Title of the Invention:

BCR-Complex-Specific Antibodies And Methods Of Using Same

Cross-Reference to Related Applications:

[0001] This application claims priority to United States Patent Application Serial No. 61/041,659, filed April 2, 2008 (pending), which application is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Reference to Sequence Listing:

[0002] This application includes one or more Sequence Listings pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.821 *et seq*., which are disclosed in both paper and computer-readable media, and which paper and computer-readable disclosures are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Background Of The Invention:

Field Of The Invention:

[0003] This invention relates to chimeric and humanized antibodies that specifically bind the BCR complex, and particularly chimeric and humanized antibodies to the BCR complex. The invention also relates to methods of using the antibodies and compositions comprising them in the diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of diseases such as cancer, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory disorders, and infectious disease.

Description of the Related Art:

The B Cell Receptor (BCR) & The BCR Complex

[0004] B cells are immune system cells that are responsible for producing antibodies. The B cell response to antigen is an essential component of the normal immune system. B cells possess specialized cell surface receptors (B cell receptors; "BCR"). If a B cell encounters an antigen capable of binding to that cell's BCR, the B cell will be stimulated to proliferate and produce antibodies specific for the bound antigen. To generate an efficient response to antigens, BCR-associated proteins and T cell assistance are also required. The antigen/BCR complex is internalized, and the antigen is proteolytically processed. A small part of the antigen remains complexed with major histocompatability complex-II ("MHCII") molecules on the surface of the

B cells where the complex can be recognized by T cells. T cells activated by such antigen presentation secrete a variety of lymphokines that induce B cell maturation.

[0005] Signaling through the BCR plays an important role in the generation of antibodies, in autoimmunity, and in the establishment of immunological tolerance (Gauld *et al.* (2002) Science 296(5573):1641-1642). Immature B cells that bind self-antigens while still in the bone marrow are eliminated by apoptosis. In contrast, antigen binding on mature B cells results in activation, proliferation, anergy and apoptosis. The particular functional response observed depends upon whether the B cell receives co-stimulatory signals through other surface receptors and the specific signal transduction pathways that are activated.

[0006] The BCR is composed of a membrane immunoglobulin which, together with noncovalently associated α and β subunits of CD79 ("CD79a" and "CD79b," respectively), forms the BCR complex. CD79a and CD79b are signal transducing subunits that contain a conserved immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif ("ITAM") required for signal transduction (Dylke *et al.* (2007) Immunol. Lett. 112(1):47-57; Cambier (1995) Immunol. Today 16:110). Aggregation of the BCR complex by multivalent antigen initiates transphosphorylation of the CD79a and CD79b ITAMs and activation of receptor-associated kinases (DeFranco (1997) Curr. Opin. Immunol. 9:296-308; Kurosaki (1997) Curr. Opin. Immunol. 9:309-318; Kim *et al.* (1993) Immun. Rev. 132:125-146). Phosphorylated ITAMs recruit additional effectors such as PI_3K, PLC-γ and members of the Ras/MAPK pathway. These signaling events are responsible for both the B cell proliferation and increased expression of activation markers (such as MHCII and CD86) that are required to prime B cells for their subsequent interactions with T-helper ("T_h") cells.

[0007] CD79 expression is restricted to B cells and is expressed in Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma cells (NHLs) (Olejniczak *et al.* (2006) Immunol. Invest. 35:93-114; D'Arena *et al.* (2000) Am. J. Hematol. 64:275-281; Cabezudo *et al.* (1999) Haematologica 84:413-18). CD79a and CD79b and soluble immunoglobulins ("sIg") are all required for surface expression of the CD79. The average surface expression of CD79b on NHLs is similar to that observed on normal B-cells, but with a greater range (Matsuuchi *et al.* (2001) Curr. Opin. Immunol. 13(3):270-277). CD79b expression in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia cells correlates with mutations in the immunoglobulin heavy chain gene, but does not appear to serve as an independent predictor of clinical severity (Cajiao *et al.* (2007) Am J. Hematol. 82(8):712-720). Both CD79a and CD79b are involved in antigen-independent (tonic) and antigen-dependent signaling by the BCR (Fuentes-Pananá *et al.* (2006) J. Immunol. 177(11):7913-7922).

[0008] Antibodies that bind to the BCR complex ("Anti-BCR complex antibodies") have been shown to disrupt BCR signaling, either by causing dissociation of the BCR, or by suppressing (down-regulating) BCR function (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 6,503,509; Polson *et al.* (2007) Blood 110(2):616-623; Zhang *et al.* (1995) Ther. Immunol. 2(4):191-202). Suppression is generally more desirable, because it avoids potentially undesirable B cell depletion and resultant side effects. Such anti-BCR complex antibodies have therapeutic use in the treatment of autoimmunity, cancer, inflammatory disease, and transplantation. Nevertheless, since human immune systems attack anti-BCR complex murine antibodies, improved antibodies are desired whose use would elicit a reduced human anti-mouse antibody ("HAMA") response. Likewise, anti-BCR complex antibodies are desired that would exhibit improved binding affinity, or altered effector function.

Fc Receptors

[0009] The interaction of antibody-antigen complexes with cells of the immune system results in a wide array of responses, ranging from effector functions such as antibody-dependent cytotoxicity, mast cell degranulation, and phagocytosis to immunomodulatory signals such as regulating lymphocyte proliferation and antibody secretion. All these interactions are initiated through the binding of the Fc domain of antibodies or immune complexes to Fc receptors, which are specialized cell surface receptors on hematopoietic cells. The diversity of cellular responses triggered by antibodies and immune complexes results from the structural heterogeneity of Fc receptors. Fc receptors share structurally related ligand binding domains which presumably mediate intracellular signaling.

[0010] The Fc receptors, members of the immunoglobulin gene superfamily of proteins, are surface glycoproteins that can bind the Fc portion of immunoglobulin molecules. Each member of the family recognizes immunoglobulins of one or more isotypes through a recognition domain on the α chain of the Fc receptor. Fc receptors are defined by their specificity for immunoglobulin subtypes. Fc receptors for IgG are referred to as "FcγR," for IgE as "FεR," and for IgA as "FcαR." Different accessory cells bear Fc receptors for antibodies of different isotype, and the isotype of the antibody determines which accessory cells will be engaged in a given response (Billadeau *et al.* (2002) J. Clin. Investigat. 2(109):161-8l; Gerber *et al.* (2001) Microbes Infection 3:131-139; Ravetch *et al.* (2001) Annu. Rev. Immunol. 19:275-90; Ravetch *et al.* (2000) Science 290:84-89; Ravetch (1994) Cell 78(4):553-560; Ravetch *et al.* (1991) Annu. Rev. Immunol. 9:457-492; see also, Immunobiology: The Immune System in Health and Disease (4th ed. 1999), Elsevier Science Ltd/Garland Publishing, New York). An overview of various receptors is presented in **Table 1**.

TABLE 1
Receptors for the Fc Regions of Immunoglobulin Isotypes

Receptor	Binding	Cell Type	Effect of Ligation
FcγRI (CD64)	IgG1 10^8 M^{-1}	Macrophages Neutrophils Eosinophils Dendritic cells	Uptake Stimulation Activation of respiratory burst Induction of killing
FcγRII-A (CD32)	IgG1 2 x 10^6 M^{-1}	Macrophages Neutrophils Eosinophils Dendritic cells Platelets Langerhan cells	Uptake Granule release
FcγRII-B1 (CD32)	IgG1 2 x 10^6 M^{-1}	B cells Mast cells	No uptake Inhibition of Stimulation
FcγRII-B2 (CD32)	IgG1 2 x 10^6 M^{-1}	Macrophages Neutrophils Eosinophils	Uptake Inhibition of Stimulation
FcγRIII (CD16)	IgG1 5 x 10^5 M^{-1}	NK cells Eosinophils Macrophages Neutrophils Mast Cells	Induction of Killing
FcεRI	IgE 1010 M^{-1}	Mast cells Eosinophil Basophils	Secretion of granules
FcαRI (CD89)	IgA1, IgA2 10^7 M^{-1}	Macrophages Neutrophils Eosinophils	Uptake Induction of killing

[0011] Each Fcγ receptor ("FcγR") is an integral membrane glycoprotein, possessing extracellular domains related to a C2-set of immunoglobulin-related domains, a single membrane spanning domain and an intracytoplasmic domain of variable length. There are four known FcγRs, designated FcγRI (CD64), FcγRII (CD32), FcγRIII (CD16), and FcγRIV. The receptors are encoded by distinct genes; however, the extensive homology between the family members suggest they arose from a common progenitor perhaps by gene duplication.

[0012] Both activating and inhibitory signals are transduced through the FcγRs following ligation. These diametrically opposing functions result from structural differences among the different receptor isoforms. Two distinct domains within the cytoplasmic signaling domains of the receptor called immunoreceptor tyrosine based activation motifs (ITAMs) or immunoreceptor tyrosine based inhibitory motifs (ITIMS) account for the different responses. The recruitment of different cytoplasmic enzymes to these structures dictates the outcome of the FcγR-mediated

cellular responses. ITAM-containing FcγR complexes include FcγRI, FcγRIIA, FcγRIIIA, and FcγRIV, whereas ITIM-containing complexes only include FcγRIIB.

[0013] FcγRI displays high affinity for the antibody constant region and restricted isotype specificity (Hulett and Hogarth (1994) Adv Immunol 57:1-127). FcγRII proteins are 40 KDa integral membrane glycoproteins which bind only the complexed IgG due to a low affinity for monomeric Ig (10^6 M^{-1}). This receptor is the most widely expressed FcγR, present on all hematopoietic cells, including monocytes, macrophages, B cells, NK cells, neutrophils, mast cells, and platelets. FcγRII has only two immunoglobulin-like regions in its immunoglobulin binding chain and hence a much lower affinity for IgG than FcγRI. There are three known human FcγRII genes (FcγRII-A, FcγRII-B, FcγRII-C), all of which bind IgG in aggregates or immune complexes. Human neutrophils express the FcγRIIA gene. The FcγRIIB gene is expressed on B lymphocytes; its extracellular domain is 96% identical to FcγRIIA and binds IgG complexes in an indistinguishable manner.

[0014] Distinct differences within the cytoplasmic domains of FcγRII-A and FcγRII-B create two functionally heterogenous responses to receptor ligation. The FcγRII-A isoform initiates intracellular signaling leading to cell activation such as phagocytosis and respiratory burst, whereas the FcγRII-B isoform initiates inhibitory signals, e.g., inhibiting B-cell activation. FcγRIIA clustering via immune complexes or specific antibody cross-linking serves to aggregate ITAMs along with receptor-associated kinases which facilitate ITAM phosphorylation. ITAM phosphorylation serves as a docking site for Syk kinase, activation of which results in activation of downstream substrates (e.g., PI_3K). Cellular activation leads to release of proinflammatory mediators. When co-ligated or co-aggregated along with an activating FcγR having an ITAM, such as FcγRIIA or FcεRI, the ITIM in FcγRIIB becomes phosphorylated and recruits the SH2 domain of the src homology 2-containing inositol phosphatase (SHIP), which in turn is phosphorylated and associates with Shc (Ott (2002) J. Immunol. 162(9):4430-4439; Yamanshi *et al.* (1997) Cell 88:205; Carpino *et al.* (1997) Cell 88:197). SHIP hydrolyzes phosphoinositol messengers released as a consequence of ITAM-containing FcγR-mediated tyrosine kinase activation, consequently preventing the influx of intracellular Ca^{++}, and dampening cellular responsiveness to FcγR ligation. Thus, B cell activation, B cell proliferation and antibody secretion is aborted, and FcγR-mediated phagocytosis is down-regulated (Tridandapani *et al.* (2002) J. Biol. Chem. 277(7):5082-89).

[0015] Specifically, coaggregation of FcγRIIA with FcγRIIB results in down-regulation of phosphorylation of Akt, which is a serine-threonine kinase that is involved in cellular regulation and serves to suppress apoptosis, and coaggregation of FcγRIIB with the high affinity IgE receptor

FcεRI in mast cells leads to inhibition of antigen-induced degranulation, calcium mobilization, and cytokine production (Long (1999) Annu Rev. Immunol 17:875; Metcalfe *et al.* (1997) Physiol. Rev. 77:1033). Coaggregation of FcγRIIB and the B-cell receptor (BCR) leads to inhibition of BCR-mediated signaling, and inhibition of cell cycle progression and cellular survival. Although numerous effector functions of FcγRIIB-mediated inhibition of BCR signaling are mediated through SHIP, recently it has been demonstrated that lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-activated B cells from SHIP deficient mice exhibit significant FcγRIIB-mediated inhibition of calcium mobilization, Ins(1,4,5)P_3 production, and Erk and Akt phosphorylation (Brauweiler *et al.* (2001) Journal of Immunology 167(1): 204-211).

[0016] The size of FcγRIII ranges between 40 and 80 kDa in mouse and man, due to heterogeneity within this class. Two human genes encode two transcripts, FcγRIIIA, an integral membrane glycoprotein, and FcγRIIIB, a glycosylphosphatidyl-inositol (GPI)-linked version. One murine gene encodes an FcγRIII homologous to the membrane spanning human FcγRIIIA. The FcγRIII shares structural characteristics with each of the other two FcγRs. Like FcγRII, FcγRIII binds IgG with low affinity and contains the corresponding two extracellular Ig-like domains. FcγRIIIA is expressed in macrophages, mast cells, and is the lone FcγR in NK cells. The GPI-linked FcγRIIIB is currently known to be expressed only in human neutrophils.

[0017] FcγRIV (also known as mFcRIV) requires association of the FcR gamma-chain for optimal expression and function on myeloid cells; its signaling potential is also enhanced by a cytoplasmic "YEEP" motif that recruits the adaptor molecule Crk-L and phosphatidylinositol-3-OH kinase. FcγRIV preferentially binds immunoglobulin E antibodies of the b allotype (IgEb) as well as IgG2a and IgG2b antibodies. Ligation of FcγRIV by antigen-IgEb immune complexes promotes macrophage-mediated phagocytosis, presentation of antigen to T cells, production of proinflammatory cytokines and the late phase of cutaneous allergic reactions (Hirano *et al.* (2007) Nature Immunology 8:762-771). FcγRIV is a recently identified receptor, conserved in all mammalian species with intermediate affinity and restricted subclass specificity (Nimmerjahn *et al.* (2005) Immunity 23:41-51; Mechetina *et al.* (2002) Immunogenetics 54:463-468; Davis *et al.* (2002) Immunol Rev 190:23-36). FcγRIII and FcγRIV are physiologically important activation FcγRs for mediating inflammatory disease triggered by cytotoxic antibodies or pathogenic immune complexes. FcγRIV is found on dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes and neutrophils.

