaaggcttct atcccagcga catcgccgtg gagtgggaga 540

gcaatgggca gccggagaac aactacaaga ccacgcctcc cgtgctggac tccgacggct 600

ccttcttcct ctacagcaag ctcaccgtgg acaagagcag gtggcagcag gggaacgtct 660

tctcatgctc cgtgatgcat gaggctctgc acaaccacta cacgcagaag agcctctccc 720

tgtctccggg taaatgactc gagcggccg 749

<210> 101
<211> 245
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 101

Met Leu Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Val Ser Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Cys Ser Gly Leu Ala Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu
20 25 30

Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr
35 40 45

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

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

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

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

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

Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro
130 135 140

Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln
145 150 155 160

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala
165 170 175

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

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

Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
210 215 220

Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser
225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
245

<210> 102
<211> 245
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 102

Met Ala Leu Thr Phe Ala Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Lys Ser Ser Cys Ser Val Gly Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu
20 25 30

Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr
35 40 45

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

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

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

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

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

Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro
130 135 140

Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln
145 150 155 160

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala
165 170 175

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

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

Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
210 215 220

Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser
225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
245

<210> 103
<211> 239
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 103

Met Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ala His
1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val
20 25 30

Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr
35 40 45

Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu
50 55 60

Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys
65 70 75 80

Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser
85 90 95

Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys

100 105 110

Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile
115 120 125

Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro
130 135 140

Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu
145 150 155 160

Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn
165 170 175

Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser
180 185 190

Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg
195 200 205

Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu
210 215 220

His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
225 230 235

<210> 104
<211> 222
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 104

Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe
1 5 10 15

Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
20 25 30

Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
35 40 45

Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
50 55 60

Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
85 90 95

Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
100 105 110

Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
115 120 125

Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
130 135 140

Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
165 170 175

Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
180 185 190

Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
195 200 205

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
210 215 220

<210> 105
<211> 228
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 105

Xaa Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn

85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
145 150 155 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
180 185 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
195 200 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
210 215 220

Ser Pro Gly Lys
225

<210> 106
<211> 758
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 106
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctgctgctgg cgagatgtct gctgctagtc ctcgtctcct 60

cgctgctggt atgctcggga ctggcgtgcc cagcacctga actcctgggg gggccctcag 120

tcttcctctt ccccccaaaa cccaaggaca ccctcatgat ctcccggacc cctgaggtca 180

catgcgtggt ggtggacgtg agccacgaag accctgaggt caagttcaac tggtacgtgg 240

acggcgtgga ggtgcataat gccaagacaa agccgcggga ggagcagtac aacagcacgt 300

accgtgtggt cagcgtcctc accgtcctgc accaggactg gctgaatggc aaggagtaca 360

agtgcaaggt ctccaacaaa gccctcccag ccccccatcga gaaaaccatc tccaaagcca 420

aagggcagcc ccgagaacca caggtgtaca ccctgccccc atcccgggat gagctgacca 480

agaaccaggt cagcctgacc tgcctggtca aaggcttcta tcccagcgac atcgccgtgg 540

agtgggagag caatgggcag ccggagaaca actacaagac cacgcctccc gtgctggact 600

ccgacggctc cttcttcctc tacagcaagc tcaccgtgga caagagcagg tggcagcagg 660

ggaacgtctt ctcatgctcc gtgatgcatg aggctctgca caaccactac acgcagaaga 720

gcctctccct gtctccgggt aaatgactcg agcggccg 758

<210> 107
<211> 758
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 107
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gccttgacct ttgctttact ggtggccctc ctggtgctca 60

gctgcaagtc aagctgctct gtgggctgcc cagcacctga actcctgggg gggccctcag 120

tcttcctctt ccccccaaaa cccaaggaca ccctcatgat ctcccggacc cctgaggtca 180

catgcgtggt ggtggacgtg agccacgaag accctgaggt caagttcaac tggtacgtgg 240

acggcgtgga ggtgcataat gccaagacaa agccgcggga ggagcagtac aacagcacgt 300

accgtgtggt cagcgtcctc accgtcctgc accaggactg gctgaatggc aaggagtaca 360

agtgcaaggt ctccaacaaa gccctcccag ccccatcga gaaaaccatc tccaaagcca 420

aagggcagcc ccgagaacca caggtgtaca ccctgccccc atcccgggat gagctgacca 480

agaaccaggt cagcctgacc tgcctggtca aaggcttcta tcccagcgac atcgccgtgg 540

agtgggagag caatgggcag ccggagaaca actacaagac cacgcctccc gtgctggact 600

ccgacggctc cttcttcctc tacagcaagc tcaccgtgga caagagcagg tggcagcagg 660

ggaacgtctt ctcatgctcc gtgatgcatg aggctctgca caaccactac acgcagaaga 720

gcctctccct gtctccgggt aaatgactcg agcggccg 758

<210> 108
<211> 740
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 108
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ctggctgcca cagtcctgac cctggccctg ctgggcaatg 60

cccatgcctg cccagcacct gaactcctgg gggggccctc agtcttcctc ttcccccaa 120

aacccaagga caccctcatg atctcccgga cccctgaggt cacatgcgtg gtggtggacg 180

tgagccacga agaccctgag gtcaagttca actggtacgt ggacggcgtg gaggtgcata 240

atgccaagac aaagccgcgg gaggagcagt acaacagcac gtaccgtgtg gtcagcgtcc 300

tcaccgtcct gcaccaggac tggctgaatg gcaaggagta caagtgcaag gtctccaaca 360

aagccctccc agcccccatc gagaaaacca tctccaaagc caaagggcag ccccgagaac 420

cacaggtgta caccctgccc ccatcccggg atgagctgac caagaaccag gtcagcctga 480

cctgcctggt caaaggcttc tatcccagcg acatcgccgt ggagtgggag agcaatgggc 540

agccggagaa caactacaag accacgcctc ccgtgctgga ctccgacggc tccttcttcc 600

tctacagcaa gctcaccgtg gacaagagca ggtggcagca ggggaacgtc ttctcatgct 660

ccgtgatgca tgaggctctg cacaaccact acacgcagaa gagcctctcc ctgtctccgg 720

gtaaatgact cgagcggccg 740

<210> 109
<211> 242
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 109

Met Leu Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Val Ser Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Cys Ser Gly Leu Ala Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly
20 25 30

Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile
35 40 45

Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu
50 55 60

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

Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg
85 90 95

Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys
100 105 110

Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu
115 120 125

Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr
130 135 140

Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
145 150 155 160

Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp
165 170 175

Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val
180 185 190

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

Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His
210 215 220

Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro
225 230 235 240

Gly Lys

<210> 110
<211> 242
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 110

Met Ala Leu Thr Phe Ala Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Lys Ser Ser Cys Ser Val Gly Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly
20 25 30

Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile
35 40 45

Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu
50 55 60

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

Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg
85 90 95

Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys
100 105 110

Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu
115 120 125

Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr
130 135 140

Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
145 150 155 160

Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp
165 170 175

Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val

180 185 190

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

Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His
210 215 220

Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro
225 230 235 240

Gly Lys

<210> 111
<211> 236
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 111

Met Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ala His
1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe
20 25 30

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val
35 40 45

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe
50 55 60

Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro
65 70 75 80

Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr
85 90 95

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val
100 105 110

Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala
115 120 125

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg
130 135 140

Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly
145 150 155 160

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro
165 170 175

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser
180 185 190

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln
195 200 205

Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His
210 215 220

Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
225 230 235

<210> 112
<211> 219
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 112

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
1 5 10 15

Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
20 25 30

Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn
35 40 45

Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg
50 55 60

Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
65 70 75 80

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
85 90 95

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
100 105 110

Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp
115 120 125

Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
130 135 140

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu
145 150 155 160

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
            180                 185                 190

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
        195                 200                 205

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
    210                 215
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<210> 113
<211> 222
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 113

```
Xaa Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe
1               5                  10                  15

Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
            20                  25                  30

Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
        35                  40                  45

Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
    50                  55                  60

Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
65                  70                  75                  80

Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
                85                  90                  95

Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
            100                 105                 110

Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
        115                 120                 125

Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
    130                 135                 140
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Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
165 170 175

Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
180 185 190

Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
195 200 205

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
210 215 220

<210> 114
<211> 1427
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 114
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg agctttccat gtaaatttgt agccagcttc cttctgattt 60

tcaatgtttc ttccaaaggt gcagtctcca aaactcacac atgcccaccg tgcccagcac 120

ctgaactcct gggggggccc tcagtcttcc tcttcccccc aaaacccaag gacaccctca 180

tgatctcccg gacccctgag gtcacatgcg tggtggtgga cgtgagccac gaagaccctg 240

aggtcaagtt caactggtac gtggacggcg tggaggtgca taatgccaag acaaagccgc 300

gggaggagca gtacaacagc acgtaccgtg tggtcagcgt cctcaccgtc ctgcaccagg 360

actggctgaa tggcaaggag tacaagtgca aggtctccaa caaagccctc ccagccccca 420

tcgagaaaac catctccaaa gccaaagggc agccccgaga accacaggtg tacaccctgc 480

ccccatcccg ggatgagctg accaagaacc aggtcagcct gacctgcctg gtcaaaggct 540

tctatcccag cgacatcgcc gtggagtggg agagcaatgg gcagccggag aacaactaca 600

agaccacgcc tcccgtgctg gactccgacg gctccttctt cctctacagc aagctcaccg 660

tggacaagag caggtggcag caggggaacg tcttctcatg ctccgtgatg catgaggctc 720

tgcacaacca ctacacgcag aagagcctct ccctgtctcc ggagctgcaa ctggaggaga 780

gctgtgcgga ggcgcaggac ggggagctgg acgggtgcgt atccggtgac accattgtaa 840

tgactagtgg cggtccgcgc actgtggctg aactggaggg caaaccgttc accgcactga 900

ttcgcggctc tggctaccca tgcccctcag gtttcttccg cacctgtgaa cgtgacgtat 960

atgatctgcg tacacgtgag ggtcattgct tacgtttgac ccatgatcac cgtgttctgg 1020

tgatggatgg tggcctggaa tggcgtgccg cgggtgaact ggaacgcggc gaccgcctgg 1080

tgatggatga tgcagctggc gagtttccgg cactggcaac cttccgtggc ctgcgtggcg 1140

ctggccgcca ggatgtttat gacgctactg tttacggtgc tagcgcattc actgctaatg 1200

gcttcattgt acacgcatgt ggcgagcagc ccgggaccgg tctgaactca ggcctcacga 1260

caaatcctgg tgtatccgct tggcaggtca acacagctta tactgcggga caattggtca 1320

catataacgg caagacgtat aaatgtttgc agccccacac ctccttggca ggatgggaac 1380

catccaacgt tcctgccttg tggcagcttc aatgactcga gcggccg 1427

<210> 115
<211> 1430
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 115
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg aaccggggag tccctttttag gcacttgctt ctggtgctgc 60

aactggcgct cctcccagca gccactcagg gaaaaactca cacatgccca ccgtgcccag 120

cacctgaact cctgggggggg ccctcagtct tcctcttccc cccaaaaccc aaggacaccc 180

tcatgatctc ccggacccct gaggtcacat gcgtggtggt ggacgtgagc cacgaagacc 240

ctgaggtcaa gttcaactgg tacgtggacg gcgtggaggt gcataatgcc aagacaaagc 300

cgcgggagga gcagtacaac agcacgtacc gtgtggtcag cgtcctcacc gtcctgcacc 360

aggactggct gaatggcaag gagtacaagt gcaaggtctc caacaaagcc ctcccagccc 420

ccatcgagaa aaccatctcc aaagccaaag ggcagccccg agaaccacag gtgtacaccc 480

tgcccccatc ccgggatgag ctgaccaaga accaggtcag cctgacctgc ctggtcaaag 540

gcttctatcc cagcgacatc gccgtggagt gggagagcaa tgggcagccg gagaacaact 600

acaagaccac gcctcccgtg ctggactccg acggctcctt cttcctctac agcaagctca 660

ccgtggacaa gagcaggtgg cagcagggga acgtcttctc atgctccgtg atgcatgagg 720

ctctgcacaa ccactacacg cagaagagcc tctccctgtc tccggagctg caactggagg 780

agagctgtgc ggaggcgcag gacggggagc tggacgggtg cgtatccggt gacaccattg 840

taatgactag tggcggtccg cgcactgtgg ctgaactgga gggcaaaccg ttcaccgcac 900

tgattcgcgg ctctggctac ccatgccccc caggtttctt ccgcacctgt gaacgtgacg 960

tatatgatct gcgtacacgt gagggtcatt gcttacgttt gacccatgat caccgtgttc 1020

tggtgatgga tggtggcctg gaatggcgtg ccgcgggtga actggaacgc ggcgaccgcc 1080

tggtgatgga tgatgcagct ggcgagtttc cggcactggc aaccttccgt ggcctgcgtg 1140

gcgctggccg ccaggatgtt tatgacgcta ctgtttacgg tgctagcgca ttcactgcta 1200

atggcttcat tgtacacgca tgtggcgagc agcccgggac cggtctgaac tcaggcctca 1260

cgacaaatcc tggtgtatcc gcttggcagg tcaacacagc ttatactgcg ggacaattgg 1320

tcacatataa cggcaagacg tataaatgtt tgcagcccca cacctccttg gcaggatggg 1380

aaccatccaa cgttcctgcc ttgtggcagc ttcaatgact cgagcggccg 1430

<210> 116
<211> 465

<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 116

Met Ser Phe Pro Cys Lys Phe Val Ala Ser Phe Leu Leu Ile Phe Asn
1 5 10 15

Val Ser Ser Lys Gly Ala Val Ser Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys
20 25 30

Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
35 40 45

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

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

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

Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
100 105 110

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
115 120 125

Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly
130 135 140

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu
145 150 155 160

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

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

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

Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
210 215 220

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
225 230 235 240

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys

245 250 255

Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr
260 265 270

Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly
275 280 285

Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser
290 295 300

Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg
305 310 315 320

Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met
325 330 335

Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp
340 345 350

Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr
355 360 365

Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr
370 375 380

Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala
385 390 395 400

Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn
405 410 415

Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln
420 425 430

Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr
435 440 445

Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu
450 455 460

Gln
465

<210> 117
<211> 466
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 117

Met Asn Arg Gly Val Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro
20 25 30

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
35 40 45

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

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

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

Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
100 105 110

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
115 120 125

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
130 135 140

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

Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
165 170 175

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

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
210 215 220

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
225 230 235 240

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser
245 250 255

Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp
260 265 270

Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu

275 280 285

Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro
290 295 300

Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr
305 310 315 320

Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val
325 330 335

Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly
340 345 350

Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala
355 360 365

Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala
370 375 380

Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His
385 390 395 400

Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr
405 410 415

Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly
420 425 430

Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His
435 440 445

Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln
450 455 460

Leu Gln
465

<210> 118
<211> 441
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 118

Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile
20 25 30

Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu
35 40 45

Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His
50 55 60

Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg
65 70 75 80

Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys
85 90 95

Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu
100 105 110

Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr
115 120 125

Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
130 135 140

Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp
145 150 155 160

Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val
165 170 175

Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp
180 185 190

Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His
195 200 205

Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro
210 215 220

Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu
225 230 235 240

Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro
245 250 255

Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg
260 265 270

Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg
275 280 285

Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr
290 295 300

His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala

305 310 315 320

Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala
325 330 335

Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly
340 345 350

Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr
355 360 365

Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly
370 375 380

Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val
385 390 395 400

Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr
405 410 415

Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser
420 425 430

Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
435 440

<210> 119
<211> 242
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (242)..(242)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 119

Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile
20 25 30

Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu
35 40 45

Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His
50 55 60

Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg
65 70 75 80

Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys
85 90 95

Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu
100 105 110

Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr
115 120 125

Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
130 135 140

Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp
145 150 155 160

Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val
165 170 175

Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp
180 185 190

Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His
195 200 205

Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro
210 215 220

Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu
225 230 235 240

Asp Xaa

<210> 120
<211> 243
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (243)..(243)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 120

Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile
20 25 30

Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu
35 40 45

Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His
50 55 60

Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg
65 70 75 80

Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys
85 90 95

Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu
100 105 110

Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr
115 120 125

Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
130 135 140

Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp
145 150 155 160

Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val
165 170 175

Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp
180 185 190

Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His
195 200 205

Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro
210 215 220

Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu
225 230 235 240

Asp Gly Xaa

<210> 121
<211> 800
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 121
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg agctttccat gtaaatttgt agccagcttc cttctgattt 60

tcaatgtttc ttccaaaggt gcagtctcca aaactcacac atgcccaccg tgcccagcac 120

ctgaactcct gggggggccc tcagtcttcc tcttcccccc aaaacccaag gacaccctca 180

tgatctcccg gacccctgag gtcacatgcg tggtggtgga cgtgagccac gaagaccctg 240

aggtcaagtt caactggtac gtggacggcg tggaggtgca taatgccaag acaaagccgc 300

gggaggagca gtacaacagc acgtaccgtg tggtcagcgt cctcaccgtc ctgcaccagg 360

actggctgaa tggcaaggag tacaagtgca aggtctccaa caaagccctc ccagccccca 420

tcgagaaaac catctccaaa gccaaagggc agccccgaga accacaggtg tacaccctgc 480

ccccatcccg ggatgagctg accaagaacc aggtcagcct gacctgcctg gtcaaaggct 540

tctatcccag cgacatcgcc gtggagtggg agagcaatgg gcagccggag aacaactaca 600

agaccacgcc tcccgtgctg gactccgacg gctccttctt cctctacagc aagctcaccg 660

tggacaagag caggtggcag caggggaacg tcttctcatg ctccgtgatg catgaggctc 720

tgcacaacca ctacacgcag aagagcctct ccctgtctcc ggagctgcaa ctggaggaga 780

gctgttgact cgagcggccg 800

<210> 122
<211> 803
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 122
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg aaccggggag tccctttag gcacttgctt ctggtgctgc 60

aactggcgct cctcccagca gccactcagg gaaaaactca cacatgccca ccgtgcccag 120

cacctgaact cctgggggg ccctcagtct tcctcttccc cccaaaaccc aaggacaccc 180

tcatgatctc ccggacccct gaggtcacat gcgtggtggt ggacgtgagc cacgaagacc 240

ctgaggtcaa gttcaactgg tacgtggacg gcgtggaggt gcataatgcc aagacaaagc 300

cgcgggagga gcagtacaac agcacgtacc gtgtggtcag cgtcctcacc gtcctgcacc 360

aggactggct gaatggcaag gagtacaagt gcaaggtctc caacaaagcc ctcccagccc 420

ccatcgagaa aaccatctcc aaagccaaag ggcagccccg agaaccacag gtgtacaccc 480

tgccccatc ccgggatgag ctgaccaaga accaggtcag cctgacctgc ctggtcaaag 540

gcttctatcc cagcgacatc gccgtggagt gggagagcaa tgggcagccg gagaacaact 600

acaagaccac gcctcccgtg ctggactccg acggctcctt cttcctctac agcaagctca 660

ccgtggacaa gagcaggtgg cagcagggga acgtcttctc atgctccgtg atgcatgagg 720

ctctgcacaa ccactacacg cagaagagcc tctccctgtc tccggagctg caactggagg 780

agagctgttg actcgagcgg ccg 803

<210> 123
<211> 256
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 123

Met Ser Phe Pro Cys Lys Phe Val Ala Ser Phe Leu Leu Ile Phe Asn
1 5 10 15

Val Ser Ser Lys Gly Ala Val Ser Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys
20 25 30

Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro
35 40 45

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

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

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

Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu
100 105 110

His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn
115 120 125

Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly
130 135 140

Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu
145 150 155 160

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

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

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

Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn
210 215 220

Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr
225 230 235 240

Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
245 250 255

<210> 124
<211> 257
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 124

Met Asn Arg Gly Val Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro
20 25 30

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
35 40 45

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

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

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

Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
100 105 110

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
115 120 125

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
130 135 140

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

Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
165 170 175

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

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
210 215 220

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
225 230 235 240

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser
245 250 255

Cys

<210> 125
<211> 232
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 125

Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile
20 25 30

Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu
35 40 45

Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His
50 55 60

Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg
65 70 75 80

Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys
85 90 95

Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu
100 105 110

Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr
115 120 125

Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu
130 135 140

Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp
145 150 155 160

Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val
165 170 175

Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp
180 185 190

Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His
195 200 205

Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro
210 215 220

Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys
225 230

<210> 126
<211> 466
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 126

Met Leu Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Val Ser Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Cys Ser Gly Leu Ala Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro
20 25 30

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
35 40 45

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

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

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

Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
100 105 110

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
115 120 125

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
130 135 140

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

Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
165 170 175

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

Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe

195 200 205

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
210 215 220

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr
225 230 235 240

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser
245 250 255

Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp
260 265 270

Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu
275 280 285

Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro
290 295 300

Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr
305 310 315 320

Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val
325 330 335

Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly
340 345 350

Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala
355 360 365

Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala
370 375 380

Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His
385 390 395 400

Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr
405 410 415

Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly
420 425 430

Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His
435 440 445

Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln
450 455 460

Leu Gln
465

<210> 127
<211> 466
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 127

Met Ala Leu Thr Phe Ala Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Lys Ser Ser Cys Ser Val Gly Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro
20 25 30

Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro
35 40 45

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

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

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

Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
100 105 110

Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser
115 120 125

Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys
130 135 140

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

Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe
165 170 175

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

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

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
210 215 220

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr

225 230 235 240

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser
245 250 255

Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp
260 265 270

Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu
275 280 285

Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro
290 295 300

Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr
305 310 315 320

Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val
325 330 335

Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly
340 345 350

Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala
355 360 365

Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala
370 375 380

Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His
385 390 395 400

Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr
405 410 415

Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly
420 425 430

Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His
435 440 445

Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln
450 455 460

Leu Gln
465

<210> 128
<211> 460
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 128

Met Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ala His
1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu
20 25 30

Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr
35 40 45

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

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

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

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

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

Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro
130 135 140

Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln
145 150 155 160

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala
165 170 175

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

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

Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
210 215 220

Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser
225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp
245 250 255

Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser

260 265 270

Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala
275 280 285

Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr
290 295 300

Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu
305 310 315 320

Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu
325 330 335

Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp
340 345 350

Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg
355 360 365

Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser
370 375 380

Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro
385 390 395 400

Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala
405 410 415

Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn
420 425 430

Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp
435 440 445

Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
450 455 460

<210> 129
<211> 443
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 129

Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
145 150 155 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
180 185 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
195 200 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
210 215 220

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly
225 230 235 240

Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly
245 250 255

Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu
260 265 270

Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys
275 280 285

Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg
290 295 300

Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp

305 310 315 320

Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp
325 330 335

Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly
340 345 350

Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala
355 360 365

Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly
370 375 380

Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp
385 390 395 400

Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly
405 410 415

Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu
420 425 430

Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
435 440

<210> 130
<211> 244
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (244)..(244)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 130

Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
145 150 155 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
180 185 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
195 200 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
210 215 220

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly
225 230 235 240

Glu Leu Asp Xaa

<210> 131
<211> 245
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (245)..(245)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 131

Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
145 150 155 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
180 185 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
195 200 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
210 215 220

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly
225 230 235 240

Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
245

<210> 132
<211> 460
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 132

Met Leu Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Val Ser Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Cys Ser Gly Leu Ala Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu
20 25 30

Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr
35 40 45

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

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

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

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

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

Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro
130 135 140

Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln
145 150 155 160

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala
165 170 175

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

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

Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
210 215 220

Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser
225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp
245 250 255

Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser
260 265 270

Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala
275 280 285

Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr
290 295 300

Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu
305 310 315 320

Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu
325 330 335

Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp
340 345 350

Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg
355 360 365

Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser
370 375 380

Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro
385 390 395 400

Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala
405 410 415

Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn
420 425 430

Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp
435 440 445

Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
450 455 460

<210> 133
<211> 460
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 133

Met Ala Leu Thr Phe Ala Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Lys Ser Ser Cys Ser Val Gly Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu
20 25 30

Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr
35 40 45

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

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

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

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

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

Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro
130 135 140

Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln
145 150 155 160

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala
165 170 175

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

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

Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser
210 215 220

Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser
225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp
245 250 255

Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser
260 265 270

Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala
275 280 285

Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr
290 295 300

Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu
305 310 315 320

Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu
325 330 335

Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp
340 345 350

Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg
355 360 365

Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser
370 375 380

Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro
385 390 395 400

Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala
405 410 415

Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn
420 425 430

Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp
435 440 445

Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
450 455 460

<210> 134
<211> 454
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 134

Met Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ala His
1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val
20 25 30

Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr
35 40 45

Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu
50 55 60

Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys
65 70 75 80

Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser
85 90 95

Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys
100 105 110

Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile
115 120 125

Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro
130 135 140

Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu
145 150 155 160

Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn
165 170 175

Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser
180 185 190

Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg
195 200 205

Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu
210 215 220

His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln
225 230 235 240

Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys
245 250 255

Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val
260 265 270

Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly
275 280 285

Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr
290 295 300

Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His
305 310 315 320

Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu
325 330 335

Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe
340 345 350

Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp
355 360 365

Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly
370 375 380

Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser
385 390 395 400

Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala
405 410 415

Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys
420 425 430

Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro
435 440 445

Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
450

<210> 135
<211> 437
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 135

Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe
1 5 10 15

Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro
20 25 30

Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
35 40 45

Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr
50 55 60

Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys
85 90 95

Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser
100 105 110

Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro
115 120 125

Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val
130 135 140

Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly
145 150 155 160

Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp
165 170 175

Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp
180 185 190

Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His
195 200 205

Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu
210 215 220

Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys Val
225 230 235 240

Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala
245 250 255

Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr
260 265 270

Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp
275 280 285

Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg
290 295 300

Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu
305 310 315 320

Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro
325 330 335

Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val
340 345 350

Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe
355 360 365

Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly
370 375 380

Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr
385 390 395 400

Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu
405 410 415

Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala
420 425 430

Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
435

<210> 136
<211> 443
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 136

Xaa Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
145 150 155 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
180 185 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
195 200 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
210 215 220

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly
225 230 235 240

Glu Leu Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly
245 250 255

Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu
260 265 270

Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys
275 280 285

Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg
290 295 300

Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp
305 310 315 320

Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp
325 330 335

Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly
340 345 350

Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala
355 360 365

Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly
370 375 380

Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp
385 390 395 400

Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly
405 410 415

Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu
420 425 430

Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
435 440

<210> 137
<211> 244
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (244)..(244)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 137

Xaa Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val
145 150 155 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
180 185 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
195 200 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu

210 215 220

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly
225 230 235 240

Glu Leu Asp Xaa

<210> 138
<211> 245
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (245)..(245)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 138

Xaa Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu
20 25 30

Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
35 40 45

His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu
50 55 60

Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn
85 90 95

Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln
115 120 125

Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val
130 135 140

Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val

145 150 155 160

Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro
165 170 175

Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr
180 185 190

Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val
195 200 205

Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu
210 215 220

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Ala Gln Asp Gly
225 230 235 240

Glu Leu Asp Gly Xaa
245

<210> 139
<211> 1820
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 139
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg aaccggggag tccctttttag gcacttgctt ctggtgctgc 60

aactggcgct cctcccagca gccactcagg gaaagaaagt ggtgctgggc aaaaaagggg 120

atacagtgga actgacctgt acagcttccc agaagaagag catacaattc cactggaaaa 180

actccaacca gataaagatt ctgggaaatc agggctcctt cttaactaaa ggtccatcca 240

agctgaatga tcgcgctgac tcaagaagaa gcctttggga ccaaggaaac ttccccctga 300

tcatcaagaa tcttaagata gaagactcag atacttacat ctgtgaagtg gaggaccaga 360

aggaggaggt gcaattgcta gtgttcggat tgactgccaa ctctgacacc cacctgcttc 420

aggggcagag cctgaccctg accttggaga gccccctgg tagtagcccc tcagtgcaat 480

gtaggagtcc aaggggtaaa aacatacagg gggggaagac cctctccgtg tctcagctgg 540

agctccagga tagtggcacc tggacatgca ctgtcttgca gaaccagaag aaggtggagt 600

tcaaaataga catcgtggtg ctagctttcc agaaggcctc cagcatagtc tataagaaag 660

aggggggaaca ggtggagttc tccttcccac tcgcctttac agttgaaaag ctgacgggca 720

gtggcgagct gtggtggcag gcggagaggg cttcctcctc caagtcttgg atcacctttg 780

acctgaagaa caaggaagtg tctgtaaaac gggttaccca ggaccctaag ctccagatgg 840

gcaagaagct cccgctccac ctcaccctgc cccaggcctt gcctcagtat gctggctctg 900

gaaacctcac cctggccctt gaagcgaaaa caggaaagtt gcatcaggaa gtgaacctgg 960

tggtgatgag agccactcag ctccagaaaa atttgacctg tgaggtgtgg ggacccacct 1020

ccccctaagct gatgctgagc ttgaaactgg agaacaagga ggcaaaggtc tcgaagcggg 1080

agaaggcggt gtgggtgctg aaccctgagg cggggatgtg gcagtgtctg ctgagtgact 1140

cgggacaggt cctgctggaa tccaacatca aggttctgcc cacatggtcc accccggtgc 1200

agccagggtg cgtatccggt gacaccattg taatgactag tggcgggccc cgcactgtgg 1260

ctgaactgga gggcaaaccg ttcaccgcac tgattcgcgg ctctggctac ccatgccccct 1320

caggtttctt ccgcacctgt gaacgtgacg tatatgatct gcgtacacgt gagggtcatt 1380

gcttacgttt gacccatgat caccgtgttc tggtgatgga tggtggcctg gaatggcgtg 1440

ccgcgggtga actggaacgc ggcgaccgcc tggtgatgga tgatgcagct ggcgagtttc 1500

cggcactggc aaccttccgt ggcctgcgtg gcgctggccg ccaggatgtt tatgacgcta 1560

ctgtttacgg tgctagcgca ttcactgcta atggcttcat tgtacacgca tgtggcgagc 1620

agcccgggac cggtctgaac tcaggcctca cgacaaatcc tggtgtatcc gcttggcagg 1680

tcaacacagc ttatactgcg ggacaattgg tcacatataa cggcaagacg tataaatgtt 1740

tgcagcccca cacctccttg gcaggatggg aaccatccaa cgttcctgcc ttgtggcagc 1800

ttcaatgact cgagcggccg 1820

<210> 140
<211> 596
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 140

Met Asn Arg Gly Val Pro Phe Arg His Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys
20 25 30

Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Ser
35 40 45

Ile Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn Gln Ile Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn
50 55 60

Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Lys Leu Asn Asp Arg Ala
65 70 75 80

Asp Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Gly Asn Phe Pro Leu Ile Ile
85 90 95

Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Glu
100 105 110

Asp Gln Lys Glu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn

115 120 125

Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu Gln Gly Gln Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Glu
130 135 140

Ser Pro Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Ser Val Gln Cys Arg Ser Pro Arg Gly
145 150 155 160

Lys Asn Ile Gln Gly Gly Lys Thr Leu Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu
165 170 175

Gln Asp Ser Gly Thr Trp Thr Cys Thr Val Leu Gln Asn Gln Lys Lys
180 185 190

Val Glu Phe Lys Ile Asp Ile Val Val Leu Ala Phe Gln Lys Ala Ser
195 200 205

Ser Ile Val Tyr Lys Lys Glu Gly Glu Gln Val Glu Phe Ser Phe Pro
210 215 220

Leu Ala Phe Thr Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Gly Ser Gly Glu Leu Trp Trp
225 230 235 240

Gln Ala Glu Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Asp Leu
245 250 255

Lys Asn Lys Glu Val Ser Val Lys Arg Val Thr Gln Asp Pro Lys Leu
260 265 270

Gln Met Gly Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu His Leu Thr Leu Pro Gln Ala Leu
275 280 285

Pro Gln Tyr Ala Gly Ser Gly Asn Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Glu Ala Lys
290 295 300

Thr Gly Lys Leu His Gln Glu Val Asn Leu Val Val Met Arg Ala Thr
305 310 315 320

Gln Leu Gln Lys Asn Leu Thr Cys Glu Val Trp Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro
325 330 335

Lys Leu Met Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Glu Asn Lys Glu Ala Lys Val Ser
340 345 350

Lys Arg Glu Lys Ala Val Trp Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Ala Gly Met Trp
355 360 365

Gln Cys Leu Leu Ser Asp Ser Gly Gln Val Leu Leu Glu Ser Asn Ile
370 375 380

Lys Val Leu Pro Thr Trp Ser Thr Pro Val Gln Pro Gly Cys Val Ser
385 390 395 400

Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu
405 410 415

Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro
420 425 430

Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu
435 440 445

Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val
450 455 460

Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu
465 470 475 480

Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala
485 490 495

Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr
500 505 510

Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile
515 520 525

Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu
530 535 540

Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr
545 550 555 560

Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln
565 570 575

Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu
580 585 590

Trp Gln Leu Gln
595

<210> 141
<211> 571
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 141

Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys
1 5 10 15

Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Ser Ile Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn

20 25 30

Gln Ile Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro
35 40 45

Ser Lys Leu Asn Asp Arg Ala Asp Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln
50 55 60

Gly Asn Phe Pro Leu Ile Ile Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp
65 70 75 80

Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Glu Asp Gln Lys Glu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu
85 90 95

Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu Gln Gly Gln
100 105 110

Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Glu Ser Pro Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Ser Val
115 120 125

Gln Cys Arg Ser Pro Arg Gly Lys Asn Ile Gln Gly Gly Lys Thr Leu
130 135 140

Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu Gln Asp Ser Gly Thr Trp Thr Cys Thr
145 150 155 160

Val Leu Gln Asn Gln Lys Lys Val Glu Phe Lys Ile Asp Ile Val Val
165 170 175

Leu Ala Phe Gln Lys Ala Ser Ser Ile Val Tyr Lys Lys Glu Gly Glu
180 185 190

Gln Val Glu Phe Ser Phe Pro Leu Ala Phe Thr Val Glu Lys Leu Thr
195 200 205

Gly Ser Gly Glu Leu Trp Trp Gln Ala Glu Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys
210 215 220

Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Asp Leu Lys Asn Lys Glu Val Ser Val Lys Arg
225 230 235 240

Val Thr Gln Asp Pro Lys Leu Gln Met Gly Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu His
245 250 255

Leu Thr Leu Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Gln Tyr Ala Gly Ser Gly Asn Leu
260 265 270

Thr Leu Ala Leu Glu Ala Lys Thr Gly Lys Leu His Gln Glu Val Asn
275 280 285

Leu Val Val Met Arg Ala Thr Gln Leu Gln Lys Asn Leu Thr Cys Glu
290 295 300

Val Trp Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro Lys Leu Met Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Glu
305 310 315 320

Asn Lys Glu Ala Lys Val Ser Lys Arg Glu Lys Ala Val Trp Val Leu
325 330 335

Asn Pro Glu Ala Gly Met Trp Gln Cys Leu Leu Ser Asp Ser Gly Gln
340 345 350

Val Leu Leu Glu Ser Asn Ile Lys Val Leu Pro Thr Trp Ser Thr Pro
355 360 365

Val Gln Pro Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly
370 375 380

Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu
385 390 395 400

Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys
405 410 415

Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg
420 425 430

Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp
435 440 445

Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp
450 455 460

Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly
465 470 475 480

Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala
485 490 495

Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly
500 505 510

Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp
515 520 525

Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly
530 535 540

Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu
545 550 555 560

Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
565 570

<210> 142
<211> 372
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (372)..(372)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 142

Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys
1 5 10 15

Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Ser Ile Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn
20 25 30

Gln Ile Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro
35 40 45

Ser Lys Leu Asn Asp Arg Ala Asp Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln
50 55 60

Gly Asn Phe Pro Leu Ile Ile Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp
65 70 75 80

Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Glu Asp Gln Lys Glu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu
85 90 95

Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu Gln Gly Gln
100 105 110

Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Glu Ser Pro Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Ser Val
115 120 125

Gln Cys Arg Ser Pro Arg Gly Lys Asn Ile Gln Gly Gly Lys Thr Leu
130 135 140

Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu Gln Asp Ser Gly Thr Trp Thr Cys Thr
145 150 155 160

Val Leu Gln Asn Gln Lys Lys Val Glu Phe Lys Ile Asp Ile Val Val
165 170 175

Leu Ala Phe Gln Lys Ala Ser Ser Ile Val Tyr Lys Lys Glu Gly Glu
180 185 190

Gln Val Glu Phe Ser Phe Pro Leu Ala Phe Thr Val Glu Lys Leu Thr
195 200 205

Gly Ser Gly Glu Leu Trp Trp Gln Ala Glu Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys
210 215 220

Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Asp Leu Lys Asn Lys Glu Val Ser Val Lys Arg
225 230 235 240

Val Thr Gln Asp Pro Lys Leu Gln Met Gly Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu His
245 250 255

Leu Thr Leu Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Gln Tyr Ala Gly Ser Gly Asn Leu
260 265 270

Thr Leu Ala Leu Glu Ala Lys Thr Gly Lys Leu His Gln Glu Val Asn
275 280 285

Leu Val Val Met Arg Ala Thr Gln Leu Gln Lys Asn Leu Thr Cys Glu
290 295 300

Val Trp Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro Lys Leu Met Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Glu
305 310 315 320

Asn Lys Glu Ala Lys Val Ser Lys Arg Glu Lys Ala Val Trp Val Leu
325 330 335

Asn Pro Glu Ala Gly Met Trp Gln Cys Leu Leu Ser Asp Ser Gly Gln
340 345 350

Val Leu Leu Glu Ser Asn Ile Lys Val Leu Pro Thr Trp Ser Thr Pro
355 360 365

Val Gln Pro Xaa
370

<210> 143
<211> 373
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (373)..(373)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 143

Lys Lys Val Val Leu Gly Lys Lys Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Leu Thr Cys
1 5 10 15

Thr Ala Ser Gln Lys Lys Ser Ile Gln Phe His Trp Lys Asn Ser Asn
20 25 30

Gln Ile Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn Gln Gly Ser Phe Leu Thr Lys Gly Pro

35 40 45

Ser Lys Leu Asn Asp Arg Ala Asp Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln
50 55 60

Gly Asn Phe Pro Leu Ile Ile Lys Asn Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp
65 70 75 80

Thr Tyr Ile Cys Glu Val Glu Asp Gln Lys Glu Glu Val Gln Leu Leu
85 90 95

Val Phe Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn Ser Asp Thr His Leu Leu Gln Gly Gln
100 105 110

Ser Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Glu Ser Pro Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Ser Val
115 120 125

Gln Cys Arg Ser Pro Arg Gly Lys Asn Ile Gln Gly Gly Lys Thr Leu
130 135 140

Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Glu Leu Gln Asp Ser Gly Thr Trp Thr Cys Thr
145 150 155 160

Val Leu Gln Asn Gln Lys Lys Val Glu Phe Lys Ile Asp Ile Val Val
165 170 175

Leu Ala Phe Gln Lys Ala Ser Ser Ile Val Tyr Lys Lys Glu Gly Glu
180 185 190

Gln Val Glu Phe Ser Phe Pro Leu Ala Phe Thr Val Glu Lys Leu Thr
195 200 205

Gly Ser Gly Glu Leu Trp Trp Gln Ala Glu Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys
210 215 220

Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Asp Leu Lys Asn Lys Glu Val Ser Val Lys Arg
225 230 235 240

Val Thr Gln Asp Pro Lys Leu Gln Met Gly Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu His
245 250 255

Leu Thr Leu Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Gln Tyr Ala Gly Ser Gly Asn Leu
260 265 270

Thr Leu Ala Leu Glu Ala Lys Thr Gly Lys Leu His Gln Glu Val Asn
275 280 285

Leu Val Val Met Arg Ala Thr Gln Leu Gln Lys Asn Leu Thr Cys Glu
290 295 300

Val Trp Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro Lys Leu Met Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Glu
305 310 315 320

Asn Lys Glu Ala Lys Val Ser Lys Arg Glu Lys Ala Val Trp Val Leu
325 330 335

Asn Pro Glu Ala Gly Met Trp Gln Cys Leu Leu Ser Asp Ser Gly Gln
340 345 350

Val Leu Leu Glu Ser Asn Ile Lys Val Leu Pro Thr Trp Ser Thr Pro
355 360 365

Val Gln Pro Gly Xaa
370

<210> 144
<211> 1364
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 144
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gcttgggtgt ggaccttgct tttcctgatg gcagctgccc 60

aaagtatcca agcacagatc cagttggtcc agtctggacc tgagctgaag aagcctggag 120

agacagtcaa gatctcctgc aaggcttcag gatatacctt cacacactat ggaatgaact 180

gggtgaagca ggctccagga aagggtttaa agtggatggg ctggataaac acctacactg 240

gagagccaac atatgctgat gacttcaagg aacactttgc cttctctttg gaaacctctg 300

ccagcactgt ctttttgcag atcaacaacc tcaaaaatga ggacacggcc acatatttct 360

gtgcaagaga acgggggat gctatggact actggggtca gggaacctcc gtcaccgtct 420

cctcagcctc caccaagggg ccatcggtct tccccctggc accctcctcc aagagcacct 480

ctgggggcac agcggccctg ggctgcctgg tcaaggacta cttccccgaa ccggtgacgg 540

tgtcgtggaa ctcaggcgcc ctgaccagcg gcgtgcacac cttcccggct gtcctacagt 600

cctcaggact ctactccctc agcagcgtgg tgaccgtgcc ctccagcagc ttgggcaccc 660

agacctacat ctgcaacgtg aatcacaagc ccagcaacac caaggtggac aagaaagttg 720

agcccaaatc ttgtgacaaa actcacacag ggtgcgtatc cggtgacacc attgtaatga 780

ctagtggcgg gccccgcact gtggctgaac tggagggcaa accgttcacc gcactgattc 840

gcggctctgg ctacccatgc ccctcaggtt tcttccgcac ctgtgaacgt gacgtatatg 900

atctgcgtac acgtgagggt cattgcttac gtttgaccca tgatcaccgt gttctggtga 960

tggatggtgg cctggaatgg cgtgccgcgg gtgaactgga acgcggcgac cgcctggtga 1020

tggatgatgc agctggcgag tttccggcac tggcaacctt ccgtggcctg cgtggcgctg 1080

gccgccagga tgtttatgac gctactgttt acggtgctag cgcattcact gctaatggct 1140

tcattgtaca cgcatgtggc gagcagcccg ggaccggtct gaactcaggc ctcacgacaa 1200

atcctggtgt atccgcttgg caggtcaaca cagcttatac tgcgggacaa ttggtcacat 1260

ataacggcaa gacgtataaa tgtttgcagc cccacacctc cttggcagga tgggaaccat 1320

ccaacgttcc tgccttgtgg cagcttcaat gactcgagcg gccg 1364

<210> 145
<211> 444
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 145

Met Ala Trp Val Trp Thr Leu Leu Phe Leu Met Ala Ala Ala Gln Ser
1 5 10 15

Ile Gln Ala Gln Ile Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Lys Lys
20 25 30

Pro Gly Glu Thr Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe
35 40 45

Thr His Tyr Gly Met Asn Trp Val Lys Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
50 55 60

Lys Trp Met Gly Trp Ile Asn Thr Tyr Thr Gly Glu Pro Thr Tyr Ala
65 70 75 80

Asp Asp Phe Lys Glu His Phe Ala Phe Ser Leu Glu Thr Ser Ala Ser
85 90 95

Thr Val Phe Leu Gln Ile Asn Asn Leu Lys Asn Glu Asp Thr Ala Thr
100 105 110

Tyr Phe Cys Ala Arg Glu Arg Gly Asp Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln
115 120 125

Gly Thr Ser Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val
130 135 140

Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala
145 150 155 160

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

Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val
180 185 190

Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro
195 200 205

Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Ile Cys Asn Val Asn His Lys
210 215 220

Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Lys Val Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp
225 230 235 240

Lys Thr His Thr Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser
245 250 255

Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala
260 265 270

Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr
275 280 285

Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu
290 295 300

Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu
305 310 315 320

Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp
325 330 335

Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg
340 345 350

Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser
355 360 365

Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro
370 375 380

Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala
385 390 395 400

Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn
405 410 415

Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp
420 425 430

Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
435 440

<210> 146
<211> 425
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 146

Gln Ile Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Lys Lys Pro Gly Glu

1 5 10 15

Thr Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Thr His Tyr
20 25 30

Gly Met Asn Trp Val Lys Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Lys Trp Met
35 40 45

Gly Trp Ile Asn Thr Tyr Thr Gly Glu Pro Thr Tyr Ala Asp Asp Phe
50 55 60

Lys Glu His Phe Ala Phe Ser Leu Glu Thr Ser Ala Ser Thr Val Phe
65 70 75 80

Leu Gln Ile Asn Asn Leu Lys Asn Glu Asp Thr Ala Thr Tyr Phe Cys
85 90 95

Ala Arg Glu Arg Gly Asp Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Ser
100 105 110

Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu
115 120 125

Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys
130 135 140

Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser
165 170 175

Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser
180 185 190

Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Ile Cys Asn Val Asn His Lys Pro Ser Asn
195 200 205

Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Lys Val Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His
210 215 220

Thr Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro
225 230 235 240

Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg
245 250 255

Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg
260 265 270

Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr
275 280 285

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His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala
290                 295                 300

Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala
305                 310                 315                 320

Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly
                325                 330                 335

Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr
            340                 345                 350

Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly
        355                 360                 365

Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val
    370                 375                 380

Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr
385                 390                 395                 400

Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser
                405                 410                 415

Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
            420                 425
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<210> 147
<211> 226
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (226)..(226)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 147

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Gln Ile Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Lys Lys Pro Gly Glu
1               5                   10                  15

Thr Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Thr His Tyr
            20                  25                  30

Gly Met Asn Trp Val Lys Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Lys Trp Met
        35                  40                  45

Gly Trp Ile Asn Thr Tyr Thr Gly Glu Pro Thr Tyr Ala Asp Asp Phe
    50                  55                  60
```

