BCMA BINDING MOLECULES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/317,334, filed April 1, 2016, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

SEQUENCE LISTING

[0002] The instant application contains a Sequence Listing which has been submitted electronically in ASCII format and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Said ASCII copy, created on June 11, 2019, is named K-1030_02US_SL.txt and is 396,355 bytes in size.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0003] This invention relates to chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) and engineered T cell receptors (TCRs) comprising an antigen binding molecule which binds to B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA), polynucleotides encoding the same, and methods of treating a cancer or other disease or disorder in a patient using the same.

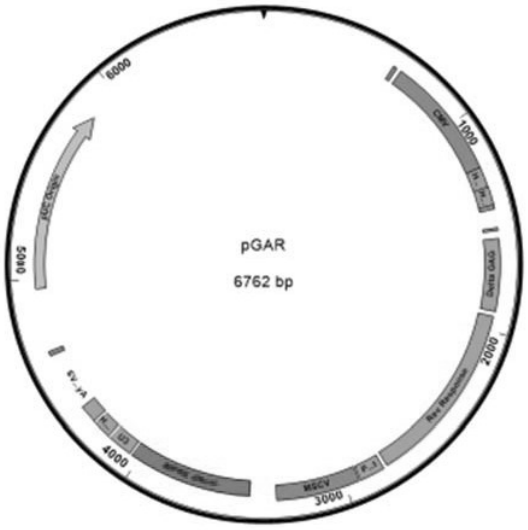
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Human cancers are by their nature comprised of normal cells that have undergone a genetic or epigenetic conversion to become abnormal cancer cells. In doing so, cancer cells begin to express proteins and other antigens that are distinct from those expressed by normal cells. These aberrant tumor antigens can be used by the body's innate immune system to specifically target and kill cancer cells. However, cancer cells employ various mechanisms to prevent immune cells, such as T and B lymphocytes, from successfully targeting cancer cells.

[0005] Human T cell therapies rely on enriched or modified human T cells to target and kill cancer cells in a patient. To increase the ability of T cells to target and kill a particular cancer cell, methods have been developed to engineer T cells to express constructs which direct T cells to a particular target cancer cell. Chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) and engineered T cell receptors (TCRs), which comprise binding domains capable of interacting

CGAGTTACATGATCCCCCATGTTGTGCAAAAAAGCGGTTAGCTCCTTCGGTCC
TCCGATCGTTGTCAGAAGTAAGTTGGCCGCAGTGTTATCACTCATGGTTATGG
CAGCACTGCATAATTCTCTTACTGTCATGCCATCCGTAAGATGCTTTTCTGTGA
CTGGTGAGTACTCAACCAAGTCATTCTGAGAATAGTGTATGCGGCGACCGAGT
TGCTCTTGCCCGGCGTCAATACGGGATAATACCGCGCCACATAGCAGAACTTT
AAAAGTGCTCATCATTGGAAAACGTTCTTCGGGGCGAAAACTCTCAAGGATCT
TACCGCTGTTGAGATCCAGTTCGATGTAACCCACTCGTGCACCCAACTGATCT
TCAGCATCTTTTACTTTCACCAGCGTTTCTGGGTGAGCAAAAACAGGAAGGCA
AAATGCCGCAAAAAAGGGAATAAGGGCGACACGGAAATGTTGAATACTCATA
CTCTTCCTTTTTCAATATTATTGAAGCATTTATCAGGGTTATTGTCTCATGAGC
GGATACATATTTGAATGTATTTAGAAAAATAAACAAATAGGGGTTCCGCGCA
CATTTCCCCGAAAAGTGCCAC (SEQ ID NO: 413)

[0400] The pGAR vector map is set forth below:



[0401] Suitable additional exemplary vectors include e.g., pBABE-puro, pBABE-neo largeTcDNA, pBABE-hygro-hTERT, pMKO.1 GFP, MSCV-IRES-GFP, pMSCV PIG (Puro IRES GFP empty plasmid), pMSCV-loxp-dsRed-loxp-eGFP-Puro-WPRE, MSCV IRES Luciferase, pMIG, MDH1-PGK-GFP_2.0, TtRMPVIR, pMSCV-IRES-mCherry FP, pRetroX GFP T2A Cre, pRXTN, pLncEXP, and pLXIN-Luc.