[0018] Despite all such advances, a need remains for anti-BCR complex antibodies that possess therapeutic use in the treatment of autoimmunity, cancer, inflammatory disease, and/or transplantation, and exhibit improved ability to mediate effector function from the Fc receptors. The present invention is directed to this and other needs.

Summary of the Invention:

[0019] Embodiments of the invention provide polypeptides having a light chain variable domain (V_L) comprising a humanized or chimeric BCC V_L having a leucine at Kabat residue 37, or a lysine or asparagine at Kabat residue 45; an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of **SEQ ID NO: 10**, **SEQ ID NO: 12**, **SEQ ID NO: 14**, **SEQ ID NO: 16**, **SEQ ID NO: 18**, and **SEQ ID NO: 20**; or an amino acid sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 37**. Other embodiments of the invention provide polypeptides having a heavy chain variable domain (V_H) comprising a humanized or chimeric BCC VH having one or more of the following modifications: M48I, M62K, K66R, A67V, L69M, V71T, and K73T; an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of **SEQ ID NO: 22**, **SEQ ID NO: 24**, **SEQ ID NO: 26**, **SEQ ID NO: 28**, **SEQ ID NO: 30**, **SEQ ID NO: 32**, **SEQ ID NO: 34**, and **SEQ ID NO: 36**; or an amino acid sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 38**. Other embodiments provide combinations of the polypeptides having light chain variable domains and heavy chain variable domains.

[0020] The polypeptides may be antibodies, and may specifically bind human BCR complex. The polypeptides comprise a variant Fc domain, which comprises one or more modifications, which modifications confer a phenotype alteration on the polypeptide, including altered effector function, increased or decreased binding to an FcγR, etc. The embodiments of the invention also provide polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides and antibodies, vectors comprising the polynucleotides, and host cells comprising the vectors. Methods of producing the polypeptides and antibodies, as well as methods of treating various diseases and disorders, are also provided.

[0021] In detail, the invention provides a polypeptide that binds human BCR complex, wherein the polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of an immunoglobulin light chain variable region (V_L) that is a humanized variant of BCC V_L that comprises:

(A) a modification at Kabat residue 37;

(B) a modification at Kabat residue 45; or

(C) both (A) and (B).

[0022] The invention further provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein the humanized variant of BCC V_L has:

(A) a leucine substitution at Kabat residue 37;

(B) a lysine or an asparagine substitution at Kabat residue 45; or

(C) both (A) and (B).

[0023] The invention further provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein the humanized variant of BCC V_L has a leucine at Kabat residue 37 and a lysine at Kabat residue 45.

[0024] The invention further provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein the humanized variant BCC V_L has a leucine at Kabat residue 37 and an asparagine at Kabat residue 45.

[0025] The invention further provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: **SEQ ID NO: 10**, **SEQ ID NO: 12**, **SEQ ID NO: 14**, **SEQ ID NO: 16**, **SEQ ID NO: 18**, and **SEQ ID NO: 20**.

[0026] The invention additionally provides a polypeptide that binds human BCR complex, wherein the polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region (V_H) that is a humanized variant of BCC V_H that comprises a modification of one or more of Kabat residues 48, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 73.

[0027] The invention further provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein the humanized variant of BCC V_H comprises one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of:

(A) an isoleucine substitution at Kabat residue 48;

(B) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 62;

(C) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 66;

(D) an alanine substitution ar Kabat residue 67;

(E) a leucine substitution at Kabat residue 69;

(F) a valine substitution at Kabat residue 71; and

(G) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 73.

[0028] The invention further provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of **SEQ ID NO: 22**, **SEQ ID NO: 24**, **SEQ ID NO: 26**, **SEQ ID NO: 28**, **SEQ ID NO: 30**, **SEQ ID NO: 32**, **SEQ ID NO: 34**, and **SEQ ID NO: 36**.

[0029] The invention further provides the embodiments of all such polypeptides wherein the polypeptide is a single chain andibody or a diabody.

[0030] The invention also provides a polypeptide comprising at least two antibody variable domains:

(I) wherein the first of the andibody variable domains is a light chain variable domain (V_L) that is a humanized variant of BCC V_L that comprises:

(A) a modification at Kabat residue 37;

(B) a modification at Kabat residue 45; or

(C) both (A) and (B); and

(II) wherein the second of the antibody variant domains is a heavy chain variable domain (V_H) that is a humanized variant of BCC V_H that comprises a modification of one or more of Kabat residues 48, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 73.

[0031] The invention also provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein:

(I) the first antibody variable domain comprises:

(A) a leucine substitution at Kabat residue 37;

(B) a lysine or an asparagine substitution at Kabat residue 45; or

(C) both (A) and (B); and.

(II) the second antibody variable domain comprises one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of:

(A) an isoleucine substitution at Kabat residue 48;

(B) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 62;

(C) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 66;

(D) an alanine substitution ar Kabat residue 67;

(E) a leucine substitution at Kabat residue 69;

(F) a valine substitution at Kabat residue 71; and

(G) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 73.

[0032] The invention also provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein:

(I) the first antibody variable domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: **SEQ ID NO: 10**, **SEQ ID NO: 12**, **SEQ ID NO: 14**, **SEQ ID NO: 16**, **SEQ ID NO: 18**, and **SEQ ID NO: 20**;

(II) the second antibody variable domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of **SEQ ID NO: 22**, **SEQ ID NO: 24**, **SEQ ID NO: 26**, **SEQ ID NO: 28**, **SEQ ID NO: 30**, **SEQ ID NO: 32**, **SEQ ID NO: 34**, and **SEQ ID NO: 36**.

[0033] The invention also provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein the first antibody variable domain comprises the amino acid sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 16** and the second antibody variable domain comprises the amino acid sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 34**.

[0034] The invention also provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein the polypeptide is an antibody, and particularly wherein such antibody comprises a variant Fc domain that comprises at least one modification in the Fc domain relative to a wild-type Fc domain.

[0035] The invention also provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein the modification comprises:

(A) at least one substitution selected from the group consisting of F243L, D270E, R292P, S298N, Y300L, V305I, A330V, and P396L;

(B) at least two substitutions selected from the group consisting of F243L and P396L; F243L and R292P; and R292P and V305I;

(C) at least three substitutions selected from the group consisting of F243L, R292P and Y300L; F243L, R292P and V305I; F243L, R292P and P396L; and R292P, V305I and P396L;

(D) at least four substitutions selected from the group consisting of F243L, R292P, Y300L and P396L; and F243L, R292P, V305I and P396L; or

(E) at least F243L, R292P, Y300L, V305I and P396 substitutions.

[0036] The invention also provides the embodiments of such polypeptides wherein the variant Fc domain exhibits an altered effector function as compared to a wild-type Fc domain, wherein the altered effector function is selected from the group consisting of:

(A) enhanced antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) function;

(B) enhanced complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) function;

(C) increased binding to an activating FcγR as compared to a wild-type Fc domain;

(D) decreased binding to FcγRIIB as compared to a wild-type Fc domain; or

(E) increased binding to FcγRIIB as compared to a wild-type Fc domain.

[0037] The invention also provides the embodiments of such antibodies wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment, a monoclonal antibody, a F(ab) fragment, a single chain antibody or a diabody, and/or wherein the antibody is operably linked to a heterologous polypeptide.

[0038] The invention also provides polynucleotides encoding any of the above polypeptides.

[0039] The invention also includes the use of any of the above-described polypeptides in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of cancer (especially a hematopoeitic cancer such as as lymphoma (e.g., Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma), a leukemia or a myeloma) or in the treatment of an autoimmune or immune-mediated inflammatory disease (especially, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, vasculitis, asthma, eczema and atopic dermatitis, fibrosis, graft rejection, graft-versus-host-disease, and inflammatory bowel disease).

[0040] The invention also includes the embodiment of such use wherein the medicament is for the treatment of cancer, and the treatment comprises the step of administering a second therapeutic agent simultaneously or sequentially with the antibody.

[0041] The invention is further directed to a method of treating cancer (especially a hematopoeitic cancer such as lymphoma (e.g., Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma), a leukemia or a myeloma) in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of any of the above-described antibodies. The invention additionally concerns the embodiment of such method wherein wherein the treatment comprises the step of administering a second therapeutic agent simultaneously or sequentially with the antibody, and particularly wherein the second therapeutic agent is selected from an anti-angiogenic agent, an anti-neoplastic agent, a chemotherapeutic agent, and a cytotoxic agent.

[0042] The invention is further directed to a method of treating an autoimmune or immune-mediated inflammatory disease (especially, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, vasculitis, asthma, eczema and atopic dermatitis, fibrosis, graft rejection, graft-versus-host-disease, and inflammatory bowel disease) in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of any of the above-described antibodies.

[0043] Additional advantages and features of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description, drawings and examples, which illustrate preferred embodiments of the invention.

Brief Description Of The Drawings:

[0044] **Figure 1** depicts an alignment comparing the light chain variable regions of a chimeric BCC1 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 37**) and a humanized BCC2 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 10**) of the invention to the native BCC2 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 6**). Gray highlighted residues indicate residues that differ from Consensus; Kabat 37 and 45 are shown in boldface and underlined (numbering below the sequence).

[0045] **Figure 2** is a chart depicting various modified residues in the light and heavy chains of a humanized BCC2 antibody of the invention.

[0046] **Figure 3** depicts an alignment comparing the heavy chain variable regions of a chimeric BCC1 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 38**) and a humanized BCC2 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 22**) of the invention to the native BCC2 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 8**). Gray highlighted residues indicate

residues that differ from Consensus; Kabat residues at 48, 62, 66, 67, 69, 71 and 73 are shown in boldface and underlined (numbering below sequence).

[0047] **Figure 4** depicts the results of a binding ELISA conducted to assay the binding of antibodies having various light chains, including chBCC2, hBCC, hLc-2/chHc, hLc-3/chHc, hLc-4/chHc, and hLc-1/chHc antibodies.

[0048] **Figure 5** depicts the results of a binding ELISA conducted to assay the binding of antibodies having various heavy chains, including chLc/hHc-1, chLc/hHc-2, chLc/hHc-3, chLc/hHc-4, chLc/hHc-5, chLc/hHc-6, chBCC2, and hBCC antibodies.

[0049] **Figure 6** depicts the result of a binding ELISA conducted to assay the binding of antibodies having varied light and heavy chains, including hLc-4/hHc-2, hLc-4/hHc-7, hLc-4/hHc-8, hLc6/hHc-2, hLc-6/hHc-7, hLc-6/hHc-8, chBCC1 and chBCC2.

Detailed Description of the Invention:

[0050] The present invention provides chimeric and humanized antibodies against the BCR complex. The invention also provides methods of using the antibodies and compositions comprising them in the diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of diseases such as cancer, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory disorders, and infectious disease.

[0051] Reference will now be made in detail to the presently preferred embodiments of the invention, which, together with the drawings and the following examples, serve to explain the principles of the invention. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the invention, and it is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized, and that structural, biological, and chemical changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. One skilled in the art may refer to general reference texts for such definitions or for detailed descriptions of techniques discussed herein. These texts include Current Protocols in Molecular Biology (Ausubel *et al.*, eds., John Wiley & Sons, and supplements through March 2008), Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (Sambrook and Russell, 3rd ed., 2001); Single-Molecule Techniques: A Laboratory Manual (Selvin & Ha, eds., Cold Spring Harbor Press, 2008); Current Protocols in Nucleic Acid Chemistry (Beaucage *et al.*, eds., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2000); Current Protocols in Immunology (Coligan *et al.*, eds., John Wiley & Sons, N.Y., and supplements through March 2008), Making and Using Antibodies: A Practical Handbook (Howard & Kaser, eds., CRC, 2006); Using Antibodies: A

Laboratory Manual (Harlow & Lane, Cold Spring Harbor Press, 1999); Binding and Kinetics for Molecular Biologists (Goodrich & Kugel, Cold Spring Harbor Press, 2007); Current Protocols in Pharmacology (Enna *et al.*, eds., John Wiley & Sons, N.Y., and supplements through March 2008), The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics (Goodman & Gilman, 11th ed., 2006), and Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 21st edition (2005), for example.

A. Definitions

[0052] As used herein, the term "ADCC" refers to Antibody Dependent Cellular Cytotoxicity, an *in vitro* cell-mediated reaction in which nonspecific cytotoxic cells that express FcγRs (e.g., monocytic cells such as Natural Killer (NK) cells and macrophages) recognize bound antibody on a target cell and subsequently cause lysis of the target cell.

[0053] As used herein, the term "antibody" refers to monoclonal antibodies, multispecific antibodies, human antibodies, humanized antibodies, synthetic antibodies, chimeric antibodies, polyclonal antibodies, camelized antibodies, single-chain Fvs (scFv), single chain antibodies, immunologically active antibody fragments (e.g., antibody fragments capable of binding to an epitope, *e.g.*, Fab fragments, Fab' fragments, $F(ab')_2$ fragments, Fv fragments, fragments containing either a VL or VH domain or a complementary determining region (CDR) that immunospecifically binds an antigen, etc.), bi-functional or multi-functional antibodies, disulfide-linked bispecific Fvs (sdFv), intrabodies, and diabodies, and epitope-binding fragments of any of the above. In particular, the term antibodies is intended to encompass immunoglobulin molecules and immunologically active fragments of immunoglobulin molecules, i.e., molecules that contain an antigen binding site. Immunoglobulin molecules can be of any type (e.g., IgG, IgE, IgM, IgD, IgA and IgY), class (e.g., IgG_1, IgG_2, IgG_3, IgG_4, IgA_1 and IgA_2) or subclass (see, e.g., United States Patent Publication Nos.: 20040185045; 20050037000; 20050064514; 20050215767; 20070004909; 20070036799; 20070077246; and 20070244303).