Lys Glu His Phe Ala Phe Ser Leu Glu Thr Ser Ala Ser Thr Val Phe
65 70 75 80

Leu Gln Ile Asn Asn Leu Lys Asn Glu Asp Thr Ala Thr Tyr Phe Cys
85 90 95

Ala Arg Glu Arg Gly Asp Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Ser
100 105 110

Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu
115 120 125

Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys
130 135 140

Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser
165 170 175

Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser
180 185 190

Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Ile Cys Asn Val Asn His Lys Pro Ser Asn
195 200 205

Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Lys Val Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His
210 215 220

Thr Xaa
225

<210> 148
<211> 227
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (227)..(227)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 148

Gln Ile Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Lys Lys Pro Gly Glu
1 5 10 15

Thr Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Thr His Tyr
20 25 30

Gly Met Asn Trp Val Lys Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Lys Trp Met
35 40 45

Gly Trp Ile Asn Thr Tyr Thr Gly Glu Pro Thr Tyr Ala Asp Asp Phe
50 55 60

Lys Glu His Phe Ala Phe Ser Leu Glu Thr Ser Ala Ser Thr Val Phe
65 70 75 80

Leu Gln Ile Asn Asn Leu Lys Asn Glu Asp Thr Ala Thr Tyr Phe Cys
85 90 95

Ala Arg Glu Arg Gly Asp Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Ser
100 105 110

Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu
115 120 125

Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys
130 135 140

Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser
165 170 175

Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser
180 185 190

Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Ile Cys Asn Val Asn His Lys Pro Ser Asn
195 200 205

Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Lys Val Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His
210 215 220

Thr Gly Xaa
225

<210> 149
<211> 731
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 149
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg aagtcacaga cccaggtctt cgtatttcta ctgctctgtg 60

tgtctggtgc tcatgggagt attgtgatga cccagactcc caaattcctg cttgtatcag 120

caggagacag ggttaccata acctgcacgg ccagtcagag tgtgagtaat gatgtagttt 180

ggtaccaaca gaagccaggg cagtctccta aaatgctgat gtattctgca ttcaatcgct 240

acactggagt ccctgatcgt ttcactggca gaggatacgg gacggatttc actttcacca 300

tcagctctgt gcaggctgaa gacctggcag tttatttctg tcagcaggat tataactctc 360

ctcggacgtt cggtggaggc accaagctgg agatcaaacg aactgtggct gcaccatctg 420

tcttcatctt cccgccatct gatgagcagt tgaaatctgg aactgcctct gttgtgtgcc 480

tgctgaataa cttctatccc agagaggcca aagtacagtg gaaggtggat aacgccctcc 540

aatcgggtaa ctcccaggag agtgtcacag agcaggacag caaggacagc acctacagcc 600

tcagcagcac cctgacgctg agcaaagcag actacgagaa acacaaagtc tacgcctgcg 660

aagtcaccca tcagggcctg agctcgcccg tcacaaagag cttcaacagg ggagagtgtt 720

agtgactcga g 731

<210> 150
<211> 234
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 150

Met Lys Ser Gln Thr Gln Val Phe Val Phe Leu Leu Leu Cys Val Ser
1 5 10 15

Gly Ala His Gly Ser Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Lys Phe Leu Leu
20 25 30

Val Ser Ala Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Ser
35 40 45

Val Ser Asn Asp Val Val Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser Pro
50 55 60

Lys Met Leu Met Tyr Ser Ala Phe Asn Arg Tyr Thr Gly Val Pro Asp
65 70 75 80

Arg Phe Thr Gly Arg Gly Tyr Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Phe Thr Ile Ser
85 90 95

Ser Val Gln Ala Glu Asp Leu Ala Val Tyr Phe Cys Gln Gln Asp Tyr
100 105 110

Asn Ser Pro Arg Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
115 120 125

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
130 135 140

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
145 150 155 160

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
165 170 175

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
180 185 190

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
195 200 205

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
210 215 220

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
225 230

<210> 151
<211> 214
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 151

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

Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Thr Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Asn Asp
20 25 30

Val Val Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser Pro Lys Met Leu Met
35 40 45

Tyr Ser Ala Phe Asn Arg Tyr Thr Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Thr Gly
50 55 60

Arg Gly Tyr Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Val Gln Ala
65 70 75 80

Glu Asp Leu Ala Val Tyr Phe Cys Gln Gln Asp Tyr Asn Ser Pro Arg
85 90 95

Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala
100 105 110

Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly
115 120 125

Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala
130 135 140

Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser Gly Asn Ser Gln
145 150 155 160

Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr Tyr Ser Leu Ser
165 170 175

Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys His Lys Val Tyr
180 185 190

Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro Val Thr Lys Ser
195 200 205

Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210

<210> 152
<211> 1268
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 152
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg ggcctctcca ccgtgcctga cctgctgctg ccgctggtgc 60

tcctggagct gttggtggga atataccccct caggggttat tggactggtc cctcacctag 120

gggacaggga gaagagagat agtgtgtgtc cccaaggaaa atatatccac cctcaaaata 180

attcgatttg ctgtaccaag tgccacaaag gaacctactt gtacaatgac tgtccaggcc 240

cggggcagga tacggactgc agggagtgtg agagcggctc cttcaccgct tcagaaaacc 300

acctcagaca ctgcctcagc tgctccaaat gccgaaagga aatgggtcag gtggagatct 360

cttcttgcac agtggaccgg gacaccgtgt gtggctgcag gaagaaccag taccggcatt 420

attggagtga aaacctttc cagtgcttca attgcagcct ctgcctcaat gggaccgtgc 480

acctctcctg ccaggagaaa cagaacaccg tgtgcacctg ccatgcaggt ttctttctaa 540

gagaaaacga gtgtgtctcc tgtagtaact gtaagaaaag cctggagtgc acgaagttgt 600

gcctacccca gattgagaat gttaagggca ctgaggactc aggcaccaca gtggggtgcg 660

tatccggtga caccattgta atgactagtg gcgggccccg cactgtggct gaactggagg 720

gcaaaccgtt caccgcactg attcgcggct ctggctaccc atgcccctca ggtttcttcc 780

gcacctgtga acgtgacgta tatgatctgc gtacacgtga gggtcattgc ttacgtttga 840

cccatgatca ccgtgttctg gtgatggatg gtggcctgga atggcgtgcc gcgggtgaac 900

tggaacgcgg cgaccgcctg gtgatggatg atgcagctgg cgagtttccg gcactggcaa 960

ccttccgtgg cctgcgtggc gctggccgcc aggatgttta tgacgctact gtttacggtg 1020

ctagcgcatt cactgctaat ggcttcattg tacacgcatg tggcgagcag cccgggaccg 1080

gtctgaactc aggcctcacg acaaatcctg gtgtatccgc ttggcaggtc aacacagctt 1140

atactgcggg acaattggtc acatataacg gcaagacgta taaatgtttg cagccccaca 1200

cctccttggc aggatgggaa ccatccaacg ttcctgcctt gtggcagctt caatgactcg 1260

agcggccg 1268

<210> 153
<211> 411
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 153

Met Gly Leu Ser Thr Val Pro Asp Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Val Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Glu Leu Leu Val Gly Ile Tyr Pro Ser Gly Val Ile Gly Leu Val Pro
20 25 30

His Leu Gly Asp Arg Glu Lys Arg Asp Ser Val Cys Pro Gln Gly Lys
35 40 45

Tyr Ile His Pro Gln Asn Asn Ser Ile Cys Cys Thr Lys Cys His Lys
50 55 60

Gly Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Asn Asp Cys Pro Gly Pro Gly Gln Asp Thr Asp
65 70 75 80

Cys Arg Glu Cys Glu Ser Gly Ser Phe Thr Ala Ser Glu Asn His Leu
85 90 95

Arg His Cys Leu Ser Cys Ser Lys Cys Arg Lys Glu Met Gly Gln Val
100 105 110

Glu Ile Ser Ser Cys Thr Val Asp Arg Asp Thr Val Cys Gly Cys Arg
115 120 125

Lys Asn Gln Tyr Arg His Tyr Trp Ser Glu Asn Leu Phe Gln Cys Phe
130 135 140

Asn Cys Ser Leu Cys Leu Asn Gly Thr Val His Leu Ser Cys Gln Glu
145 150 155 160

Lys Gln Asn Thr Val Cys Thr Cys His Ala Gly Phe Phe Leu Arg Glu
165 170 175

Asn Glu Cys Val Ser Cys Ser Asn Cys Lys Lys Ser Leu Glu Cys Thr
180 185 190

Lys Leu Cys Leu Pro Gln Ile Glu Asn Val Lys Gly Thr Glu Asp Ser
195 200 205

Gly Thr Thr Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly
210 215 220

Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu

225 230 235 240

Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys
245 250 255

Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg
260 265 270

Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp
275 280 285

Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp
290 295 300

Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly
305 310 315 320

Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala
325 330 335

Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly
340 345 350

Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp
355 360 365

Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly
370 375 380

Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu
385 390 395 400

Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
405 410

<210> 154
<211> 390
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 154

Ile Tyr Pro Ser Gly Val Ile Gly Leu Val Pro His Leu Gly Asp Arg
1 5 10 15

Glu Lys Arg Asp Ser Val Cys Pro Gln Gly Lys Tyr Ile His Pro Gln
20 25 30

Asn Asn Ser Ile Cys Cys Thr Lys Cys His Lys Gly Thr Tyr Leu Tyr
35 40 45

Asn Asp Cys Pro Gly Pro Gly Gln Asp Thr Asp Cys Arg Glu Cys Glu
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Phe Thr Ala Ser Glu Asn His Leu Arg His Cys Leu Ser
65 70 75 80

Cys Ser Lys Cys Arg Lys Glu Met Gly Gln Val Glu Ile Ser Ser Cys
85 90 95

Thr Val Asp Arg Asp Thr Val Cys Gly Cys Arg Lys Asn Gln Tyr Arg
100 105 110

His Tyr Trp Ser Glu Asn Leu Phe Gln Cys Phe Asn Cys Ser Leu Cys
115 120 125

Leu Asn Gly Thr Val His Leu Ser Cys Gln Glu Lys Gln Asn Thr Val
130 135 140

Cys Thr Cys His Ala Gly Phe Phe Leu Arg Glu Asn Glu Cys Val Ser
145 150 155 160

Cys Ser Asn Cys Lys Lys Ser Leu Glu Cys Thr Lys Leu Cys Leu Pro
165 170 175

Gln Ile Glu Asn Val Lys Gly Thr Glu Asp Ser Gly Thr Thr Gly Cys
180 185 190

Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val
195 200 205

Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly
210 215 220

Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr
225 230 235 240

Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His
245 250 255

Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu
260 265 270

Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe
275 280 285

Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp
290 295 300

Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly
305 310 315 320

Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser

325 330 335

Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala
340 345 350

Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys
355 360 365

Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro
370 375 380

Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
385 390

<210> 155
<211> 191
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (191)..(191)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 155

Ile Tyr Pro Ser Gly Val Ile Gly Leu Val Pro His Leu Gly Asp Arg
1 5 10 15

Glu Lys Arg Asp Ser Val Cys Pro Gln Gly Lys Tyr Ile His Pro Gln
20 25 30

Asn Asn Ser Ile Cys Cys Thr Lys Cys His Lys Gly Thr Tyr Leu Tyr
35 40 45

Asn Asp Cys Pro Gly Pro Gly Gln Asp Thr Asp Cys Arg Glu Cys Glu
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Phe Thr Ala Ser Glu Asn His Leu Arg His Cys Leu Ser
65 70 75 80

Cys Ser Lys Cys Arg Lys Glu Met Gly Gln Val Glu Ile Ser Ser Cys
85 90 95

Thr Val Asp Arg Asp Thr Val Cys Gly Cys Arg Lys Asn Gln Tyr Arg
100 105 110

His Tyr Trp Ser Glu Asn Leu Phe Gln Cys Phe Asn Cys Ser Leu Cys
115 120 125

Leu Asn Gly Thr Val His Leu Ser Cys Gln Glu Lys Gln Asn Thr Val
130 135 140

Cys Thr Cys His Ala Gly Phe Phe Leu Arg Glu Asn Glu Cys Val Ser
145 150 155 160

Cys Ser Asn Cys Lys Lys Ser Leu Glu Cys Thr Lys Leu Cys Leu Pro
165 170 175

Gln Ile Glu Asn Val Lys Gly Thr Glu Asp Ser Gly Thr Thr Xaa
180 185 190

<210> 156
<211> 192
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (192)..(192)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 156

Ile Tyr Pro Ser Gly Val Ile Gly Leu Val Pro His Leu Gly Asp Arg
1 5 10 15

Glu Lys Arg Asp Ser Val Cys Pro Gln Gly Lys Tyr Ile His Pro Gln
20 25 30

Asn Asn Ser Ile Cys Cys Thr Lys Cys His Lys Gly Thr Tyr Leu Tyr
35 40 45

Asn Asp Cys Pro Gly Pro Gly Gln Asp Thr Asp Cys Arg Glu Cys Glu
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Phe Thr Ala Ser Glu Asn His Leu Arg His Cys Leu Ser
65 70 75 80

Cys Ser Lys Cys Arg Lys Glu Met Gly Gln Val Glu Ile Ser Ser Cys
85 90 95

Thr Val Asp Arg Asp Thr Val Cys Gly Cys Arg Lys Asn Gln Tyr Arg
100 105 110

His Tyr Trp Ser Glu Asn Leu Phe Gln Cys Phe Asn Cys Ser Leu Cys
115 120 125

Leu Asn Gly Thr Val His Leu Ser Cys Gln Glu Lys Gln Asn Thr Val
130 135 140

Cys Thr Cys His Ala Gly Phe Phe Leu Arg Glu Asn Glu Cys Val Ser
145 150 155 160

Cys Ser Asn Cys Lys Lys Ser Leu Glu Cys Thr Lys Leu Cys Leu Pro
165 170 175

Gln Ile Glu Asn Val Lys Gly Thr Glu Asp Ser Gly Thr Thr Gly Xaa
180 185 190

<210> 157
<211> 1403
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 157
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gcgcccgtcg ccgtctgggc cgcgctggcc gtcggactgg 60

agctctgggc tgcggcgcac gccttgcccg cccaggtggc atttacaccc tacgccccgg 120

agcccgggag cacatgccgg ctcagagaat actatgacca gacagctcag atgtgctgca 180

gcaaatgctc gccgggccaa catgcaaaag tcttctgtac caagacctcg gacaccgtgt 240

gtgactcctg tgaggacagc acatacaccc agctctggaa ctgggttccc gagtgcttga 300

gctgtggctc ccgctgtagc tctgaccagg tggaaactca agcctgcact cgggaacaga 360

accgcatctg cacctgcagg cccggctggt actgcgcgct gagcaagcag gaggggtgcc 420

ggctgtgcgc gccgctgcgc aagtgccgcc cgggcttcgg cgtggccaga ccaggaactg 480

aaacatcaga cgtggtgtgc aagccctgtg ccccggggac gttctccaac acgacttcat 540

ccacggatat ttgcaggccc caccagatct gtaacgtggt ggccatccct gggaatgcaa 600

gcatggatgc agtctgcacg tccacgtccc ccacccggag tatggcccca ggggcagtac 660

acttacccca gccagtgtcc acacgatccc aacacacgca gccaactcca gaacccagca 720

ctgctccaag cacctccttc ctgctcccaa tgggccccag ccccccagct gaagggagca 780

ctggcgacgg gtgcgtatcc ggtgacacca ttgtaatgac tagtggcggg ccccgcactg 840

tggctgaact ggagggcaaa ccgttcaccg cactgattcg cggctctggc tacccatgcc 900

cctcaggttt cttccgcacc tgtgaacgtg acgtatatga tctgcgtaca cgtgagggtc 960

attgcttacg tttgacccat gatcaccgtg ttctggtgat ggatggtggc ctggaatggc 1020

gtgccgcggg tgaactggaa cgcggcgacc gcctggtgat ggatgatgca gctggcgagt 1080

ttccggcact ggcaaccttc cgtggcctgc gtggcgctgg ccgccaggat gtttatgacg 1140

ctactgttta cggtgctagc gcattcactg ctaatggctt cattgtacac gcatgtggcg 1200

agcagcccgg gaccggtctg aactcaggcc tcacgacaaa tcctggtgta tccgcttggc 1260

aggtcaacac agcttatact gcgggacaat tggtcacata taacggcaag acgtataaat 1320

gtttgcagcc ccacacctcc ttggcaggat gggaaccatc caacgttcct gccttgtggc 1380

agcttcaatg actcgagcgg ccg 1403

<210> 158
<211> 457

<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 158

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

Trp Ala Ala Ala His Ala Leu Pro Ala Gln Val Ala Phe Thr Pro Tyr
20 25 30

Ala Pro Glu Pro Gly Ser Thr Cys Arg Leu Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Asp Gln
35 40 45

Thr Ala Gln Met Cys Cys Ser Lys Cys Ser Pro Gly Gln His Ala Lys
50 55 60

Val Phe Cys Thr Lys Thr Ser Asp Thr Val Cys Asp Ser Cys Glu Asp
65 70 75 80

Ser Thr Tyr Thr Gln Leu Trp Asn Trp Val Pro Glu Cys Leu Ser Cys
85 90 95

Gly Ser Arg Cys Ser Ser Asp Gln Val Glu Thr Gln Ala Cys Thr Arg
100 105 110

Glu Gln Asn Arg Ile Cys Thr Cys Arg Pro Gly Trp Tyr Cys Ala Leu
115 120 125

Ser Lys Gln Glu Gly Cys Arg Leu Cys Ala Pro Leu Arg Lys Cys Arg
130 135 140

Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala Arg Pro Gly Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Val Val
145 150 155 160

Cys Lys Pro Cys Ala Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Asn Thr Thr Ser Ser Thr
165 170 175

Asp Ile Cys Arg Pro His Gln Ile Cys Asn Val Val Ala Ile Pro Gly
180 185 190

Asn Ala Ser Met Asp Ala Val Cys Thr Ser Thr Ser Pro Thr Arg Ser
195 200 205

Met Ala Pro Gly Ala Val His Leu Pro Gln Pro Val Ser Thr Arg Ser
210 215 220

Gln His Thr Gln Pro Thr Pro Glu Pro Ser Thr Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser
225 230 235 240

Phe Leu Leu Pro Met Gly Pro Ser Pro Pro Ala Glu Gly Ser Thr Gly

245 250 255

Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro
260 265 270

Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg
275 280 285

Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg
290 295 300

Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr
305 310 315 320

His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala
325 330 335

Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala
340 345 350

Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly
355 360 365

Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr
370 375 380

Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly
385 390 395 400

Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val
405 410 415

Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr
420 425 430

Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser
435 440 445

Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
450 455

<210> 159
<211> 435
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 159

Leu Pro Ala Gln Val Ala Phe Thr Pro Tyr Ala Pro Glu Pro Gly Ser
1 5 10 15

Thr Cys Arg Leu Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Asp Gln Thr Ala Gln Met Cys Cys
20 25 30

Ser Lys Cys Ser Pro Gly Gln His Ala Lys Val Phe Cys Thr Lys Thr
35 40 45

Ser Asp Thr Val Cys Asp Ser Cys Glu Asp Ser Thr Tyr Thr Gln Leu
50 55 60

Trp Asn Trp Val Pro Glu Cys Leu Ser Cys Gly Ser Arg Cys Ser Ser
65 70 75 80

Asp Gln Val Glu Thr Gln Ala Cys Thr Arg Glu Gln Asn Arg Ile Cys
85 90 95

Thr Cys Arg Pro Gly Trp Tyr Cys Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Glu Gly Cys
100 105 110

Arg Leu Cys Ala Pro Leu Arg Lys Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala
115 120 125

Arg Pro Gly Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Val Val Cys Lys Pro Cys Ala Pro
130 135 140

