selectin of human IgGl subclass mentioned in WO 93/21956 is in pre-clinical development (www.mrctechnology.org).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[006] The invention relates to antibodies characterized in that said antibodies bind P-selectin and do not bind human complement factor Clq. ~~Preferably the antibodies~~ and do ~~also~~ not also bind to human Fcγ receptor on NK cells. The antibodies according to the invention contain a Fc part derived from human origin. Preferably these antibodies are humanized or human antibodies. The antibodies have new and inventive properties causing a benefit for a patient suffering from inflammatory and thrombotic disorders, especially from peripheral arterial occlusive disease (PAOD) and critical limb ischemia (CLI).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[007] Fig. 1 shows that the antibodies of the invention inhibit the adhesion of leukocyte-like HL60 cells to purified P-selectin coated onto microtiter plates. The mutated antibodies are more potent than the non-mutated parent antibody.

[008] Fig. 2 shows the inhibitory activity of the antibodies of the invention in the rosetting assay measuring the adhesion of thrombin-activated platelets to HL60 cells.

[009] Fig. 3a and 3b depicts the cross-reactivity of the antibodies of the invention with rat and cynomologus P-selectin, Fig.3a: The anti-P-selectin antibodies do not affect the adhesion of thrombin-activated rat platelets to HL60 cells, whereas the commercially available polyclonal anti-P-selectin antibody (Pharmingen 09361A) inhibits this interaction. Fig. 3b: The antibodies of the invention inhibit the adhesion of activated cynomologus platelets to HL60 cells.

[0010] Fig. 4a - c demonstrates the selectivity of the antibodies for P-selectin vs. E-and L-selectin by representative binding curves on P-, E- and L-selectin transfectants. The antibodies according to the invention bind to P-selectin CHO