[0054] Reference to a "B cell antigen receptor" or "BCR" is intended to reference the B cell antigen receptor, which includes a membrane immunoglobulin (mlg) antigen binding component, or a biologically active portion thereof (i.e, a portion capable of binding a ligand and/or capable of associating with a transducer component). The term "BCR complex" is intended to reference the complex of BCR with transducer CD79a and CD79b components, or biologically active portions thereof (i.e., a portion capable of transducing an intracellular signal and/or capable of associating with an extracellular ligand binding portion).

[0055] As used herein, the term "cancer" refers to a neoplasm or tumor resulting from abnormal uncontrolled growth of cells. As used herein, cancer explicitly includes, leukemias and lymphomas. In some embodiments, cancer refers to a benign tumor, which has remained localized. In other embodiments, cancer refers to a malignant tumor, which has invaded and destroyed neighboring body structures and spread to distant sites. In some embodiments, the cancer is associated with a specific cancer antigen.

[0056] The terms "cell proliferative disorder" and "proliferative disorder" refer to disorders that are associated with some degree of abnormal cell proliferation. In one embodiment, the cell proliferative disorder is cancer.

[0057] The term "chimeric," when referring to antibodies, refers to an antibody in which a portion of a heavy and/or light chain is identical to or homologous with an antibody from one species (e.g., mouse) or antibody class or subclass, while the remaining portion is identical to or homologous with an antibody of another species (e.g., human) or antibody class or subclass, so long as they exhibit the desired biological activity. Chimeric antibodies of interest herein include "primatized" antibodies comprising variable domain antigen-binding sequences derived from a non-human primate (e.g., Old World Monkey, Ape, etc.) and human constant region sequences.

[0058] As used herein, the term "Complementarity Determining Region" or "CDR" refers to the amino acid residues of an antibody variable domain that are necessary for antigen binding. Each variable domain typically has three CDR regions identified as CDR_1, CDR_2 and CDR_3.

[0059] As used herein, the term "diabody molecule" refers to a complex of two or more polypeptide chains or proteins, each comprising at least one V_L and one V_H domain or fragment thereof, wherein both domains are comprised within a single polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments a "diabody molecule" includes molecules comprising an Fc or a hinge-Fc domain. Said polypeptide chains in the complex may be the same or different, i.e., the diabody molecule may be a homo-multimer or a hetero-multimer. In specific aspects, a "diabody molecule" includes dimers or tetramers or said polypeptide chains containing both a V_L and V_H domain. The individual polypeptide chains comprising the multimeric proteins may be covalently joined to at least one other peptide of the multimer by interchain disulfide bonds.

[0060] As used herein, the terms "disorder" and "disease" are used interchangeably to refer to a condition in a subject. In particular, the term "autoimmune disease" is used interchangeably with the term "autoimmune disorder" to refer to a condition in a subject characterized by cellular, tissue and/or organ injury caused by an immunologic reaction of the subject to its own cells, tissues and/or organs. The term "inflammatory disease" is used interchangeably with the term

"inflammatory disorder" to refer to a condition in a subject characterized by inflammation, preferably chronic inflammation. Autoimmune disorders may or may not be associated with inflammation. Moreover, inflammation may or may not be caused by an autoimmune disorder. Thus, certain disorders may be characterized as both autoimmune and inflammatory disorders.

[0061] The term "effector cell" as used herein refers to a cell of the immune system that expresses one or more Fc receptors and mediates one or more effector functions. Effector cells include but are not limited to monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, dendritic cells, eosinophils, mast cells, platelets, B cells, large granular lymphocytes, Langerhans' cells, natural killer (NK) cells, and may be from any organism including but not limited to humans, mice, rats, rabbits, and monkeys.

[0062] The term "effector cell" refers to biological activities attributable to the interaction of an antibody Fc region with an Fc receptor or ligand. An antibody may have one or more effector functions. Non-limiting examples of antibody effector functions include antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), C1q binding, complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC), down regulation of cell surface receptors (e.g., B-cell receptor; BCR), opsonization, opsonophagocytosis, cell binding, and rosetting. Effector functions include both those that operate after the binding of an antigen and those that operate independent of antigen binding.

[0063] As used herein, the term "epitope" refers to that portion of a polypeptide or protein or a non-protein molecule that is immunospecifically bound by an antibody.. An epitope may have immunogenic activity, such that it elicits an antibody production response in an animal. The ability of an epitope to immunospecifically bind an antibody may be determined by for example, an immunoassay. Epitopes need not necessarily be immunogenic.

[0064] The terms "Fc receptor" or "FcR" are used herein to describe a receptor that binds to the Fc region of an antibody. An exemplary FcR is a native sequence human FcR. An FcR may be one which binds an IgG antibody (a gamma receptor) and includes receptors of the FcγRI, FcγRII, FcγRIII, and FcγRIV subclasses, including allelic variants and alternatively spliced forms of these receptors, e.g., there are at least two known FcγRII receptors, FcγRIIA and FcγRIIB. The term FcR also includes the neonatal receptor, FcRn, which is responsible for the transfer of maternal IgGs to the fetus.

[0065] As used herein, the term "Fc region" is used to define a C-terminal region of an IgG heavy chain. Although the boundaries may vary slightly, the human IgG heavy chain Fc region is defined to stretch from Cys226 to the carboxy terminus. The Fc region of an IgG comprises two constant domains, C_{H2} and C_{H3}. The C_{H2} domain of a human IgG Fc region (also referred to as

"Cγ2" domain) usually extends from amino acid 231 to amino acid 338, and the C_{H3} domain of a human IgG Fc region usually extends from amino acids 342 to 447.

[0066] The term "glycosylation site" refers to an amino acid residue or residues that is recognized by a mammalian cell as a location for the attachment of sugar residues. Amino acid residues to which carbohydrates, such as oligosaccharides, are attached are usually asparagine (N-linkage), serine (O-linkage), and threonine (O-linkage) residues. The specific sites of attachment usually have a characteristic sequence of amino acids, referred to as a "glycosylation site sequence." The glycosylation site sequence for N-linked glycosylation is: Asn-X-Ser/Thr, where X can be any of the conventional amino acids other than proline. The Fc region of human IgG has two N-linked glycosylation sites, one in each of the C_{H2} domains, at the asparagine at position 297 (Asn 297).

[0067] As used herein, the term "HAMA response" refers to the Human Anti-Mouse Antibody response, which is a deleterious immunogenic response that occurs when a human immune system recognizes a murine antibody as foreign and attacks it. A HAMA response can cause toxic shock or death. Chimeric and humanized antibodies reduce the likelihood of a HAMA response by decreasing the non-human portions of administered antibodies, but there is still potential for a Human Anti-Human Antibody response ("HAHA response") immune response to such antibodies.

[0068] The terms "heavy chain," "light chain" ("C_L"), "light chain variable region" ("V_L"), "heavy chain variable region" ("V_H"), "framework region" ("FR"), "heavy chain constant domain ("C_H"), "light chain constant domain ("C_L") refer to domains in naturally occurring immunoglobulins and the corresponding domains of synthetic (e.g., recombinant) binding proteins (e.g., humanized antibodies). The basic structural unit of naturally occurring immunoglobulins (e.g., IgG) is a tetramer having two light chains and two heavy chains. Usually naturally occurring immunoglobulin is expressed as a glycoprotein of about 150 KDa, although IgG can also be produced in a non-glycosylated form. The amino-terminal ("N") portion of each chain includes a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The carboxy-terminal ("C") portion of each chain defines a constant region, with light chains having a single constant domain and heavy chains usually having three constant domains and a hinge region. Thus, the structure of the light chains of a naturally occurring IgG molecule is N-V_L-C_L-C and the structure of IgG heavy chains is N-V_H-C_{H1}-H-C_{H2}-C_{H3}-C (where H is the hinge region). The variable regions of an IgG molecule consists of the complementarity determining regions (CDRs), which contain the residues in contact with antigen and non-CDR segments, referred to as framework segments, which maintain the structure and determine the positioning of

the CDR loops. Thus, the V_L and V_H domains have the structure N-FR_1-CDR_1-FR_2-CDR_2-FR_3-CDR_3-FR_4-C.

[0069] As used herein, the term "heterologous" nucleic acid denotes DNA, RNA, etc.that is introduced into a host cell. The nucleic acid may be derived from any of a variety of sources including genomic DNA, mRNA, cDNA, synthetic DNA and fusions or combinations of these. The nucleic acid may include a polynucelotide from the same cell or cell type as the host or recipient cell or a polynucleotide from a different cell type, for example, from a mammal or plant, and may, optionally, include marker or selection genes, for example, antibiotic resistance genes, temperature resistance genes, etc.

[0070] The term "hinge region" is generally defined as stretching from Glu216 to Pro230 of human IgG1. Hinge regions of other IgG isotypes may be aligned with the IgG1 sequence by placing the first and last cysteine residues forming inter-heavy chain S-S bonds in the same positions.

[0071] As used herein, the term "humanized" has its usual meaning in the art. In general terms, humanization of a non-human antibody involves substituting the CDR sequences from non-human immunoglobulin V_L and V_H regions into human framework regions. Further, as used herein, "humanized" antibodies may comprise additional substitutions and mutations in the CDR and/or framework regions introduced to increase affinity or for other purposes. For example, substitution of nonhuman framework residues in the human sequence can increase affinity. The resulting variable domains have non-human CDR sequences and framework sequences derived from human antibody framework sequence(s) or a human consensus sequence. A variety of different human framework regions may be used singly or in combination as a basis for a humanized antibody.

[0072] As used herein, the term "immunomodulatory agent" and variations thereof refer to an agent that modulates a host's immune system. In certain embodiments, an immunomodulatory agent is an immunosuppressant agent. In certain other embodiments, an immunomodulatory agent is an immunostimulatory agent. Immunomodatory agents include, but are not limited to, small molecules, peptides, polypeptides, fusion proteins, antibodies, inorganic molecules, mimetic agents, and organic molecules.

[0073] As used herein, the term "immunospecifically binds," refers to the specific binding exhibited between an antibody and the epitope that it recognizes. Such binding will typically exhibit a K_D of at least about 0.1 mM, more usually at least about 1 μM, preferably at least about 0.1 μM or less, and most preferably, 0.01 μM or less. Preferably, the antibodies of the invention immunospecifically bind to proteins with high affinity (*e.g.*, low K_D).

[0074] An antibody that immunospecifically binds to an antigen may bind to other peptides or polypeptides with lower affinity as determined by, e.g., immunoassays, BIAcore, or other assays known in the art. Preferably, molecules that specifically bind an antigen do not cross react with other proteins. Molecules that specifically bind an antigen can be identified, for example, by immunoassays, BIAcore, or other techniques known to those of skill in the art.

[0075] The term "Antibody Engineering Technology Art" as used herein refers to technology disclosed in U.S. Provisional Patent Application Nos. 60/781,564; 60/945,523; 61/015,106; filed Dec. 19, 2007, and 61/019,051 filed Jan. 4, 2008; US 20040185045; US 20040197347; US 20040197866; US 20050037000; US 20050064514; US 20050215767; US 20060134709; US 20060177439; US 20070004909; US 20070036799; US 20070037216; US 20070077246; US 20070244303; US 20080044429; US 20080050371; 11/869,410; 11/952,568; U.S. Patent No. 7,112,439; WO 04/063351; WO 06/088494; WO 07/024249; WO 06/113665; WO 07/021841; WO 07/106707; or PCT/US07/86793

[0076] The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally occurring mutations that may be present in minor amounts, and the term "polyclonal antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody obtained from a population of heterogenous antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies are highly specific, being directed against a single epitope. In addition to their specificity, monoclonal antibodies are advantageous in that they may be synthesized without contamination by other antibodies. The term "monoclonal" indicates the character of the antibody as being obtained from a substantially homogeneous population of antibodies, and is not to be construed as requiring production of the antibody by any particular method.

[0077] As used herein, the terms "nucleic acids" and "nucleotide sequences" include DNA molecules (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA), RNA molecules (e.g., mRNA), combinations of DNA and RNA molecules or hybrid DNA/RNA molecules, and analogs of DNA or RNA molecules. Such analogs can be generated using, for example, nucleotide analogs, which include, but are not limited to, inosine or tritylated bases. Such analogs can also comprise DNA or RNA molecules comprising modified backbones that lend beneficial attributes to the molecules such as, for example, nuclease resistance or an increased ability to cross cellular membranes. The nucleic acids or nucleotide sequences can be single-stranded, double-stranded, may contain both single-stranded and double-stranded portions, and may contain triple-stranded portions, but preferably is double-stranded DNA.

[0078] "Substantial sequence identity," as used herein, refers to two or more sequences or subsequences (e.g., domains) that have at least about 80% amino acid residue identity, preferably at least about 90%, or at least about 95% identity when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence. Sequence identity between two similar sequences (e.g., antibody variable regions) can be measured by algorithms such as that of Smith & Waterman, 1981, Adv. Appl. Math. 2:482 [local homology algorithm], Needleman & Wunsch, 1970, J. Mol. Biol. 48:443 [homology alignment algorithm], Pearson & Lipman, 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 85:2444 [search for similarity method], or Altschul *et al.*, 1990, J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-10 [BLAST algorithm]. When using any of the aforementioned algorithms, the default parameters (for Window length, gap penalty, etc.) are used. An amino acid sequence is said to be "substantially similar to" a second sequence when the degree of sequence identity is at least about 70% identical, preferably at least about 80%, or at least about 90%, or even at least about 95%, identical. A nucleic acid sequence is said to be "substantially similar to" a second sequence when either: (1) the degree of sequence identity is at least about 70% identical, preferably at least about 80%, or at least about 90%, or even at least about 95%, identical, or the nucleic acid sequence encodes a polypeptide that is at least about 70% identical, preferably at least about 80%, or at least about 90%, or even at least about 95%, identical to the polypeptide encoded by the second sequence. Sequences that are substantially identical are also substantially similar.

[0079] When referring to antibodies, the assignment of amino acids to each domain is in accordance with Kabat, *Sequences Of Proteins Of Immunological Interest* (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., 1987 and 1991), which is expressly incorporated herein by reference. Throughout the present specification, the numbering of the residues in an IgG heavy chain is that of the EU index as in Kabat, and refers to the numbering of the human IgG1 EU antibody.