Gly Thr Phe Ser Asn Thr Thr Ser Ser Thr Asp Ile Cys Arg Pro His
145 150 155 160

Gln Ile Cys Asn Val Val Ala Ile Pro Gly Asn Ala Ser Met Asp Ala
165 170 175

Val Cys Thr Ser Thr Ser Pro Thr Arg Ser Met Ala Pro Gly Ala Val
180 185 190

His Leu Pro Gln Pro Val Ser Thr Arg Ser Gln His Thr Gln Pro Thr
195 200 205

Pro Glu Pro Ser Thr Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Leu Leu Pro Met Gly
210 215 220

Pro Ser Pro Pro Ala Glu Gly Ser Thr Gly Asp Gly Cys Val Ser Gly
225 230 235 240

Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu
245 250 255

Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys
260 265 270

Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg
275 280 285

Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu

290 295 300

Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg
305 310 315 320

Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu
325 330 335

Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp
340 345 350

Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val
355 360 365

His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr
370 375 380

Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala
385 390 395 400

Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro
405 410 415

His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp
420 425 430

Gln Leu Gln
435

<210> 160
<211> 236
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (236)..(236)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 160

Leu Pro Ala Gln Val Ala Phe Thr Pro Tyr Ala Pro Glu Pro Gly Ser
1 5 10 15

Thr Cys Arg Leu Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Asp Gln Thr Ala Gln Met Cys Cys
20 25 30

Ser Lys Cys Ser Pro Gly Gln His Ala Lys Val Phe Cys Thr Lys Thr
35 40 45

Ser Asp Thr Val Cys Asp Ser Cys Glu Asp Ser Thr Tyr Thr Gln Leu
50 55 60

Trp Asn Trp Val Pro Glu Cys Leu Ser Cys Gly Ser Arg Cys Ser Ser
65 70 75 80

Asp Gln Val Glu Thr Gln Ala Cys Thr Arg Glu Gln Asn Arg Ile Cys
85 90 95

Thr Cys Arg Pro Gly Trp Tyr Cys Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Glu Gly Cys
100 105 110

Arg Leu Cys Ala Pro Leu Arg Lys Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala
115 120 125

Arg Pro Gly Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Val Val Cys Lys Pro Cys Ala Pro
130 135 140

Gly Thr Phe Ser Asn Thr Thr Ser Ser Thr Asp Ile Cys Arg Pro His
145 150 155 160

Gln Ile Cys Asn Val Val Ala Ile Pro Gly Asn Ala Ser Met Asp Ala
165 170 175

Val Cys Thr Ser Thr Ser Pro Thr Arg Ser Met Ala Pro Gly Ala Val
180 185 190

His Leu Pro Gln Pro Val Ser Thr Arg Ser Gln His Thr Gln Pro Thr
195 200 205

Pro Glu Pro Ser Thr Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Leu Leu Pro Met Gly
210 215 220

Pro Ser Pro Pro Ala Glu Gly Ser Thr Gly Asp Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 161
<211> 237
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (237)..(237)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 161

Leu Pro Ala Gln Val Ala Phe Thr Pro Tyr Ala Pro Glu Pro Gly Ser
1 5 10 15

Thr Cys Arg Leu Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Asp Gln Thr Ala Gln Met Cys Cys
20 25 30

Ser Lys Cys Ser Pro Gly Gln His Ala Lys Val Phe Cys Thr Lys Thr
35 40 45

Ser Asp Thr Val Cys Asp Ser Cys Glu Asp Ser Thr Tyr Thr Gln Leu
50 55 60

Trp Asn Trp Val Pro Glu Cys Leu Ser Cys Gly Ser Arg Cys Ser Ser
65 70 75 80

Asp Gln Val Glu Thr Gln Ala Cys Thr Arg Glu Gln Asn Arg Ile Cys
85 90 95

Thr Cys Arg Pro Gly Trp Tyr Cys Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Glu Gly Cys
100 105 110

Arg Leu Cys Ala Pro Leu Arg Lys Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala
115 120 125

Arg Pro Gly Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Val Val Cys Lys Pro Cys Ala Pro
130 135 140

Gly Thr Phe Ser Asn Thr Thr Ser Ser Thr Asp Ile Cys Arg Pro His
145 150 155 160

Gln Ile Cys Asn Val Val Ala Ile Pro Gly Asn Ala Ser Met Asp Ala
165 170 175

Val Cys Thr Ser Thr Ser Pro Thr Arg Ser Met Ala Pro Gly Ala Val
180 185 190

His Leu Pro Gln Pro Val Ser Thr Arg Ser Gln His Thr Gln Pro Thr
195 200 205

Pro Glu Pro Ser Thr Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Leu Leu Pro Met Gly
210 215 220

Pro Ser Pro Pro Ala Glu Gly Ser Thr Gly Asp Gly Xaa
225 230 235

<210> 162
<211> 1499
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 162
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gcgcccgtcg ccgtctgggc cgcgctggcc gtcggactgg 60

agctctgggc tgcggcgcac gccttgcccg cccaggtggc atttacaccc tacgccccgg 120

agcccgggag cacatgccgg ctcagagaat actatgacca gacagctcag atgtgctgca 180

gcaaatgctc gccgggccaa catgcaaaag tcttctgtac caagacctcg gacaccgtgt 240

gtgactcctg tgaggacagc acatacaccc agctctggaa ctgggttccc gagtgcttga 300

gctgtggctc ccgctgtagc tctgaccagg tggaaactca agcctgcact cgggaacaga 360

accgcatctg cacctgcagg cccggctggt actgcgcgct gagcaagcag gaggggtgcc 420

ggctgtgcgc gccgctgcgc aagtgccgcc cgggcttcgg cgtggccaga ccaggaactg 480

aaacatcaga cgtggtgtgc aagccctgtg ccccggggac gttctccaac acgacttcat 540

ccacggatat ttgcaggccc caccagatct gtaacgtggt ggccatccct gggaatgcaa 600

gcatggatgc agtctgcacg tccacgtccc ccacccggag tatggcccca ggggcagtac 660

acttacccca gccagtgtcc acacgatccc aacacacgca gccaactcca gaacccagca 720

ctgctccaag cacctccttc ctgctcccaa tgggccccag ccccccagct gaagggagca 780

ctggcgacga gcccaaatct tgtgacaaaa ctcacacatg cccaccgtgc ccagcacctg 840

aactcctggg ggggccctca gtcttcctct tccccccaaa acccaaggac accctcatga 900

tctcccggac ccctgaggtc acatgcgtgg tggtggacgt gagccacgaa gaccctgagg 960

tcaagttcaa ctggtacgtg gacggcgtgg aggtgcataa tgccaagaca aagccgcggg 1020

aggagcagta caacagcacg taccgtgtgg tcagcgtcct caccgtcctg caccaggact 1080

ggctgaatgg caaggagtac aagtgcaagg tctccaacaa agccctccca gcccccatcg 1140

agaaaaccat ctccaaagcc aaagggcagc cccgagaacc acaggtgtac accctgcccc 1200

catcccggga tgagctgacc aagaaccagg tcagcctgac ctgcctggtc aaaggcttct 1260

atcccagcga catcgccgtg gagtgggaga gcaatgggca gccggagaac aactacaaga 1320

ccacgcctcc cgtgctggac tccgacggct ccttcttcct ctacagcaag ctcaccgtgg 1380

acaagagcag gtggcagcag gggaacgtct tctcatgctc cgtgatgcat gaggctctgc 1440

acaaccacta cacgcagaag agcctctccc tgtctccggg taaatgactc gagcggccg 1499

<210> 163
<211> 489
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 163

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

Trp Ala Ala Ala His Ala Leu Pro Ala Gln Val Ala Phe Thr Pro Tyr
20 25 30

Ala Pro Glu Pro Gly Ser Thr Cys Arg Leu Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Asp Gln
35 40 45

Thr Ala Gln Met Cys Cys Ser Lys Cys Ser Pro Gly Gln His Ala Lys
50 55 60

Val Phe Cys Thr Lys Thr Ser Asp Thr Val Cys Asp Ser Cys Glu Asp
65 70 75 80

Ser Thr Tyr Thr Gln Leu Trp Asn Trp Val Pro Glu Cys Leu Ser Cys
85 90 95

Gly Ser Arg Cys Ser Ser Asp Gln Val Glu Thr Gln Ala Cys Thr Arg
100 105 110

Glu Gln Asn Arg Ile Cys Thr Cys Arg Pro Gly Trp Tyr Cys Ala Leu
115 120 125

Ser Lys Gln Glu Gly Cys Arg Leu Cys Ala Pro Leu Arg Lys Cys Arg
130 135 140

Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala Arg Pro Gly Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Val Val
145 150 155 160

Cys Lys Pro Cys Ala Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Asn Thr Thr Ser Ser Thr
165 170 175

Asp Ile Cys Arg Pro His Gln Ile Cys Asn Val Val Ala Ile Pro Gly
180 185 190

Asn Ala Ser Met Asp Ala Val Cys Thr Ser Thr Ser Pro Thr Arg Ser
195 200 205

Met Ala Pro Gly Ala Val His Leu Pro Gln Pro Val Ser Thr Arg Ser
210 215 220

Gln His Thr Gln Pro Thr Pro Glu Pro Ser Thr Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser
225 230 235 240

Phe Leu Leu Pro Met Gly Pro Ser Pro Pro Ala Glu Gly Ser Thr Gly
245 250 255

Asp Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro
260 265 270

Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys
275 280 285

Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val
290 295 300

Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr
305 310 315 320

Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu
325 330 335

Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His
340 345 350

Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys
355 360 365

Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln
370 375 380

Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu
385 390 395 400

Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro
405 410 415

Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn
420 425 430

Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu
435 440 445

Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val
450 455 460

Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln
465 470 475 480

Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
485

<210> 164
<211> 467
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 164

Leu Pro Ala Gln Val Ala Phe Thr Pro Tyr Ala Pro Glu Pro Gly Ser
1 5 10 15

Thr Cys Arg Leu Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Asp Gln Thr Ala Gln Met Cys Cys
20 25 30

Ser Lys Cys Ser Pro Gly Gln His Ala Lys Val Phe Cys Thr Lys Thr
35 40 45

Ser Asp Thr Val Cys Asp Ser Cys Glu Asp Ser Thr Tyr Thr Gln Leu
50 55 60

Trp Asn Trp Val Pro Glu Cys Leu Ser Cys Gly Ser Arg Cys Ser Ser
65 70 75 80

Asp Gln Val Glu Thr Gln Ala Cys Thr Arg Glu Gln Asn Arg Ile Cys
85 90 95

Thr Cys Arg Pro Gly Trp Tyr Cys Ala Leu Ser Lys Gln Glu Gly Cys
100 105 110

Arg Leu Cys Ala Pro Leu Arg Lys Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala
115 120 125

Arg Pro Gly Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Val Val Cys Lys Pro Cys Ala Pro
130 135 140

Gly Thr Phe Ser Asn Thr Thr Ser Ser Thr Asp Ile Cys Arg Pro His
145 150 155 160

Gln Ile Cys Asn Val Val Ala Ile Pro Gly Asn Ala Ser Met Asp Ala
165 170 175

Val Cys Thr Ser Thr Ser Pro Thr Arg Ser Met Ala Pro Gly Ala Val
180 185 190

His Leu Pro Gln Pro Val Ser Thr Arg Ser Gln His Thr Gln Pro Thr
195 200 205

Pro Glu Pro Ser Thr Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Leu Leu Pro Met Gly
210 215 220

Pro Ser Pro Pro Ala Glu Gly Ser Thr Gly Asp Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys
225 230 235 240

Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly
245 250 255

Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met
260 265 270

Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His
275 280 285

Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val
290 295 300

His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr
305 310 315 320

Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly
325 330 335

Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile
340 345 350

Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val
355 360 365

Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser
370 375 380

Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu
385 390 395 400

Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro
405 410 415

Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val
420 425 430

Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met
435 440 445

His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser
450 455 460

Pro Gly Lys
465

<210> 165
<211> 2906
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 165
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gtcagctact gggacaccgg ggtcctgctg tgcgcgctgc 60

tcagctgtct gcttctcaca ggatctagtt caggttcaaa attaaaagat cctgaactga 120

gtttaaaagg cacccagcac atcatgcaag caggccagac actgcatctc caatgcaggg 180

gggaagcagc ccataaatgg tctttgcctg aaatggtgag taaggaaagc gaaaggctga 240

gcataactaa atctgcctgt ggaagaaatg gcaaacaatt ctgcagtact ttaaccttga 300

acacagctca agcaaaccac actggcttct acagctgcaa atatctagct gtacctactt 360

caaagaagaa ggaaacagaa tctgcaatct atatatttat tagtgataca ggtagacctt 420

tcgtagagat gtacagtgaa atccccgaaa ttatacacat gactgaagga agggagctcg 480

tcattccctg ccgggttacg tcacctaaca tcactgttac tttaaaaaag tttccacttg 540

acactttgat ccctgatgga aaacgcataa tctgggacag tagaaagggc ttcatcatat 600

caaatgcaac gtacaaagaa atagggcttc tgacctgtga agcaacagtc aatgggcatt 660

tgtataagac aaactatctc acacatcgac aaaccaatac aatcatagat gtccaaataa 720

gcacaccacg cccagtcaaa ttacttagag gccatactct tgtcctcaat tgtactgcta 780

ccactccctt gaacacgaga gttcaaatga cctggagtta ccctgatgaa aaaaataaga 840

gagcttccgt aaggcgacga attgaccaaa gcaattccca tgccaacata ttctacagtg 900
ttcttactat tgacaaaatg cagaacaaag acaaaggact ttatacttgt cgtgtaagga 960
gtggaccatc attcaaatct gttaacacct cagtgcatat atatgataaa gcattcatca 1020
ctgtgaaaca tcgaaaacag caggtgcttg aaaccgtagc tggcaagcgg tcttaccggc 1080
tctctatgaa agtgaaggca tttccctcgc cggaagttgt atggttaaaa gatgggttac 1140
ctgcgactga gaaatctgct cgctatttga ctcgtggcta ctcgttaatt atcaaggacg 1200
taactgaaga ggatgcaggg aattatacaa tcttgctgag cataaaacag tcaaatgtgt 1260
ttaaaaacct cactgccact ctaattgtca atgtgaaacc ccagatttac gaaaaggccg 1320
tgtcatcgtt tccagacccg gctctctacc cactgggcag cagacaaatc ctgacttgta 1380
ccgcatatgg tatccctcaa cctacaatca agtggttctg gcacccctgt aaccataatc 1440
attccgaagc aaggtgtgac ttttgttcca ataatgaaga gtcctttatc ctggatgctg 1500
acagcaacat gggaaacaga attgagagca tcactcagcg catggcaata atagaaggaa 1560
agaataagat ggctagcacc ttggttgtgg ctgactctag aatttctgga atctacattt 1620
gcatagcttc caataaagtt gggactgtgg gaagaaacat tagcttttat atcacagatg 1680
tgccaaatgg gtttcatgtt aacttggaaa aaatgccgac ggaaggagag gacctgaaac 1740
tgtcttgcac agttaacaag ttcttataca gagacgttac ttggatttta ctgcggacag 1800
ttaataacag aacaatgcac tacagtatta gcaagcaaaa aatggccatc actaaggagc 1860
actccatcac tcttaatctt accatcatga atgtttccct gcaagattca ggcacctatg 1920
cctgcagagc caggaatgta tacacagggg aagaaatcct ccagaagaaa gaaattacaa 1980
tcagagatca ggaagcacca tacctcctgc gaaacctcag tgatcacaca gtggccatca 2040
gcagttccac cactttagac tgtcatgcta atggtgtccc cgagcctcag atcacttggt 2100
ttaaaaacaa ccacaaaata caacaagagc ctggaattat tttaggacca ggaagcagca 2160
cgctgtttat tgaaagagtc acagaagagg atgaaggtgt ctatcactgc aaagccacca 2220
accagaaggg ctctgtggaa agttcagcat acctcactgt tcaaggaacc tcggacaagt 2280
ctaatctgga ggggtgcgta tccggtgaca ccattgtaat gactagtggc gggccccgca 2340
ctgtggctga actggagggc aaaccgttca ccgcactgat tcgcggctct ggctacccat 2400
gcccctcagg tttcttccgc acctgtgaac gtgacgtata tgatctgcgt acacgtgagg 2460
gtcattgctt acgtttgacc catgatcacc gtgttctggt gatggatggt ggcctggaat 2520
ggcgtgccgc gggtgaactg gaacgcggcg accgcctggt gatggatgat gcagctggcg 2580
agtttccggc actggcaacc ttccgtggcc tgcgtggcgc tggccgccag gatgtttatg 2640
acgctactgt ttacggtgct agcgcattca ctgctaatgg cttcattgta cacgcatgtg 2700
gcgagcagcc cgggaccggt ctgaactcag gcctcacgac aaatcctggt gtatccgctt 2760
ggcaggtcaa cacagcttat actgcgggac aattggtcac atataacggc aagacgtata 2820
aatgtttgca gccccacacc tccttggcag gatgggaacc atccaacgtt cctgccttgt 2880
ggcagcttca atgactcgag cggccg 2906

<210> 166
<211> 958
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 166

Met Val Ser Tyr Trp Asp Thr Gly Val Leu Leu Cys Ala Leu Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Cys Leu Leu Leu Thr Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly Ser Lys Leu Lys Asp Pro
20 25 30

Glu Leu Ser Leu Lys Gly Thr Gln His Ile Met Gln Ala Gly Gln Thr
35 40 45

Leu His Leu Gln Cys Arg Gly Glu Ala Ala His Lys Trp Ser Leu Pro
50 55 60

Glu Met Val Ser Lys Glu Ser Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Thr Lys Ser Ala
65 70 75 80

Cys Gly Arg Asn Gly Lys Gln Phe Cys Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Asn Thr
85 90 95

Ala Gln Ala Asn His Thr Gly Phe Tyr Ser Cys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Val
100 105 110

Pro Thr Ser Lys Lys Lys Glu Thr Glu Ser Ala Ile Tyr Ile Phe Ile
115 120 125

Ser Asp Thr Gly Arg Pro Phe Val Glu Met Tyr Ser Glu Ile Pro Glu
130 135 140

Ile Ile His Met Thr Glu Gly Arg Glu Leu Val Ile Pro Cys Arg Val
145 150 155 160

Thr Ser Pro Asn Ile Thr Val Thr Leu Lys Lys Phe Pro Leu Asp Thr
165 170 175

Leu Ile Pro Asp Gly Lys Arg Ile Ile Trp Asp Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe
180 185 190

Ile Ile Ser Asn Ala Thr Tyr Lys Glu Ile Gly Leu Leu Thr Cys Glu
195 200 205

Ala Thr Val Asn Gly His Leu Tyr Lys Thr Asn Tyr Leu Thr His Arg
210 215 220

Gln Thr Asn Thr Ile Ile Asp Val Gln Ile Ser Thr Pro Arg Pro Val

225 230 235 240

Lys Leu Leu Arg Gly His Thr Leu Val Leu Asn Cys Thr Ala Thr Thr
245 250 255

Pro Leu Asn Thr Arg Val Gln Met Thr Trp Ser Tyr Pro Asp Glu Lys
260 265 270

Asn Lys Arg Ala Ser Val Arg Arg Arg Ile Asp Gln Ser Asn Ser His
275 280 285

Ala Asn Ile Phe Tyr Ser Val Leu Thr Ile Asp Lys Met Gln Asn Lys
290 295 300

Asp Lys Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys Arg Val Arg Ser Gly Pro Ser Phe Lys
305 310 315 320

Ser Val Asn Thr Ser Val His Ile Tyr Asp Lys Ala Phe Ile Thr Val
325 330 335

Lys His Arg Lys Gln Gln Val Leu Glu Thr Val Ala Gly Lys Arg Ser
340 345 350

Tyr Arg Leu Ser Met Lys Val Lys Ala Phe Pro Ser Pro Glu Val Val
355 360 365

Trp Leu Lys Asp Gly Leu Pro Ala Thr Glu Lys Ser Ala Arg Tyr Leu
370 375 380

Thr Arg Gly Tyr Ser Leu Ile Ile Lys Asp Val Thr Glu Glu Asp Ala
385 390 395 400

Gly Asn Tyr Thr Ile Leu Leu Ser Ile Lys Gln Ser Asn Val Phe Lys
405 410 415

Asn Leu Thr Ala Thr Leu Ile Val Asn Val Lys Pro Gln Ile Tyr Glu
420 425 430

Lys Ala Val Ser Ser Phe Pro Asp Pro Ala Leu Tyr Pro Leu Gly Ser
435 440 445

Arg Gln Ile Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Tyr Gly Ile Pro Gln Pro Thr Ile
450 455 460

Lys Trp Phe Trp His Pro Cys Asn His Asn His Ser Glu Ala Arg Cys
465 470 475 480

Asp Phe Cys Ser Asn Asn Glu Glu Ser Phe Ile Leu Asp Ala Asp Ser
485 490 495

Asn Met Gly Asn Arg Ile Glu Ser Ile Thr Gln Arg Met Ala Ile Ile
500 505 510

Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Met Ala Ser Thr Leu Val Val Ala Asp Ser Arg
515 520 525

Ile Ser Gly Ile Tyr Ile Cys Ile Ala Ser Asn Lys Val Gly Thr Val
530 535 540

Gly Arg Asn Ile Ser Phe Tyr Ile Thr Asp Val Pro Asn Gly Phe His
545 550 555 560

Val Asn Leu Glu Lys Met Pro Thr Glu Gly Glu Asp Leu Lys Leu Ser
565 570 575

Cys Thr Val Asn Lys Phe Leu Tyr Arg Asp Val Thr Trp Ile Leu Leu
580 585 590

Arg Thr Val Asn Asn Arg Thr Met His Tyr Ser Ile Ser Lys Gln Lys
595 600 605

Met Ala Ile Thr Lys Glu His Ser Ile Thr Leu Asn Leu Thr Ile Met
610 615 620

Asn Val Ser Leu Gln Asp Ser Gly Thr Tyr Ala Cys Arg Ala Arg Asn
625 630 635 640

Val Tyr Thr Gly Glu Glu Ile Leu Gln Lys Lys Glu Ile Thr Ile Arg
645 650 655

Asp Gln Glu Ala Pro Tyr Leu Leu Arg Asn Leu Ser Asp His Thr Val
660 665 670

Ala Ile Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Leu Asp Cys His Ala Asn Gly Val Pro
675 680 685

Glu Pro Gln Ile Thr Trp Phe Lys Asn Asn His Lys Ile Gln Gln Glu
690 695 700

Pro Gly Ile Ile Leu Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Thr Leu Phe Ile Glu Arg
705 710 715 720

Val Thr Glu Glu Asp Glu Gly Val Tyr His Cys Lys Ala Thr Asn Gln
725 730 735

Lys Gly Ser Val Glu Ser Ser Ala Tyr Leu Thr Val Gln Gly Thr Ser
740 745 750

Asp Lys Ser Asn Leu Glu Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met
755 760 765

Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe
770 775 780

Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe
785 790 795 800

Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His
805 810 815

Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly
820 825 830

Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val
835 840 845

Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly
850 855 860

Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly
865 870 875 880

Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu
885 890 895

Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val
900 905 910

Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr
915 920 925

Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala
930 935 940

Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
945 950 955

<210> 167
<211> 932
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 167

Ser Lys Leu Lys Asp Pro Glu Leu Ser Leu Lys Gly Thr Gln His Ile
1 5 10 15

Met Gln Ala Gly Gln Thr Leu His Leu Gln Cys Arg Gly Glu Ala Ala
20 25 30

His Lys Trp Ser Leu Pro Glu Met Val Ser Lys Glu Ser Glu Arg Leu
35 40 45

Ser Ile Thr Lys Ser Ala Cys Gly Arg Asn Gly Lys Gln Phe Cys Ser
50 55 60

Thr Leu Thr Leu Asn Thr Ala Gln Ala Asn His Thr Gly Phe Tyr Ser
65 70 75 80

Cys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Val Pro Thr Ser Lys Lys Lys Glu Thr Glu Ser
85 90 95

Ala Ile Tyr Ile Phe Ile Ser Asp Thr Gly Arg Pro Phe Val Glu Met
100 105 110

Tyr Ser Glu Ile Pro Glu Ile Ile His Met Thr Glu Gly Arg Glu Leu
115 120 125

Val Ile Pro Cys Arg Val Thr Ser Pro Asn Ile Thr Val Thr Leu Lys
130 135 140

Lys Phe Pro Leu Asp Thr Leu Ile Pro Asp Gly Lys Arg Ile Ile Trp
145 150 155 160

Asp Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Ile Ile Ser Asn Ala Thr Tyr Lys Glu Ile
165 170 175

Gly Leu Leu Thr Cys Glu Ala Thr Val Asn Gly His Leu Tyr Lys Thr
180 185 190

Asn Tyr Leu Thr His Arg Gln Thr Asn Thr Ile Ile Asp Val Gln Ile
195 200 205

Ser Thr Pro Arg Pro Val Lys Leu Leu Arg Gly His Thr Leu Val Leu
210 215 220

Asn Cys Thr Ala Thr Thr Pro Leu Asn Thr Arg Val Gln Met Thr Trp
225 230 235 240

Ser Tyr Pro Asp Glu Lys Asn Lys Arg Ala Ser Val Arg Arg Arg Ile
245 250 255

Asp Gln Ser Asn Ser His Ala Asn Ile Phe Tyr Ser Val Leu Thr Ile
260 265 270

Asp Lys Met Gln Asn Lys Asp Lys Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys Arg Val Arg
275 280 285

Ser Gly Pro Ser Phe Lys Ser Val Asn Thr Ser Val His Ile Tyr Asp
290 295 300

Lys Ala Phe Ile Thr Val Lys His Arg Lys Gln Gln Val Leu Glu Thr
305 310 315 320

Val Ala Gly Lys Arg Ser Tyr Arg Leu Ser Met Lys Val Lys Ala Phe
325 330 335

Pro Ser Pro Glu Val Val Trp Leu Lys Asp Gly Leu Pro Ala Thr Glu
340 345 350

Lys Ser Ala Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Gly Tyr Ser Leu Ile Ile Lys Asp
355 360 365

Val Thr Glu Glu Asp Ala Gly Asn Tyr Thr Ile Leu Leu Ser Ile Lys
370 375 380

Gln Ser Asn Val Phe Lys Asn Leu Thr Ala Thr Leu Ile Val Asn Val
385 390 395 400

Lys Pro Gln Ile Tyr Glu Lys Ala Val Ser Ser Phe Pro Asp Pro Ala
405 410 415

Leu Tyr Pro Leu Gly Ser Arg Gln Ile Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Tyr Gly
420 425 430

Ile Pro Gln Pro Thr Ile Lys Trp Phe Trp His Pro Cys Asn His Asn
435 440 445

His Ser Glu Ala Arg Cys Asp Phe Cys Ser Asn Asn Glu Glu Ser Phe
450 455 460

Ile Leu Asp Ala Asp Ser Asn Met Gly Asn Arg Ile Glu Ser Ile Thr
465 470 475 480

Gln Arg Met Ala Ile Ile Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Met Ala Ser Thr Leu
485 490 495

Val Val Ala Asp Ser Arg Ile Ser Gly Ile Tyr Ile Cys Ile Ala Ser
500 505 510

Asn Lys Val Gly Thr Val Gly Arg Asn Ile Ser Phe Tyr Ile Thr Asp
515 520 525

Val Pro Asn Gly Phe His Val Asn Leu Glu Lys Met Pro Thr Glu Gly
530 535 540

Glu Asp Leu Lys Leu Ser Cys Thr Val Asn Lys Phe Leu Tyr Arg Asp
545 550 555 560

Val Thr Trp Ile Leu Leu Arg Thr Val Asn Asn Arg Thr Met His Tyr
565 570 575

Ser Ile Ser Lys Gln Lys Met Ala Ile Thr Lys Glu His Ser Ile Thr
580 585 590

Leu Asn Leu Thr Ile Met Asn Val Ser Leu Gln Asp Ser Gly Thr Tyr
595 600 605

Ala Cys Arg Ala Arg Asn Val Tyr Thr Gly Glu Glu Ile Leu Gln Lys
610 615 620

Lys Glu Ile Thr Ile Arg Asp Gln Glu Ala Pro Tyr Leu Leu Arg Asn
625 630 635 640

Leu Ser Asp His Thr Val Ala Ile Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Leu Asp Cys
645 650 655

His Ala Asn Gly Val Pro Glu Pro Gln Ile Thr Trp Phe Lys Asn Asn
660 665 670

His Lys Ile Gln Gln Glu Pro Gly Ile Ile Leu Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser
675 680 685

Thr Leu Phe Ile Glu Arg Val Thr Glu Glu Asp Glu Gly Val Tyr His
690 695 700

Cys Lys Ala Thr Asn Gln Lys Gly Ser Val Glu Ser Ser Ala Tyr Leu
705 710 715 720

Thr Val Gln Gly Thr Ser Asp Lys Ser Asn Leu Glu Gly Cys Val Ser
725 730 735

Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu
740 745 750

Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro
755 760 765

Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu
770 775 780

Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val
785 790 795 800

Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu
805 810 815

Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala
820 825 830

Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr
835 840 845

Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile
850 855 860

Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu
865 870 875 880

Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr

885 890 895

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

Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu
915 920 925

Trp Gln Leu Gln
930

<210> 168
<211> 733
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (733)..(733)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 168

Ser Lys Leu Lys Asp Pro Glu Leu Ser Leu Lys Gly Thr Gln His Ile
1 5 10 15

Met Gln Ala Gly Gln Thr Leu His Leu Gln Cys Arg Gly Glu Ala Ala
20 25 30

His Lys Trp Ser Leu Pro Glu Met Val Ser Lys Glu Ser Glu Arg Leu
35 40 45

Ser Ile Thr Lys Ser Ala Cys Gly Arg Asn Gly Lys Gln Phe Cys Ser
50 55 60

Thr Leu Thr Leu Asn Thr Ala Gln Ala Asn His Thr Gly Phe Tyr Ser
65 70 75 80

Cys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Val Pro Thr Ser Lys Lys Lys Glu Thr Glu Ser
85 90 95

Ala Ile Tyr Ile Phe Ile Ser Asp Thr Gly Arg Pro Phe Val Glu Met
100 105 110

Tyr Ser Glu Ile Pro Glu Ile Ile His Met Thr Glu Gly Arg Glu Leu
115 120 125

Val Ile Pro Cys Arg Val Thr Ser Pro Asn Ile Thr Val Thr Leu Lys
130 135 140

Lys Phe Pro Leu Asp Thr Leu Ile Pro Asp Gly Lys Arg Ile Ile Trp
145 150 155 160

Asp Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Ile Ile Ser Asn Ala Thr Tyr Lys Glu Ile
165 170 175

Gly Leu Leu Thr Cys Glu Ala Thr Val Asn Gly His Leu Tyr Lys Thr
180 185 190

Asn Tyr Leu Thr His Arg Gln Thr Asn Thr Ile Ile Asp Val Gln Ile
195 200 205

Ser Thr Pro Arg Pro Val Lys Leu Leu Arg Gly His Thr Leu Val Leu
210 215 220

Asn Cys Thr Ala Thr Thr Pro Leu Asn Thr Arg Val Gln Met Thr Trp
225 230 235 240

Ser Tyr Pro Asp Glu Lys Asn Lys Arg Ala Ser Val Arg Arg Arg Ile
245 250 255

Asp Gln Ser Asn Ser His Ala Asn Ile Phe Tyr Ser Val Leu Thr Ile
260 265 270

Asp Lys Met Gln Asn Lys Asp Lys Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys Arg Val Arg
275 280 285

Ser Gly Pro Ser Phe Lys Ser Val Asn Thr Ser Val His Ile Tyr Asp
290 295 300

Lys Ala Phe Ile Thr Val Lys His Arg Lys Gln Gln Val Leu Glu Thr
305 310 315 320

Val Ala Gly Lys Arg Ser Tyr Arg Leu Ser Met Lys Val Lys Ala Phe
325 330 335

Pro Ser Pro Glu Val Val Trp Leu Lys Asp Gly Leu Pro Ala Thr Glu
340 345 350

Lys Ser Ala Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Gly Tyr Ser Leu Ile Ile Lys Asp
355 360 365

Val Thr Glu Glu Asp Ala Gly Asn Tyr Thr Ile Leu Leu Ser Ile Lys
370 375 380

Gln Ser Asn Val Phe Lys Asn Leu Thr Ala Thr Leu Ile Val Asn Val
385 390 395 400

Lys Pro Gln Ile Tyr Glu Lys Ala Val Ser Ser Phe Pro Asp Pro Ala
405 410 415

Leu Tyr Pro Leu Gly Ser Arg Gln Ile Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Tyr Gly
420 425 430