B. Antibodies

[0080] The present invention particularly encompasses chimeric ("Ch") and humanized ("h") antibodies and polypeptides that specifically bind to the BCR complex, and more preferably to the human BCR complex. Preferably the antibodies have enhanced binding affinity for the BCR complex, and more preferably the antibodies have enhanced effector function, both as compared to a native BCR complex ("BCC") antibody. In preferred embodiments, such chimeric or humanized antibodies are chimeric and humanized versions of murine anti-BCR complex antibodies BCC1 and BCC2, designated "ChBCC" or "hBCC" respectively. The chimeric and humanized antibodies and polypeptides have enhanced binding affinity for the BCR complex, as compared to native BCC1 and BCC2 antibodies, and may comprise Fc variants or other modifications.

[0081] Disclosed herein are the nucleic acid molecules that encode the amino acid sequences of the variable regions of the BCC1 and BCC2 antibodies (referred to collectively herein as "BCC"). These nucleic and amino acid sequences are presented below:

[0082] BCC1 V_H nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 1**):

```
caggtccaac tgcagcagcc tggggctgag ctggtgaggc ctggggcttc agtgaagctg     60
tcctgcaagg cttctggcta caccttcacc agctactgga tgaactgggt gaagcagagg    120
cctggacaag gccttgaatg gattggtatg gttgatcctt cagacagtga aactcactac    180
aatcaaatgt tcaaggacaa ggccacattg actgttgaca aatcctccag cacagcctac    240
atgcagctca gcagcctgac atctgaggac tctgcggtct attactgtgc aagagctatg    300
ggctactggg gtcaaggaac ctcagtcacc gtctcctca                           339
```

[0083] BCC1 V_H amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 2**):

```
QVQLQQPGAE LVRPGASVKL SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVKQR PGQGLEWIGM VDPSDSETHY     60
NQMFKDKATL TVDKSSSTAY MQLSSLTSED SAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTSVT VSS           113
```

[0084] BCC1 V_L nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 3**):

```
gatgttgtga tgacccagac tccactcact ttgtcggtta acattggaca accagcctcc     60
atctcttgta agtcaagtca gagcctctta gatactgatg gaaagacata tttgaattgg    120
ttgttacaga ggccaggcca gtctccaaac cgcctaatct atctggtgtc taaactggac    180
tctggagtcc ctgacaggtt cactggcagt ggatcaggga cagatttcac actgaaaatc    240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tttgggaatt tattattgct ggcaaggtac acattttccg    300
ctcacgttcg gtgctgggac caagctggag ctgaaa                              336
```

[0085] BCC1 V_L amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 4**):

```
DVVMTQTPLT LSVNIGQPAS ISCKSSQSLL DTDGKTYLNW LLQRPGQSPN RLIYLVSKLD     60
SGVPDRFTGS GSGTDFTLKI SRVEAEDLGI YYCWQGTHFP LTFGAGTKLE LK            112
```

[0086] BCC2 V_L nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 5**):

```
gatgttgtgt tgacccagac tccactcact ttgtcggtta ccattggaca accagcctcc     60
atctcttgta agtcaagtca gagcctctta gatagtgatg gaaagacata tttgaattgg    120
ttgttacaga ggccaggtca gtctccaaag cgcctaatct atctggtgtc taaactggac    180
tctggagtcc ctgacaggtt cactggcagt ggatcaggga cagatttcac actgaaaatc    240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tttgggagtt tattattgct ggcaaggtac acattttccg    300
ctcacgttcg gtgctgggac caagctggag ctgaaa                              336
```

[0087] BCC2 V_L amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 6**):

```
DVVLTQTPLT LSVTIGQPAS ISCKSSQSLL DSDGKTYLNW LLQRPGQSPK RLIYLVSKLD     60
SGVPDRFTGS GSGTDFTLKI SRVEAEDLGV YYCWQGTHFP LTFGAGTKLE LK            112
```

[0088] BCC2 V_H nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 7**):

```
caggtccaac tgcagcagcc tggggctgag ctggtgaggc ctggggcttc agtgaagctg     60
tcctgcaagg cttctggcta caccttcacc agctactgga tgaactgggt gaagcagagg    120
cctggacaag gccttgaatg gattggtatg attgatcctt cagacagtga aactcactac    180
aatcaaatgt tcaaggacaa ggccacattg actgtagaca aatcctccag cacagcctac    240
atgcagctca gcagcctgac atctgaggac tctgcggtct attactgtgc aagagctatg    300
ggctactggg gtcaaggaac ctcagtcacc gtctcctca                           339
```

[0089] BCC2 V_H amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 8**):

```
QVQLQQPGAE LVRPGASVKL SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVKQR PGQGLEWIGM IDPSDSETHY     60
NQMFKDKATL TVDKSSSTAY MQLSSLTSED SAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTSVT VSS           113
```

[0090] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, seven different BCC light chain variable regions were constructed and studied. The nucleic and amino acid sequences of these light chain variable regions are presented below:

[0091] hBCC VL-1 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 9**):

```
gatgttgtga tgactcagtc tccactctcc ctgcccgtca cccttggaca gccggcctcc     60
atctcctgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta gatagtgatg gaaagacata tttgaattgg    120
tttcagcaga ggccaggcca atctccaagg cgcctaattt atctggtgtc taaactggac    180
tctggggtcc cagacagatt cagcggcagt gggtcaggca ctgatttcac actgaaaatc    240
agcagggtgg aggctgagga tgttggggtt tattactgct ggcaaggtac acattttccg    300
ctcacgttcg gcggagggac caagcttgag atcaaa                              336
```

[0092] hBCC VL-1 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 10**):

```
DVVMTQSPLS LPVTLGQPAS ISCKSSQSLL DSDGKTYLNW FQQRPGQSPR RLIYLVSKLD     60
SGVPDRFSGS GSGTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGV YYCWQGTHFP LTFGGGTKLE IK            112
```

[0093] hBCC VL-2 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 11**):

```
gatgttgtga tgactcagtc tccactctcc ctgcccgtca cccttggaca gccggcctcc     60
atctcctgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta gatagtgatg gaaagacata tttgaattgg    120
tttctgcaga ggccaggcca atctccaagg cgcctaattt atctggtgtc taaactggac    180
tctggggtcc cagacagatt cagcggcagt gggtcaggca ctgatttcac actgaaaatc    240
agcagggtgg aggctgagga tgttggggtt tattactgct ggcaaggtac acattttccg    300
ctcacgttcg gcggagggac caagcttgag atcaaa                              336
```

[0094] hBCC VL-2 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 12**):

```
DVVMTQSPLS LPVTLGQPAS ISCKSSQSLL DSDGKTYLNW FLQRPGQSPR RLIYLVSKLD     60
SGVPDRFSGS GSGTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGV YYCWQGTHFP LTFGGGTKLE IK            112
```

[0095] hBCC VL-3 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 13**):

```
gatgttgtga tgactcagtc tccactctcc ctgcccgtca cccttggaca gccggcctcc     60
atctcctgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta gatagtgatg gaaagacata tttgaattgg    120
tttcagcaga ggccaggcca atctccaaag cgcctaattt atctggtgtc taaactggac    180
tctggggtcc cagacagatt cagcggcagt gggtcaggca ctgatttcac actgaaaatc    240
agcagggtgg aggctgagga tgttggggtt tattactgct ggcaaggtac acattttccg    300
ctcacgttcg gcggagggac caagcttgag atcaaa                              336
```

[0096] hBCC VL-3 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 14**):

```
DVVMTQSPLS LPVTLGQPAS ISCKSSQSLL DSDGKTYLNW FQQRPGQSPK RLIYLVSKLD     60
SGVPDRFSGS GSGTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGV YYCWQGTHFP LTFGGGTKLE IK            112
```

[0097] hBCC VL-4 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 15**):

```
gatgttgtga tgactcagtc tccactctcc ctgcccgtca cccttggaca gccggcctcc     60
atctcctgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta gatagtgatg gaaagacata tttgaattgg    120
tttcagcaga ggccaggcca atctccaaac cgcctaattt atctggtgtc taaactggac    180
tctggggtcc cagacagatt cagcggcagt gggtcaggca ctgatttcac actgaaaatc    240
agcagggtgg aggctgagga tgttggggtt tattactgct ggcaaggtac acattttccg    300
ctcacgttcg gcggagggac caagcttgag atcaaa                              336
```

[0098] hBCC VL-4 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 16**):

```
DVVMTQSPLS LPVTLGQPAS ISCKSSQSLL DSDGKTYLNW FQQRPGQSPN RLIYLVSKLD     60
SGVPDRFSGS GSGTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGV YYCWQGTHFP LTFGGGTKLE IK            112
```

[0099] hBCC VL-5 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 17**):

```
gatgttgtga tgactcagtc tccactctcc ctgcccgtca cccttggaca gccggcctcc     60
atctcctgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta gatagtgatg gaaagacata tttgaattgg    120
tttctgcaga ggccaggcca atctccaaag cgcctaattt atctggtgtc taaactggac    180
tctggggtcc cagacagatt cagcggcagt gggtcaggca ctgatttcac actgaaaatc    240
agcagggtgg aggctgagga tgttggggtt tattactgct ggcaaggtac acattttccg    300
ctcacgttcg gcggagggac caagcttgag atcaaa                              336
```

[00100] hBCC VL-5 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 18**):

```
DVVMTQSPLS LPVTLGQPAS ISCKSSQSLL DSDGKTYLNW FLQRPGQSPK RLIYLVSKLD     60
SGVPDRFSGS GSGTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGV YYCWQGTHFP LTFGGGTKLE IK            112
```

[00101] hBCC VL-6 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 19**):

```
gatgttgtga tgactcagtc tccactctcc ctgcccgtca cccttggaca gccggcctcc     60
atctcctgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta gatagtgatg gaaagacata tttgaattgg    120
tttctgcaga ggccaggcca atctccaaac cgcctaattt atctggtgtc taaactggac    180
tctggggtcc cagacagatt cagcggcagt gggtcaggca ctgatttcac actgaaaatc    240
agcagggtgg aggctgagga tgttggggtt tattactgct ggcaaggtac acattttccg    300
ctcacgttcg gcggagggac caagcttgag atcaaa                              336
```

[00102] hBCC VL-6 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 20**):

```
DVVMTQSPLS LPVTLGQPAS ISCKSSQSLL DSDGKTYLNW FLQRPGQSPN RLIYLVSKLD     60
SGVPDRFSGS GSGTDFTLKI SRVEAEDVGV YYCWQGTHFP LTFGGGTKLE IK            112
```

[00103] chBCC1 VL amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 37**):

```
DVVMTQTPLT LSVNIGQPAS ISCKSSQSLL DTDGKTYLNW LLQRPQGSPN RLIYLVSKLD     60
SGVPDRFTGS GSGTDFTLKI SRVEAEDLGI YYCWQGTHFP LTFGAGTKLE LK            112
```

[00104] A comparison between the light chain variable regions (V_L) of a native BCC2 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 6**) and a chimeric BCC1 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 37**) and a humanized BCC2 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 10**) of the present invention is depicted in **Figure 1**. Although it can be seen that a number of residues have been changed in these particular chimeric and humanized sequences, it is not necessary to modify all or most of these residues when engineering chimeric and humanized antibodies and polypeptides of the invention. For the light chain variable region, it is preferable to modify one or more residues at positions 37 and 45, which are noted in **Figure 1** by boldface and underlining the residues (Kabat numbers are shown underneath the sequence for these residues). In a preferred embodiment, a humanized BCC V_L comprises: (1) a Q37L substitution, or (2) an R45K or R45N substitution, or both (1) and (2), although a number of other modifications (i.e., modifications other than substitutions) may be made. **Figure 2** is a chart depicting various modified residues in the light and heavy chains of humanized BCC antibodies of the invention, any of which modifications may be made in the antibodies and polypeptides of the invention.

[00105] In various embodiments, the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin light chain variable region (V_L) that is a humanized BCC V_L, which preferably has a Q37L substitution, or an R45K or

R45N substitution, or both. In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin V_L that is a humanized BCC V_L, which preferably comprises the sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 10**, **SEQ ID NO: 12**, **SEQ ID NO: 14**, **SEQ ID NO: 16**, **SEQ ID NO: 18**, or **SEQ ID NO: 20**, or is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 9**, **SEQ ID NO: 11**, **SEQ ID NO: 13**, **SEQ ID NO: 15**, **SEQ ID NO: 17**, or **SEQ ID NO: 19**. In other embodiments, the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin light chain comprising a humanized BCC V_L, which light chain preferably comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of **SEQ ID NO: 10**, **SEQ ID NO: 12**, **SEQ ID NO: 14**, **SEQ ID NO: 16**, **SEQ ID NO: 18**, and **SEQ ID NO: 20**, or is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of **SEQ ID NO: 9**, **SEQ ID NO: 11**, **SEQ ID NO: 13**, **SEQ ID NO: 15**, **SEQ ID NO: 17**, and **SEQ ID NO: 19**.

[00106] In various embodiments, the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin light chain variable region (V_L) that is a chimeric BCC V_L, which preferably has a Q37L substitution, or an R45K or R45N substitution, or both. In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin V_L that is a chimeric BCC V_L, which preferably comprises the sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 37**.

[00107] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, nine different BCC heavy chain variable regions were constructed and studied. The nucleic and amino acid sequences of these heavy chain variable regions are presented below:

[00108] hBCC VH-1 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 21**):

```
caggttcagc tggtgcagtc tggagctgag gtgaagaagc ctggcgcctc agtgaaggtc     60
tcctgcaagg cttctggtta cacctttacc agctactgga tgaactgggt gcgacaggcc    120
cctggacaag ggcttgagtg gatgggaatg attgatcctt cagacagtga aactcactac    180
aatcaaatgt tcaaggacag agtcaccatg accacagaca catccacgag cacagcctac    240
atggagctga ggagcctgag atctgacgac acggccgtgt attactgtgc gagagctatg    300
ggctactggg ggcaagggac cacggtcacc gtctcctca                           339
```

[00109] hBCC VH-1 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 22**):

```
QVQLVQSGAE VKKPGASVKV SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVRQA PGQGLEWMGM IDPSDSETHY     60
NQMFKDRVTM TTDTSTSTAY MELRSLRSDD TAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTTVT VSS           113
```

[00110] hBCC VH-2 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 23**):

```
caggttcagc tggtgcagtc tggagctgag gtgaagaagc ctggcgcctc agtgaaggtc     60
tcctgcaagg cttctggtta cacctttacc agctactgga tgaactgggt gcgacaggcc    120
cctggacaag ggcttgagtg gatcggaatg attgatcctt cagacagtga aactcactac    180
aatcaaatgt tcaaggacag agtcaccatg accacagaca catccacgag cacagcctac    240
atggagctga ggagcctgag atctgacgac acggccgtgt attactgtgc gagagctatg    300
ggctactggg ggcaagggac cacggtcacc gtctcctca                           339
```

[00111] hBCC VH-2 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 24**):

```
QVQLVQSGAE VKKPGASVKV SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVRQA PGQGLEWIGM IDPSDSETHY     60
NQMFKDRVTM TTDTSTSTAY MELRSLRSDD TAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTTVT VSS           113
```

[00112] hBCC VH-3 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 25**):

```
caggttcagc tggtgcagtc tggagctgag gtgaagaagc ctggcgcctc agtgaaggtc     60
tcctgcaagg cttctggtta cacctttacc agctactgga tgaactgggt gcgacaggcc    120
cctggacaag ggcttgagtg gatgggaatg attgatcctt cagacagtga aactcactac    180
aatcaaatgt tcaaggacaa agccaccctg accgtagaca catccacgag cacagcctac    240
atggagctga ggagcctgag atctgacgac acggccgtgt attactgtgc gagagctatg    300
ggctactggg ggcaagggac cacggtcacc gtctcctca                           339
```

[00113] hBCC VH-3 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 26**):

```
QVQLVQSGAE VKKPGASVKV SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVRQA PGQGLEWMGM IDPSDSETHY     60
NQMFKDKATL TVDTSTSTAY MELRSLRSDD TAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTTVT VSS           113
```

[00114] hBCC VH-4 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 27**):

```
caggttcagc tggtgcagtc tggagctgag gtgaagaagc ctggcgcctc agtgaaggtc     60
tcctgcaagg cttctggtta cacctttacc agctactgga tgaactgggt gcgacaggcc    120
cctggacaag ggcttgagtg gatgggaatg attgatcctt cagacagtga aactcactac    180
aatcaaatgt tcaaggacag agtcaccatg accgtagaca catccacgag cacagcctac    240
atggagctga ggagcctgag atctgacgac acggccgtgt attactgtgc gagagctatg    300
ggctactggg ggcaagggac cacggtcacc gtctcctca                           339
```

[00115] hBCC VH-4 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 28**):

```
QVQLVQSGAE VKKPGASVKV SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVRQA PGQGLEWMGM IDPSDSETHY     60
NQMFKDRVTM TVDTSTSTAY MELRSLRSDD TAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTTVT VSS           113
```

[00116] hBCC VH-5 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 29**):

```
caggttcagc tggtgcagtc tggagctgag gtgaagaagc ctggcgcctc agtgaaggtc     60
tcctgcaagg cttctggtta cacctttacc agctactgga tgaactgggt gcgacaggcc    120
cctggacaag ggcttgagtg gatgggaatg attgatcctt cagacagtga aactcactac    180
aatcaaatgt tcaaggacag agtcaccatg accgtagaca aatccacgag cacagcctac    240
atggagctga ggagcctgag atctgacgac acggccgtgt attactgtgc gagagctatg    300
ggctactggg ggcaagggac cacggtcacc gtctcctca                           339
```

[00117] hBCC VH-5 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 30**):

```
QVQLVQSGAE VKKPGASVKV SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVRQA PGQGLEWMGM IDPSDSETHY     60
NQMFKDRVTM TVDKSTSTAY MELRSLRSDD TAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTTVT VSS           113
```

[00118] hBCC VH-6 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 31**):

```
caggttcagc tggtgcagtc tggagctgag gtgaagaagc ctggcgcctc agtgaaggtc     60
tcctgcaagg cttctggtta cacctttacc agctactgga tgaactgggt gcgacaggcc    120
cctggacaag ggcttgagtg gatgggaatg attgatcctt cagacagtga aactcactac    180
aatcaaaagt tcaaggacag agtcaccatg accacagaca catccacgag cacagcctac    240
atggagctga ggagcctgag atctgacgac acggccgtgt attactgtgc gagagctatg    300
ggctactggg ggcaagggac cacggtcacc gtctcctca                           339
```

[00119] hBCC VH-6 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 32**):

```
QVQLVQSGAE VKKPGASVKV SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVRQA PGQGLEWMGM IDPSDSETHY     60
NQKFKDRVTM TTDTSTSTAY MELRSLRSDD TAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTTVT VSS           113
```

[00120] hBCC VH-7 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 33**):

```
caggttcagc tggtgcagtc tggagctgag gtgaagaagc ctggcgcctc agtgaaggtc     60
tcctgcaagg cttctggtta cacctttacc agctactgga tgaactgggt gcgacaggcc    120
cctggacaag ggcttgagtg gatcggaatg attgatcctt cagacagtga aactcactac    180
aatcaaaagt tcaaggacag agtcaccatg accacagaca catccacgag cacagcctac    240
```

```
atggagctga ggagcctgag atctgacgac acggccgtgt attactgtgc gagagctatg    300
ggctactggg ggcaagggac cacggtcacc gtctcctca                           339
```

[00121] hBCC VH-7 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 34**):

```
QVQLVQSGAE VKKPGASVKV SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVRQA PGQGLEWIGM IDPSDSETHY     60
NQKFKDRVTM TTDTSTSTAY MELRSLRSDD TAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTTVT VSS           113
```

[00122] hBCC VH-8 nucleic acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 35**):

```
caggttcagc tggtgcagtc tggagctgag gtgaagaagc ctggcgcctc agtgaaggtc     60
tcctgcaagg cttctggtta cacctttacc agctactgga tgaactgggt gcgacaggcc    120
cctggacaag ggcttgagtg gatcggaatg attgatcctt cagacagtga aactcactac    180
aatcaaatgt tcaaggacag agtcaccatg accgtagaca catccacgag cacagcctac    240
atggagctga ggagcctgag atctgacgac acggccgtgt attactgtgc gagagctatg    300
ggctactggg ggcaagggac cacggtcacc gtctcctca                           339
```

[00123] hBCC VH-8 amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 36**):

```
QVQLVQSGAE VKKPGASVKV SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVRQA PGQGLEWIGM IDPSDSETHY     60
NQMFKDRVTM TVDTSTSTAY MELRSLRSDD TAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTTVT VSS           113
```

[00124] chBCC1 VH amino acid sequence (**SEQ ID NO: 38**):

```
QVQLQQPGAE LVRPGASVKL SCKASGYTFT SYWMNWVKQR PGQGLEWIGM VDPSDSETHY     60
NQMFKDKATL TVDKSSSTAY MQLSSLTSED SAVYYCARAM GYWGQGTSVT VSS           113
```

[00125] A comparison between the heavy chain variable regions (V_H) of a native BCC2 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 8**) and a chimeric BCC1 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 38**) and a humanized BCC2 antibody (**SEQ ID NO: 22**) of the present invention is depicted in **Figure 3**. Although it can be seen that a number of residues have been changed in these particular chimeric and humanized sequences, it is not necessary to modify all or most of these residues when engineering chimeric and humanized antibodies and polypeptides of the invention. For the heavy chain variable region, it is preferable to modify one or more residues at positions 48, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 73, which are noted in **Figure 3** by boldface and underlining the residues (Kabat numbers are shown underneath the sequence for these residues). In a preferred embodiment, a humanized or chimeric BCC V_H comprises one or more of the following modifications: M48I, M62K, R66K, V67A, M69L, T71V, or T71V and T73K, any of the modifications shown in **Figure 2**, or any other modification (i.e., a modification other than substitution).

[00126] In various embodiments, the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region (V_H) that is a humanized BCC V_H, which preferably one or more M48I, M62K, R66K, V67A, M69L, T71V, or T71V and T73K modifications. In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin V_H that is a humanized BCC V_H, which preferably comprises the sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 22**, **SEQ ID NO: 24**, **SEQ ID NO: 26**, **SEQ ID NO: 28**, **SEQ ID NO: 30**, **SEQ ID NO:** 32, **SEQ ID NO: 34**, or **SEQ ID NO: 36**, or is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 21**, **SEQ ID NO: 23**, **SEQ ID NO: 25**, **SEQ ID NO: 27**, **SEQ ID NO: 29**, **SEQ ID NO: 31**, **SEQ ID NO: 33**, or **SEQ ID NO: 35**. In other embodiments,

the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin heavy chain comprising a humanized BCC V_H, which heavy chain preferably comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of **SEQ ID NO: 22**, **SEQ ID NO: 24**, **SEQ ID NO: 26**, **SEQ ID NO: 28**, **SEQ ID NO: 30**, **SEQ ID NO: 32**, **SEQ ID NO: 34**, and **SEQ ID NO: 36**, or is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of **SEQ ID NO: 21**, **SEQ ID NO: 23**, **SEQ ID NO: 25**, **SEQ ID NO: 27**, **SEQ ID NO: 29**, **SEQ ID NO: 31**, **SEQ ID NO: 33**, or **SEQ ID NO: 35**.

[00127] In various embodiments, the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region (V_H) that is a chimeric BCC V_H, which preferably comprises one or more M48I, M62K, R66K, V67A, M69L, T71V, or T71V and T73K modifications. In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin V_H that is a chimeric BCC V_H, which preferably comprises the sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 38**.

[00128] In still other embodiments, the antibodies comprise an immunoglobulin light chain variable region (V_L) that is a humanized or chimeric BCC V_L, and also comprise an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region (V_H) that is a humanized or chimeric BCC V_H. The antibodies may comprise any combination of the V_L and V_H regions described herein, for example a native V_L with a humanized V_H, a native V_L with a chimeric V_H, a humanized V_L with a humanized V_H, a humanized V_L with a chimeric V_H, a humanized V_L with a native V_H, a chimeric V_L with a humanized V_H, a chimeric V_L with a chimeric V_H, or a chimeric V_L with a native V_H. Each of these combinations may be further varied by the understanding that in certain embodiments, the V_L region may be a version (chimeric, humanized or native) of a BCC1 antibody, and the V_H region may be a version (chimeric, humanized or native) of a BCC2 antibody, or vice-versa.

[00129] In various embodiments, the antibodies comprise one of the following combinations: hBCC VL-1 / chBCC VH, hBCC VL-2 / chBCC VH, hBCC VL-3 / chBCC VH, hBCC VL-4 / chBCC VH, chBCC VL / hBCC VH-1, chBCC VL / hBCC VH-2, chBCC VL / hBCC VH-3, chBCC VL / hBCC VH-4, chBCC VL / hBCC VH-5, chBCC VL / hBCC VH-6, hBCC VL-4 / hBCC VH-2, hBCC VL-4 / hBCC VH-7 hBCC VL-4 / hBCC VH-8, hBCC VL-6 / hBCC VH-2, hBCC VL-6 / hBCC VH-7, or hBCC VL-6 / hBCC VH-8. In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies comprise one of the combinations of V_L and V_H regions set forth in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Exemplary Combinations of VL and VH regions

Light Chain Variable Region (V_L)	Heavy Chain Variable Region (V_H)		
	Native	Humanized	Chimeric
Native	--	A V_L selected from BCC1 VL or BCC2 VL and a V_H selected from hBCC VH-1, hBCC VH-2, hBCC VH-3, hBCC VH-4, hBCC VH-5, hBCC VH-6, hBCC VH-7, or hBCC VH-8	A V_L selected from BCC1 VL or BCC2 VL and a V_H selected from chBCC1 VH or chBCC2 VH
Humanized	A V_L selected from hBCC VL-1, hBCC VL-2, hBCC VL-3, hBCC VL-4, hBCC VL-5, or hBCC VL-6, and a V_H selected from BCC1 VH or BCC2 VH	A V_L selected from hBCC VL-1, hBCC VL-2, hBCC VL-3, hBCC VL-4, hBCC VL-5, or hBCC VL-6, and a V_H selected from hBCC VH-1, hBCC VH-2, hBCC VH-3, hBCC VH-4, hBCC VH-5, hBCC VH-6, hBCC VH-7, or hBCC VH-8	A V_L selected from hBCC VL-1, hBCC VL-2, hBCC VL-3, hBCC VL-4, hBCC VL-5, or hBCC VL-6, and a V_H selected from chBCC1 VH or chBCC2 VH
Chimeric	A V_L selected from chBCC1 VL or chBCC2 VL and a V_H selected from BCC1 VH or BCC2 VH	A V_L selected from chBCC1 VL or chBCC2 VL and a V_H selected from hBCC VH-1, hBCC VH-2, hBCC VH-3, hBCC VH-4, hBCC VH-5, hBCC VH-6, hBCC VH-7, or hBCC VH-8	A V_L selected from chBCC1 VL or chBCC2 VL and a V_H selected from chBCC1 VH or chBCC2 VH

[00130] The polypeptides (especially antibodies) contemplated by the present invention may be in a complex with one another or with other non-immunoglobulin polypeptides (*e.g.*, enzymes, hormones, structural proteins, etc.). For example, an embodiment may provide a polypeptide complex comprising two polypeptides, wherein one of said polypeptides comprises a heavy chain, and the other polypeptide comprises a variant light chain, or wherein both polypeptides comprise the same sequences. Complexing can be mediated by any suitable technique, including by dimerization/multimerization at a dimerization/multimerization domain such as those described

herein or covalent interactions (such as through a disulfide linkage) (which in some contexts is part of a dimerization domain, for example a dimerization domain may contain a leucine zipper sequence and a cysteine). In another embodiment, a composition may comprise polypeptides and/or polynucleotides of the invention, for example a composition may comprise a plurality of any of the polypeptides described herein. A composition comprising a polynucleotide or polypeptide may be in the form of a kit or an article of manufacture (optionally packaged with instructions, buffers, etc.).

[00131] It is also contemplated that polypeptide variants (and in particular antibody variants) can be prepared. The polypeptide variants may possess sequence modifications (e.g., substitutions, deletions and/or additions) at desired positions within their amino acid sequences relative to the native amino acid sequence. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that amino acid changes may alter post-translational processes of the antibody or polypeptide, such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites or altering the membrane anchoring characteristics. In a preferred embodiment, the antibody and polypeptide variants are Fc region variants.