Ile Pro Gln Pro Thr Ile Lys Trp Phe Trp His Pro Cys Asn His Asn
435 440 445

His Ser Glu Ala Arg Cys Asp Phe Cys Ser Asn Asn Glu Glu Ser Phe
450 455 460

Ile Leu Asp Ala Asp Ser Asn Met Gly Asn Arg Ile Glu Ser Ile Thr
465 470 475 480

Gln Arg Met Ala Ile Ile Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Met Ala Ser Thr Leu
485 490 495

Val Val Ala Asp Ser Arg Ile Ser Gly Ile Tyr Ile Cys Ile Ala Ser
500 505 510

Asn Lys Val Gly Thr Val Gly Arg Asn Ile Ser Phe Tyr Ile Thr Asp
515 520 525

Val Pro Asn Gly Phe His Val Asn Leu Glu Lys Met Pro Thr Glu Gly
530 535 540

Glu Asp Leu Lys Leu Ser Cys Thr Val Asn Lys Phe Leu Tyr Arg Asp
545 550 555 560

Val Thr Trp Ile Leu Leu Arg Thr Val Asn Asn Arg Thr Met His Tyr
565 570 575

Ser Ile Ser Lys Gln Lys Met Ala Ile Thr Lys Glu His Ser Ile Thr
580 585 590

Leu Asn Leu Thr Ile Met Asn Val Ser Leu Gln Asp Ser Gly Thr Tyr
595 600 605

Ala Cys Arg Ala Arg Asn Val Tyr Thr Gly Glu Glu Ile Leu Gln Lys
610 615 620

Lys Glu Ile Thr Ile Arg Asp Gln Glu Ala Pro Tyr Leu Leu Arg Asn
625 630 635 640

Leu Ser Asp His Thr Val Ala Ile Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Leu Asp Cys
645 650 655

His Ala Asn Gly Val Pro Glu Pro Gln Ile Thr Trp Phe Lys Asn Asn
660 665 670

His Lys Ile Gln Gln Glu Pro Gly Ile Ile Leu Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser
675 680 685

Thr Leu Phe Ile Glu Arg Val Thr Glu Glu Asp Glu Gly Val Tyr His
690 695 700

Cys Lys Ala Thr Asn Gln Lys Gly Ser Val Glu Ser Ser Ala Tyr Leu
705 710 715 720

Thr Val Gln Gly Thr Ser Asp Lys Ser Asn Leu Glu Xaa
725 730

<210> 169
<211> 734
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (734)..(734)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 169

Ser Lys Leu Lys Asp Pro Glu Leu Ser Leu Lys Gly Thr Gln His Ile
1 5 10 15

Met Gln Ala Gly Gln Thr Leu His Leu Gln Cys Arg Gly Glu Ala Ala
20 25 30

His Lys Trp Ser Leu Pro Glu Met Val Ser Lys Glu Ser Glu Arg Leu
35 40 45

Ser Ile Thr Lys Ser Ala Cys Gly Arg Asn Gly Lys Gln Phe Cys Ser
50 55 60

Thr Leu Thr Leu Asn Thr Ala Gln Ala Asn His Thr Gly Phe Tyr Ser
65 70 75 80

Cys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Val Pro Thr Ser Lys Lys Lys Glu Thr Glu Ser
85 90 95

Ala Ile Tyr Ile Phe Ile Ser Asp Thr Gly Arg Pro Phe Val Glu Met
100 105 110

Tyr Ser Glu Ile Pro Glu Ile Ile His Met Thr Glu Gly Arg Glu Leu
115 120 125

Val Ile Pro Cys Arg Val Thr Ser Pro Asn Ile Thr Val Thr Leu Lys
130 135 140

Lys Phe Pro Leu Asp Thr Leu Ile Pro Asp Gly Lys Arg Ile Ile Trp
145 150 155 160

Asp Ser Arg Lys Gly Phe Ile Ile Ser Asn Ala Thr Tyr Lys Glu Ile
165 170 175

Gly Leu Leu Thr Cys Glu Ala Thr Val Asn Gly His Leu Tyr Lys Thr

180 185 190

Asn Tyr Leu Thr His Arg Gln Thr Asn Thr Ile Ile Asp Val Gln Ile
195 200 205

Ser Thr Pro Arg Pro Val Lys Leu Leu Arg Gly His Thr Leu Val Leu
210 215 220

Asn Cys Thr Ala Thr Thr Pro Leu Asn Thr Arg Val Gln Met Thr Trp
225 230 235 240

Ser Tyr Pro Asp Glu Lys Asn Lys Arg Ala Ser Val Arg Arg Arg Ile
245 250 255

Asp Gln Ser Asn Ser His Ala Asn Ile Phe Tyr Ser Val Leu Thr Ile
260 265 270

Asp Lys Met Gln Asn Lys Asp Lys Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys Arg Val Arg
275 280 285

Ser Gly Pro Ser Phe Lys Ser Val Asn Thr Ser Val His Ile Tyr Asp
290 295 300

Lys Ala Phe Ile Thr Val Lys His Arg Lys Gln Gln Val Leu Glu Thr
305 310 315 320

Val Ala Gly Lys Arg Ser Tyr Arg Leu Ser Met Lys Val Lys Ala Phe
325 330 335

Pro Ser Pro Glu Val Val Trp Leu Lys Asp Gly Leu Pro Ala Thr Glu
340 345 350

Lys Ser Ala Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Gly Tyr Ser Leu Ile Ile Lys Asp
355 360 365

Val Thr Glu Glu Asp Ala Gly Asn Tyr Thr Ile Leu Leu Ser Ile Lys
370 375 380

Gln Ser Asn Val Phe Lys Asn Leu Thr Ala Thr Leu Ile Val Asn Val
385 390 395 400

Lys Pro Gln Ile Tyr Glu Lys Ala Val Ser Ser Phe Pro Asp Pro Ala
405 410 415

Leu Tyr Pro Leu Gly Ser Arg Gln Ile Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Tyr Gly
420 425 430

Ile Pro Gln Pro Thr Ile Lys Trp Phe Trp His Pro Cys Asn His Asn
435 440 445

His Ser Glu Ala Arg Cys Asp Phe Cys Ser Asn Asn Glu Glu Ser Phe
450 455 460

Ile Leu Asp Ala Asp Ser Asn Met Gly Asn Arg Ile Glu Ser Ile Thr
465 470 475 480

Gln Arg Met Ala Ile Ile Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Met Ala Ser Thr Leu
485 490 495

Val Val Ala Asp Ser Arg Ile Ser Gly Ile Tyr Ile Cys Ile Ala Ser
500 505 510

Asn Lys Val Gly Thr Val Gly Arg Asn Ile Ser Phe Tyr Ile Thr Asp
515 520 525

Val Pro Asn Gly Phe His Val Asn Leu Glu Lys Met Pro Thr Glu Gly
530 535 540

Glu Asp Leu Lys Leu Ser Cys Thr Val Asn Lys Phe Leu Tyr Arg Asp
545 550 555 560

Val Thr Trp Ile Leu Leu Arg Thr Val Asn Asn Arg Thr Met His Tyr
565 570 575

Ser Ile Ser Lys Gln Lys Met Ala Ile Thr Lys Glu His Ser Ile Thr
580 585 590

Leu Asn Leu Thr Ile Met Asn Val Ser Leu Gln Asp Ser Gly Thr Tyr
595 600 605

Ala Cys Arg Ala Arg Asn Val Tyr Thr Gly Glu Glu Ile Leu Gln Lys
610 615 620

Lys Glu Ile Thr Ile Arg Asp Gln Glu Ala Pro Tyr Leu Leu Arg Asn
625 630 635 640

Leu Ser Asp His Thr Val Ala Ile Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Leu Asp Cys
645 650 655

His Ala Asn Gly Val Pro Glu Pro Gln Ile Thr Trp Phe Lys Asn Asn
660 665 670

His Lys Ile Gln Gln Glu Pro Gly Ile Ile Leu Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser
675 680 685

Thr Leu Phe Ile Glu Arg Val Thr Glu Glu Asp Glu Gly Val Tyr His
690 695 700

Cys Lys Ala Thr Asn Gln Lys Gly Ser Val Glu Ser Ser Ala Tyr Leu
705 710 715 720

Thr Val Gln Gly Thr Ser Asp Lys Ser Asn Leu Glu Gly Xaa
725 730

<210> 170
<211> 2924
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 170
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg cagagcaagg tgctgctggc cgtcgccctg tggctctgcg 60

tggagacccg ggccgcctct gtgggtttgc ctagtgtttc tcttgatctg cccaggctca 120

gcatacaaaa agacatactt acaattaagg ctaatacaac tcttcaaatt acttgcaggg 180

gacagaggga cttggactgg ctttggccca ataatcagag tggcagtgag caaagggtgg 240

aggtgactga gtgcagcgat ggcctcttct gtaagacact cacaattcca aaagtgatcg 300

gaaatgacac tggagcctac aagtgcttct accgggaaac tgacttggcc tcggtcattt 360

atgtctatgt tcaagattac agatctccat ttattgcttc tgttagtgac caacatggag 420

tcgtgtacat tactgagaac aaaaacaaaa ctgtggtgat tccatgtctc gggtccattt 480

caaatctcaa cgtgtcactt tgtgcaagat acccagaaaa gagatttgtt cctgatggta 540

acagaatttc ctgggacagc aagaagggct ttactattcc cagctacatg atcagctatg 600

ctggcatggt cttctgtgaa gcaaaaatta atgatgaaag ttaccagtct attatgtaca 660

tagttgtcgt tgtagggtat aggatttatg atgtggttct gagtccgtct catggaattg 720

aactatctgt tggagaaaaa cttgtcttaa attgtacagc aagaactgaa ctaaatgtgg 780

ggattgactt caactgggaa tacccttctt cgaagcatca gcataagaaa cttgtaaacc 840

gagacctaaa aacccagtct gggagtgaga tgaagaaatt tttgagcacc ttaactatag 900

atggtgtaac ccggagtgac caaggattgt acacctgtgc agcatccagt gggctgatga 960

ccaagaagaa cagcacattt gtcagggtcc atgaaaaacc ttttgttgct tttggaagtg 1020

gcatggaatc tctggtggaa gccacggtgg gggagcgtgt cagaatccct gcgaagtacc 1080

ttggttaccc acccccagaa ataaaatggt ataaaaatgg aatacccctt gagtccaatc 1140

acacaattaa agcggggcat gtactgacga ttatggaagt gagtgaaaga gacacaggaa 1200

attacactgt catccttacc aatcccattt caaaggagaa gcagagccat gtggtctctc 1260

tggttgtgta tgtcccaccc cagattggtg agaaatctct aatctctcct gtggattcct 1320

accagtacgg caccactcaa acgctgacat gtacggtcta tgccattcct cccccgcatc 1380

acatccactg gtattggcag ttggaggaag agtgcgccaa cgagcccagc caagctgtct 1440

cagtgacaaa cccataccct tgtgaagaat ggagaagtgt ggaggacttc cagggaggaa 1500

ataaaattga agttaataaa aatcaatttg ctctaattga aggaaaaaac aaaactgtaa 1560

gtacccttgt tatccaagcg gcaaatgtgt cagctttgta caaatgtgaa gcggtcaaca 1620

aagtcgggag aggagagagg gtgatctcct tccacgtgac caggggtcct gaaattactt 1680

tgcaacctga catgcagccc actgagcagg agagcgtgtc tttgtggtgc actgcagaca 1740

gatctacgtt tgagaacctc acatggtaca aacttggccc acagcctctg ccaatccatg 1800

tgggagagtt gcccacacct gtttgcaaga acttggatac tctttggaaa ttgaatgcca 1860

ccatgttctc taatagcaca aatgacattt tgatcatgga gcttaagaat gcatccttgc 1920

aggaccaagg agactatgtc tgccttgctc aagacaggaa gaccaagaaa agacattgcg 1980

tggtcaggca gctcacagtc ctagagcgtg tggcacccac gatcacagga aacctggaga 2040

atcagacgac aagtattggg gaaagcatcg aagtctcatg cacggcatct gggaatcccc 2100

ctccacagat catgtggttt aaagataatg agacccttgt agaagactca ggcattgtat 2160

tgaaggatgg gaaccggaac ctcactatcc gcagagtgag gaaggaggac gaaggcctct 2220

acacctgcca ggcatgcagt gttcttggct gtgcaaaagt ggaggcattt ttcataatag 2280

aaggtgccca ggaaaagacg aacttggaag ggtgcgtatc cggtgacacc attgtaatga 2340

ctagtggcgg gccccgcact gtggctgaac tggagggcaa accgttcacc gcactgattc 2400

gcggctctgg ctacccatgc ccctcaggtt tcttccgcac ctgtgaacgt gacgtatatg 2460

atctgcgtac acgtgagggt cattgcttac gtttgaccca tgatcaccgt gttctggtga 2520

tggatggtgg cctggaatgg cgtgccgcgg gtgaactgga acgcggcgac cgcctggtga 2580

tggatgatgc agctggcgag tttccggcac tggcaacctt ccgtggcctg cgtggcgctg 2640

gccgccagga tgtttatgac gctactgttt acggtgctag cgcattcact gctaatggct 2700

tcattgtaca cgcatgtggc gagcagcccg ggaccggtct gaactcaggc ctcacgacaa 2760

atcctggtgt atccgcttgg caggtcaaca cagcttatac tgcgggacaa ttggtcacat 2820

ataacggcaa gacgtataaa tgtttgcagc cccacacctc cttggcagga tgggaaccat 2880

ccaacgttcc tgccttgtgg cagcttcaat gactcgagcg gccg 2924

<210> 171
<211> 964
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 171

Met Gln Ser Lys Val Leu Leu Ala Val Ala Leu Trp Leu Cys Val Glu
1 5 10 15

Thr Arg Ala Ala Ser Val Gly Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Leu Asp Leu Pro
20 25 30

Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Lys Asp Ile Leu Thr Ile Lys Ala Asn Thr Thr
35 40 45

Leu Gln Ile Thr Cys Arg Gly Gln Arg Asp Leu Asp Trp Leu Trp Pro
50 55 60

Asn Asn Gln Ser Gly Ser Glu Gln Arg Val Glu Val Thr Glu Cys Ser
65 70 75 80

Lys Tyr Leu Gly Tyr Pro Pro Pro Glu Ile Lys Trp Tyr Lys Asn Gly
355 360 365

Ile Pro Leu Glu Ser Asn His Thr Ile Lys Ala Gly His Val Leu Thr
370 375 380

Ile Met Glu Val Ser Glu Arg Asp Thr Gly Asn Tyr Thr Val Ile Leu
385 390 395 400

Thr Asn Pro Ile Ser Lys Glu Lys Gln Ser His Val Val Ser Leu Val
405 410 415

Val Tyr Val Pro Pro Gln Ile Gly Glu Lys Ser Leu Ile Ser Pro Val
420 425 430

Asp Ser Tyr Gln Tyr Gly Thr Thr Gln Thr Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Tyr
435 440 445

Ala Ile Pro Pro Pro His His Ile His Trp Tyr Trp Gln Leu Glu Glu
450 455 460

Glu Cys Ala Asn Glu Pro Ser Gln Ala Val Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Tyr
465 470 475 480

Pro Cys Glu Glu Trp Arg Ser Val Glu Asp Phe Gln Gly Gly Asn Lys
485 490 495

Ile Glu Val Asn Lys Asn Gln Phe Ala Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys
500 505 510

Thr Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ile Gln Ala Ala Asn Val Ser Ala Leu Tyr
515 520 525

Lys Cys Glu Ala Val Asn Lys Val Gly Arg Gly Glu Arg Val Ile Ser
530 535 540

Phe His Val Thr Arg Gly Pro Glu Ile Thr Leu Gln Pro Asp Met Gln
545 550 555 560

Pro Thr Glu Gln Glu Ser Val Ser Leu Trp Cys Thr Ala Asp Arg Ser
565 570 575

Thr Phe Glu Asn Leu Thr Trp Tyr Lys Leu Gly Pro Gln Pro Leu Pro
580 585 590

Ile His Val Gly Glu Leu Pro Thr Pro Val Cys Lys Asn Leu Asp Thr
595 600 605

Leu Trp Lys Leu Asn Ala Thr Met Phe Ser Asn Ser Thr Asn Asp Ile
610 615 620

Leu Ile Met Glu Leu Lys Asn Ala Ser Leu Gln Asp Gln Gly Asp Tyr

Asp Gly Leu Phe Cys Lys Thr Leu Thr Ile Pro Lys Val Ile Gly Asn
85 90 95

Asp Thr Gly Ala Tyr Lys Cys Phe Tyr Arg Glu Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser
100 105 110

Val Ile Tyr Val Tyr Val Gln Asp Tyr Arg Ser Pro Phe Ile Ala Ser
115 120 125

Val Ser Asp Gln His Gly Val Val Tyr Ile Thr Glu Asn Lys Asn Lys
130 135 140

Thr Val Val Ile Pro Cys Leu Gly Ser Ile Ser Asn Leu Asn Val Ser
145 150 155 160

Leu Cys Ala Arg Tyr Pro Glu Lys Arg Phe Val Pro Asp Gly Asn Arg
165 170 175

Ile Ser Trp Asp Ser Lys Lys Gly Phe Thr Ile Pro Ser Tyr Met Ile
180 185 190

Ser Tyr Ala Gly Met Val Phe Cys Glu Ala Lys Ile Asn Asp Glu Ser
195 200 205

Tyr Gln Ser Ile Met Tyr Ile Val Val Val Val Gly Tyr Arg Ile Tyr
210 215 220

Asp Val Val Leu Ser Pro Ser His Gly Ile Glu Leu Ser Val Gly Glu
225 230 235 240

Lys Leu Val Leu Asn Cys Thr Ala Arg Thr Glu Leu Asn Val Gly Ile
245 250 255

Asp Phe Asn Trp Glu Tyr Pro Ser Ser Lys His Gln His Lys Lys Leu
260 265 270

Val Asn Arg Asp Leu Lys Thr Gln Ser Gly Ser Glu Met Lys Lys Phe
275 280 285

Leu Ser Thr Leu Thr Ile Asp Gly Val Thr Arg Ser Asp Gln Gly Leu
290 295 300

Tyr Thr Cys Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Leu Met Thr Lys Lys Asn Ser Thr
305 310 315 320

Phe Val Arg Val His Glu Lys Pro Phe Val Ala Phe Gly Ser Gly Met
325 330 335

Glu Ser Leu Val Glu Ala Thr Val Gly Glu Arg Val Arg Ile Pro Ala
340 345 350

625 630 635 640

Val Cys Leu Ala Gln Asp Arg Lys Thr Lys Lys Arg His Cys Val Val
645 650 655

Arg Gln Leu Thr Val Leu Glu Arg Val Ala Pro Thr Ile Thr Gly Asn
660 665 670

Leu Glu Asn Gln Thr Thr Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Ile Glu Val Ser Cys
675 680 685

Thr Ala Ser Gly Asn Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Met Trp Phe Lys Asp Asn
690 695 700

Glu Thr Leu Val Glu Asp Ser Gly Ile Val Leu Lys Asp Gly Asn Arg
705 710 715 720

Asn Leu Thr Ile Arg Arg Val Arg Lys Glu Asp Glu Gly Leu Tyr Thr
725 730 735

Cys Gln Ala Cys Ser Val Leu Gly Cys Ala Lys Val Glu Ala Phe Phe
740 745 750

Ile Ile Glu Gly Ala Gln Glu Lys Thr Asn Leu Glu Gly Cys Val Ser
755 760 765

Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu
770 775 780

Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro
785 790 795 800

Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu
805 810 815

Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val
820 825 830

Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu
835 840 845

Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala
850 855 860

Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr
865 870 875 880

Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile
885 890 895

Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu
900 905 910

Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr
915 920 925

Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln
930 935 940

Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu
945 950 955 960

Trp Gln Leu Gln

<210> 172
<211> 945
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 172

Ala Ser Val Gly Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Leu Asp Leu Pro Arg Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Ile Gln Lys Asp Ile Leu Thr Ile Lys Ala Asn Thr Thr Leu Gln Ile
20 25 30

Thr Cys Arg Gly Gln Arg Asp Leu Asp Trp Leu Trp Pro Asn Asn Gln
35 40 45

Ser Gly Ser Glu Gln Arg Val Glu Val Thr Glu Cys Ser Asp Gly Leu
50 55 60

Phe Cys Lys Thr Leu Thr Ile Pro Lys Val Ile Gly Asn Asp Thr Gly
65 70 75 80

Ala Tyr Lys Cys Phe Tyr Arg Glu Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Val Ile Tyr
85 90 95

Val Tyr Val Gln Asp Tyr Arg Ser Pro Phe Ile Ala Ser Val Ser Asp
100 105 110

Gln His Gly Val Val Tyr Ile Thr Glu Asn Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Val
115 120 125

Ile Pro Cys Leu Gly Ser Ile Ser Asn Leu Asn Val Ser Leu Cys Ala
130 135 140

Arg Tyr Pro Glu Lys Arg Phe Val Pro Asp Gly Asn Arg Ile Ser Trp
145 150 155 160

Asp Ser Lys Lys Gly Phe Thr Ile Pro Ser Tyr Met Ile Ser Tyr Ala

165 170 175

Gly Met Val Phe Cys Glu Ala Lys Ile Asn Asp Glu Ser Tyr Gln Ser
180 185 190

Ile Met Tyr Ile Val Val Val Val Gly Tyr Arg Ile Tyr Asp Val Val
195 200 205

Leu Ser Pro Ser His Gly Ile Glu Leu Ser Val Gly Glu Lys Leu Val
210 215 220

Leu Asn Cys Thr Ala Arg Thr Glu Leu Asn Val Gly Ile Asp Phe Asn
225 230 235 240

Trp Glu Tyr Pro Ser Ser Lys His Gln His Lys Lys Leu Val Asn Arg
245 250 255

Asp Leu Lys Thr Gln Ser Gly Ser Glu Met Lys Lys Phe Leu Ser Thr
260 265 270

Leu Thr Ile Asp Gly Val Thr Arg Ser Asp Gln Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys
275 280 285

Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Leu Met Thr Lys Lys Asn Ser Thr Phe Val Arg
290 295 300

Val His Glu Lys Pro Phe Val Ala Phe Gly Ser Gly Met Glu Ser Leu
305 310 315 320

Val Glu Ala Thr Val Gly Glu Arg Val Arg Ile Pro Ala Lys Tyr Leu
325 330 335

Gly Tyr Pro Pro Pro Glu Ile Lys Trp Tyr Lys Asn Gly Ile Pro Leu
340 345 350

Glu Ser Asn His Thr Ile Lys Ala Gly His Val Leu Thr Ile Met Glu
355 360 365

Val Ser Glu Arg Asp Thr Gly Asn Tyr Thr Val Ile Leu Thr Asn Pro
370 375 380

Ile Ser Lys Glu Lys Gln Ser His Val Val Ser Leu Val Val Tyr Val
385 390 395 400

Pro Pro Gln Ile Gly Glu Lys Ser Leu Ile Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Tyr
405 410 415

Gln Tyr Gly Thr Thr Gln Thr Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Tyr Ala Ile Pro
420 425 430

Pro Pro His His Ile His Trp Tyr Trp Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Cys Ala
435 440 445

Asn Glu Pro Ser Gln Ala Val Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Tyr Pro Cys Glu
450 455 460

Glu Trp Arg Ser Val Glu Asp Phe Gln Gly Gly Asn Lys Ile Glu Val
465 470 475 480

Asn Lys Asn Gln Phe Ala Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Ser
485 490 495

Thr Leu Val Ile Gln Ala Ala Asn Val Ser Ala Leu Tyr Lys Cys Glu
500 505 510

Ala Val Asn Lys Val Gly Arg Gly Glu Arg Val Ile Ser Phe His Val
515 520 525

Thr Arg Gly Pro Glu Ile Thr Leu Gln Pro Asp Met Gln Pro Thr Glu
530 535 540

Gln Glu Ser Val Ser Leu Trp Cys Thr Ala Asp Arg Ser Thr Phe Glu
545 550 555 560

Asn Leu Thr Trp Tyr Lys Leu Gly Pro Gln Pro Leu Pro Ile His Val
565 570 575

Gly Glu Leu Pro Thr Pro Val Cys Lys Asn Leu Asp Thr Leu Trp Lys
580 585 590

Leu Asn Ala Thr Met Phe Ser Asn Ser Thr Asn Asp Ile Leu Ile Met
595 600 605

Glu Leu Lys Asn Ala Ser Leu Gln Asp Gln Gly Asp Tyr Val Cys Leu
610 615 620

Ala Gln Asp Arg Lys Thr Lys Lys Arg His Cys Val Val Arg Gln Leu
625 630 635 640

Thr Val Leu Glu Arg Val Ala Pro Thr Ile Thr Gly Asn Leu Glu Asn
645 650 655

Gln Thr Thr Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Ile Glu Val Ser Cys Thr Ala Ser
660 665 670

Gly Asn Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Met Trp Phe Lys Asp Asn Glu Thr Leu
675 680 685

Val Glu Asp Ser Gly Ile Val Leu Lys Asp Gly Asn Arg Asn Leu Thr
690 695 700

Ile Arg Arg Val Arg Lys Glu Asp Glu Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys Gln Ala
705 710 715 720

Cys Ser Val Leu Gly Cys Ala Lys Val Glu Ala Phe Phe Ile Ile Glu
725 730 735

Gly Ala Gln Glu Lys Thr Asn Leu Glu Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr
740 745 750

Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly
755 760 765

Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser
770 775 780

Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg
785 790 795 800

Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met
805 810 815

Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp
820 825 830

Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr
835 840 845

Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr
850 855 860

Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala
865 870 875 880

Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn
885 890 895

Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln
900 905 910

Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr
915 920 925

Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu
930 935 940

Gln
945

<210> 173
<211> 746
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (746)..(746)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 173

Ala Ser Val Gly Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Leu Asp Leu Pro Arg Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Ile Gln Lys Asp Ile Leu Thr Ile Lys Ala Asn Thr Thr Leu Gln Ile
20 25 30

Thr Cys Arg Gly Gln Arg Asp Leu Asp Trp Leu Trp Pro Asn Asn Gln
35 40 45

Ser Gly Ser Glu Gln Arg Val Glu Val Thr Glu Cys Ser Asp Gly Leu
50 55 60

Phe Cys Lys Thr Leu Thr Ile Pro Lys Val Ile Gly Asn Asp Thr Gly
65 70 75 80

Ala Tyr Lys Cys Phe Tyr Arg Glu Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Val Ile Tyr
85 90 95

Val Tyr Val Gln Asp Tyr Arg Ser Pro Phe Ile Ala Ser Val Ser Asp
100 105 110

Gln His Gly Val Val Tyr Ile Thr Glu Asn Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Val
115 120 125

Ile Pro Cys Leu Gly Ser Ile Ser Asn Leu Asn Val Ser Leu Cys Ala
130 135 140

Arg Tyr Pro Glu Lys Arg Phe Val Pro Asp Gly Asn Arg Ile Ser Trp
145 150 155 160

Asp Ser Lys Lys Gly Phe Thr Ile Pro Ser Tyr Met Ile Ser Tyr Ala
165 170 175

Gly Met Val Phe Cys Glu Ala Lys Ile Asn Asp Glu Ser Tyr Gln Ser
180 185 190

Ile Met Tyr Ile Val Val Val Val Gly Tyr Arg Ile Tyr Asp Val Val
195 200 205

Leu Ser Pro Ser His Gly Ile Glu Leu Ser Val Gly Glu Lys Leu Val
210 215 220

Leu Asn Cys Thr Ala Arg Thr Glu Leu Asn Val Gly Ile Asp Phe Asn
225 230 235 240

Trp Glu Tyr Pro Ser Ser Lys His Gln His Lys Lys Leu Val Asn Arg

245 250 255

Asp Leu Lys Thr Gln Ser Gly Ser Glu Met Lys Lys Phe Leu Ser Thr
260 265 270

Leu Thr Ile Asp Gly Val Thr Arg Ser Asp Gln Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys
275 280 285

Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Leu Met Thr Lys Lys Asn Ser Thr Phe Val Arg
290 295 300

Val His Glu Lys Pro Phe Val Ala Phe Gly Ser Gly Met Glu Ser Leu
305 310 315 320

Val Glu Ala Thr Val Gly Glu Arg Val Arg Ile Pro Ala Lys Tyr Leu
325 330 335

Gly Tyr Pro Pro Pro Glu Ile Lys Trp Tyr Lys Asn Gly Ile Pro Leu
340 345 350

Glu Ser Asn His Thr Ile Lys Ala Gly His Val Leu Thr Ile Met Glu
355 360 365

Val Ser Glu Arg Asp Thr Gly Asn Tyr Thr Val Ile Leu Thr Asn Pro
370 375 380

Ile Ser Lys Glu Lys Gln Ser His Val Val Ser Leu Val Val Tyr Val
385 390 395 400

Pro Pro Gln Ile Gly Glu Lys Ser Leu Ile Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Tyr
405 410 415

Gln Tyr Gly Thr Thr Gln Thr Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Tyr Ala Ile Pro
420 425 430

Pro Pro His His Ile His Trp Tyr Trp Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Cys Ala
435 440 445

Asn Glu Pro Ser Gln Ala Val Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Tyr Pro Cys Glu
450 455 460

Glu Trp Arg Ser Val Glu Asp Phe Gln Gly Gly Asn Lys Ile Glu Val
465 470 475 480

Asn Lys Asn Gln Phe Ala Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Ser
485 490 495

Thr Leu Val Ile Gln Ala Ala Asn Val Ser Ala Leu Tyr Lys Cys Glu
500 505 510

Ala Val Asn Lys Val Gly Arg Gly Glu Arg Val Ile Ser Phe His Val
515 520 525

Thr Arg Gly Pro Glu Ile Thr Leu Gln Pro Asp Met Gln Pro Thr Glu
530 535 540

Gln Glu Ser Val Ser Leu Trp Cys Thr Ala Asp Arg Ser Thr Phe Glu
545 550 555 560

Asn Leu Thr Trp Tyr Lys Leu Gly Pro Gln Pro Leu Pro Ile His Val
565 570 575

Gly Glu Leu Pro Thr Pro Val Cys Lys Asn Leu Asp Thr Leu Trp Lys
580 585 590

Leu Asn Ala Thr Met Phe Ser Asn Ser Thr Asn Asp Ile Leu Ile Met
595 600 605

Glu Leu Lys Asn Ala Ser Leu Gln Asp Gln Gly Asp Tyr Val Cys Leu
610 615 620

Ala Gln Asp Arg Lys Thr Lys Lys Arg His Cys Val Val Arg Gln Leu
625 630 635 640

Thr Val Leu Glu Arg Val Ala Pro Thr Ile Thr Gly Asn Leu Glu Asn
645 650 655

Gln Thr Thr Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Ile Glu Val Ser Cys Thr Ala Ser
660 665 670

Gly Asn Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Met Trp Phe Lys Asp Asn Glu Thr Leu
675 680 685

Val Glu Asp Ser Gly Ile Val Leu Lys Asp Gly Asn Arg Asn Leu Thr
690 695 700

Ile Arg Arg Val Arg Lys Glu Asp Glu Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys Gln Ala
705 710 715 720

Cys Ser Val Leu Gly Cys Ala Lys Val Glu Ala Phe Phe Ile Ile Glu
725 730 735

Gly Ala Gln Glu Lys Thr Asn Leu Glu Xaa
740 745

<210> 174
<211> 747
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES

<222> (747)..(747)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 174

Ala Ser Val Gly Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Leu Asp Leu Pro Arg Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Ile Gln Lys Asp Ile Leu Thr Ile Lys Ala Asn Thr Thr Leu Gln Ile
20 25 30

Thr Cys Arg Gly Gln Arg Asp Leu Asp Trp Leu Trp Pro Asn Asn Gln
35 40 45

Ser Gly Ser Glu Gln Arg Val Glu Val Thr Glu Cys Ser Asp Gly Leu
50 55 60

Phe Cys Lys Thr Leu Thr Ile Pro Lys Val Ile Gly Asn Asp Thr Gly
65 70 75 80

Ala Tyr Lys Cys Phe Tyr Arg Glu Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Val Ile Tyr
85 90 95

Val Tyr Val Gln Asp Tyr Arg Ser Pro Phe Ile Ala Ser Val Ser Asp
100 105 110

Gln His Gly Val Val Tyr Ile Thr Glu Asn Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Val
115 120 125