[00132] Variants may have the same or altered activity as compared to a native antibody or polypeptide. For example, it may be desirable that the variant have the same activity, but be modified in a manner so that it is more stable or has a longer half-life in vivo, for example by conjugating the antibody with albumin or a salvage receptor binding epitope, as described, e.g., in U.S. Patent No. 5,739,277. Or, for example, it may be desirable that an antibody have an increased binding affinity to antigen, but the same effector function as a native antibody, or it may be desirable that an antibody have the same binding affinity to antigen, but a decreased effector function. Activity may be tested by, e.g., using in vitro assays such as ELISA assays, surface plasmon resonance assays, radiolabeled protein binding assays (RIA), or immunoprecipitation assays.

[00133] Substantial modifications in function or immunological identity may be accomplished by selecting modifications that differ significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the modification, 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. Scanning amino acid analysis can also be employed to identify one or more amino acids along a contiguous sequence, for example as described by Cunningham and Wells (1989) Science 244:1081-1085. Among the preferred scanning amino acids are relatively small, neutral amino acids, such as alanine, glycine, serine, and cysteine. Alanine is typically a preferred scanning amino acid among this group because it is the most common amino acid, is frequently found in both buried and exposed positions, and because it eliminates the side-chain beyond the

beta-carbon and is less likely to alter the main-chain conformation of the variant. If alanine substitution does not yield adequate amounts of variant, an isoteric amino acid can be used. Further, any cysteine residue not involved in maintaining the proper conformation of the antibody or polypeptide may be substituted, generally with serine, to improve the oxidative stability of the molecule and prevent aberrant crosslinking. However, in certain circumstances, particularly where the antibody is an antibody fragment such as an Fv fragment, cysteine bond(s) may be added to the antibody or polypeptide to improve its stability.

B1. Fc Domain Variants

[00134] The polypeptides of the present invention may have variant Fc domains. Modification of the Fc domain normally leads to an altered phenotype, for example altered serum half-life, altered stability, altered susceptibility to cellular enzymes or altered effector function. It may be desirable to modify the antibody of the invention with respect to effector function, so as to enhance the effectiveness of the antibody in treating cancer, for example. Reduction or elimination of effector function is desirable in certain cases, for example in the case of antibodies whose mechanism of action involves blocking or antagonism, but not killing of the cells bearing a target antigen. Increased effector function is generally desirable when directed to undesirable cells, such as tumor and foreign cells, where the FcγRs are expressed at low levels, for example, tumor specific B cells with low levels of FcγRIIB (e.g., non-Hodgkins lymphoma, CLL, and Burkitt's lymphoma). In said embodiments, molecules of the invention with conferred or altered effector function activity are useful for the treatment and/or prevention of a disease, disorder or infection where an enhanced efficacy of effector function activity is desired.

[00135] In certain embodiments, the molecules of the invention comprise one or more modifications to the amino acids of the Fc domain, which reduce the affinity and avidity of the Fc region and, thus, the molecule of the invention, for one or more FcγR receptors. In other embodiments, the molecules of the invention comprise one or more modifications to the amino acids of the Fc region, which increase the affinity and avidity of the Fc region and, thus, the molecule of the invention, for one or more FcγR receptors. In other embodiments, the molecules comprise a variant Fc domain wherein said variant confers or mediates increased ADCC activity and/or an increased binding to FcγRIIA, relative to a molecule comprising no Fc domain or comprising a wild-type Fc domain. In alternate embodiments, the molecules comprise a variant Fc domain wherein said variant confers or mediates decreased ADCC activity (or other effector function) and/or an increased binding to FcγRIIB, relative to a molecule comprising no Fc domain or comprising a wild-type Fc domain.

[00136] In some embodiments, the invention encompasses molecules comprising a variant Fc region, which variant Fc region does not show a detectable binding to any FcγR, relative to a comparable molecule comprising the wild-type Fc region. In other embodiments, the invention encompasses molecules comprising a variant Fc region, which variant Fc region only binds a single FcγR, preferably one of FcγRIIA, FcγRIIB, or FcγRIIIA.

[00137] The polypeptides of the present invention may comprise altered affinities for an activating and/or inhibitory Fcγ receptor. In one embodiment, the antibody or polypeptide comprises a variant Fc region that has increased affinity for FcγRIIB and decreased affinity for FcγRIIIA and/or FcγRIIA, relative to a comparable molecule with a wild-type Fc region. In another embodiment, the polypeptides of the present invention compris a variant Fc region, which has decreased affinity for FcγRIIB and increased affinity for FcγRIIIA and/or FcγRIIA, relative to a comparable molecule with a wild-type Fc region. In yet another embodiment, the polypeptides of the present invention comprise a variant Fc region that has decreased affinity for FcγRIIB and decreased affinity for FcγRIIIA and/or FcγRIIA, relative to a comparable molecule with a wild-type Fc region. In still another embodiment, the polypeptides of the present invention comprise a variant Fc region, which has unchanged affinity for FcγRIIB and decreased (or increased) affinity for FcγRIIIA and/or FcγRIIA, relative to a comparable molecule with a wild-type Fc region.

[00138] In certain embodiments, the invention encompasses immunoglobulins comprising a variant Fc region with an altered affinity for FcγRIIIA and/or FcγRIIA such that the immunoglobulin has an enhanced effector function, e.g., antibody dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity. Non-limiting examples of effector cell functions include antibody-dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), antibody-dependent phagocytosis, phagocytosis, opsonization, opsonophagocytosis, cell binding, rosetting, C1q binding, and complement dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity.

[00139] In a preferred embodiment, the alteration in affinity or effector function is at least 2-fold, preferably at least 4-fold, at least 5-fold, at least 6-fold, at least 7-fold, at least 8-fold, at least 9-fold, at least 10-fold, at least 50-fold, or at least 100-fold, relative to a comparable molecule comprising a wild-type Fc region. In other embodiments of the invention, the variant Fc region immunospecifically binds one or more FcRs with at least 65%, preferably at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 100%, 125%, 150%, 175%, 200%, 225%, or 250% greater affinity relative to a molecule comprising a wild-type Fc region. Such measurements can be in vivo or in vitro assays, and in a preferred embodiment are in vitro assays such as ELISA or surface plasmon resonance assays.

[00140] In different embodiments, the molecules comprise a variant Fc domain wherein said variant agonizes at least one activity of an FcγR receptor, or antagonizes at least one activity of an FcγR receptor. In a preferred embodiment, the molecules comprise a variant that agonizes (or antagonizes) one or more activities of FcγRIIB, for example, B cell receptor-mediated signaling, activation of B cells, B cell proliferation, antibody production, intracellular calcium influx of B cells, cell cycle progression, FcγRIIB-mediated inhibition of FcεRI signaling, phosphorylation of FcγRIIB, SHIP recruitment, SHIP phosphorylation and association with Shc, or activity of one or more downstream molecules (e.g., MAP kinase, JNK, p38, or Akt) in the FcγRIIB signal transduction pathway. In another embodiment, the molecules comprise a variant that agonizes (or antagonizes) one or more activities of FcεRI, for example, mast cell activation, calcium mobilization, degranulation, cytokine production, or serotonin release.

[00141] In certain embodiments, the molecules comprise an Fc domain comprising domains or regions from two or more IgG isotypes (e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4). The various IgG isotypes exhibit differing physical and functional properties including serum half-life, complement fixation, FcγR binding affinities and effector function activities (e.g., ADCC, CDC, etc.) due to differences in the amino acid sequences of their hinge and/or Fc domains, for example as described in Flesch and Neppert (1999) J. Clin. Lab. Anal. 14:141-156; Chappel *et al.* (1993) J. Biol. Chem. 33:25124-25131; Chappel *et al.* (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 88:9036-9040; or Brüggemann *et al.* (1987) J. Exp. Med 166:1351-1361. This type of variant Fc domain may be used alone, or in combination with an amino acid modification, to affect Fc-mediated effector function and/or binding activity. In combination, the amino acid modification and IgG hinge/Fc region may display similar functionality (e.g., increased affinity for FcγRIIA) and may act additively or, more preferably, synergistically to modify the effector functionality in the molecule of the invention, relative to a molecule of the invention comprising a wild-type Fc region. In other embodiments, the amino acid modification and IgG Fc region may display opposite functionality (e.g., increased and decreased affinity for FcγRIIA, respectively) and may act to selectively temper or reduce a specific functionality in the molecule of the invention, relative to a molecule of the invention not comprising an Fc region or comprising a wild-type Fc region of the same isotype.

[00142] In a preferred specific embodiment, the molecules comprise a variant Fc region, wherein said variant Fc region comprises at least one amino acid modification relative to a wild-type Fc region, such that said molecule has an altered affinity for an FcR, provided that said variant Fc region does not have a substitution at positions that make a direct contact with FcγR based on crystallographic and structural analysis of Fc-FcR interactions such as those disclosed by Sondermann *et al.* (2000) Nature 406:267-73. Examples of positions within the Fc region that make a direct contact with FcγR are amino acid residues 234-239 (hinge region), amino acid

residues 265-269 (B/C loop), amino acid residues 297-299 (C'/E loop), and amino acid residues 327-332 (F/G loop). In some embodiments, the molecules of the invention comprise variant Fc regions comprise modification of at least one residue that does not make a direct contact with an FcγR based on structural and crystallographic analysis, e.g., is not within the Fc-FcγR binding site.

[00143] Variant Fc domains are well known in the art, and any known Fc variant may be used in the present invention to confer or modify the effector function exhibited by a molecule of the invention comprising an Fc domain (or portion thereof) as functionally assayed, e.g., in an NK dependent or macrophage dependent assay. For example, Fc domain variants identified as altering effector function are disclosed in the Antibody Engineering Technology Art, and any suitable variant disclosed therein may be used in the present molecules.

[00144] In certain embodiments, the molecules comprise a variant Fc region, having one or more amino acid modifications in one or more regions, which modification(s) alter (relative to a wild-type Fc region) the Ratio of Affinities of the variant Fc region to an activating FcγR (such as FcγRIIA or FcγRIIIA) relative to an inhibiting FcγR (such as FcγRIIB):

$$\text{Ratio of Affinities} = \frac{\text{Wild-Type to Variant Change in Affinity to Fc}\gamma\text{R}_{\text{Activating}}}{\text{Wild-Type to Variant Change in Affinity to Fc}\gamma\text{R}_{\text{Inhibiting}}}$$

[00145] Where an Fc variant has a Ratio of Affinities greater than 1, the methods of the invention have particular use in providing a therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of a disease, disorder, or infection, or the amelioration of a symptom thereof, where an enhanced efficacy of effector cell function (e.g., ADCC) mediated by FcγR is desired, e.g., cancer or infectious disease. Where an Fc variant has a Ratio of Affinities less than 1, the methods of the invention have particular use in providing a therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of a disease or disorder, or the amelioration of a symptom thereof, where a decreased efficacy of effector cell function mediated by FcγR is desired, e.g., autoimmune or inflammatory disorders. **Table 3** lists exemplary single, double, triple, quadruple and quintuple mutations by whether their Ratio of Affinities is greater than or less than 1. Specific binding data for various mutations is listed in **Table 4**, and more information concerning these mutations may be found in the Antibody Engineering Technology Art.

Table 3: Exemplary Single and Multiple Mutations Listed by Ratio of Affinities					
Ratio	**Single**	**Double**	**Triple**	**Quadruple**	**Quintuple**
> 1	F243L D270E R292G R292P	F243L & R292P F243L & Y300L F243L & P396L D270E & P396L R292P & Y300L R292P & V305I R292P & P396L Y300L & P396L P396L & Q419H	F243L, P247L & N421K F243L, R292P & Y300L F243L, R292P & V305I F243L, R292P & P396L F243L, Y300L & P396L P247L, D270E & N421K R255L, D270E & P396L D270E, G316D & R416G D270E, K392T & P396L D270E, P396L & Q419H V284M, R292L & K370N R292P, Y300L & P396L	L234F, F243L, R292P & Y300L L235I, F243L, R292P & Y300L L235Q, F243L, R292P & Y300L F243L, P247L, D270E & N421K F243L, R255L, D270E & P396L F243L, D270E, G316D & R416G F243L, D270E, K392T & P396L F243L, D270E, P396L & Q419H F243L, R292P, Y300L, & P396L F243L, R292P, V305I & P396L P247L, D270E, Y300L & N421K R255L, D270E, R292G & P396L R255L, D270E, Y300L & P396L D270E, G316D, P396L & R416G	L235V, F243L, R292P, Y300L & P396L L235P, F243L, R292P, Y300L & P396L F243L, R292P, V305I, Y300L & P396L
< 1	Y300L P396L	F243L & P396L P247L & N421K R255L & P396L R292P & V305I K392T & P396L P396L & Q419H	F243L, R292P & V305I		

Table 4: Detailed Binding Information for Exemplary Fc Variants					
Fc sequence	CD16A V158	CD16A F158	CD32B	Ratio of Affinities CD16A/CD32B	
				V158	F158
Ratio of Affinities > 1					
Class I: Increased Binding to CD16; Decreased Binding to CD32B					
F243L	4.79	3.44	0.84	5.70	4.10
F243L P247L D270E N421K	2.30	3.45	0.32	7.19	10.78
F243L P247L N421K	1.89	1.71	0.17	11.12	10.06
F243L R255L D270E P396L	1.75	1.64	0.38	4.61	4.32
F243L D270E G316D R416G	1.50	1.34	0.20	7.50	6.70
F243L D270E K392T P396L	3.16	2.44	0.44	7.18	5.55
F243L D270E P396L Q419H	1.46	1.15	0.26	5.62	4.42
F243L R292P	4.73		0.12	39.4	
F243L R292P	4	1.67	0.16	25	10.44
F243L R292P P300L	6.69	2.3	0.32	20.9	7.19
F243L R292P V305I	2.56	1.43	ND	>25	>25
F243L R292P V305I P396L	5.37	2.53	0.40	13.43	6.33
P247L D270E N421K	1.89	2.46	0.58	3.26	4.24
R255L D270E R292G P396L	1.39	1.30	0.65	2.14	2.00
R255L D270E Y300L P396L	1.52	1.74	0.87	1.75	2.00
R255L D270E P396L	1.34	1.65	0.87	1.54	1.90
D270E	1.25	1.48	0.39	3.21	3.79
D270E G316D R416G	2.18	2.49	0.78	2.79	3.19
D270E K392T P396L	1.81	2.28	0.79	2.29	2.89
D270E P396L	1.38	1.65	0.89	1.55	1.85
D270E P396L G316D R416G	1.22		1.07	1.14	
D270E P396L Q419H	1.64	2.00	0.68	2.41	2.94
V284M R292P K370N	1.14	1.37	0.37	3.1	3.7
R292G	1.54		0.25	6.2	
R292P	2.90		0.25	11.60	
R292P V305I	1.32	1.28	0.37	3.6	3.46
Class II: Decreased Binding to CD16; Greatly Decreased Binding to CD32B					
R292P		0.64	0.25		2.56
R292P F243L		0.6	0.12		5.00