Ile Pro Cys Leu Gly Ser Ile Ser Asn Leu Asn Val Ser Leu Cys Ala
130 135 140

Arg Tyr Pro Glu Lys Arg Phe Val Pro Asp Gly Asn Arg Ile Ser Trp
145 150 155 160

Asp Ser Lys Lys Gly Phe Thr Ile Pro Ser Tyr Met Ile Ser Tyr Ala
165 170 175

Gly Met Val Phe Cys Glu Ala Lys Ile Asn Asp Glu Ser Tyr Gln Ser
180 185 190

Ile Met Tyr Ile Val Val Val Val Gly Tyr Arg Ile Tyr Asp Val Val
195 200 205

Leu Ser Pro Ser His Gly Ile Glu Leu Ser Val Gly Glu Lys Leu Val
210 215 220

Leu Asn Cys Thr Ala Arg Thr Glu Leu Asn Val Gly Ile Asp Phe Asn
225 230 235 240

Trp Glu Tyr Pro Ser Ser Lys His Gln His Lys Lys Leu Val Asn Arg
245 250 255

Asp Leu Lys Thr Gln Ser Gly Ser Glu Met Lys Lys Phe Leu Ser Thr
260 265 270

Leu Thr Ile Asp Gly Val Thr Arg Ser Asp Gln Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys
275 280 285

Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Leu Met Thr Lys Lys Asn Ser Thr Phe Val Arg
290 295 300

Val His Glu Lys Pro Phe Val Ala Phe Gly Ser Gly Met Glu Ser Leu
305 310 315 320

Val Glu Ala Thr Val Gly Glu Arg Val Arg Ile Pro Ala Lys Tyr Leu
325 330 335

Gly Tyr Pro Pro Pro Glu Ile Lys Trp Tyr Lys Asn Gly Ile Pro Leu
340 345 350

Glu Ser Asn His Thr Ile Lys Ala Gly His Val Leu Thr Ile Met Glu
355 360 365

Val Ser Glu Arg Asp Thr Gly Asn Tyr Thr Val Ile Leu Thr Asn Pro
370 375 380

Ile Ser Lys Glu Lys Gln Ser His Val Val Ser Leu Val Val Tyr Val
385 390 395 400

Pro Pro Gln Ile Gly Glu Lys Ser Leu Ile Ser Pro Val Asp Ser Tyr
405 410 415

Gln Tyr Gly Thr Thr Gln Thr Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Tyr Ala Ile Pro
420 425 430

Pro Pro His His Ile His Trp Tyr Trp Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Cys Ala
435 440 445

Asn Glu Pro Ser Gln Ala Val Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Tyr Pro Cys Glu
450 455 460

Glu Trp Arg Ser Val Glu Asp Phe Gln Gly Gly Asn Lys Ile Glu Val
465 470 475 480

Asn Lys Asn Gln Phe Ala Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Ser
485 490 495

Thr Leu Val Ile Gln Ala Ala Asn Val Ser Ala Leu Tyr Lys Cys Glu
500 505 510

Ala Val Asn Lys Val Gly Arg Gly Glu Arg Val Ile Ser Phe His Val
515 520 525

Thr Arg Gly Pro Glu Ile Thr Leu Gln Pro Asp Met Gln Pro Thr Glu

530 535 540

Gln Glu Ser Val Ser Leu Trp Cys Thr Ala Asp Arg Ser Thr Phe Glu
545 550 555 560

Asn Leu Thr Trp Tyr Lys Leu Gly Pro Gln Pro Leu Pro Ile His Val
565 570 575

Gly Glu Leu Pro Thr Pro Val Cys Lys Asn Leu Asp Thr Leu Trp Lys
580 585 590

Leu Asn Ala Thr Met Phe Ser Asn Ser Thr Asn Asp Ile Leu Ile Met
595 600 605

Glu Leu Lys Asn Ala Ser Leu Gln Asp Gln Gly Asp Tyr Val Cys Leu
610 615 620

Ala Gln Asp Arg Lys Thr Lys Lys Arg His Cys Val Val Arg Gln Leu
625 630 635 640

Thr Val Leu Glu Arg Val Ala Pro Thr Ile Thr Gly Asn Leu Glu Asn
645 650 655

Gln Thr Thr Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Ile Glu Val Ser Cys Thr Ala Ser
660 665 670

Gly Asn Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Met Trp Phe Lys Asp Asn Glu Thr Leu
675 680 685

Val Glu Asp Ser Gly Ile Val Leu Lys Asp Gly Asn Arg Asn Leu Thr
690 695 700

Ile Arg Arg Val Arg Lys Glu Asp Glu Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys Gln Ala
705 710 715 720

Cys Ser Val Leu Gly Cys Ala Lys Val Glu Ala Phe Phe Ile Ile Glu
725 730 735

Gly Ala Gln Glu Lys Thr Asn Leu Glu Gly Xaa
740 745

<210> 175
<211> 2957
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 175
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg cagcggggcg ccgcgctgtg cctgcgactg tggctctgcc 60

tgggactcct ggacggcctg gtgagtggct actccatgac ccccccgacc ttgaacatca 120

cggaggagtc acacgtcatc gacaccggtg acagcctgtc catctcctgc aggggacagc 180

acccccctgga gtgggcttgg ccaggagctc aggaggcgcc agccaccgga gacaaggaca 240
gcgaggacac gggggtggtg cgagactgcg agggcacaga cgccaggccc tactgcaagg 300
tgttgctgct gcacgaggta catgccaacg acacaggcag ctacgtctgc tactacaagt 360
acatcaaggc acgcatcgag ggcaccacgg ccgccagctc ctacgtgttc gtgagagact 420
ttgagcagcc attcatcaac aagcctgaca cgctcttggt caacaggaag gacgccatgt 480
gggtgccctg tctggtgtcc atccccggcc tcaatgtcac gctgcgctcg caaagctcgg 540
tgctgtggcc agacgggcag gaggtggtgt gggatgaccg gcggggcatg ctcgtgtcca 600
cgccactgct gcacgatgcc ctgtacctgc agtgcgagac cacctgggga gaccaggact 660
tcctttccaa ccccttcctg gtgcacatca caggcaacga gctctatgac atccagctgt 720
tgcccaggaa gtcgctggag ctgctggtag gggagaagct ggtcctgaac tgcaccgtgt 780
gggctgagtt taactcaggt gtcacctttg actgggacta cccagggaag caggcagagc 840
ggggtaagtg ggtgcccgag cgacgctccc agcagaccca cacagaactc tccagcatcc 900
tgaccatcca caacgtcagc cagcacgacc tgggctcgta tgtgtgcaag gccaacaacg 960
gcatccagcg atttcgggag agcaccgagg tcattgtgca tgaaaatccc ttcatcagcg 1020
tcgagtggct caaaggaccc atcctggagg ccacggcagg agacgagctg gtgaagctgc 1080
ccgtgaagct ggcagcgtac cccccgcccg agttccagtg gtacaaggat ggaaaggcac 1140
tgtccgggcg ccacagtcca catgccctgg tgctcaagga ggtgacagag gccagcacag 1200
gcacctacac cctcgccctg tggaactccg ctgctggcct gaggcgcaac atcagcctgg 1260
agctggtggt gaatgtgccc ccccagatac atgagaagga ggcctcctcc cccagcatct 1320
actcgcgtca cagccgccag gccctcacct gcacggccta cggggtgccc ctgcctctca 1380
gcatccagtg gcactggcgg ccctggacac cctgcaagat gtttgcccag cgtagtctcc 1440
ggcggcggca gcagcaagac ctcatgccac agtgccgtga ctggagggcg gtgaccacgc 1500
aggatgccgt gaaccccatc gagagcctgg acacctggac cgagtttgtg gagggaaaga 1560
ataagactgt gagcaagctg gtgatccaga atgccaacgt gtctgccatg tacaagtgtg 1620
tggtctccaa caaggtgggc caggatgagc ggctcatcta cttctatgtg accaccatcc 1680
ccgacggctt caccatcgaa tccaagccat ccgaggagct actagagggc cagccggtgc 1740
tcctgagctg ccaagccgac agctacaagt acgagcatct gcgctggtac cgcctcaacc 1800
tgtccacgct gcacgatgcg cacgggaacc cgcttctgct cgactgcaag aacgtgcatc 1860
tgttcgccac ccctctggcc gccagcctgg aggaggtggc acctggggcg cgccacgcca 1920
cgctcagcct gagtatcccc cgcgtcgcgc ccgagcacga gggccactat gtgtgcgaag 1980
tgcaagaccg gcgcagccat gacaagcact gccacaagaa gtacctgtcg gtgcaggccc 2040
tggaagcccc tcggctcacg cagaacttga ccgacctcct ggtgaacgtg agcgactcgc 2100
tggagatgca gtgcttggtg gccggagcgc acgcgcccag catcgtgtgg tacaaagacg 2160
agaggctgct ggaggaaaag tctggagtcg acttggcgga ctccaaccag aagctgagca 2220

tccagcgcgt gcgcgaggag gatgcgggac gctatctgtg cagcgtgtgc aacgccaagg 2280

gctgcgtcaa ctcctccgcc agcgtggccg tggaaggctc cgaggataag ggcagcatgg 2340

aggggtgcgt atccggtgac accattgtaa tgactagtgg cgggccccgc actgtggctg 2400

aactggaggg caaaccgttc accgcactga ttcgcggctc tggctaccca tgcccctcag 2460

gtttcttccg cacctgtgaa cgtgacgtat atgatctgcg tacacgtgag ggtcattgct 2520

tacgtttgac ccatgatcac cgtgttctgg tgatggatgg tggcctggaa tggcgtgccg 2580

cgggtgaact ggaacgcggc gaccgcctgg tgatggatga tgcagctggc gagtttccgg 2640

cactggcaac cttccgtggc ctgcgtggcg ctggccgcca ggatgtttat gacgctactg 2700

tttacggtgc tagcgcattc actgctaatg gcttcattgt acacgcatgt ggcgagcagc 2760

ccgggaccgg tctgaactca ggcctcacga caaatcctgg tgtatccgct tggcaggtca 2820

acacagctta tactgcggga caattggtca catataacgg caagacgtat aaatgtttgc 2880

agccccacac ctccttggca ggatgggaac catccaacgt tcctgccttg tggcagcttc 2940

aatgactcga gcggccg 2957

<210> 176
<211> 975
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 176

Met Gln Arg Gly Ala Ala Leu Cys Leu Arg Leu Trp Leu Cys Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Asp Gly Leu Val Ser Gly Tyr Ser Met Thr Pro Pro Thr Leu
20 25 30

Asn Ile Thr Glu Glu Ser His Val Ile Asp Thr Gly Asp Ser Leu Ser
35 40 45

Ile Ser Cys Arg Gly Gln His Pro Leu Glu Trp Ala Trp Pro Gly Ala
50 55 60

Gln Glu Ala Pro Ala Thr Gly Asp Lys Asp Ser Glu Asp Thr Gly Val
65 70 75 80

Val Arg Asp Cys Glu Gly Thr Asp Ala Arg Pro Tyr Cys Lys Val Leu
85 90 95

Leu Leu His Glu Val His Ala Asn Asp Thr Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Tyr
100 105 110

Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Lys Ala Arg Ile Glu Gly Thr Thr Ala Ala Ser Ser
115 120 125

Tyr Val Phe Val Arg Asp Phe Glu Gln Pro Phe Ile Asn Lys Pro Asp
130 135 140

Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Arg Lys Asp Ala Met Trp Val Pro Cys Leu Val
145 150 155 160

Ser Ile Pro Gly Leu Asn Val Thr Leu Arg Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Leu
165 170 175

Trp Pro Asp Gly Gln Glu Val Val Trp Asp Asp Arg Arg Gly Met Leu
180 185 190

Val Ser Thr Pro Leu Leu His Asp Ala Leu Tyr Leu Gln Cys Glu Thr
195 200 205

Thr Trp Gly Asp Gln Asp Phe Leu Ser Asn Pro Phe Leu Val His Ile
210 215 220

Thr Gly Asn Glu Leu Tyr Asp Ile Gln Leu Leu Pro Arg Lys Ser Leu
225 230 235 240

Glu Leu Leu Val Gly Glu Lys Leu Val Leu Asn Cys Thr Val Trp Ala
245 250 255

Glu Phe Asn Ser Gly Val Thr Phe Asp Trp Asp Tyr Pro Gly Lys Gln
260 265 270

Ala Glu Arg Gly Lys Trp Val Pro Glu Arg Arg Ser Gln Gln Thr His
275 280 285

Thr Glu Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Thr Ile His Asn Val Ser Gln His Asp
290 295 300

Leu Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Lys Ala Asn Asn Gly Ile Gln Arg Phe Arg
305 310 315 320

Glu Ser Thr Glu Val Ile Val His Glu Asn Pro Phe Ile Ser Val Glu
325 330 335

Trp Leu Lys Gly Pro Ile Leu Glu Ala Thr Ala Gly Asp Glu Leu Val
340 345 350

Lys Leu Pro Val Lys Leu Ala Ala Tyr Pro Pro Pro Glu Phe Gln Trp
355 360 365

Tyr Lys Asp Gly Lys Ala Leu Ser Gly Arg His Ser Pro His Ala Leu
370 375 380

Val Leu Lys Glu Val Thr Glu Ala Ser Thr Gly Thr Tyr Thr Leu Ala
385 390 395 400

Leu Trp Asn Ser Ala Ala Gly Leu Arg Arg Asn Ile Ser Leu Glu Leu

405 410 415

Val Val Asn Val Pro Pro Gln Ile His Glu Lys Glu Ala Ser Ser Pro
420 425 430

Ser Ile Tyr Ser Arg His Ser Arg Gln Ala Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Tyr
435 440 445

Gly Val Pro Leu Pro Leu Ser Ile Gln Trp His Trp Arg Pro Trp Thr
450 455 460

Pro Cys Lys Met Phe Ala Gln Arg Ser Leu Arg Arg Arg Gln Gln Gln
465 470 475 480

Asp Leu Met Pro Gln Cys Arg Asp Trp Arg Ala Val Thr Thr Gln Asp
485 490 495

Ala Val Asn Pro Ile Glu Ser Leu Asp Thr Trp Thr Glu Phe Val Glu
500 505 510

Gly Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Ser Lys Leu Val Ile Gln Asn Ala Asn Val
515 520 525

Ser Ala Met Tyr Lys Cys Val Val Ser Asn Lys Val Gly Gln Asp Glu
530 535 540

Arg Leu Ile Tyr Phe Tyr Val Thr Thr Ile Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Ile
545 550 555 560

Glu Ser Lys Pro Ser Glu Glu Leu Leu Glu Gly Gln Pro Val Leu Leu
565 570 575

Ser Cys Gln Ala Asp Ser Tyr Lys Tyr Glu His Leu Arg Trp Tyr Arg
580 585 590

Leu Asn Leu Ser Thr Leu His Asp Ala His Gly Asn Pro Leu Leu Leu
595 600 605

Asp Cys Lys Asn Val His Leu Phe Ala Thr Pro Leu Ala Ala Ser Leu
610 615 620

Glu Glu Val Ala Pro Gly Ala Arg His Ala Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Ile
625 630 635 640

Pro Arg Val Ala Pro Glu His Glu Gly His Tyr Val Cys Glu Val Gln
645 650 655

Asp Arg Arg Ser His Asp Lys His Cys His Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ser Val
660 665 670

Gln Ala Leu Glu Ala Pro Arg Leu Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr Asp Leu Leu
675 680 685

Val Asn Val Ser Asp Ser Leu Glu Met Gln Cys Leu Val Ala Gly Ala
690 695 700

His Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Trp Tyr Lys Asp Glu Arg Leu Leu Glu Glu
705 710 715 720

Lys Ser Gly Val Asp Leu Ala Asp Ser Asn Gln Lys Leu Ser Ile Gln
725 730 735

Arg Val Arg Glu Glu Asp Ala Gly Arg Tyr Leu Cys Ser Val Cys Asn
740 745 750

Ala Lys Gly Cys Val Asn Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Ala Val Glu Gly Ser
755 760 765

Glu Asp Lys Gly Ser Met Glu Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val
770 775 780

Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro
785 790 795 800

Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe
805 810 815

Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly
820 825 830

His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly
835 840 845

Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu
850 855 860

Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg
865 870 875 880

Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr
885 890 895

Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly
900 905 910

Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly
915 920 925

Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val
930 935 940

Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu
945 950 955 960

Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
965 970 975

<210> 177
<211> 951
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 177

Tyr Ser Met Thr Pro Pro Thr Leu Asn Ile Thr Glu Glu Ser His Val
1 5 10 15

Ile Asp Thr Gly Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Gly Gln His Pro
20 25 30

Leu Glu Trp Ala Trp Pro Gly Ala Gln Glu Ala Pro Ala Thr Gly Asp
35 40 45

Lys Asp Ser Glu Asp Thr Gly Val Val Arg Asp Cys Glu Gly Thr Asp
50 55 60

Ala Arg Pro Tyr Cys Lys Val Leu Leu Leu His Glu Val His Ala Asn
65 70 75 80

Asp Thr Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Tyr Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Lys Ala Arg Ile
85 90 95

Glu Gly Thr Thr Ala Ala Ser Ser Tyr Val Phe Val Arg Asp Phe Glu
100 105 110

Gln Pro Phe Ile Asn Lys Pro Asp Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Arg Lys Asp
115 120 125

Ala Met Trp Val Pro Cys Leu Val Ser Ile Pro Gly Leu Asn Val Thr
130 135 140

Leu Arg Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Leu Trp Pro Asp Gly Gln Glu Val Val
145 150 155 160

Trp Asp Asp Arg Arg Gly Met Leu Val Ser Thr Pro Leu Leu His Asp
165 170 175

Ala Leu Tyr Leu Gln Cys Glu Thr Thr Trp Gly Asp Gln Asp Phe Leu
180 185 190

Ser Asn Pro Phe Leu Val His Ile Thr Gly Asn Glu Leu Tyr Asp Ile
195 200 205

Gln Leu Leu Pro Arg Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu Leu Val Gly Glu Lys Leu
210 215 220

Val Leu Asn Cys Thr Val Trp Ala Glu Phe Asn Ser Gly Val Thr Phe
225 230 235 240

Asp Trp Asp Tyr Pro Gly Lys Gln Ala Glu Arg Gly Lys Trp Val Pro
245 250 255

Glu Arg Arg Ser Gln Gln Thr His Thr Glu Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Thr
260 265 270

Ile His Asn Val Ser Gln His Asp Leu Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Lys Ala
275 280 285

Asn Asn Gly Ile Gln Arg Phe Arg Glu Ser Thr Glu Val Ile Val His
290 295 300

Glu Asn Pro Phe Ile Ser Val Glu Trp Leu Lys Gly Pro Ile Leu Glu
305 310 315 320

Ala Thr Ala Gly Asp Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Pro Val Lys Leu Ala Ala
325 330 335

Tyr Pro Pro Pro Glu Phe Gln Trp Tyr Lys Asp Gly Lys Ala Leu Ser
340 345 350

Gly Arg His Ser Pro His Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Glu Val Thr Glu Ala
355 360 365

Ser Thr Gly Thr Tyr Thr Leu Ala Leu Trp Asn Ser Ala Ala Gly Leu
370 375 380

Arg Arg Asn Ile Ser Leu Glu Leu Val Val Asn Val Pro Pro Gln Ile
385 390 395 400

His Glu Lys Glu Ala Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile Tyr Ser Arg His Ser Arg
405 410 415

Gln Ala Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Pro Leu Ser Ile
420 425 430

Gln Trp His Trp Arg Pro Trp Thr Pro Cys Lys Met Phe Ala Gln Arg
435 440 445

Ser Leu Arg Arg Arg Gln Gln Gln Asp Leu Met Pro Gln Cys Arg Asp
450 455 460

Trp Arg Ala Val Thr Thr Gln Asp Ala Val Asn Pro Ile Glu Ser Leu
465 470 475 480

Asp Thr Trp Thr Glu Phe Val Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Ser Lys
485 490 495

Leu Val Ile Gln Asn Ala Asn Val Ser Ala Met Tyr Lys Cys Val Val
500 505 510

Ser Asn Lys Val Gly Gln Asp Glu Arg Leu Ile Tyr Phe Tyr Val Thr
515 520 525

Thr Ile Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Ile Glu Ser Lys Pro Ser Glu Glu Leu
530 535 540

Leu Glu Gly Gln Pro Val Leu Leu Ser Cys Gln Ala Asp Ser Tyr Lys
545 550 555 560

Tyr Glu His Leu Arg Trp Tyr Arg Leu Asn Leu Ser Thr Leu His Asp
565 570 575

Ala His Gly Asn Pro Leu Leu Leu Asp Cys Lys Asn Val His Leu Phe
580 585 590

Ala Thr Pro Leu Ala Ala Ser Leu Glu Glu Val Ala Pro Gly Ala Arg
595 600 605

His Ala Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Ile Pro Arg Val Ala Pro Glu His Glu
610 615 620

Gly His Tyr Val Cys Glu Val Gln Asp Arg Arg Ser His Asp Lys His
625 630 635 640

Cys His Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ser Val Gln Ala Leu Glu Ala Pro Arg Leu
645 650 655

Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr Asp Leu Leu Val Asn Val Ser Asp Ser Leu Glu
660 665 670

Met Gln Cys Leu Val Ala Gly Ala His Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Trp Tyr
675 680 685

Lys Asp Glu Arg Leu Leu Glu Glu Lys Ser Gly Val Asp Leu Ala Asp
690 695 700

Ser Asn Gln Lys Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Val Arg Glu Glu Asp Ala Gly
705 710 715 720

Arg Tyr Leu Cys Ser Val Cys Asn Ala Lys Gly Cys Val Asn Ser Ser
725 730 735

Ala Ser Val Ala Val Glu Gly Ser Glu Asp Lys Gly Ser Met Glu Gly
740 745 750

Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr
755 760 765

Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser
770 775 780

Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val
785 790 795 800

Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp
805 810 815

His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly
820 825 830

Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu
835 840 845

Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln
850 855 860

Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn
865 870 875 880

Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn
885 890 895

Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr
900 905 910

Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys
915 920 925

Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val
930 935 940

Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
945 950

<210> 178
<211> 752
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (752)..(752)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 178

Tyr Ser Met Thr Pro Pro Thr Leu Asn Ile Thr Glu Glu Ser His Val
1 5 10 15

Ile Asp Thr Gly Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Gly Gln His Pro

20 25 30

Leu Glu Trp Ala Trp Pro Gly Ala Gln Glu Ala Pro Ala Thr Gly Asp
35 40 45

Lys Asp Ser Glu Asp Thr Gly Val Val Arg Asp Cys Glu Gly Thr Asp
50 55 60

Ala Arg Pro Tyr Cys Lys Val Leu Leu Leu His Glu Val His Ala Asn
65 70 75 80

Asp Thr Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Tyr Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Lys Ala Arg Ile
85 90 95

Glu Gly Thr Thr Ala Ala Ser Ser Tyr Val Phe Val Arg Asp Phe Glu
100 105 110

Gln Pro Phe Ile Asn Lys Pro Asp Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Arg Lys Asp
115 120 125

Ala Met Trp Val Pro Cys Leu Val Ser Ile Pro Gly Leu Asn Val Thr
130 135 140

Leu Arg Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Leu Trp Pro Asp Gly Gln Glu Val Val
145 150 155 160

Trp Asp Asp Arg Arg Gly Met Leu Val Ser Thr Pro Leu Leu His Asp
165 170 175

Ala Leu Tyr Leu Gln Cys Glu Thr Thr Trp Gly Asp Gln Asp Phe Leu
180 185 190

Ser Asn Pro Phe Leu Val His Ile Thr Gly Asn Glu Leu Tyr Asp Ile
195 200 205

Gln Leu Leu Pro Arg Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu Leu Val Gly Glu Lys Leu
210 215 220

Val Leu Asn Cys Thr Val Trp Ala Glu Phe Asn Ser Gly Val Thr Phe
225 230 235 240

Asp Trp Asp Tyr Pro Gly Lys Gln Ala Glu Arg Gly Lys Trp Val Pro
245 250 255

Glu Arg Arg Ser Gln Gln Thr His Thr Glu Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Thr
260 265 270

Ile His Asn Val Ser Gln His Asp Leu Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Lys Ala
275 280 285

Asn Asn Gly Ile Gln Arg Phe Arg Glu Ser Thr Glu Val Ile Val His
290 295 300

Glu Asn Pro Phe Ile Ser Val Glu Trp Leu Lys Gly Pro Ile Leu Glu
305 310 315 320

Ala Thr Ala Gly Asp Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Pro Val Lys Leu Ala Ala
325 330 335

Tyr Pro Pro Pro Glu Phe Gln Trp Tyr Lys Asp Gly Lys Ala Leu Ser
340 345 350

Gly Arg His Ser Pro His Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Glu Val Thr Glu Ala
355 360 365

Ser Thr Gly Thr Tyr Thr Leu Ala Leu Trp Asn Ser Ala Ala Gly Leu
370 375 380

Arg Arg Asn Ile Ser Leu Glu Leu Val Val Asn Val Pro Pro Gln Ile
385 390 395 400

His Glu Lys Glu Ala Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile Tyr Ser Arg His Ser Arg
405 410 415

Gln Ala Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Pro Leu Ser Ile
420 425 430

Gln Trp His Trp Arg Pro Trp Thr Pro Cys Lys Met Phe Ala Gln Arg
435 440 445

Ser Leu Arg Arg Arg Gln Gln Gln Asp Leu Met Pro Gln Cys Arg Asp
450 455 460

Trp Arg Ala Val Thr Thr Gln Asp Ala Val Asn Pro Ile Glu Ser Leu
465 470 475 480

Asp Thr Trp Thr Glu Phe Val Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Ser Lys
485 490 495

Leu Val Ile Gln Asn Ala Asn Val Ser Ala Met Tyr Lys Cys Val Val
500 505 510

Ser Asn Lys Val Gly Gln Asp Glu Arg Leu Ile Tyr Phe Tyr Val Thr
515 520 525

Thr Ile Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Ile Glu Ser Lys Pro Ser Glu Glu Leu
530 535 540

Leu Glu Gly Gln Pro Val Leu Leu Ser Cys Gln Ala Asp Ser Tyr Lys
545 550 555 560

Tyr Glu His Leu Arg Trp Tyr Arg Leu Asn Leu Ser Thr Leu His Asp
565 570 575

Ala His Gly Asn Pro Leu Leu Leu Asp Cys Lys Asn Val His Leu Phe
580 585 590

Ala Thr Pro Leu Ala Ala Ser Leu Glu Glu Val Ala Pro Gly Ala Arg
595 600 605

His Ala Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Ile Pro Arg Val Ala Pro Glu His Glu
610 615 620

Gly His Tyr Val Cys Glu Val Gln Asp Arg Arg Ser His Asp Lys His
625 630 635 640

Cys His Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ser Val Gln Ala Leu Glu Ala Pro Arg Leu
645 650 655

Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr Asp Leu Leu Val Asn Val Ser Asp Ser Leu Glu
660 665 670

Met Gln Cys Leu Val Ala Gly Ala His Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Trp Tyr
675 680 685

Lys Asp Glu Arg Leu Leu Glu Glu Lys Ser Gly Val Asp Leu Ala Asp
690 695 700

Ser Asn Gln Lys Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Val Arg Glu Glu Asp Ala Gly
705 710 715 720

Arg Tyr Leu Cys Ser Val Cys Asn Ala Lys Gly Cys Val Asn Ser Ser
725 730 735

Ala Ser Val Ala Val Glu Gly Ser Glu Asp Lys Gly Ser Met Glu Xaa
740 745 750

<210> 179
<211> 753
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (753)..(753)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 179

Tyr Ser Met Thr Pro Pro Thr Leu Asn Ile Thr Glu Glu Ser His Val
1 5 10 15

Ile Asp Thr Gly Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Gly Gln His Pro
20 25 30

Leu Glu Trp Ala Trp Pro Gly Ala Gln Glu Ala Pro Ala Thr Gly Asp
35 40 45

Lys Asp Ser Glu Asp Thr Gly Val Val Arg Asp Cys Glu Gly Thr Asp
50 55 60

Ala Arg Pro Tyr Cys Lys Val Leu Leu Leu His Glu Val His Ala Asn
65 70 75 80

Asp Thr Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Tyr Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Lys Ala Arg Ile
85 90 95

Glu Gly Thr Thr Ala Ala Ser Ser Tyr Val Phe Val Arg Asp Phe Glu
100 105 110

Gln Pro Phe Ile Asn Lys Pro Asp Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Arg Lys Asp
115 120 125

Ala Met Trp Val Pro Cys Leu Val Ser Ile Pro Gly Leu Asn Val Thr
130 135 140

Leu Arg Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Leu Trp Pro Asp Gly Gln Glu Val Val
145 150 155 160

Trp Asp Asp Arg Arg Gly Met Leu Val Ser Thr Pro Leu Leu His Asp
165 170 175

Ala Leu Tyr Leu Gln Cys Glu Thr Thr Trp Gly Asp Gln Asp Phe Leu
180 185 190

Ser Asn Pro Phe Leu Val His Ile Thr Gly Asn Glu Leu Tyr Asp Ile
195 200 205

Gln Leu Leu Pro Arg Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu Leu Val Gly Glu Lys Leu
210 215 220

Val Leu Asn Cys Thr Val Trp Ala Glu Phe Asn Ser Gly Val Thr Phe
225 230 235 240

Asp Trp Asp Tyr Pro Gly Lys Gln Ala Glu Arg Gly Lys Trp Val Pro
245 250 255

Glu Arg Arg Ser Gln Gln Thr His Thr Glu Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Thr
260 265 270

Ile His Asn Val Ser Gln His Asp Leu Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Lys Ala
275 280 285

Asn Asn Gly Ile Gln Arg Phe Arg Glu Ser Thr Glu Val Ile Val His
290 295 300

Glu Asn Pro Phe Ile Ser Val Glu Trp Leu Lys Gly Pro Ile Leu Glu

305 310 315 320

Ala Thr Ala Gly Asp Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Pro Val Lys Leu Ala Ala
325 330 335

Tyr Pro Pro Pro Glu Phe Gln Trp Tyr Lys Asp Gly Lys Ala Leu Ser
340 345 350

Gly Arg His Ser Pro His Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Glu Val Thr Glu Ala
355 360 365

Ser Thr Gly Thr Tyr Thr Leu Ala Leu Trp Asn Ser Ala Ala Gly Leu
370 375 380

Arg Arg Asn Ile Ser Leu Glu Leu Val Val Asn Val Pro Pro Gln Ile
385 390 395 400

His Glu Lys Glu Ala Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile Tyr Ser Arg His Ser Arg
405 410 415

Gln Ala Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Pro Leu Ser Ile
420 425 430

Gln Trp His Trp Arg Pro Trp Thr Pro Cys Lys Met Phe Ala Gln Arg
435 440 445

Ser Leu Arg Arg Arg Gln Gln Gln Asp Leu Met Pro Gln Cys Arg Asp
450 455 460

Trp Arg Ala Val Thr Thr Gln Asp Ala Val Asn Pro Ile Glu Ser Leu
465 470 475 480

Asp Thr Trp Thr Glu Phe Val Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Ser Lys
485 490 495

Leu Val Ile Gln Asn Ala Asn Val Ser Ala Met Tyr Lys Cys Val Val
500 505 510

Ser Asn Lys Val Gly Gln Asp Glu Arg Leu Ile Tyr Phe Tyr Val Thr
515 520 525

Thr Ile Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Ile Glu Ser Lys Pro Ser Glu Glu Leu
530 535 540

Leu Glu Gly Gln Pro Val Leu Leu Ser Cys Gln Ala Asp Ser Tyr Lys
545 550 555 560

Tyr Glu His Leu Arg Trp Tyr Arg Leu Asn Leu Ser Thr Leu His Asp
565 570 575

Ala His Gly Asn Pro Leu Leu Leu Asp Cys Lys Asn Val His Leu Phe
580 585 590

Ala Thr Pro Leu Ala Ala Ser Leu Glu Glu Val Ala Pro Gly Ala Arg
595 600 605

His Ala Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Ile Pro Arg Val Ala Pro Glu His Glu
610 615 620

Gly His Tyr Val Cys Glu Val Gln Asp Arg Arg Ser His Asp Lys His
625 630 635 640

Cys His Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ser Val Gln Ala Leu Glu Ala Pro Arg Leu
645 650 655

Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr Asp Leu Leu Val Asn Val Ser Asp Ser Leu Glu
660 665 670

Met Gln Cys Leu Val Ala Gly Ala His Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Trp Tyr
675 680 685

Lys Asp Glu Arg Leu Leu Glu Glu Lys Ser Gly Val Asp Leu Ala Asp
690 695 700

Ser Asn Gln Lys Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Val Arg Glu Glu Asp Ala Gly
705 710 715 720

Arg Tyr Leu Cys Ser Val Cys Asn Ala Lys Gly Cys Val Asn Ser Ser
725 730 735

Ala Ser Val Ala Val Glu Gly Ser Glu Asp Lys Gly Ser Met Glu Gly
740 745 750

Xaa

<210> 180
<211> 2567
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 180
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg cgaccctccg ggacggccgg ggcagcgctc ctggcgctgc 60

tggctgcgct ctgcccggcg agtcgggctc tggaggaaaa gaaagtttgc caaggcacga 120

gtaacaagct cacgcagttg ggcacttttg aagatcattt tctcagcctc cagaggatgt 180

tcaataactg tgaggtggtc cttgggaatt tggaaattac ctatgtgcag aggaattatg 240

atctttcctt cttaaagacc atccaggagg tggctggtta tgtcctcatt gccctcaaca 300

cagtggagcg aatccctttg gaaaacctgc agatcatcag aggaaatatg tactacgaaa 360

attcctatgc cttagcagtc ttatctaact atgatgcaaa taaaaccgga ctgaaggagc 420

tgcccatgag aaatttacag gaaatcctgc atggcgccgt gcggttcagc aacaaccctg 480
ccctgtgcaa cgtggagagc atccagtggc gggacatagt cagcagtgac tttctcagca 540
acatgtcgat ggacttccag aaccacctgg gcagctgcca aaagtgtgat ccaagctgtc 600
ccaatgggag ctgctggggt gcaggagagg agaactgcca gaaactgacc aaaatcatct 660
gtgcccagca gtgctccggg cgctgccgtg gcaagtcccc cagtgactgc tgccacaacc 720
agtgtgctgc aggctgcaca ggcccccggg agagcgactg cctggtctgc cgcaaattcc 780
gagacgaagc cacgtgcaag gacacctgcc ccccactcat gctctacaac cccaccacgt 840
accagatgga tgtgaacccc gagggcaaat acagctttgg tgccacctgc gtgaagaagt 900
gtccccgtaa ttatgtggtg acagatcacg gctcgtgcgt ccgagcctgt ggggccgaca 960
gctatgagat ggaggaagac ggcgtccgca agtgtaagaa gtgcgaaggg ccttgccgca 1020
aagtgtgtaa cggaataggt attggtgaat ttaaagactc actctccata aatgctacga 1080
atattaaaca cttcaaaaac tgcacctcca tcagtggcga tctccacatc ctgccggtgg 1140
catttagggg tgactccttc acacatactc ctcctctgga tccacaggaa ctggatattc 1200
tgaaaaccgt aaaggaaatc acagggtttt tgctgattca ggcttggcct gaaaacagga 1260
cggacctcca tgcctttgag aacctagaaa tcatacgcgg caggaccaag caacatggtc 1320
agttttctct tgcagtcgtc agcctgaaca taacatcctt gggattacgc tccctcaagg 1380
agataagtga tggagatgtg ataatttcag gaaacaaaaa tttgtgctat gcaaatacaa 1440
taaactggaa aaaactgttt gggacctccg gtcagaaaac caaaattata agcaacagag 1500
gtgaaaacag ctgcaaggcc acaggccagg tctgccatgc cttgtgctcc cccgagggct 1560
gctggggtcc ggagcccagg gactgcgtct cttgccggaa tgtcagccga ggcagggaat 1620
gcgtggacaa gtgcaagctc ctggagggtg agccaaggga gtttgtggag aactctgagt 1680
gcatacagtg ccacccagag tgcctgcctc aggccatgaa catcacctgc acaggacggg 1740
gaccagacaa ctgtatccag tgtgcccact acattgacgg cccccactgc gtcaagacct 1800
gcccggcagg agtcatggga gaaaacaaca ccctggtctg gaagtacgca gacgccggcc 1860
atgtgtgcca cctgtgccat ccaaactgca cctacggatg cactgggcca ggtcttgaag 1920
gctgtccaac gaatgggcct aagatcccgt ccgggtgcgt atccggtgac accattgtaa 1980
tgactagtgg cgggccccgc actgtggctg aactggaggg caaaccgttc accgcactga 2040
ttcgcggctc tggctaccca tgcccctcag gtttcttccg cacctgtgaa cgtgacgtat 2100
atgatctgcg tacacgtgag ggtcattgct tacgtttgac ccatgatcac cgtgttctgg 2160
tgatggatgg tggcctggaa tggcgtgccg cgggtgaact ggaacgcggc gaccgcctgg 2220
tgatggatga tgcagctggc gagtttccgg cactggcaac cttccgtggc ctgcgtggcg 2280
ctggccgcca ggatgtttat gacgctactg tttacggtgc tagcgcattc actgctaatg 2340
gcttcattgt acacgcatgt ggcgagcagc ccgggaccgg tctgaactca ggcctcacga 2400
caaatcctgg tgtatccgct tggcaggtca acacagctta tactgcggga caattggtca 2460
catataacgg caagacgtat aaatgtttgc agccccacac ctccttggca ggatgggaac 2520

catccaacgt tcctgccttg tggcagcttc aatgactcga gcggccg 2567

<210> 181
<211> 845
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 181

Met Arg Pro Ser Gly Thr Ala Gly Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala
1 5 10 15

Ala Leu Cys Pro Ala Ser Arg Ala Leu Glu Glu Lys Lys Val Cys Gln
20 25 30

Gly Thr Ser Asn Lys Leu Thr Gln Leu Gly Thr Phe Glu Asp His Phe
35 40 45

Leu Ser Leu Gln Arg Met Phe Asn Asn Cys Glu Val Val Leu Gly Asn
50 55 60

Leu Glu Ile Thr Tyr Val Gln Arg Asn Tyr Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Lys
65 70 75 80

Thr Ile Gln Glu Val Ala Gly Tyr Val Leu Ile Ala Leu Asn Thr Val
85 90 95

Glu Arg Ile Pro Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln Ile Ile Arg Gly Asn Met Tyr
100 105 110

Tyr Glu Asn Ser Tyr Ala Leu Ala Val Leu Ser Asn Tyr Asp Ala Asn
115 120 125

Lys Thr Gly Leu Lys Glu Leu Pro Met Arg Asn Leu Gln Glu Ile Leu
130 135 140

His Gly Ala Val Arg Phe Ser Asn Asn Pro Ala Leu Cys Asn Val Glu
145 150 155 160

Ser Ile Gln Trp Arg Asp Ile Val Ser Ser Asp Phe Leu Ser Asn Met
165 170 175

Ser Met Asp Phe Gln Asn His Leu Gly Ser Cys Gln Lys Cys Asp Pro
180 185 190

Ser Cys Pro Asn Gly Ser Cys Trp Gly Ala Gly Glu Glu Asn Cys Gln
195 200 205

Lys Leu Thr Lys Ile Ile Cys Ala Gln Gln Cys Ser Gly Arg Cys Arg
210 215 220

Gly Lys Ser Pro Ser Asp Cys Cys His Asn Gln Cys Ala Ala Gly Cys
225 230 235 240

Thr Gly Pro Arg Glu Ser Asp Cys Leu Val Cys Arg Lys Phe Arg Asp
245 250 255

Glu Ala Thr Cys Lys Asp Thr Cys Pro Pro Leu Met Leu Tyr Asn Pro
260 265 270

Thr Thr Tyr Gln Met Asp Val Asn Pro Glu Gly Lys Tyr Ser Phe Gly
275 280 285

Ala Thr Cys Val Lys Lys Cys Pro Arg Asn Tyr Val Val Thr Asp His
290 295 300

Gly Ser Cys Val Arg Ala Cys Gly Ala Asp Ser Tyr Glu Met Glu Glu
305 310 315 320

Asp Gly Val Arg Lys Cys Lys Lys Cys Glu Gly Pro Cys Arg Lys Val
325 330 335

Cys Asn Gly Ile Gly Ile Gly Glu Phe Lys Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile Asn
340 345 350

Ala Thr Asn Ile Lys His Phe Lys Asn Cys Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp
355 360 365

Leu His Ile Leu Pro Val Ala Phe Arg Gly Asp Ser Phe Thr His Thr
370 375 380

Pro Pro Leu Asp Pro Gln Glu Leu Asp Ile Leu Lys Thr Val Lys Glu
385 390 395 400

Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Leu Ile Gln Ala Trp Pro Glu Asn Arg Thr Asp
405 410 415

Leu His Ala Phe Glu Asn Leu Glu Ile Ile Arg Gly Arg Thr Lys Gln
420 425 430

His Gly Gln Phe Ser Leu Ala Val Val Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ser Leu
435 440 445

Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Asp Gly Asp Val Ile Ile Ser
450 455 460

Gly Asn Lys Asn Leu Cys Tyr Ala Asn Thr Ile Asn Trp Lys Lys Leu
465 470 475 480

Phe Gly Thr Ser Gly Gln Lys Thr Lys Ile Ile Ser Asn Arg Gly Glu
485 490 495

Asn Ser Cys Lys Ala Thr Gly Gln Val Cys His Ala Leu Cys Ser Pro
500 505 510

Glu Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Glu Pro Arg Asp Cys Val Ser Cys Arg Asn
515 520 525

Val Ser Arg Gly Arg Glu Cys Val Asp Lys Cys Asn Leu Leu Glu Gly
530 535 540

Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Val Glu Asn Ser Glu Cys Ile Gln Cys His Pro
545 550 555 560

Glu Cys Leu Pro Gln Ala Met Asn Ile Thr Cys Thr Gly Arg Gly Pro
565 570 575

Asp Asn Cys Ile Gln Cys Ala His Tyr Ile Asp Gly Pro His Cys Val
580 585 590

Lys Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Val Met Gly Glu Asn Asn Thr Leu Val Trp
595 600 605

Lys Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly His Val Cys His Leu Cys His Pro Asn Cys
610 615 620

Thr Tyr Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Gly Leu Glu Gly Cys Pro Thr Asn Gly
625 630 635 640

Pro Lys Ile Pro Ser Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr
645 650 655

Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr
660 665 670

Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg
675 680 685

Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys
690 695 700

Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu
705 710 715 720

Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met
725 730 735

Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu
740 745 750

Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala
755 760 765

Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln

770 775 780

Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser
785 790 795 800

Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr
805 810 815

Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly
820 825 830

Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
835 840 845

<210> 182
<211> 821
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 182

Leu Glu Glu Lys Lys Val Cys Gln Gly Thr Ser Asn Lys Leu Thr Gln
1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Thr Phe Glu Asp His Phe Leu Ser Leu Gln Arg Met Phe Asn
20 25 30

Asn Cys Glu Val Val Leu Gly Asn Leu Glu Ile Thr Tyr Val Gln Arg
35 40 45

Asn Tyr Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Lys Thr Ile Gln Glu Val Ala Gly Tyr
50 55 60

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

Gln Ile Ile Arg Gly Asn Met Tyr Tyr Glu Asn Ser Tyr Ala Leu Ala
85 90 95

Val Leu Ser Asn Tyr Asp Ala Asn Lys Thr Gly Leu Lys Glu Leu Pro
100 105 110

Met Arg Asn Leu Gln Glu Ile Leu His Gly Ala Val Arg Phe Ser Asn
115 120 125

Asn Pro Ala Leu Cys Asn Val Glu Ser Ile Gln Trp Arg Asp Ile Val
130 135 140

Ser Ser Asp Phe Leu Ser Asn Met Ser Met Asp Phe Gln Asn His Leu
145 150 155 160

Gly Ser Cys Gln Lys Cys Asp Pro Ser Cys Pro Asn Gly Ser Cys Trp
165 170 175

Gly Ala Gly Glu Glu Asn Cys Gln Lys Leu Thr Lys Ile Ile Cys Ala
180 185 190

Gln Gln Cys Ser Gly Arg Cys Arg Gly Lys Ser Pro Ser Asp Cys Cys
195 200 205

His Asn Gln Cys Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Arg Glu Ser Asp Cys
210 215 220

Leu Val Cys Arg Lys Phe Arg Asp Glu Ala Thr Cys Lys Asp Thr Cys
225 230 235 240

Pro Pro Leu Met Leu Tyr Asn Pro Thr Thr Tyr Gln Met Asp Val Asn
245 250 255

Pro Glu Gly Lys Tyr Ser Phe Gly Ala Thr Cys Val Lys Lys Cys Pro
260 265 270

Arg Asn Tyr Val Val Thr Asp His Gly Ser Cys Val Arg Ala Cys Gly
275 280 285

Ala Asp Ser Tyr Glu Met Glu Glu Asp Gly Val Arg Lys Cys Lys Lys
290 295 300

Cys Glu Gly Pro Cys Arg Lys Val Cys Asn Gly Ile Gly Ile Gly Glu
305 310 315 320

Phe Lys Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile Asn Ala Thr Asn Ile Lys His Phe Lys
325 330 335

Asn Cys Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp Leu His Ile Leu Pro Val Ala Phe
340 345 350

Arg Gly Asp Ser Phe Thr His Thr Pro Pro Leu Asp Pro Gln Glu Leu
355 360 365

Asp Ile Leu Lys Thr Val Lys Glu Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Leu Ile Gln
370 375 380

Ala Trp Pro Glu Asn Arg Thr Asp Leu His Ala Phe Glu Asn Leu Glu
385 390 395 400

Ile Ile Arg Gly Arg Thr Lys Gln His Gly Gln Phe Ser Leu Ala Val
405 410 415

Val Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ser Leu Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile
420 425 430

Ser Asp Gly Asp Val Ile Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Asn Leu Cys Tyr Ala

435 440 445

Asn Thr Ile Asn Trp Lys Lys Leu Phe Gly Thr Ser Gly Gln Lys Thr
450 455 460

Lys Ile Ile Ser Asn Arg Gly Glu Asn Ser Cys Lys Ala Thr Gly Gln
465 470 475 480

Val Cys His Ala Leu Cys Ser Pro Glu Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Glu Pro
485 490 495

Arg Asp Cys Val Ser Cys Arg Asn Val Ser Arg Gly Arg Glu Cys Val
500 505 510

Asp Lys Cys Asn Leu Leu Glu Gly Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Val Glu Asn
515 520 525

Ser Glu Cys Ile Gln Cys His Pro Glu Cys Leu Pro Gln Ala Met Asn
530 535 540

Ile Thr Cys Thr Gly Arg Gly Pro Asp Asn Cys Ile Gln Cys Ala His
545 550 555 560

Tyr Ile Asp Gly Pro His Cys Val Lys Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Val Met
565 570 575

Gly Glu Asn Asn Thr Leu Val Trp Lys Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly His Val
580 585 590

Cys His Leu Cys His Pro Asn Cys Thr Tyr Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Gly
595 600 605

Leu Glu Gly Cys Pro Thr Asn Gly Pro Lys Ile Pro Ser Gly Cys Val
610 615 620

Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala
625 630 635 640

Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr
645 650 655

Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp
660 665 670

Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg
675 680 685

Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu
690 695 700

Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro
705 710 715 720

Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val
725 730 735

Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe
740 745 750

Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly
755 760 765

Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr
770 775 780

Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu
785 790 795 800

Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala
805 810 815

Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
820

<210> 183
<211> 622
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (622)..(622)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 183

Leu Glu Glu Lys Lys Val Cys Gln Gly Thr Ser Asn Lys Leu Thr Gln
1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Thr Phe Glu Asp His Phe Leu Ser Leu Gln Arg Met Phe Asn
20 25 30

Asn Cys Glu Val Val Leu Gly Asn Leu Glu Ile Thr Tyr Val Gln Arg
35 40 45

Asn Tyr Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Lys Thr Ile Gln Glu Val Ala Gly Tyr
50 55 60

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

Gln Ile Ile Arg Gly Asn Met Tyr Tyr Glu Asn Ser Tyr Ala Leu Ala
85 90 95

Val Leu Ser Asn Tyr Asp Ala Asn Lys Thr Gly Leu Lys Glu Leu Pro
100 105 110

Met Arg Asn Leu Gln Glu Ile Leu His Gly Ala Val Arg Phe Ser Asn
115 120 125

Asn Pro Ala Leu Cys Asn Val Glu Ser Ile Gln Trp Arg Asp Ile Val
130 135 140

Ser Ser Asp Phe Leu Ser Asn Met Ser Met Asp Phe Gln Asn His Leu
145 150 155 160

Gly Ser Cys Gln Lys Cys Asp Pro Ser Cys Pro Asn Gly Ser Cys Trp
165 170 175

Gly Ala Gly Glu Glu Asn Cys Gln Lys Leu Thr Lys Ile Ile Cys Ala
180 185 190

Gln Gln Cys Ser Gly Arg Cys Arg Gly Lys Ser Pro Ser Asp Cys Cys
195 200 205

His Asn Gln Cys Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Arg Glu Ser Asp Cys
210 215 220

Leu Val Cys Arg Lys Phe Arg Asp Glu Ala Thr Cys Lys Asp Thr Cys
225 230 235 240

Pro Pro Leu Met Leu Tyr Asn Pro Thr Thr Tyr Gln Met Asp Val Asn
245 250 255

Pro Glu Gly Lys Tyr Ser Phe Gly Ala Thr Cys Val Lys Lys Cys Pro
260 265 270

Arg Asn Tyr Val Val Thr Asp His Gly Ser Cys Val Arg Ala Cys Gly
275 280 285

Ala Asp Ser Tyr Glu Met Glu Glu Asp Gly Val Arg Lys Cys Lys Lys
290 295 300

Cys Glu Gly Pro Cys Arg Lys Val Cys Asn Gly Ile Gly Ile Gly Glu
305 310 315 320

Phe Lys Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile Asn Ala Thr Asn Ile Lys His Phe Lys
325 330 335

Asn Cys Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp Leu His Ile Leu Pro Val Ala Phe
340 345 350

Arg Gly Asp Ser Phe Thr His Thr Pro Pro Leu Asp Pro Gln Glu Leu
355 360 365

Asp Ile Leu Lys Thr Val Lys Glu Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Leu Ile Gln
370 375 380

Ala Trp Pro Glu Asn Arg Thr Asp Leu His Ala Phe Glu Asn Leu Glu
385 390 395 400

Ile Ile Arg Gly Arg Thr Lys Gln His Gly Gln Phe Ser Leu Ala Val
405 410 415

Val Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ser Leu Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile
420 425 430

Ser Asp Gly Asp Val Ile Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Asn Leu Cys Tyr Ala
435 440 445

Asn Thr Ile Asn Trp Lys Lys Leu Phe Gly Thr Ser Gly Gln Lys Thr
450 455 460

Lys Ile Ile Ser Asn Arg Gly Glu Asn Ser Cys Lys Ala Thr Gly Gln
465 470 475 480

Val Cys His Ala Leu Cys Ser Pro Glu Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Glu Pro
485 490 495

Arg Asp Cys Val Ser Cys Arg Asn Val Ser Arg Gly Arg Glu Cys Val
500 505 510

Asp Lys Cys Asn Leu Leu Glu Gly Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Val Glu Asn
515 520 525

Ser Glu Cys Ile Gln Cys His Pro Glu Cys Leu Pro Gln Ala Met Asn
530 535 540

Ile Thr Cys Thr Gly Arg Gly Pro Asp Asn Cys Ile Gln Cys Ala His
545 550 555 560

Tyr Ile Asp Gly Pro His Cys Val Lys Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Val Met
565 570 575

Gly Glu Asn Asn Thr Leu Val Trp Lys Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly His Val
580 585 590

Cys His Leu Cys His Pro Asn Cys Thr Tyr Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Gly
595 600 605

Leu Glu Gly Cys Pro Thr Asn Gly Pro Lys Ile Pro Ser Xaa
610 615 620

<210> 184
<211> 623
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (623)..(623)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 184

Leu Glu Glu Lys Lys Val Cys Gln Gly Thr Ser Asn Lys Leu Thr Gln
1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Thr Phe Glu Asp His Phe Leu Ser Leu Gln Arg Met Phe Asn
20 25 30

Asn Cys Glu Val Val Leu Gly Asn Leu Glu Ile Thr Tyr Val Gln Arg
35 40 45

Asn Tyr Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Lys Thr Ile Gln Glu Val Ala Gly Tyr
50 55 60

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

Gln Ile Ile Arg Gly Asn Met Tyr Tyr Glu Asn Ser Tyr Ala Leu Ala
85 90 95

Val Leu Ser Asn Tyr Asp Ala Asn Lys Thr Gly Leu Lys Glu Leu Pro
100 105 110

Met Arg Asn Leu Gln Glu Ile Leu His Gly Ala Val Arg Phe Ser Asn
115 120 125

Asn Pro Ala Leu Cys Asn Val Glu Ser Ile Gln Trp Arg Asp Ile Val
130 135 140

Ser Ser Asp Phe Leu Ser Asn Met Ser Met Asp Phe Gln Asn His Leu
145 150 155 160

Gly Ser Cys Gln Lys Cys Asp Pro Ser Cys Pro Asn Gly Ser Cys Trp
165 170 175

Gly Ala Gly Glu Glu Asn Cys Gln Lys Leu Thr Lys Ile Ile Cys Ala
180 185 190

Gln Gln Cys Ser Gly Arg Cys Arg Gly Lys Ser Pro Ser Asp Cys Cys
195 200 205

His Asn Gln Cys Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Arg Glu Ser Asp Cys
210 215 220

Leu Val Cys Arg Lys Phe Arg Asp Glu Ala Thr Cys Lys Asp Thr Cys
225 230 235 240

Pro Pro Leu Met Leu Tyr Asn Pro Thr Thr Tyr Gln Met Asp Val Asn
245 250 255

Pro Glu Gly Lys Tyr Ser Phe Gly Ala Thr Cys Val Lys Lys Cys Pro
260 265 270

Arg Asn Tyr Val Val Thr Asp His Gly Ser Cys Val Arg Ala Cys Gly
275 280 285

Ala Asp Ser Tyr Glu Met Glu Glu Asp Gly Val Arg Lys Cys Lys Lys
290 295 300

Cys Glu Gly Pro Cys Arg Lys Val Cys Asn Gly Ile Gly Ile Gly Glu
305 310 315 320

Phe Lys Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile Asn Ala Thr Asn Ile Lys His Phe Lys
325 330 335

Asn Cys Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp Leu His Ile Leu Pro Val Ala Phe
340 345 350

Arg Gly Asp Ser Phe Thr His Thr Pro Pro Leu Asp Pro Gln Glu Leu
355 360 365

Asp Ile Leu Lys Thr Val Lys Glu Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Leu Ile Gln
370 375 380

Ala Trp Pro Glu Asn Arg Thr Asp Leu His Ala Phe Glu Asn Leu Glu
385 390 395 400

Ile Ile Arg Gly Arg Thr Lys Gln His Gly Gln Phe Ser Leu Ala Val
405 410 415

Val Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ser Leu Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile
420 425 430

Ser Asp Gly Asp Val Ile Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Asn Leu Cys Tyr Ala
435 440 445

Asn Thr Ile Asn Trp Lys Lys Leu Phe Gly Thr Ser Gly Gln Lys Thr
450 455 460

Lys Ile Ile Ser Asn Arg Gly Glu Asn Ser Cys Lys Ala Thr Gly Gln
465 470 475 480

Val Cys His Ala Leu Cys Ser Pro Glu Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Glu Pro
485 490 495

Arg Asp Cys Val Ser Cys Arg Asn Val Ser Arg Gly Arg Glu Cys Val
500 505 510

Asp Lys Cys Asn Leu Leu Glu Gly Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Val Glu Asn
515 520 525

Ser Glu Cys Ile Gln Cys His Pro Glu Cys Leu Pro Gln Ala Met Asn
530 535 540

Ile Thr Cys Thr Gly Arg Gly Pro Asp Asn Cys Ile Gln Cys Ala His
545 550 555 560

Tyr Ile Asp Gly Pro His Cys Val Lys Thr Cys Pro Ala Gly Val Met
565 570 575

Gly Glu Asn Asn Thr Leu Val Trp Lys Tyr Ala Asp Ala Gly His Val
580 585 590

Cys His Leu Cys His Pro Asn Cys Thr Tyr Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Gly
595 600 605

Leu Glu Gly Cys Pro Thr Asn Gly Pro Lys Ile Pro Ser Gly Xaa
610 615 620

<210> 185
<211> 2588
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 185
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg gagctggcgg ccttgtgccg ctgggggctc ctcctcgccc 60

tcttgccccc cggagccgcg agcacccaag tgtgcaccgg cacagacatg aagctgcggc 120

tccctgccag tcccgagacc cacctggaca tgctccgcca cctctaccag ggctgccagg 180

tggtgcaggg aaacctggaa ctcacctacc tgcccaccaa tgccagcctg tccttcctgc 240

aggatatcca ggaggtgcag ggctacgtgc tcatcgctca caaccaagtg aggcaggtcc 300

cactgcagag gctgcggatt gtgcgaggca cccagctctt tgaggacaac tatgccctgg 360

ccgtgctaga caatggagac ccgctgaaca ataccacccc tgtcacaggg gcctccccag 420

gaggcctgcg ggagctgcag cttcgaagcc tcacagagat cttgaaagga ggggtcttga 480

tccagcggaa cccccagctc tgctaccagg acacgatttt gtggaaggac atcttccaca 540

agaacaacca gctggctctc acactgatag acaccaaccg ctctcgggcc tgccaccccct 600

gttctccgat gtgtaagggc tcccgctgct ggggagagag ttctgaggat tgtcagagcc 660

tgacgcgcac tgtctgtgcc ggtggctgtg cccgctgcaa ggggccactg cccactgact 720

gctgccatga gcagtgtgct gccggctgca cgggtcccaa gcactctgac tgcctggcct 780

gcctccactt caaccacagt ggcatctgtg agctgcactg cccagccctg gtcacctaca 840

acacagacac gtttgagtcc atgcccaatc ccgagggccg gtatacattc ggcgccagct 900

gtgtgactgc ctgtccctac aactaccttt ctacggacgt gggatcctgc accctcgtct 960

gccccctgca caaccaagag gtgacagcag aggatggaac acagcggtgt gagaagtgca 1020

gcaagccctg tgcccgagtg tgctatggtc tgggcatgga gcacttgcga gaggtgaggg 1080

cagttaccag tgccaatatc caggagtttg ctggctgcaa gaagatcttt gggagcctgg 1140

catttctgcc ggagagcttt gatggggacc cagcctccaa cactgccccg ctccagccag 1200

agcagctcca agtgtttgag actctggaag agatcacagg ttacctatac atctcagcat 1260

ggccggacag cctgcctgac ctcagcgtct tccagaacct gcaagtaatc cggggacgaa 1320

ttctgcacaa tggcgcctac tcgctgaccc tgcaagggct gggcatcagc tggctggggc 1380

tgcgctcact gagggaactg ggcagtggac tggccctcat ccaccataac acccacctct 1440

gcttcgtgca cacggtgccc tgggaccagc tctttcggaa cccgcaccaa gctctgctcc 1500

acactgccaa ccggccagag gacgagtgtg tgggcgaggg cctggcctgc caccagctgt 1560

gcgcccgagg gcactgctgg ggtccaggtc ccacccagtg tgtcaactgc agccagttcc 1620

ttcggggcca ggagtgcgtg gaggaatgcc gagtactgca ggggctcccc agggagtatg 1680

tgaatgccag gcactgtttg ccgtgccacc ctgagtgtca gccccagaat ggctcagtga 1740

cctgttttgg accggaggct gaccagtgtg tggcctgtgc ccactataag gaccctccct 1800

tctgcgtggc ccgctgcccc agcggtgtga aacctgacct ctcctacatg cccatctgga 1860

agtttccaga tgaggagggc gcatgccagc cttgccccat caactgcacc cactcctgtg 1920

tggacctgga tgacaagggc tgccccgccg agcagagagc cagccctctg acggggtgcg 1980

tatccggtga caccattgta atgactagtg gcgggccccg cactgtggct gaactggagg 2040

gcaaaccgtt caccgcactg attcgcggct ctggctaccc atgcccctca ggtttcttcc 2100

gcacctgtga acgtgacgta tatgatctgc gtacacgtga gggtcattgc ttacgtttga 2160

cccatgatca ccgtgttctg gtgatggatg gtggcctgga atggcgtgcc gcgggtgaac 2220

tggaacgcgg cgaccgcctg gtgatggatg atgcagctgg cgagtttccg gcactggcaa 2280

ccttccgtgg cctgcgtggc gctggccgcc aggatgttta tgacgctact gtttacggtg 2340

ctagcgcatt cactgctaat ggcttcattg tacacgcatg tggcgagcag cccgggaccg 2400

gtctgaactc aggcctcacg acaaatcctg gtgtatccgc ttggcaggtc aacacagctt 2460

atactgcggg acaattggtc acatataacg gcaagacgta taaatgtttg cagccccaca 2520

cctccttggc aggatgggaa ccatccaacg ttcctgcctt gtggcagctt caatgactcg 2580

agcggccg 2588

<210> 186
<211> 852
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 186

Met Glu Leu Ala Ala Leu Cys Arg Trp Gly Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu

1 5 10 15

Pro Pro Gly Ala Ala Ser Thr Gln Val Cys Thr Gly Thr Asp Met Lys
20 25 30

Leu Arg Leu Pro Ala Ser Pro Glu Thr His Leu Asp Met Leu Arg His
35 40 45

Leu Tyr Gln Gly Cys Gln Val Val Gln Gly Asn Leu Glu Leu Thr Tyr
50 55 60

Leu Pro Thr Asn Ala Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu Gln Asp Ile Gln Glu Val
65 70 75 80

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

Gln Arg Leu Arg Ile Val Arg Gly Thr Gln Leu Phe Glu Asp Asn Tyr
100 105 110

Ala Leu Ala Val Leu Asp Asn Gly Asp Pro Leu Asn Asn Thr Thr Pro
115 120 125

Val Thr Gly Ala Ser Pro Gly Gly Leu Arg Glu Leu Gln Leu Arg Ser
130 135 140

Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys Gly Gly Val Leu Ile Gln Arg Asn Pro Gln
145 150 155 160

Leu Cys Tyr Gln Asp Thr Ile Leu Trp Lys Asp Ile Phe His Lys Asn
165 170 175

Asn Gln Leu Ala Leu Thr Leu Ile Asp Thr Asn Arg Ser Arg Ala Cys
180 185 190

His Pro Cys Ser Pro Met Cys Lys Gly Ser Arg Cys Trp Gly Glu Ser
195 200 205

Ser Glu Asp Cys Gln Ser Leu Thr Arg Thr Val Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys
210 215 220

Ala Arg Cys Lys Gly Pro Leu Pro Thr Asp Cys Cys His Glu Gln Cys
225 230 235 240

Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Gly Pro Lys His Ser Asp Cys Leu Ala Cys Leu
245 250 255

His Phe Asn His Ser Gly Ile Cys Glu Leu His Cys Pro Ala Leu Val
260 265 270

Thr Tyr Asn Thr Asp Thr Phe Glu Ser Met Pro Asn Pro Glu Gly Arg
275 280 285

Tyr Thr Phe Gly Ala Ser Cys Val Thr Ala Cys Pro Tyr Asn Tyr Leu
290 295 300

Ser Thr Asp Val Gly Ser Cys Thr Leu Val Cys Pro Leu His Asn Gln
305 310 315 320

Glu Val Thr Ala Glu Asp Gly Thr Gln Arg Cys Glu Lys Cys Ser Lys
325 330 335

Pro Cys Ala Arg Val Cys Tyr Gly Leu Gly Met Glu His Leu Arg Glu
340 345 350

Val Arg Ala Val Thr Ser Ala Asn Ile Gln Glu Phe Ala Gly Cys Lys
355 360 365

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

Pro Ala Ser Asn Thr Ala Pro Leu Gln Pro Glu Gln Leu Gln Val Phe
385 390 395 400

Glu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ile Thr Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Ile Ser Ala Trp Pro
405 410 415

Asp Ser Leu Pro Asp Leu Ser Val Phe Gln Asn Leu Gln Val Ile Arg
420 425 430

Gly Arg Ile Leu His Asn Gly Ala Tyr Ser Leu Thr Leu Gln Gly Leu
435 440 445

Gly Ile Ser Trp Leu Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Arg Glu Leu Gly Ser Gly
450 455 460

Leu Ala Leu Ile His His Asn Thr His Leu Cys Phe Val His Thr Val
465 470 475 480

Pro Trp Asp Gln Leu Phe Arg Asn Pro His Gln Ala Leu Leu His Thr
485 490 495

Ala Asn Arg Pro Glu Asp Glu Cys Val Gly Glu Gly Leu Ala Cys His
500 505 510

Gln Leu Cys Ala Arg Gly His Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Thr Gln Cys
515 520 525

Val Asn Cys Ser Gln Phe Leu Arg Gly Gln Glu Cys Val Glu Glu Cys
530 535 540

Arg Val Leu Gln Gly Leu Pro Arg Glu Tyr Val Asn Ala Arg His Cys
545 550 555 560

Leu Pro Cys His Pro Glu Cys Gln Pro Gln Asn Gly Ser Val Thr Cys
565 570 575

Phe Gly Pro Glu Ala Asp Gln Cys Val Ala Cys Ala His Tyr Lys Asp
580 585 590

Pro Pro Phe Cys Val Ala Arg Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Lys Pro Asp Leu
595 600 605