Table 4: Detailed Binding Information for Exemplary Fc Variants					
Fc sequence	CD16A V158	CD16A F158	CD32B	Ratio of Affinities CD16A/CD32B	
				V158	F158
Class III: Increased Binding to CD16; Unchanged Binding to CD32B					
F243I R292P Y300L V305I P396L	10.9	3.12	1.05	10.4	2.97
F243L R292P Y300L P396L	10.06	5.62	1.07	9.40	5.25
R292P V305I P396L	1.85	1.90	0.92	2.01	2.07
Class IV: Greatly Increased Binding to CD16; Increased Binding to CD32B					
F243L R292P Y300L V305I P396L	10.06	8.25	1.38	7.29	5.98
D270E G316D P396L R416G	1.22		1.07	1.14	
Ratio of Affinities < 1					
Class V: Unchanged Binding to CD16; Increased Binding to CD32B					
R255L P396L	1.09		2.22	0.49	
Y300L	1.01		1.18		0.99
Class VI: Increased Binding to CD16; Greatly Increased Binding to CD32B					
F243L P396L	1.49	1.60	2.22	0.67	0.72
P247L N421K	1.29	1.73	2.00	0.65	0.87
R255L P396L		1.39	2.22	0.49	0.63
R292P V305I	1.59	2.11	2.67	0.60	0.79
K392T P396L	1.49	1.81	2.35	0.63	0.77
P396L	1.27	1.73	2.58	0.49	0.67
P396L Q419H	1.19	1.19	1.33	0.89	0.89
Class VII: Decreased Binding to CD16; Increased / Unchanged Binding to CD32B					
D270E G316D P396L R416G		0.94	1.07		0.88

[00146] In other embodiments, the molecules comprise a variant Fc region having one or more amino acid substitutions, which substitutions alter (relative to a wild-type Fc region) the binding of the variant Fc region, e.g., enhance the binding to an activating FcγR (such as FcγRIIA or FcγRIIIA) and/or reduce the binding to an inhibiting FcγR (such as FcγRIIB). Various Fc mutations having one or more amino acid changes were engineered and analyzed by surface plasmon resonance for k_{off}, as shown in **Table 5**. Dissociation rate constants for binding the various FcγR were determined by BIAcore analysis and directly compared with those for the wild-type Fc, with the ratio (x = WT k_{off}/mutant k_{off}) indicated in the right-hand columns of **Table 5** with respect to each FcγR tested.

Table 4: Comparison Of k_{off} Of Fc Mutants to Wild-Type Fc

M	Amino Acid Change(s)								CD16A^{V}	CD16A^{F}	CD32A^{H}	CD32B
One Amino Acid												
1	F243L								4.8	3.4	0.6	0.8
2		D270E							1.3	1.5	2.2	0.4
3			R292P						2.4	1.6	0.7	0.3
4				S298N					nd	nd	nt	0.2
5					Y300L				1.0	1.2	2.9	1.2
6						V305I			0.9	0.6	1.3	1.2
7							A330V		0.6	1.2	0.4	0.3
8								P396L	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.6
Two Amino acids												
9	F243L							P396L	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.6
10	F243L		R292P						4.0	1.7	0.5	0.2
11			R292P			V305I			1.3	1.3	0.8	0.4
Three Amino Acids												
12	F243L		R292P		Y300L				7.4	4.6	1.0	0.6
13	F243L		R292P			V305I			2.6	1.4	0.2	0.1
14	F243L		R292P					P396L	6.3	3.4	1.4	0.4
15			R292P			V305I		P396L	1.9	1.9	1.5	0.9
Four Amino Acids												
16	F243L		R292P		Y300L			P396L	10.1	5.6	1.7	1.1
17	F243L		R292P			V305I		P396L	4.0	2.3	0.8	0.4
Five Amino Acids												
18	F243L		R292P		Y300L	V305I		P396L	10.1	8.3	3.2	1.4

Abbreviations: M, Mutant Number; nd, no detectable binding; nt, not tested. Values with ≥ 80% difference (≥ 0.8 fold) from wild-type in either direction are in bold. Shading denotes Fc mutants identified directly by yeast display; all other mutants were constructed by site-directed mutagenesis.

[00147] There is also extensive guidance in the Antibody Engineering Technology Art concerning desirable modifications. Exemplary modifications that may be desirable in certain circumstances are listed below:

[00148] In a specific embodiment, in variant Fc regions, any amino acid modifications (e.g., substitutions) at any of positions 235, 240, 241, 243, 244, 247, 262, 263, 269, 298, 328, or 330 and preferably one or more of the following residues: A240, I240, L241, L243, H244, N298, I328 or V330. In a different specific embodiment, in variant Fc regions, any amino acid modifications (e.g., substitutions) at any of positions 268, 269, 270, 272, 276, 278, 283, 285, 286, 289, 292, 293, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 331, 333, 334, 335, 337, 338, 340, 360, 373, 376, 416, 419, 430, 434, 435, 437, 438 or 439 and preferably one or more of the following residues: H280, Q280, Y280, G290, S290, T290, Y290, N294, K295, P296, D298, N298, P298, V298, I300 or L300.

[00149] In a preferred embodiment, in variant Fc regions that bind an FcγR with an altered affinity, any amino acid modifications (e.g., substitutions) at any of positions 255, 256, 258, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 276, 278, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 300, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 312, 320, 322, 326, 329, 330, 332, 331, 333, 334, 335, 337, 338, 339, 340, 359, 360, 373, 376, 416, 419, 430, 434, 435, 437, 438 or 439. Preferably, the variant Fc region has any of the following residues: A256, N268, Q272, D286, Q286, S286, A290, S290, A298, M301, A312, E320, M320, Q320, R320, E322, A326, D326, E326, N326, S326, K330, T339, A333, A334, E334, H334, L334, M334, Q334, V334, K335, Q335, A359, A360 or A430.

[00150] In a different embodiment, in variant Fc regions that bind an FcγR (via its Fc region) with a reduced affinity, any amino acid modifications (e.g., substitutions) at any of positions 252, 254, 265, 268, 269, 270, 278, 289, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 300, 301, 303, 322, 324, 327, 329, 333, 335, 338, 340, 373, 376, 382, 388, 389, 414, 416, 419, 434, 435, 437, 438 or 439.

[00151] In a different embodiment, in variant Fc regions that bind an FcγR (via its Fc region) with an enhanced affinity, any amino acid modifications (e.g., substitutions) at any of positions 280, 283, 285, 286, 290, 294, 295, 298, 300, 301, 305, 307, 309, 312, 315, 331, 333, 334, 337, 340, 360, 378, 398 or 430. In a different embodiment, in variant Fc regions that binds FcγRIIA with an enhanced affinity, any of the following residues: A255, A256, A258, A267, A268, N268, A272, Q272, A276, A280, A283, A285, A286, D286, Q286, S286, A290, S290, M301, E320, M320, Q320, R320, E322, A326, D326, E326, S326, K330, A331, Q335, A337 or A430.

[00152] In other embodiments, the invention encompasses the use of any Fc variant known in the art, such as those disclosed in Jefferis *et al.* (2002) Immunol Lett 82:57-65; Presta *et al.* (2002) Biochem Soc Trans 30:487-90; Idusogie *et al.* (2001) J Immunol 166:2571-75; Shields *et al.*

(2001) J Biol Chem 276:6591-6604; Idusogie *et al.* (2000) J Immunol 164:4178-84; Reddy *et al.* (2000) J Immunol 164:1925-33; Xu *et al.* (2000) Cell Immunol 200:16-26; Armour *et al.* (1999) Eur J Immunol 29:2613-24; Jefferis *et al.* (1996) Immunol Lett 54:101-04; Lund *et al.* (1996) J Immunol 157:4963-69; Hutchins *et al.* (1995) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 92:11980-84; Jefferis *et al.* (1995) Immunol Lett. 44:111-17; Lund *et al.* (1995) FASEB J 9:115-19; Alegre *et al.* (1994) Transplantation 57:1537-43; Lund *et al.* (1992) Mol Immunol 29:53-59; Lund *et al.* (1991) J. Immunol 147:2657-62; Duncan *et al.* (1988) Nature 332:563-64; US Patent Nos. 5,624,821; 5,885,573; 6,194,551; 7,276,586; and 7,317,091; and PCT Publications WO 00/42072 and PCT WO 99/58572.

[00153] Preferred variants include one or more modifications at any of positions: 228, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 239, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 247, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 271, 273, 275, 281, 284, 291, 296, 297, 298, 299, 302, 304, 305, 313, 323, 325, 326, 328, 330 or 332.

[00154] Particularly preferred variants include one or more modifications selected from groups A-AI:

A. 228E, 228K, 228Y or 228G;

B. 230A, 230E, 230Y or 230G;

C. 231E, 231K, 231Y, 231P or 231G;

D. 232E, 232K, 232Y, 232G;

E. 233D;

F. 234I or 234F;

G. 235D, 235Q, 235P, 235I or 235V;

H. 239D, 239E, 239N or 239Q;

I. 240A, 240I, 240M or 240T;

J. 243R, 243, 243Y, 243L, 243Q, 243W, 243H or 243I;

K. 244H;

L. 245A;

M. 247G, 247V or 247L;

N. 262A, 262E, 262I, 262T, 262E or 262F;

O. 263A, 263I, 263M or 263T;

P. 264F, 264E, 264R, 264I, 264A, 264T or 264W;

Q. 265F, 265Y, 265H, 265I, 265L, 265T, 265V, 265N or 265Q;

R. 266A, 266I, 266M or 266T;

S. 271D, 271E, 271N, 271Q, 271K, 271R, 271S, 271T, 271H, 271A, 271V, 271L, 271I, 271F, 271M, 271Y, 271W or 271G;

T. 273I;

U. 275L or 275W;

V. 281D, 281K, 281Y or 281P;

W. 284E, 284N, 284T, 284L, 284Y or284M;

X. 291D, 291E, 291Q, 291T, 291H, 291I or 291G;

Y. 299A, 299D, 299E, 299F, 299G, 299H, 299I, 299K, 299L, 299M, 299N, 299P, 299Q, 299R, 299S, 299V, 299W or 299Y;

Z. 302I;

AA. 304D, 304N, 304T, 304H or 304L

AB. 305I;

AC. 313F;

AD. 323I;

AE. 325A, 325D, 325E, 325G, 325H, 325I, 325L, 325K, 325R, 325S, 325F, 325M, 325T, 325V, 325Y, 325W or 325P;

AF. 328D, 328Q, 328K, 328R, 328S, 328T, 328V, 328I, 328Y, 328W, 328P, 328G, 328A, 328E, 328F, 328H, 328M or 328N;

AG. 330L, 330Y, 330I or 330V;

AH. 332A, 332D, 332E, 332H, 332N, 332Q, 332T, 332K, 332R, 332S, 332V, 332L, 332F, 332M, 332W, 332P, 332G or 332Y; and

AI. 336E, 336K or 336Y.

[00155] Still more particularly preferred variants include one or more modifications selected from Groups 1-105:

Group	Variant	Group	Variant
1	A330L / I332E	54	S239D / D265L / N297D / I332E
2	D265F / N297E / I332E	55	S239D / D265T / N297D / I332E
3	D265Y / N297D / I332E	56	S239D / D265V / N297D / I332E
4	D265Y / N297D / T299L / I332E	57	S239D / D265Y / N297D / I332E
5	F241E / F243Q / V262T / V264F	58	S239D / I332D
6	F241E / F243Q / V262T / V264E / I332E	59	S239D / I332E
7	F241E / F243R / V262E / V264R	60	S239D / I332E / A330I
8	F241E / F243R / V262E / V264R / I332E	61	S239D / I332N
9	F241E / F243Y / V262T / V264R	62	S239D / I332Q
10	F241E / F243Y / V262T / V264R / I332E	63	S239D / N297D / I332E
11	F241L / F243L / V262I / V264I	64	S239D / N297D / I332E / A330Y
12	F241L / V262I	65	S239D / N297D / I332E / A330Y / F241S / F243H / V262T / V264T
13	F241R / F243Q / V262T / V264R	66	S239D / N297D / I332E / K326E
14	F241R / F243Q / V262T / V264R / I332E	67	S239D / N297D / I332E / L235D
15	F241W / F243W / V262A / V264A	68	S239D / S298A / I332E
16	F241Y / F243Y / V262T / V264T	69	S239D / V264I / A330L / I332E
17	F241Y / F243Y / V262T / V264T / N297D / I332E	70	S239D / V264I / I332E

18	F243L / V262I / V264W	71	S239D / V264I / S298A / I332E
19	P243L / V264I	72	S239E / D265N
20	L328D / I332E	73	S239E / D265Q
21	L328E / I332E	74	S239E / I332D
22	L328H / I332E	75	S239E / I332E
23	L328I / I332E	76	S239E / I332N
24	L328M / I332E	77	S239E / I332Q
25	L328N / I332E	78	S239E / N297D / I332E
26	L328Q / I332E	79	S239E / V264I / A330Y / I332 E
27	L328T / I332E	80	S239E / V264I / I332 E
28	L328V / I332E	81	S239E / V264I / S298A / A330Y / I332E
29	N297D / A330Y / I332E	82	S239N / A330L / I332E
30	N297D / I332E	83	S239N / A330Y / I332E
31	N297D / I332E / S239D / A330L	84	S239N / I332D
32	N297D / S298A / A330Y / I 332E	85	S239N / I332E
33	N297D / T299L / I332E	86	S239N / I332N
34	N297D / T299F / I332E / N297D / T299H / I332E	87	S239N / I332Q
35	N297D / T299I / I332E	88	S239N1S298A / I332E
36	N297D / T299L / I332E	89	S239Q / I332D
37	N297D / T299V / I332E	90	S239Q / I332E
38	N297E / I332E	91	S239Q / I332N
39	N297S / I332E	92	S239Q / I332Q
40	P230A / E233D / I332E	93	S239Q / V264I / I332E
41	P244H / P245A / P247V	94	S298A / I332E
42	S239D / A330L / I332E	95	V264E / N297D / I332E
43	S239D / A330Y / I332E	96	V264I / A330L / I332E
44	S239D / A330Y / I332E / K326E	97	V264I / A330Y / I332E
45	S239D / A330Y / I332E / K326T	98	V264I / I332E
46	S239D / A330Y / I332E / L234I	99	V264I / S298A / I332E
47	S239D / A330Y / I332E / L235D	100	Y296D / N297D / I332E
48	S239D / A330Y / I332E / V240I	101	Y296E / N297D / I332 E
49	S239D / A330Y / I332E / V264T	102	Y296H / N297D / I332E
50	S239D / A330Y / I332E / V266I	103	Y296N / N297D / I332E
51	S239D / D265F / N297D / I332E	104	Y296Q / N297I / I332E
52	S239D / D265H / N297D / I332E	105	Y296T / N297D / I332E.
53	S239D / D265I / N297D / I332E		

[00156] Effector function can be modified by techniques such as those described in the Antibody Engineering Technology Art, or by other means. For example, cysteine residue(s) may be introduced in the Fc region, thereby allowing interchain disulfide bond formation in this region, resulting in the generation of a homodimeric antibody that may have improved internalization capability and/or increased complement-mediated cell killing and ADCC. See Caron *et al.* (1992) J. Exp Med. 176:1191-1195; and B. Shopes (1992) J. Immunol. 148:2918-2922. Homodimeric antibodies with enhanced anti-tumor activity may also be prepared using heterobifunctional cross-linkers as described in Wolff *et al.* (1993) Cancer Research 53:2560-2565. Alternatively, an antibody can be engineered which has dual Fc regions and may thereby have enhanced complement lysis and ADCC capabilities. Stevenson *et al.* (1989) Anti-Cancer Drug Design 3:219-230.