Ser Tyr Met Pro Ile Trp Lys Phe Pro Asp Glu Glu Gly Ala Cys Gln
610 615 620

Pro Cys Pro Ile Asn Cys Thr His Ser Cys Val Asp Leu Asp Asp Lys
625 630 635 640

Gly Cys Pro Ala Glu Gln Arg Ala Ser Pro Leu Thr Gly Cys Val Ser
645 650 655

Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu
660 665 670

Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro
675 680 685

Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu
690 695 700

Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val
705 710 715 720

Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu
725 730 735

Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala
740 745 750

Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr
755 760 765

Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile
770 775 780

Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu
785 790 795 800

Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr
805 810 815

Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln
820 825 830

Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu
835 840 845

Trp Gln Leu Gln
850

<210> 187
<211> 830
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 187

Thr Gln Val Cys Thr Gly Thr Asp Met Lys Leu Arg Leu Pro Ala Ser
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Thr His Leu Asp Met Leu Arg His Leu Tyr Gln Gly Cys Gln
20 25 30

Val Val Gln Gly Asn Leu Glu Leu Thr Tyr Leu Pro Thr Asn Ala Ser
35 40 45

Leu Ser Phe Leu Gln Asp Ile Gln Glu Val Gln Gly Tyr Val Leu Ile
50 55 60

Ala His Asn Gln Val Arg Gln Val Pro Leu Gln Arg Leu Arg Ile Val
65 70 75 80

Arg Gly Thr Gln Leu Phe Glu Asp Asn Tyr Ala Leu Ala Val Leu Asp
85 90 95

Asn Gly Asp Pro Leu Asn Asn Thr Thr Pro Val Thr Gly Ala Ser Pro
100 105 110

Gly Gly Leu Arg Glu Leu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys
115 120 125

Gly Gly Val Leu Ile Gln Arg Asn Pro Gln Leu Cys Tyr Gln Asp Thr
130 135 140

Ile Leu Trp Lys Asp Ile Phe His Lys Asn Asn Gln Leu Ala Leu Thr
145 150 155 160

Leu Ile Asp Thr Asn Arg Ser Arg Ala Cys His Pro Cys Ser Pro Met
165 170 175

Cys Lys Gly Ser Arg Cys Trp Gly Glu Ser Ser Glu Asp Cys Gln Ser
180 185 190

Leu Thr Arg Thr Val Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ala Arg Cys Lys Gly Pro
195 200 205

Leu Pro Thr Asp Cys Cys His Glu Gln Cys Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Gly
210 215 220

Pro Lys His Ser Asp Cys Leu Ala Cys Leu His Phe Asn His Ser Gly
225 230 235 240

Ile Cys Glu Leu His Cys Pro Ala Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Thr Asp Thr
245 250 255

Phe Glu Ser Met Pro Asn Pro Glu Gly Arg Tyr Thr Phe Gly Ala Ser
260 265 270

Cys Val Thr Ala Cys Pro Tyr Asn Tyr Leu Ser Thr Asp Val Gly Ser
275 280 285

Cys Thr Leu Val Cys Pro Leu His Asn Gln Glu Val Thr Ala Glu Asp
290 295 300

Gly Thr Gln Arg Cys Glu Lys Cys Ser Lys Pro Cys Ala Arg Val Cys
305 310 315 320

Tyr Gly Leu Gly Met Glu His Leu Arg Glu Val Arg Ala Val Thr Ser
325 330 335

Ala Asn Ile Gln Glu Phe Ala Gly Cys Lys Lys Ile Phe Gly Ser Leu
340 345 350

Ala Phe Leu Pro Glu Ser Phe Asp Gly Asp Pro Ala Ser Asn Thr Ala
355 360 365

Pro Leu Gln Pro Glu Gln Leu Gln Val Phe Glu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ile
370 375 380

Thr Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Ile Ser Ala Trp Pro Asp Ser Leu Pro Asp Leu
385 390 395 400

Ser Val Phe Gln Asn Leu Gln Val Ile Arg Gly Arg Ile Leu His Asn
405 410 415

Gly Ala Tyr Ser Leu Thr Leu Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Ser Trp Leu Gly
420 425 430

Leu Arg Ser Leu Arg Glu Leu Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Leu Ile His His
435 440 445

Asn Thr His Leu Cys Phe Val His Thr Val Pro Trp Asp Gln Leu Phe
450 455 460

Arg Asn Pro His Gln Ala Leu Leu His Thr Ala Asn Arg Pro Glu Asp
465 470 475 480

Glu Cys Val Gly Glu Gly Leu Ala Cys His Gln Leu Cys Ala Arg Gly
485 490 495

His Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Thr Gln Cys Val Asn Cys Ser Gln Phe
500 505 510

Leu Arg Gly Gln Glu Cys Val Glu Glu Cys Arg Val Leu Gln Gly Leu
515 520 525

Pro Arg Glu Tyr Val Asn Ala Arg His Cys Leu Pro Cys His Pro Glu
530 535 540

Cys Gln Pro Gln Asn Gly Ser Val Thr Cys Phe Gly Pro Glu Ala Asp
545 550 555 560

Gln Cys Val Ala Cys Ala His Tyr Lys Asp Pro Pro Phe Cys Val Ala
565 570 575

Arg Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Lys Pro Asp Leu Ser Tyr Met Pro Ile Trp
580 585 590

Lys Phe Pro Asp Glu Glu Gly Ala Cys Gln Pro Cys Pro Ile Asn Cys
595 600 605

Thr His Ser Cys Val Asp Leu Asp Asp Lys Gly Cys Pro Ala Glu Gln
610 615 620

Arg Ala Ser Pro Leu Thr Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met
625 630 635 640

Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe
645 650 655

Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe
660 665 670

Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His
675 680 685

Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly
690 695 700

Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val
705 710 715 720

Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly
725 730 735

Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly
740 745 750

Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu

755 760 765

Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val
770 775 780

Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr
785 790 795 800

Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala
805 810 815

Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
820 825 830

<210> 188
<211> 631
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (631)..(631)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 188

Thr Gln Val Cys Thr Gly Thr Asp Met Lys Leu Arg Leu Pro Ala Ser
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Thr His Leu Asp Met Leu Arg His Leu Tyr Gln Gly Cys Gln
20 25 30

Val Val Gln Gly Asn Leu Glu Leu Thr Tyr Leu Pro Thr Asn Ala Ser
35 40 45

Leu Ser Phe Leu Gln Asp Ile Gln Glu Val Gln Gly Tyr Val Leu Ile
50 55 60

Ala His Asn Gln Val Arg Gln Val Pro Leu Gln Arg Leu Arg Ile Val
65 70 75 80

Arg Gly Thr Gln Leu Phe Glu Asp Asn Tyr Ala Leu Ala Val Leu Asp
85 90 95

Asn Gly Asp Pro Leu Asn Asn Thr Thr Pro Val Thr Gly Ala Ser Pro
100 105 110

Gly Gly Leu Arg Glu Leu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys
115 120 125

Gly Gly Val Leu Ile Gln Arg Asn Pro Gln Leu Cys Tyr Gln Asp Thr
130 135 140

Ile Leu Trp Lys Asp Ile Phe His Lys Asn Asn Gln Leu Ala Leu Thr
145 150 155 160

Leu Ile Asp Thr Asn Arg Ser Arg Ala Cys His Pro Cys Ser Pro Met
165 170 175

Cys Lys Gly Ser Arg Cys Trp Gly Glu Ser Ser Glu Asp Cys Gln Ser
180 185 190

Leu Thr Arg Thr Val Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ala Arg Cys Lys Gly Pro
195 200 205

Leu Pro Thr Asp Cys Cys His Glu Gln Cys Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Gly
210 215 220

Pro Lys His Ser Asp Cys Leu Ala Cys Leu His Phe Asn His Ser Gly
225 230 235 240

Ile Cys Glu Leu His Cys Pro Ala Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Thr Asp Thr
245 250 255

Phe Glu Ser Met Pro Asn Pro Glu Gly Arg Tyr Thr Phe Gly Ala Ser
260 265 270

Cys Val Thr Ala Cys Pro Tyr Asn Tyr Leu Ser Thr Asp Val Gly Ser
275 280 285

Cys Thr Leu Val Cys Pro Leu His Asn Gln Glu Val Thr Ala Glu Asp
290 295 300

Gly Thr Gln Arg Cys Glu Lys Cys Ser Lys Pro Cys Ala Arg Val Cys
305 310 315 320

Tyr Gly Leu Gly Met Glu His Leu Arg Glu Val Arg Ala Val Thr Ser
325 330 335

Ala Asn Ile Gln Glu Phe Ala Gly Cys Lys Lys Ile Phe Gly Ser Leu
340 345 350

Ala Phe Leu Pro Glu Ser Phe Asp Gly Asp Pro Ala Ser Asn Thr Ala
355 360 365

Pro Leu Gln Pro Glu Gln Leu Gln Val Phe Glu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ile
370 375 380

Thr Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Ile Ser Ala Trp Pro Asp Ser Leu Pro Asp Leu
385 390 395 400

Ser Val Phe Gln Asn Leu Gln Val Ile Arg Gly Arg Ile Leu His Asn
405 410 415

Gly Ala Tyr Ser Leu Thr Leu Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Ser Trp Leu Gly
420 425 430

Leu Arg Ser Leu Arg Glu Leu Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Leu Ile His His
435 440 445

Asn Thr His Leu Cys Phe Val His Thr Val Pro Trp Asp Gln Leu Phe
450 455 460

Arg Asn Pro His Gln Ala Leu Leu His Thr Ala Asn Arg Pro Glu Asp
465 470 475 480

Glu Cys Val Gly Glu Gly Leu Ala Cys His Gln Leu Cys Ala Arg Gly
485 490 495

His Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Thr Gln Cys Val Asn Cys Ser Gln Phe
500 505 510

Leu Arg Gly Gln Glu Cys Val Glu Glu Cys Arg Val Leu Gln Gly Leu
515 520 525

Pro Arg Glu Tyr Val Asn Ala Arg His Cys Leu Pro Cys His Pro Glu
530 535 540

Cys Gln Pro Gln Asn Gly Ser Val Thr Cys Phe Gly Pro Glu Ala Asp
545 550 555 560

Gln Cys Val Ala Cys Ala His Tyr Lys Asp Pro Pro Phe Cys Val Ala
565 570 575

Arg Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Lys Pro Asp Leu Ser Tyr Met Pro Ile Trp
580 585 590

Lys Phe Pro Asp Glu Glu Gly Ala Cys Gln Pro Cys Pro Ile Asn Cys
595 600 605

Thr His Ser Cys Val Asp Leu Asp Asp Lys Gly Cys Pro Ala Glu Gln
610 615 620

Arg Ala Ser Pro Leu Thr Xaa
625 630

<210> 189
<211> 632
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (632)..(632)

<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 189

Thr Gln Val Cys Thr Gly Thr Asp Met Lys Leu Arg Leu Pro Ala Ser
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Thr His Leu Asp Met Leu Arg His Leu Tyr Gln Gly Cys Gln
20 25 30

Val Val Gln Gly Asn Leu Glu Leu Thr Tyr Leu Pro Thr Asn Ala Ser
35 40 45

Leu Ser Phe Leu Gln Asp Ile Gln Glu Val Gln Gly Tyr Val Leu Ile
50 55 60

Ala His Asn Gln Val Arg Gln Val Pro Leu Gln Arg Leu Arg Ile Val
65 70 75 80

Arg Gly Thr Gln Leu Phe Glu Asp Asn Tyr Ala Leu Ala Val Leu Asp
85 90 95

Asn Gly Asp Pro Leu Asn Asn Thr Thr Pro Val Thr Gly Ala Ser Pro
100 105 110

Gly Gly Leu Arg Glu Leu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys
115 120 125

Gly Gly Val Leu Ile Gln Arg Asn Pro Gln Leu Cys Tyr Gln Asp Thr
130 135 140

Ile Leu Trp Lys Asp Ile Phe His Lys Asn Asn Gln Leu Ala Leu Thr
145 150 155 160

Leu Ile Asp Thr Asn Arg Ser Arg Ala Cys His Pro Cys Ser Pro Met
165 170 175

Cys Lys Gly Ser Arg Cys Trp Gly Glu Ser Ser Glu Asp Cys Gln Ser
180 185 190

Leu Thr Arg Thr Val Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ala Arg Cys Lys Gly Pro
195 200 205

Leu Pro Thr Asp Cys Cys His Glu Gln Cys Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Gly
210 215 220

Pro Lys His Ser Asp Cys Leu Ala Cys Leu His Phe Asn His Ser Gly
225 230 235 240

Ile Cys Glu Leu His Cys Pro Ala Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Thr Asp Thr
245 250 255

Phe Glu Ser Met Pro Asn Pro Glu Gly Arg Tyr Thr Phe Gly Ala Ser

260 265 270

Cys Val Thr Ala Cys Pro Tyr Asn Tyr Leu Ser Thr Asp Val Gly Ser
275 280 285

Cys Thr Leu Val Cys Pro Leu His Asn Gln Glu Val Thr Ala Glu Asp
290 295 300

Gly Thr Gln Arg Cys Glu Lys Cys Ser Lys Pro Cys Ala Arg Val Cys
305 310 315 320

Tyr Gly Leu Gly Met Glu His Leu Arg Glu Val Arg Ala Val Thr Ser
325 330 335

Ala Asn Ile Gln Glu Phe Ala Gly Cys Lys Lys Ile Phe Gly Ser Leu
340 345 350

Ala Phe Leu Pro Glu Ser Phe Asp Gly Asp Pro Ala Ser Asn Thr Ala
355 360 365

Pro Leu Gln Pro Glu Gln Leu Gln Val Phe Glu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ile
370 375 380

Thr Gly Tyr Leu Tyr Ile Ser Ala Trp Pro Asp Ser Leu Pro Asp Leu
385 390 395 400

Ser Val Phe Gln Asn Leu Gln Val Ile Arg Gly Arg Ile Leu His Asn
405 410 415

Gly Ala Tyr Ser Leu Thr Leu Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Ser Trp Leu Gly
420 425 430

Leu Arg Ser Leu Arg Glu Leu Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Leu Ile His His
435 440 445

Asn Thr His Leu Cys Phe Val His Thr Val Pro Trp Asp Gln Leu Phe
450 455 460

Arg Asn Pro His Gln Ala Leu Leu His Thr Ala Asn Arg Pro Glu Asp
465 470 475 480

Glu Cys Val Gly Glu Gly Leu Ala Cys His Gln Leu Cys Ala Arg Gly
485 490 495

His Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Thr Gln Cys Val Asn Cys Ser Gln Phe
500 505 510

Leu Arg Gly Gln Glu Cys Val Glu Glu Cys Arg Val Leu Gln Gly Leu
515 520 525

Pro Arg Glu Tyr Val Asn Ala Arg His Cys Leu Pro Cys His Pro Glu
530 535 540

Cys Gln Pro Gln Asn Gly Ser Val Thr Cys Phe Gly Pro Glu Ala Asp
545 550 555 560

Gln Cys Val Ala Cys Ala His Tyr Lys Asp Pro Pro Phe Cys Val Ala
565 570 575

Arg Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Lys Pro Asp Leu Ser Tyr Met Pro Ile Trp
580 585 590

Lys Phe Pro Asp Glu Glu Gly Ala Cys Gln Pro Cys Pro Ile Asn Cys
595 600 605

Thr His Ser Cys Val Asp Leu Asp Asp Lys Gly Cys Pro Ala Glu Gln
610 615 620

Arg Ala Ser Pro Leu Thr Gly Xaa
625 630

<210> 190
<211> 2561
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 190
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg agggcgaacg acgctctgca ggtgctgggc ttgcttttca 60

gcctggcccg gggctccgag gtgggcaact ctcaggcagt gtgtcctggg actctgaatg 120

gcctgagtgt gaccggcgat gctgagaacc aataccagac actgtacaag ctctacgaga 180

ggtgtgaggt ggtgatgggg aaccttgaga ttgtgctcac gggacacaat gccgacctct 240

ccttcctgca gtggattcga gaagtgacag gctatgtcct cgtggccatg aatgaatttt 300

ctactctacc attgcccaac ctccgcgtgg tgcgagggac ccaggtctac gatgggaagt 360

ttgccatctt cgtcatgttg aactataaca ccaactccag ccacgctctg cgccagctcc 420

gcttgactca gctcaccgag attctgtcag ggggtgttta tattgagaag aacgataagc 480

tctgtcacat ggacacaatt gactggaggg acatcgtgag ggaccgagat gctgagatag 540

tggtgaagga caatggcaga agctgtcccc cctgtcatga ggtttgcaag gggcgatgct 600

ggggtcctgg atcagaagac tgccagacat tgaccaagac catctgtgct cctcagtgta 660

atggtcactg ctttggtccc aaccccaacc agtgctgcca tgatgagtgt gccgggggct 720

gctcaggccc tcaggacaca gactgctttg cctgccggca cttcaatgac agtggagcct 780

gtgtacctcg ctgtccacag cctcttgtct acaacaagct aactttccag ctggaaccca 840

atccccacac caagtatcag tatggaggag tttgtgtagc cagctgtccc cataactttg 900

tggtggatca aacatcctgt gtcagggcct gtcctcctga caagatggaa gtagataaaa 960

atgggctcaa gatgtgtgag ccttgtgggg gactatgtcc caaagcctgt gagggaacag 1020

gctctgggag ccgcttccag actgtggatt cgagcaacat tgatggattt gtgaactgca 1080

ccaagatcct gggcaacctg gactttctga tcaccggcct caatggagac ccctggcaca 1140

agatccctgc cctggaccca gagaagctca atgtcttccg gacagtacgg gagatcacag 1200

gttacctgaa catccagtcc tggccgcccc acatgcacaa cttcagtgtt ttttccaatt 1260

tgacaaccat tggaggcaga agcctctaca accggggctt ctcattgttg atcatgaaga 1320

acttgaatgt cacatctctg ggcttccgat ccctgaagga aattagtgct gggcgtatct 1380

atataagtgc caataggcag ctctgctacc accactcttt gaactggacc aaggtgcttc 1440

gggggcctac ggaagagcga ctagacatca agcataatcg gccgcgcaga gactgcgtgg 1500

cagagggcaa agtgtgtgac ccactgtgct cctctggggg atgctgggtc ccaggccctg 1560

gtcagtgctt gtcctgtcga aattatagcc gaggaggtgt ctgtgtgacc cactgcaact 1620

ttctgaatgg ggagccgcga gaatttgccc atgaggccga atgcttctcc tgccacccgg 1680

aatgccaacc catggagggc actgccacat gcaatggctc gggctctgat acttgtgctc 1740

aatgtgccca ttttcgagat ggtccccact gtgtgagcag ctgcccccat ggagtcctag 1800

gtgccaaggg tccaatctac aagtacccag atgttcagaa tgaatgtcgg ccctgccatg 1860

agaactgcac ccaggggtgt aaaggaccag agcttcaaga ctgtttagga caaacactgg 1920

tgctgatcgg caaaacccat ctgacagggt gcgtatccgg tgacaccatt gtaatgacta 1980

gtggcgggcc ccgcactgtg gctgaactgg agggcaaacc gttcaccgca ctgattcgcg 2040

gctctggcta cccatgcccc tcaggtttct tccgcacctg tgaacgtgac gtatatgatc 2100

tgcgtacacg tgagggtcat tgcttacgtt tgacccatga tcaccgtgtt ctggtgatgg 2160

atggtggcct ggaatggcgt gccgcgggtg aactggaacg cggcgaccgc ctggtgatgg 2220

atgatgcagc tggcgagttt ccggcactgg caaccttccg tggcctgcgt ggcgctggcc 2280

gccaggatgt ttatgacgct actgtttacg gtgctagcgc attcactgct aatggcttca 2340

ttgtacacgc atgtggcgag cagcccggga ccggtctgaa ctcaggcctc acgacaaatc 2400

ctggtgtatc cgcttggcag gtcaacacag cttatactgc gggacaattg gtcacatata 2460

acggcaagac gtataaatgt ttgcagcccc acacctcctt ggcaggatgg gaaccatcca 2520

acgttcctgc cttgtggcag cttcaatgac tcgagcggcc g 2561

<210> 191
<211> 843
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 191

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

Ala Arg Gly Ser Glu Val Gly Asn Ser Gln Ala Val Cys Pro Gly Thr
20 25 30

Leu Asn Gly Leu Ser Val Thr Gly Asp Ala Glu Asn Gln Tyr Gln Thr
35 40 45

Leu Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Glu Arg Cys Glu Val Val Met Gly Asn Leu Glu
50 55 60

Ile Val Leu Thr Gly His Asn Ala Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Gln Trp Ile
65 70 75 80

Arg Glu Val Thr Gly Tyr Val Leu Val Ala Met Asn Glu Phe Ser Thr
85 90 95

Leu Pro Leu Pro Asn Leu Arg Val Val Arg Gly Thr Gln Val Tyr Asp
100 105 110

Gly Lys Phe Ala Ile Phe Val Met Leu Asn Tyr Asn Thr Asn Ser Ser
115 120 125

His Ala Leu Arg Gln Leu Arg Leu Thr Gln Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Ser
130 135 140

Gly Gly Val Tyr Ile Glu Lys Asn Asp Lys Leu Cys His Met Asp Thr
145 150 155 160

Ile Asp Trp Arg Asp Ile Val Arg Asp Arg Asp Ala Glu Ile Val Val
165 170 175

Lys Asp Asn Gly Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Cys His Glu Val Cys Lys Gly
180 185 190

Arg Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Ser Glu Asp Cys Gln Thr Leu Thr Lys Thr
195 200 205

Ile Cys Ala Pro Gln Cys Asn Gly His Cys Phe Gly Pro Asn Pro Asn
210 215 220

Gln Cys Cys His Asp Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ser Gly Pro Gln Asp
225 230 235 240

Thr Asp Cys Phe Ala Cys Arg His Phe Asn Asp Ser Gly Ala Cys Val
245 250 255

Pro Arg Cys Pro Gln Pro Leu Val Tyr Asn Lys Leu Thr Phe Gln Leu
260 265 270

Glu Pro Asn Pro His Thr Lys Tyr Gln Tyr Gly Gly Val Cys Val Ala
275 280 285

Ser Cys Pro His Asn Phe Val Val Asp Gln Thr Ser Cys Val Arg Ala
290 295 300

Cys Pro Pro Asp Lys Met Glu Val Asp Lys Asn Gly Leu Lys Met Cys
305 310 315 320

Glu Pro Cys Gly Gly Leu Cys Pro Lys Ala Cys Glu Gly Thr Gly Ser
325 330 335

Gly Ser Arg Phe Gln Thr Val Asp Ser Ser Asn Ile Asp Gly Phe Val
340 345 350

Asn Cys Thr Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn Leu Asp Phe Leu Ile Thr Gly Leu
355 360 365

Asn Gly Asp Pro Trp His Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu
370 375 380

Asn Val Phe Arg Thr Val Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly Tyr Leu Asn Ile Gln
385 390 395 400

Ser Trp Pro Pro His Met His Asn Phe Ser Val Phe Ser Asn Leu Thr
405 410 415

Thr Ile Gly Gly Arg Ser Leu Tyr Asn Arg Gly Phe Ser Leu Leu Ile
420 425 430

Met Lys Asn Leu Asn Val Thr Ser Leu Gly Phe Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu
435 440 445

Ile Ser Ala Gly Arg Ile Tyr Ile Ser Ala Asn Arg Gln Leu Cys Tyr
450 455 460

His His Ser Leu Asn Trp Thr Lys Val Leu Arg Gly Pro Thr Glu Glu
465 470 475 480

Arg Leu Asp Ile Lys His Asn Arg Pro Arg Arg Asp Cys Val Ala Glu
485 490 495

Gly Lys Val Cys Asp Pro Leu Cys Ser Ser Gly Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro
500 505 510

Gly Pro Gly Gln Cys Leu Ser Cys Arg Asn Tyr Ser Arg Gly Gly Val
515 520 525

Cys Val Thr His Cys Asn Phe Leu Asn Gly Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Ala
530 535 540

His Glu Ala Glu Cys Phe Ser Cys His Pro Glu Cys Gln Pro Met Glu
545 550 555 560

Gly Thr Ala Thr Cys Asn Gly Ser Gly Ser Asp Thr Cys Ala Gln Cys
565 570 575

Ala His Phe Arg Asp Gly Pro His Cys Val Ser Ser Cys Pro His Gly
580 585 590

Val Leu Gly Ala Lys Gly Pro Ile Tyr Lys Tyr Pro Asp Val Gln Asn
595 600 605

Glu Cys Arg Pro Cys His Glu Asn Cys Thr Gln Gly Cys Lys Gly Pro
610 615 620

Glu Leu Gln Asp Cys Leu Gly Gln Thr Leu Val Leu Ile Gly Lys Thr
625 630 635 640

His Leu Thr Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly
645 650 655

Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu
660 665 670

Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys
675 680 685

Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg
690 695 700

Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp
705 710 715 720

Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp
725 730 735

Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly
740 745 750

Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala
755 760 765

Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly
770 775 780

Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp
785 790 795 800

Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly
805 810 815

Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu
820 825 830

Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
835 840

<210> 192

<211> 824
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 192

Ser Glu Val Gly Asn Ser Gln Ala Val Cys Pro Gly Thr Leu Asn Gly
1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Val Thr Gly Asp Ala Glu Asn Gln Tyr Gln Thr Leu Tyr Lys
20 25 30

Leu Tyr Glu Arg Cys Glu Val Val Met Gly Asn Leu Glu Ile Val Leu
35 40 45

Thr Gly His Asn Ala Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Gln Trp Ile Arg Glu Val
50 55 60

Thr Gly Tyr Val Leu Val Ala Met Asn Glu Phe Ser Thr Leu Pro Leu
65 70 75 80

Pro Asn Leu Arg Val Val Arg Gly Thr Gln Val Tyr Asp Gly Lys Phe
85 90 95

Ala Ile Phe Val Met Leu Asn Tyr Asn Thr Asn Ser Ser His Ala Leu
100 105 110

Arg Gln Leu Arg Leu Thr Gln Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Ser Gly Gly Val
115 120 125

Tyr Ile Glu Lys Asn Asp Lys Leu Cys His Met Asp Thr Ile Asp Trp
130 135 140

Arg Asp Ile Val Arg Asp Arg Asp Ala Glu Ile Val Val Lys Asp Asn
145 150 155 160

Gly Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Cys His Glu Val Cys Lys Gly Arg Cys Trp
165 170 175

Gly Pro Gly Ser Glu Asp Cys Gln Thr Leu Thr Lys Thr Ile Cys Ala
180 185 190

Pro Gln Cys Asn Gly His Cys Phe Gly Pro Asn Pro Asn Gln Cys Cys
195 200 205

His Asp Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ser Gly Pro Gln Asp Thr Asp Cys
210 215 220

Phe Ala Cys Arg His Phe Asn Asp Ser Gly Ala Cys Val Pro Arg Cys
225 230 235 240

Pro Gln Pro Leu Val Tyr Asn Lys Leu Thr Phe Gln Leu Glu Pro Asn
245 250 255

Pro His Thr Lys Tyr Gln Tyr Gly Gly Val Cys Val Ala Ser Cys Pro
260 265 270

His Asn Phe Val Val Asp Gln Thr Ser Cys Val Arg Ala Cys Pro Pro
275 280 285

Asp Lys Met Glu Val Asp Lys Asn Gly Leu Lys Met Cys Glu Pro Cys
290 295 300

Gly Gly Leu Cys Pro Lys Ala Cys Glu Gly Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Arg
305 310 315 320

Phe Gln Thr Val Asp Ser Ser Asn Ile Asp Gly Phe Val Asn Cys Thr
325 330 335

Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn Leu Asp Phe Leu Ile Thr Gly Leu Asn Gly Asp
340 345 350

Pro Trp His Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu Asn Val Phe
355 360 365

Arg Thr Val Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly Tyr Leu Asn Ile Gln Ser Trp Pro
370 375 380

Pro His Met His Asn Phe Ser Val Phe Ser Asn Leu Thr Thr Ile Gly
385 390 395 400

Gly Arg Ser Leu Tyr Asn Arg Gly Phe Ser Leu Leu Ile Met Lys Asn
405 410 415

Leu Asn Val Thr Ser Leu Gly Phe Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Ala
420 425 430

Gly Arg Ile Tyr Ile Ser Ala Asn Arg Gln Leu Cys Tyr His His Ser
435 440 445

Leu Asn Trp Thr Lys Val Leu Arg Gly Pro Thr Glu Glu Arg Leu Asp
450 455 460

Ile Lys His Asn Arg Pro Arg Arg Asp Cys Val Ala Glu Gly Lys Val
465 470 475 480

Cys Asp Pro Leu Cys Ser Ser Gly Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Gly
485 490 495

Gln Cys Leu Ser Cys Arg Asn Tyr Ser Arg Gly Gly Val Cys Val Thr
500 505 510

His Cys Asn Phe Leu Asn Gly Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Ala His Glu Ala

515 520 525

Glu Cys Phe Ser Cys His Pro Glu Cys Gln Pro Met Glu Gly Thr Ala
530 535 540

Thr Cys Asn Gly Ser Gly Ser Asp Thr Cys Ala Gln Cys Ala His Phe
545 550 555 560

Arg Asp Gly Pro His Cys Val Ser Ser Cys Pro His Gly Val Leu Gly
565 570 575

Ala Lys Gly Pro Ile Tyr Lys Tyr Pro Asp Val Gln Asn Glu Cys Arg
580 585 590

Pro Cys His Glu Asn Cys Thr Gln Gly Cys Lys Gly Pro Glu Leu Gln
595 600 605

Asp Cys Leu Gly Gln Thr Leu Val Leu Ile Gly Lys Thr His Leu Thr
610 615 620

Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg
625 630 635 640

Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly
645 650 655

Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp
660 665 670

Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His
675 680 685

Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala
690 695 700

Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly
705 710 715 720

Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg
725 730 735

Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala
740 745 750

Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu
755 760 765

Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn
770 775 780

Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr
785 790 795 800

Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn
805 810 815

Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
820

<210> 193
<211> 625
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (625)..(625)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 193

Ser Glu Val Gly Asn Ser Gln Ala Val Cys Pro Gly Thr Leu Asn Gly
1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Val Thr Gly Asp Ala Glu Asn Gln Tyr Gln Thr Leu Tyr Lys
20 25 30

Leu Tyr Glu Arg Cys Glu Val Val Met Gly Asn Leu Glu Ile Val Leu
35 40 45

Thr Gly His Asn Ala Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Gln Trp Ile Arg Glu Val
50 55 60

Thr Gly Tyr Val Leu Val Ala Met Asn Glu Phe Ser Thr Leu Pro Leu
65 70 75 80

Pro Asn Leu Arg Val Val Arg Gly Thr Gln Val Tyr Asp Gly Lys Phe
85 90 95

Ala Ile Phe Val Met Leu Asn Tyr Asn Thr Asn Ser Ser His Ala Leu
100 105 110

Arg Gln Leu Arg Leu Thr Gln Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Ser Gly Gly Val
115 120 125

Tyr Ile Glu Lys Asn Asp Lys Leu Cys His Met Asp Thr Ile Asp Trp
130 135 140

Arg Asp Ile Val Arg Asp Arg Asp Ala Glu Ile Val Val Lys Asp Asn
145 150 155 160

Gly Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Cys His Glu Val Cys Lys Gly Arg Cys Trp
165 170 175

Gly Pro Gly Ser Glu Asp Cys Gln Thr Leu Thr Lys Thr Ile Cys Ala
180 185 190

Pro Gln Cys Asn Gly His Cys Phe Gly Pro Asn Pro Asn Gln Cys Cys
195 200 205

His Asp Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ser Gly Pro Gln Asp Thr Asp Cys
210 215 220

Phe Ala Cys Arg His Phe Asn Asp Ser Gly Ala Cys Val Pro Arg Cys
225 230 235 240

Pro Gln Pro Leu Val Tyr Asn Lys Leu Thr Phe Gln Leu Glu Pro Asn
245 250 255

Pro His Thr Lys Tyr Gln Tyr Gly Gly Val Cys Val Ala Ser Cys Pro
260 265 270

His Asn Phe Val Val Asp Gln Thr Ser Cys Val Arg Ala Cys Pro Pro
275 280 285

Asp Lys Met Glu Val Asp Lys Asn Gly Leu Lys Met Cys Glu Pro Cys
290 295 300

Gly Gly Leu Cys Pro Lys Ala Cys Glu Gly Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Arg
305 310 315 320

Phe Gln Thr Val Asp Ser Ser Asn Ile Asp Gly Phe Val Asn Cys Thr
325 330 335

Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn Leu Asp Phe Leu Ile Thr Gly Leu Asn Gly Asp
340 345 350

Pro Trp His Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu Asn Val Phe
355 360 365

Arg Thr Val Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly Tyr Leu Asn Ile Gln Ser Trp Pro
370 375 380

Pro His Met His Asn Phe Ser Val Phe Ser Asn Leu Thr Thr Ile Gly
385 390 395 400

Gly Arg Ser Leu Tyr Asn Arg Gly Phe Ser Leu Leu Ile Met Lys Asn
405 410 415

Leu Asn Val Thr Ser Leu Gly Phe Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Ala
420 425 430

Gly Arg Ile Tyr Ile Ser Ala Asn Arg Gln Leu Cys Tyr His His Ser
435 440 445

Leu Asn Trp Thr Lys Val Leu Arg Gly Pro Thr Glu Glu Arg Leu Asp
450 455 460

Ile Lys His Asn Arg Pro Arg Arg Asp Cys Val Ala Glu Gly Lys Val
465 470 475 480

Cys Asp Pro Leu Cys Ser Ser Gly Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Gly
485 490 495

Gln Cys Leu Ser Cys Arg Asn Tyr Ser Arg Gly Gly Val Cys Val Thr
500 505 510

His Cys Asn Phe Leu Asn Gly Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Ala His Glu Ala
515 520 525

Glu Cys Phe Ser Cys His Pro Glu Cys Gln Pro Met Glu Gly Thr Ala
530 535 540

Thr Cys Asn Gly Ser Gly Ser Asp Thr Cys Ala Gln Cys Ala His Phe
545 550 555 560

Arg Asp Gly Pro His Cys Val Ser Ser Cys Pro His Gly Val Leu Gly
565 570 575

Ala Lys Gly Pro Ile Tyr Lys Tyr Pro Asp Val Gln Asn Glu Cys Arg
580 585 590

Pro Cys His Glu Asn Cys Thr Gln Gly Cys Lys Gly Pro Glu Leu Gln
595 600 605

Asp Cys Leu Gly Gln Thr Leu Val Leu Ile Gly Lys Thr His Leu Thr
610 615 620

Xaa
625

<210> 194
<211> 626
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (626)..(626)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 194

Ser Glu Val Gly Asn Ser Gln Ala Val Cys Pro Gly Thr Leu Asn Gly
1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Val Thr Gly Asp Ala Glu Asn Gln Tyr Gln Thr Leu Tyr Lys

20 25 30

Leu Tyr Glu Arg Cys Glu Val Val Met Gly Asn Leu Glu Ile Val Leu
35 40 45

Thr Gly His Asn Ala Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Gln Trp Ile Arg Glu Val
50 55 60

Thr Gly Tyr Val Leu Val Ala Met Asn Glu Phe Ser Thr Leu Pro Leu
65 70 75 80

Pro Asn Leu Arg Val Val Arg Gly Thr Gln Val Tyr Asp Gly Lys Phe
85 90 95

Ala Ile Phe Val Met Leu Asn Tyr Asn Thr Asn Ser Ser His Ala Leu
100 105 110

Arg Gln Leu Arg Leu Thr Gln Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Ser Gly Gly Val
115 120 125

Tyr Ile Glu Lys Asn Asp Lys Leu Cys His Met Asp Thr Ile Asp Trp
130 135 140

Arg Asp Ile Val Arg Asp Arg Asp Ala Glu Ile Val Val Lys Asp Asn
145 150 155 160

Gly Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Cys His Glu Val Cys Lys Gly Arg Cys Trp
165 170 175

Gly Pro Gly Ser Glu Asp Cys Gln Thr Leu Thr Lys Thr Ile Cys Ala
180 185 190

Pro Gln Cys Asn Gly His Cys Phe Gly Pro Asn Pro Asn Gln Cys Cys
195 200 205

His Asp Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ser Gly Pro Gln Asp Thr Asp Cys
210 215 220

Phe Ala Cys Arg His Phe Asn Asp Ser Gly Ala Cys Val Pro Arg Cys
225 230 235 240

Pro Gln Pro Leu Val Tyr Asn Lys Leu Thr Phe Gln Leu Glu Pro Asn
245 250 255

Pro His Thr Lys Tyr Gln Tyr Gly Gly Val Cys Val Ala Ser Cys Pro
260 265 270

His Asn Phe Val Val Asp Gln Thr Ser Cys Val Arg Ala Cys Pro Pro
275 280 285

Asp Lys Met Glu Val Asp Lys Asn Gly Leu Lys Met Cys Glu Pro Cys
290 295 300

Gly Gly Leu Cys Pro Lys Ala Cys Glu Gly Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Arg
305 310 315 320

Phe Gln Thr Val Asp Ser Ser Asn Ile Asp Gly Phe Val Asn Cys Thr
325 330 335

Lys Ile Leu Gly Asn Leu Asp Phe Leu Ile Thr Gly Leu Asn Gly Asp
340 345 350

Pro Trp His Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu Asn Val Phe
355 360 365

Arg Thr Val Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly Tyr Leu Asn Ile Gln Ser Trp Pro
370 375 380

Pro His Met His Asn Phe Ser Val Phe Ser Asn Leu Thr Thr Ile Gly
385 390 395 400

Gly Arg Ser Leu Tyr Asn Arg Gly Phe Ser Leu Leu Ile Met Lys Asn
405 410 415

Leu Asn Val Thr Ser Leu Gly Phe Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Ala
420 425 430

Gly Arg Ile Tyr Ile Ser Ala Asn Arg Gln Leu Cys Tyr His His Ser
435 440 445

Leu Asn Trp Thr Lys Val Leu Arg Gly Pro Thr Glu Glu Arg Leu Asp
450 455 460

Ile Lys His Asn Arg Pro Arg Arg Asp Cys Val Ala Glu Gly Lys Val
465 470 475 480

Cys Asp Pro Leu Cys Ser Ser Gly Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Gly
485 490 495

Gln Cys Leu Ser Cys Arg Asn Tyr Ser Arg Gly Gly Val Cys Val Thr
500 505 510

His Cys Asn Phe Leu Asn Gly Glu Pro Arg Glu Phe Ala His Glu Ala
515 520 525

Glu Cys Phe Ser Cys His Pro Glu Cys Gln Pro Met Glu Gly Thr Ala
530 535 540

Thr Cys Asn Gly Ser Gly Ser Asp Thr Cys Ala Gln Cys Ala His Phe
545 550 555 560

Arg Asp Gly Pro His Cys Val Ser Ser Cys Pro His Gly Val Leu Gly
565 570 575

Ala Lys Gly Pro Ile Tyr Lys Tyr Pro Asp Val Gln Asn Glu Cys Arg
580 585 590

Pro Cys His Glu Asn Cys Thr Gln Gly Cys Lys Gly Pro Glu Leu Gln
595 600 605

Asp Cys Leu Gly Gln Thr Leu Val Leu Ile Gly Lys Thr His Leu Thr
610 615 620

Gly Xaa
625

<210> 195
<211> 2585
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 195
aagcttgaat tcccaccatg aagccggcga caggactttg ggtctgggtg agccttctcg 60

tggcggcggg gaccgtccag cccagcgatt ctcagtcagt gtgtgcagga acggagaata 120

aactgagctc tctctctgac ctggaacagc agtaccgagc cttgcgcaag tactatgaaa 180

actgtgaggt tgtcatgggc aacctggaga taaccagcat tgagcacaac cgggacctct 240

ccttcctgcg gtctgttcga gaagtcacag gctacgtgtt agtggctctt aatcagtttc 300

gttacctgcc tctggagaat ttacgcatta ttcgtgggac aaaactttat gaggatcgat 360

atgccttggc aatattttta aactacagaa aagatggaaa ctttggactt caagaacttg 420

gattaaagaa cttgacagaa atcctaaatg gtggagtcta tgtagaccag aacaaattcc 480

tttgttatgc agacaccatt cattggcaag atattgttcg gaacccatgg ccttccaact 540

tgactcttgt gtcaacaaat ggtagttcag gatgtggacg ttgccataag tcctgtactg 600

gccgttgctg gggacccaca gaaaatcatt gccagacttt gacaaggacg gtgtgtgcag 660

aacaatgtga cggcagatgc tacggacctt acgtcagtga ctgctgccat cgagaatgtg 720

ctggaggctg ctcaggacct aaggacacag actgctttgc ctgcatgaat ttcaatgaca 780

gtggagcatg tgttactcag tgtccccaaa cctttgtcta caatccaacc acctttcaac 840

tggagcacaa tttcaatgca aagtacacat atggagcatt ctgtgtcaag aaatgtccac 900

ataactttgt ggtagattcc agttcttgtg tgcgtgcctg ccctagttcc aagatggaag 960

tagaagaaaa tgggattaaa atgtgtaaac cttgcactga catttgccca aaggcttgtg 1020

atggcattgg cacaggatca ttgatgtcag ctcagactgt ggattccagt aacattgaca 1080

aattcataaa ctgtaccaag atcaatggga atttgatctt tctagtcact ggtattcatg 1140

gggacccttа caatgcaatt gaagccatag acccagagaa actgaacgtc tttcggacag 1200

tcagagagat aacaggtttc ctgaacatac agtcatggcc accaaacatg actgacttca 1260

gtgtttttttc taacctggtg accattggtg gaagagtact ctatagtggc ctgtccttgc 1320

ttatcctcaa gcaacagggc atcacctctc tacagttcca gtccctgaag gaaatcagcg 1380

caggaaacat ctatattact gacaacagca acctgtgtta ttatcatacc attaactgga 1440

caacactctt cagcacaatc aaccagagaa tagtaatccg ggacaacaga aaagctgaaa 1500

attgtactgc tgaaggaatg gtgtgcaacc atctgtgttc cagtgatggc tgttggggac 1560

ctgggccaga ccaatgtctg tcgtgtcgcc gcttcagtag aggaaggatc tgcatagagt 1620

cttgtaacct ctatgatggt gaatttcggg agtttgagaa tggctccatc tgtgtggagt 1680

gtgaccccca gtgtgagaag atggaagatg gcctcctcac atgccatgga ccgggtcctg 1740

acaactgtac aaagtgctct cattttaaag atggcccaaa ctgtgtggaa aaatgtccag 1800

atggcttaca gggggcaaac agtttcattt tcaagtatgc tgatccagat cgggagtgcc 1860

acccatgcca tccaaactgc acccaagggt gtaacggtcc cactagtcat gactgcattt 1920

actacccatg gacgggccat tccactttac cacaacatgc tagaactccc gggtgcgtat 1980

ccggtgacac cattgtaatg actagtggcg ggccccgcac tgtggctgaa ctggagggca 2040

aaccgttcac cgcactgatt cgcggctctg gctacccatg cccctcaggt ttcttccgca 2100

cctgtgaacg tgacgtatat gatctgcgta cacgtgaggg tcattgctta cgtttgaccc 2160

atgatcaccg tgttctggtg atggatggtg gcctggaatg gcgtgccgcg ggtgaactgg 2220

aacgcggcga ccgcctggtg atggatgatg cagctggcga gtttccggca ctggcaacct 2280

tccgtggcct gcgtggcgct ggccgccagg atgtttatga cgctactgtt tacggtgcta 2340

gcgcattcac tgctaatggc ttcattgtac acgcatgtgg cgagcagccc gggaccggtc 2400

tgaactcagg cctcacgaca aatcctggtg tatccgcttg gcaggtcaac acagcttata 2460

ctgcgggaca attggtcaca tataacggca agacgtataa atgtttgcag ccccacacct 2520

ccttggcagg atgggaacca tccaacgttc ctgccttgtg gcagcttcaa tgactcgagc 2580

ggccg 2585

<210> 196
<211> 851
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 196

Met Lys Pro Ala Thr Gly Leu Trp Val Trp Val Ser Leu Leu Val Ala
1 5 10 15

Ala Gly Thr Val Gln Pro Ser Asp Ser Gln Ser Val Cys Ala Gly Thr
20 25 30

Glu Asn Lys Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Asp Leu Glu Gln Gln Tyr Arg Ala
35 40 45

Leu Arg Lys Tyr Tyr Glu Asn Cys Glu Val Val Met Gly Asn Leu Glu

50 55 60

Ile Thr Ser Ile Glu His Asn Arg Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Arg Ser Val
65 70 75 80

Arg Glu Val Thr Gly Tyr Val Leu Val Ala Leu Asn Gln Phe Arg Tyr
85 90 95

Leu Pro Leu Glu Asn Leu Arg Ile Ile Arg Gly Thr Lys Leu Tyr Glu
100 105 110

Asp Arg Tyr Ala Leu Ala Ile Phe Leu Asn Tyr Arg Lys Asp Gly Asn
115 120 125

Phe Gly Leu Gln Glu Leu Gly Leu Lys Asn Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Asn
130 135 140

Gly Gly Val Tyr Val Asp Gln Asn Lys Phe Leu Cys Tyr Ala Asp Thr
145 150 155 160

Ile His Trp Gln Asp Ile Val Arg Asn Pro Trp Pro Ser Asn Leu Thr
165 170 175

Leu Val Ser Thr Asn Gly Ser Ser Gly Cys Gly Arg Cys His Lys Ser
180 185 190

Cys Thr Gly Arg Cys Trp Gly Pro Thr Glu Asn His Cys Gln Thr Leu
195 200 205

Thr Arg Thr Val Cys Ala Glu Gln Cys Asp Gly Arg Cys Tyr Gly Pro
210 215 220

Tyr Val Ser Asp Cys Cys His Arg Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ser Gly
225 230 235 240

Pro Lys Asp Thr Asp Cys Phe Ala Cys Met Asn Phe Asn Asp Ser Gly
245 250 255

Ala Cys Val Thr Gln Cys Pro Gln Thr Phe Val Tyr Asn Pro Thr Thr
260 265 270

Phe Gln Leu Glu His Asn Phe Asn Ala Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Gly Ala Phe
275 280 285

Cys Val Lys Lys Cys Pro His Asn Phe Val Val Asp Ser Ser Ser Cys
290 295 300

Val Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Ser Lys Met Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile
305 310 315 320

Lys Met Cys Lys Pro Cys Thr Asp Ile Cys Pro Lys Ala Cys Asp Gly
325 330 335

Ile Gly Thr Gly Ser Leu Met Ser Ala Gln Thr Val Asp Ser Ser Asn
340 345 350

Ile Asp Lys Phe Ile Asn Cys Thr Lys Ile Asn Gly Asn Leu Ile Phe
355 360 365

Leu Val Thr Gly Ile His Gly Asp Pro Tyr Asn Ala Ile Glu Ala Ile
370 375 380

Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu Asn Val Phe Arg Thr Val Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly
385 390 395 400

Phe Leu Asn Ile Gln Ser Trp Pro Pro Asn Met Thr Asp Phe Ser Val
405 410 415

Phe Ser Asn Leu Val Thr Ile Gly Gly Arg Val Leu Tyr Ser Gly Leu
420 425 430

Ser Leu Leu Ile Leu Lys Gln Gln Gly Ile Thr Ser Leu Gln Phe Gln
435 440 445

Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Ala Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Thr Asp Asn Ser
450 455 460

Asn Leu Cys Tyr Tyr His Thr Ile Asn Trp Thr Thr Leu Phe Ser Thr
465 470 475 480

Ile Asn Gln Arg Ile Val Ile Arg Asp Asn Arg Lys Ala Glu Asn Cys
485 490 495

Thr Ala Glu Gly Met Val Cys Asn His Leu Cys Ser Ser Asp Gly Cys
500 505 510

Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Asp Gln Cys Leu Ser Cys Arg Arg Phe Ser Arg
515 520 525

Gly Arg Ile Cys Ile Glu Ser Cys Asn Leu Tyr Asp Gly Glu Phe Arg
530 535 540

Glu Phe Glu Asn Gly Ser Ile Cys Val Glu Cys Asp Pro Gln Cys Glu
545 550 555 560

Lys Met Glu Asp Gly Leu Leu Thr Cys His Gly Pro Gly Pro Asp Asn
565 570 575

Cys Thr Lys Cys Ser His Phe Lys Asp Gly Pro Asn Cys Val Glu Lys
580 585 590

Cys Pro Asp Gly Leu Gln Gly Ala Asn Ser Phe Ile Phe Lys Tyr Ala
595 600 605

Asp Pro Asp Arg Glu Cys His Pro Cys His Pro Asn Cys Thr Gln Gly
610 615 620

Cys Asn Gly Pro Thr Ser His Asp Cys Ile Tyr Tyr Pro Trp Thr Gly
625 630 635 640

His Ser Thr Leu Pro Gln His Ala Arg Thr Pro Gly Cys Val Ser Gly
645 650 655

Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu
660 665 670

Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys
675 680 685

Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg
690 695 700

Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu
705 710 715 720

Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg
725 730 735

Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu
740 745 750

Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp
755 760 765

Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val
770 775 780

His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr
785 790 795 800

Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala
805 810 815

Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro
820 825 830

His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp
835 840 845

Gln Leu Gln
850

<210> 197
<211> 826
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<400> 197

Gln Ser Val Cys Ala Gly Thr Glu Asn Lys Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Asp
1 5 10 15

Leu Glu Gln Gln Tyr Arg Ala Leu Arg Lys Tyr Tyr Glu Asn Cys Glu
20 25 30

Val Val Met Gly Asn Leu Glu Ile Thr Ser Ile Glu His Asn Arg Asp
35 40 45

Leu Ser Phe Leu Arg Ser Val Arg Glu Val Thr Gly Tyr Val Leu Val
50 55 60

Ala Leu Asn Gln Phe Arg Tyr Leu Pro Leu Glu Asn Leu Arg Ile Ile
65 70 75 80

Arg Gly Thr Lys Leu Tyr Glu Asp Arg Tyr Ala Leu Ala Ile Phe Leu
85 90 95

Asn Tyr Arg Lys Asp Gly Asn Phe Gly Leu Gln Glu Leu Gly Leu Lys
100 105 110

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

Phe Leu Cys Tyr Ala Asp Thr Ile His Trp Gln Asp Ile Val Arg Asn
130 135 140

Pro Trp Pro Ser Asn Leu Thr Leu Val Ser Thr Asn Gly Ser Ser Gly
145 150 155 160

Cys Gly Arg Cys His Lys Ser Cys Thr Gly Arg Cys Trp Gly Pro Thr
165 170 175

Glu Asn His Cys Gln Thr Leu Thr Arg Thr Val Cys Ala Glu Gln Cys
180 185 190

Asp Gly Arg Cys Tyr Gly Pro Tyr Val Ser Asp Cys Cys His Arg Glu
195 200 205

Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ser Gly Pro Lys Asp Thr Asp Cys Phe Ala Cys
210 215 220

Met Asn Phe Asn Asp Ser Gly Ala Cys Val Thr Gln Cys Pro Gln Thr
225 230 235 240

Phe Val Tyr Asn Pro Thr Thr Phe Gln Leu Glu His Asn Phe Asn Ala
245 250 255

Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Gly Ala Phe Cys Val Lys Lys Cys Pro His Asn Phe
260 265 270

Val Val Asp Ser Ser Ser Cys Val Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Ser Lys Met
275 280 285

Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile Lys Met Cys Lys Pro Cys Thr Asp Ile
290 295 300

Cys Pro Lys Ala Cys Asp Gly Ile Gly Thr Gly Ser Leu Met Ser Ala
305 310 315 320

Gln Thr Val Asp Ser Ser Asn Ile Asp Lys Phe Ile Asn Cys Thr Lys
325 330 335

Ile Asn Gly Asn Leu Ile Phe Leu Val Thr Gly Ile His Gly Asp Pro
340 345 350

Tyr Asn Ala Ile Glu Ala Ile Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu Asn Val Phe Arg
355 360 365

Thr Val Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Asn Ile Gln Ser Trp Pro Pro
370 375 380

Asn Met Thr Asp Phe Ser Val Phe Ser Asn Leu Val Thr Ile Gly Gly
385 390 395 400

Arg Val Leu Tyr Ser Gly Leu Ser Leu Leu Ile Leu Lys Gln Gln Gly
405 410 415

Ile Thr Ser Leu Gln Phe Gln Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Ala Gly Asn
420 425 430

Ile Tyr Ile Thr Asp Asn Ser Asn Leu Cys Tyr Tyr His Thr Ile Asn
435 440 445

Trp Thr Thr Leu Phe Ser Thr Ile Asn Gln Arg Ile Val Ile Arg Asp
450 455 460

Asn Arg Lys Ala Glu Asn Cys Thr Ala Glu Gly Met Val Cys Asn His
465 470 475 480

Leu Cys Ser Ser Asp Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Asp Gln Cys Leu
485 490 495

Ser Cys Arg Arg Phe Ser Arg Gly Arg Ile Cys Ile Glu Ser Cys Asn
500 505 510

Leu Tyr Asp Gly Glu Phe Arg Glu Phe Glu Asn Gly Ser Ile Cys Val
515 520 525

Glu Cys Asp Pro Gln Cys Glu Lys Met Glu Asp Gly Leu Leu Thr Cys
530 535 540

His Gly Pro Gly Pro Asp Asn Cys Thr Lys Cys Ser His Phe Lys Asp
545 550 555 560

Gly Pro Asn Cys Val Glu Lys Cys Pro Asp Gly Leu Gln Gly Ala Asn
565 570 575

Ser Phe Ile Phe Lys Tyr Ala Asp Pro Asp Arg Glu Cys His Pro Cys
580 585 590

His Pro Asn Cys Thr Gln Gly Cys Asn Gly Pro Thr Ser His Asp Cys
595 600 605

Ile Tyr Tyr Pro Trp Thr Gly His Ser Thr Leu Pro Gln His Ala Arg
610 615 620

Thr Pro Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Asp Thr Ile Val Met Thr Ser Gly Gly
625 630 635 640

Pro Arg Thr Val Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Phe Thr Ala Leu Ile
645 650 655

Arg Gly Ser Gly Tyr Pro Cys Pro Ser Gly Phe Phe Arg Thr Cys Glu
660 665 670

Arg Asp Val Tyr Asp Leu Arg Thr Arg Glu Gly His Cys Leu Arg Leu
675 680 685

Thr His Asp His Arg Val Leu Val Met Asp Gly Gly Leu Glu Trp Arg
690 695 700

Ala Ala Gly Glu Leu Glu Arg Gly Asp Arg Leu Val Met Asp Asp Ala
705 710 715 720

Ala Gly Glu Phe Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Ala
725 730 735

Gly Arg Gln Asp Val Tyr Asp Ala Thr Val Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Phe
740 745 750

Thr Ala Asn Gly Phe Ile Val His Ala Cys Gly Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr
755 760 765

Gly Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Thr Asn Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Trp Gln
770 775 780

Val Asn Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Thr Tyr Asn Gly Lys
785 790 795 800

Thr Tyr Lys Cys Leu Gln Pro His Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Glu Pro

805 810 815

Ser Asn Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Gln Leu Gln
820 825

<210> 198
<211> 627
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> THIOLEST
<222> (627)..(627)
<223> glycine-thioester

<400> 198

Gln Ser Val Cys Ala Gly Thr Glu Asn Lys Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Asp
1 5 10 15

Leu Glu Gln Gln Tyr Arg Ala Leu Arg Lys Tyr Tyr Glu Asn Cys Glu
20 25 30

Val Val Met Gly Asn Leu Glu Ile Thr Ser Ile Glu His Asn Arg Asp
35 40 45

Leu Ser Phe Leu Arg Ser Val Arg Glu Val Thr Gly Tyr Val Leu Val
50 55 60

Ala Leu Asn Gln Phe Arg Tyr Leu Pro Leu Glu Asn Leu Arg Ile Ile
65 70 75 80

Arg Gly Thr Lys Leu Tyr Glu Asp Arg Tyr Ala Leu Ala Ile Phe Leu
85 90 95

Asn Tyr Arg Lys Asp Gly Asn Phe Gly Leu Gln Glu Leu Gly Leu Lys
100 105 110

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

Phe Leu Cys Tyr Ala Asp Thr Ile His Trp Gln Asp Ile Val Arg Asn
130 135 140

Pro Trp Pro Ser Asn Leu Thr Leu Val Ser Thr Asn Gly Ser Ser Gly
145 150 155 160

Cys Gly Arg Cys His Lys Ser Cys Thr Gly Arg Cys Trp Gly Pro Thr
165 170 175

Glu Asn His Cys Gln Thr Leu Thr Arg Thr Val Cys Ala Glu Gln Cys
180 185 190

Asp Gly Arg Cys Tyr Gly Pro Tyr Val Ser Asp Cys Cys His Arg Glu
195 200 205

Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ser Gly Pro Lys Asp Thr Asp Cys Phe Ala Cys
210 215 220

Met Asn Phe Asn Asp Ser Gly Ala Cys Val Thr Gln Cys Pro Gln Thr
225 230 235 240

Phe Val Tyr Asn Pro Thr Thr Phe Gln Leu Glu His Asn Phe Asn Ala
245 250 255

Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Gly Ala Phe Cys Val Lys Lys Cys Pro His Asn Phe
260 265 270

Val Val Asp Ser Ser Ser Cys Val Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Ser Lys Met
275 280 285

Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile Lys Met Cys Lys Pro Cys Thr Asp Ile
290 295 300

Cys Pro Lys Ala Cys Asp Gly Ile Gly Thr Gly Ser Leu Met Ser Ala
305 310 315 320

Gln Thr Val Asp Ser Ser Asn Ile Asp Lys Phe Ile Asn Cys Thr Lys
325 330 335

Ile Asn Gly Asn Leu Ile Phe Leu Val Thr Gly Ile His Gly Asp Pro
340 345 350

Tyr Asn Ala Ile Glu Ala Ile Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu Asn Val Phe Arg
355 360 365

Thr Val Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Asn Ile Gln Ser Trp Pro Pro
370 375 380

Asn Met Thr Asp Phe Ser Val Phe Ser Asn Leu Val Thr Ile Gly Gly
385 390 395 400

Arg Val Leu Tyr Ser Gly Leu Ser Leu Leu Ile Leu Lys Gln Gln Gly
405 410 415

Ile Thr Ser Leu Gln Phe Gln Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Ala Gly Asn
420 425 430

Ile Tyr Ile Thr Asp Asn Ser Asn Leu Cys Tyr Tyr His Thr Ile Asn
435 440 445

Trp Thr Thr Leu Phe Ser Thr Ile Asn Gln Arg Ile Val Ile Arg Asp
450 455 460

Asn Arg Lys Ala Glu Asn Cys Thr Ala Glu Gly Met Val Cys Asn His
465 470 475 480

Leu Cys Ser Ser Asp Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Asp Gln Cys Leu
485 490 495

Ser Cys Arg Arg Phe Ser Arg Gly Arg Ile Cys Ile Glu Ser Cys Asn
500 505 510

Leu Tyr Asp Gly Glu Phe Arg Glu Phe Glu Asn Gly Ser Ile Cys Val
515 520 525

Glu Cys Asp Pro Gln Cys Glu Lys Met Glu Asp Gly Leu Leu Thr Cys
530 535 540

His Gly Pro Gly Pro Asp Asn Cys Thr Lys Cys Ser His Phe Lys Asp
545 550 555 560

Gly Pro Asn Cys Val Glu Lys Cys Pro Asp Gly Leu Gln Gly Ala Asn
565 570 575

Ser Phe Ile Phe Lys Tyr Ala Asp Pro Asp Arg Glu Cys His Pro Cys
580 585 590

His Pro Asn Cys Thr Gln Gly Cys Asn Gly Pro Thr Ser His Asp Cys
595 600 605

Ile Tyr Tyr Pro Trp Thr Gly His Ser Thr Leu Pro Gln His Ala Arg
610 615 620

Thr Pro Xaa
625

<210> 199
<211> 628
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> artificial construct relating to Homo Sapiens immunoglobulin

<220>
<221> MOD_RES
<222> (628)..(628)
<223> cysteine or selenocysteine

<400> 199

Gln Ser Val Cys Ala Gly Thr Glu Asn Lys Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Asp
1 5 10 15

Leu Glu Gln Gln Tyr Arg Ala Leu Arg Lys Tyr Tyr Glu Asn Cys Glu
20 25 30

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Val Val Met Gly Asn Leu Glu Ile Thr Ser Ile Glu His Asn Arg Asp
        35                  40                  45

Leu Ser Phe Leu Arg Ser Val Arg Glu Val Thr Gly Tyr Val Leu Val
    50                  55                  60

Ala Leu Asn Gln Phe Arg Tyr Leu Pro Leu Glu Asn Leu Arg Ile Ile
65                  70                  75                  80

Arg Gly Thr Lys Leu Tyr Glu Asp Arg Tyr Ala Leu Ala Ile Phe Leu
                85                  90                  95

Asn Tyr Arg Lys Asp Gly Asn Phe Gly Leu Gln Glu Leu Gly Leu Lys
            100                 105                 110

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

Phe Leu Cys Tyr Ala Asp Thr Ile His Trp Gln Asp Ile Val Arg Asn
    130                 135                 140

Pro Trp Pro Ser Asn Leu Thr Leu Val Ser Thr Asn Gly Ser Ser Gly
145                 150                 155                 160

Cys Gly Arg Cys His Lys Ser Cys Thr Gly Arg Cys Trp Gly Pro Thr
                165                 170                 175

Glu Asn His Cys Gln Thr Leu Thr Arg Thr Val Cys Ala Glu Gln Cys
            180                 185                 190

Asp Gly Arg Cys Tyr Gly Pro Tyr Val Ser Asp Cys Cys His Arg Glu
        195                 200                 205

Cys Ala Gly Gly Cys Ser Gly Pro Lys Asp Thr Asp Cys Phe Ala Cys
    210                 215                 220

Met Asn Phe Asn Asp Ser Gly Ala Cys Val Thr Gln Cys Pro Gln Thr
225                 230                 235                 240

Phe Val Tyr Asn Pro Thr Thr Phe Gln Leu Glu His Asn Phe Asn Ala
                245                 250                 255

Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Gly Ala Phe Cys Val Lys Lys Cys Pro His Asn Phe
            260                 265                 270

Val Val Asp Ser Ser Ser Cys Val Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Ser Lys Met
        275                 280                 285

Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile Lys Met Cys Lys Pro Cys Thr Asp Ile
    290                 295                 300

Cys Pro Lys Ala Cys Asp Gly Ile Gly Thr Gly Ser Leu Met Ser Ala
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305 310 315 320

Gln Thr Val Asp Ser Ser Asn Ile Asp Lys Phe Ile Asn Cys Thr Lys
325 330 335

Ile Asn Gly Asn Leu Ile Phe Leu Val Thr Gly Ile His Gly Asp Pro
340 345 350

Tyr Asn Ala Ile Glu Ala Ile Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu Asn Val Phe Arg
355 360 365

Thr Val Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Asn Ile Gln Ser Trp Pro Pro
370 375 380

Asn Met Thr Asp Phe Ser Val Phe Ser Asn Leu Val Thr Ile Gly Gly
385 390 395 400

Arg Val Leu Tyr Ser Gly Leu Ser Leu Leu Ile Leu Lys Gln Gln Gly
405 410 415

Ile Thr Ser Leu Gln Phe Gln Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Ala Gly Asn
420 425 430

Ile Tyr Ile Thr Asp Asn Ser Asn Leu Cys Tyr Tyr His Thr Ile Asn
435 440 445

Trp Thr Thr Leu Phe Ser Thr Ile Asn Gln Arg Ile Val Ile Arg Asp
450 455 460

Asn Arg Lys Ala Glu Asn Cys Thr Ala Glu Gly Met Val Cys Asn His
465 470 475 480

Leu Cys Ser Ser Asp Gly Cys Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Asp Gln Cys Leu
485 490 495

Ser Cys Arg Arg Phe Ser Arg Gly Arg Ile Cys Ile Glu Ser Cys Asn
500 505 510

Leu Tyr Asp Gly Glu Phe Arg Glu Phe Glu Asn Gly Ser Ile Cys Val
515 520 525

Glu Cys Asp Pro Gln Cys Glu Lys Met Glu Asp Gly Leu Leu Thr Cys
530 535 540

His Gly Pro Gly Pro Asp Asn Cys Thr Lys Cys Ser His Phe Lys Asp
545 550 555 560

Gly Pro Asn Cys Val Glu Lys Cys Pro Asp Gly Leu Gln Gly Ala Asn
565 570 575

Ser Phe Ile Phe Lys Tyr Ala Asp Pro Asp Arg Glu Cys His Pro Cys
580 585 590

His Pro Asn Cys Thr Gln Gly Cys Asn Gly Pro Thr Ser His Asp Cys
595 600 605

Ile Tyr Tyr Pro Trp Thr Gly His Ser Thr Leu Pro Gln His Ala Arg
610 615 620

Thr Pro Gly Xaa
625