B2. Sequence Modifications

[00157] Generally, sequence modifications may be the substitution, deletion, or addition of one or more residues in the antibody or polypeptide that results in a change in the amino acid sequence as compared to the native sequence. 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 of the antibody or polypeptide with that of homologous known protein molecules and minimizing the number of amino acid sequence changes made in regions of high homology. 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.

[00158] Amino acid substitutions may involve the conservative or non-conservative substitution of one or more residues. Such substitutions are well-known in the art, for example a conservative substitution entails replacing an amino acid with another amino acid having similar structural and/or chemical properties, such as the replacement of a leucine with a serine. Non-conservative substitutions generally entail replacing an amino acid with another amino acid having different structural and/or chemical properties, for example an acidic amino acid (e.g., Glu) may be replaced with a basic amino acid (e.g., Asn).

[00159] A particularly preferred type of substitutional variant involves substituting one or more hypervariable region residues of a parent antibody (e.g., a humanized or human antibody), in order to obtain a variant antibody having improved biological properties relative to the parent antibody. A convenient way for generating such substitutional variants involves affinity maturation using phage display. Briefly, several hypervariable region sites are mutated to generate all possible amino substitutions at each site, the antibody variants thus generated are displayed on phage, and the phage-displayed variants are then screened for their biological activity (e.g., binding affinity). In order to identify candidate hypervariable region sites for modification, alanine scanning mutagenesis can be performed to identify hypervariable region residues contributing significantly to antigen binding. Alternatively, or additionally, it may be beneficial to analyze a crystal structure of the antigen-antibody complex to identify contact points between the antibody and its antigen. Such contact residues and neighboring residues are candidates for substitution according to the techniques elaborated herein. Once such variants are generated, the panel of variants is subjected to screening as described herein and antibodies with superior properties in one or more relevant assays may be selected for further development.

[00160] The modification may also involve the incorporation (e.g., by substitution or addition) of unnatural amino acids, for example by methods such as those described in, e.g., Wang *et al.* (2002) Chem. Comm. 1:1-11; Wang *et al.* (2001) Science 292:498-500; and van Hest *et al.* (2001) Chem. Comm. 19:1897-1904. Alternative strategies focus on the enzymes responsible for the biosynthesis of amino acyl-tRNA, as described in, e.g., Tang *et al.* (2001) J. Am. Chem. 123(44):11089-11090; and Kiick *et al.* (2001) FEBS Lett. 505(3):465.

[00161] In a preferred embodiment, at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 amino acid residues have been modified. Additionally or alternatively, such modifications may be characterized as having no more than 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 modified amino acid residues. In a particularly preferred embodiment, at least 1 but no more than 10 residues have been modified. Additionally or alternatively, such modifications may be characterized as having no more than 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3 or 2 modified amino acid residues. The modifications may be all substitutions, all deletions, all additions, or any combination of substitutions, deletions, or additions.

[00162] Nucleic acid molecules encoding amino acid sequence variants may be prepared by a variety of methods known in the art. These methods include, but are not limited to, isolation from a natural source (in the case of naturally occurring amino acid sequence variants) or preparation by oligonucleotide-mediated (or site-directed) mutagenesis, restriction selection mutagenesis, PCR mutagenesis, and cassette mutagenesis of an earlier prepared variant or a non-variant version of the antibody.

B3. Other Modifications

[00163] The polypeptide variants (and especially antibody variants) of the present inventioninclude analogs and derivatives that are modified, e.g., by the covalent attachment of any type of molecule as long as such covalent attachment permits the antibody to retain its epitope binding immunospecificity. For example, but not by way of limitation, the derivatives and analogs of the antibodies include those that have been further modified, e.g., by glycosylation, acetylation, pegylation, phosphorylation, amidation, derivatization by known protecting/blocking groups, proteolytic cleavage, linkage to a cellular antibody unit or other protein, etc. Any of numerous chemical modifications can be carried out by known techniques, including, but not limited to specific chemical cleavage, acetylation, formylation, metabolic synthesis in the presence of tunicamycin, etc. Additionally, the analog or derivative can contain one or more unnatural amino acids.

[00164] The antibodies and polypeptides may be modified by introducing one or more glycosylation sites into the antibodies, deleting one or more glycosylation sites from the antibodies, or shifting an existing glycosylation site on the antibodies, preferably without altering the desired functionality of the antibodies, e.g., binding activity. Glycosylation sites may be introduced into, or deleted from, the variable and/or constant region of the antibodies, by methods known in the art. For example, a glycosylation site may be introduced into an antibody of the invention by modifying or mutating an amino acid sequence of the antibody so that the desired sequence (e.g., Asn-X-Thr/Ser) is obtained, and a glycosylation site may be shifted by modifying position 296 in the Fc region, so that position 296 and not position 297 is glycosylated. Methods of modifying the carbohydrate content (glycosylation) of proteins are well known in the art, for example as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,472,511 and 6,218,149; U.S. Patent Publication Nos. 20030115614 and 20020028486; EP 0359096 B1; and WO 03/035835.

[00165] In some embodiments, molecules of the invention are engineered to comprise an altered glycosylation pattern or an altered glycoform. Engineered glycoforms may be useful for a variety of purposes, including, but not limited to, enhancing effector function. Engineered glycoforms may be generated by any method known to one skilled in the art, for example by using engineered or variant expression strains, by co-expression with one or more enzymes, for example, N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase III (GnT-III), by expressing an antibody of the invention in various organisms or cell lines from various organisms, or by modifying carbohydrate(s) after the antibody has been expressed and purified. Methods for generating engineered glycoforms are known in the art, and include but are not limited to those described in, e.g., Okazaki *et al.* (2004) JMB 336:1239-1249; Shinkawa *et al.* (2003) J Biol Chem 278:3466-3473; Shields *et al.* (2002) J Biol Chem 277:26733-26740; Davies *et al.* (2001) Biotechnol Bioeng 74:288-294; Umana *et al.* (1999) Nat. Biotechnol 17:176-180; U.S. Patent No. 6,602,684; U.S. Patent Publication Nos. 20030157108, 20030115614, and 20030003097; WO 02/311140; WO 02/30954; WO 01/292246; WO 00/61739; Potillegent™ technology available from Biowa, Inc. (Princeton, NJ); and GlycoMAb™ glycosylation engineering technology available from GLYCART biotechnology AG (Zurich, Switzerland).

B4. Polypeptide Conjugates

[00166] The polypeptides of the present invention may be recombinantly fused or chemically conjugated (including both covalent and non-covalent conjugations) to heterologous polypeptides or portions thereof to generate fusion proteins. Preferably, the polypeptide of the present invention (especially an antibody) is fused to at least 10, at least 15, at least 20, at least 25, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50, at least 60, at least 70, at least 80, at least 90 or at least 100 amino acids of the

heterologous polypeptide to generate a desired fusion protein. The fusion does not necessarily need to be direct, but may occur through linker sequences. Polypeptides of the present invention may also be attached to solid supports or semi-solid matrices, which are particularly useful for immunoassays or purification of the target antigen. Such supports and matrices include, but are not limited to, glass, cellulose, polyacrylamide, agarose beads, acrylamide beads, nylon, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride or polypropylene. Attachment may be accomplished, for example, by methods described in Methods in Enzymology, 44 (1976).

[00167] The antibodies and polypeptides may be conjugated to a therapeutic agent in order to modify a given biological response, affect (e.g., increase) the serum half-life of the therapeutic agent, or target the therapeutic agent to a particular subset of cells. They may also be fused to marker sequences (e.g., a hexa-histidine peptide or a "flag" tag) to faciliate purification. Techniques for conjugating such therapeutic moieties to antibodies are well known; see, e.g., Hellstrom *et al.*, "Antibodies For Drug Delivery", in Controlled Drug Delivery (2nd ed., Robinson *et al.* (eds.), 1987, pp. 623-53, Marcel Dekker, Inc.).

[00168] Additional fusion proteins may be generated through the techniques of gene-shuffling, motif-shuffling, exon-shuffling, and/or codon-shuffling (collectively referred to as "DNA shuffling"). DNA shuffling may be employed to alter the activities of molecules of the invention (e.g., antibodies with higher affinities and lower dissociation rates). Antibodies and polypeptides of the invention, or their encoding nucleic acids, may be further altered by being subjected to random mutagenesis by error-prone PCR, random nucleotide insertion or other methods prior to recombination. One or more portions of a polynucleotide encoding a molecule of the invention, may be recombined with one or more components, motifs, sections, parts, domains, fragments, etc. of one or more heterologous molecules.

B5. Fragments

[00169] The invention additionally provides antibody and other polypeptide fragments. 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 antibody or protein. Certain fragments may lack amino acid residues that are not essential for a desired biological activity. These fragments may be prepared by any of a number of conventional techniques. Desired peptide fragments may be chemically synthesized. An alternative approach involves generating antibody or polypeptide 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 antibody or polypeptide 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. Preferably, antibody and polypeptide fragments share at least one biological and/or immunological activity with the native antibody or polypeptide disclosed herein.

[00170] In some embodiments, a polypeptide of the invention further comprises a dimerization domain, which can comprise a dimerization sequence, and/or sequence comprising one or more cysteine residues. In some embodiments, the dimerization domain will be located between an antibody heavy chain or light chain variable domain and at least a portion of a viral coat protein, and one or more disulfide bond and/or a single dimerization sequence may be present in the dimerization domain to provide for bivalent display. In some embodiments, heavy chains of an $F(ab)_2$ will dimerize at a dimerization domain not including a hinge region. The dimerization domain may comprise a leucine zipper sequence.

[00171] In another embodiment, the polypeptide fragments of the present invention comprise an amino acid sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acid residues, at least 10 contiguous amino acid residues, at least 15 contiguous amino acid residues, at least 20 contiguous amino acid residues, at least 25 contiguous amino acid residues, at least 30 contiguous amino acid residues, at least 40 contiguous amino acid residues, at least 50 contiguous amino acid residues, at least 60 contiguous amino residues, at least 70 contiguous amino acid residues, at least contiguous 80 amino acid residues, at least contiguous 90 amino acid residues, at least contiguous 100 amino acid residues, at least contiguous 125 amino acid residues, at least 150 contiguous amino acid residues, at least contiguous 175 amino acid residues, at least contiguous 200 amino acid residues, or at least contiguous 250 amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of another polypeptide. In a specific embodiment, a fragment of a polypeptide retains at least one function of the polypeptide.

B6. Diabodies and DARTs

[00172] Diabodies and dual affinity retargeting reagents ("DARTs") are also provided by the present invention. The diabodies and DARTs comprise antigen binding domains generally derived from the antibodies and polypeptides of the invention. The design and construction of diabodies and DARTs is described in, for example, U.S. Provisional Patent Application Nos. 61/019,051 filed on January 4, 2008 and 60/945,523 filed on June 21, 2007; U.S. Patent Application No. 11/409,339 filed on April 17, 2006; Marvin *et al.* (2005) Acta Pharmacol. Sin. 26:649-658; Olafsen *et al.* (2004) Prot. Engr. Des. Sel. 17:21-27; Holliger *et al.* (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 90:6444-6448. Each polypeptide chain of a diabody molecule comprises a V_L domain

and a V_H domain, from the same or different antibodies, which are covalently linked such that the domains are constrained from self assembly. Interaction of two of the polypeptide chains will produce two V_L-V_H pairings, forming two epitope binding sites, i.e., a bivalent molecule. Neither the V_H or V_L domain is constrained to any position within the polypeptide chain, nor are the domains restricted in their relative positions to one another; the only restriction is that a complementary polypeptide chain be available in order to form functional diabody. The domains may be separated by a peptide linker, and the polypeptide chains may be engineered to comprise at least one cysteine residue on each chain, so that interchain disulfide bonds may be formed to stabilize the diabody.

[00173] Where the V_L and V_H domains are derived from the same antibody, the two complementary polypeptide chains may be identical, resulting in a bivalent monospecific antibody, or may be different, resulting in a bivalent bispecific antibody (e.g., one that binds ton two different epitopes on the same antigen). Where the V_L and V_H domains are derived from antibodies specific for different antigens, formation of a functional bispecific diabody requires the interaction of two different polypeptide chains, i.e., formation of a heterodimer. In a particular embodiment, at least one epitope binding site of the diabody is specific for an antigen on a particular cell, such as a B-cell or T-cell, a phagocytotic cell, a natural killer (NK) cell or a dendritic cell.

[00174] In various embodiments, one or more of the polypeptide chains of the diabody comprises an Fc domain. Fc domains in the polypeptide chains of the diabody molecules preferentially dimerize, resulting in the formation of a diabody molecule that exhibits immunoglobulin-like properties, e.g., Fc-FcγR interactions. Fc comprising diabodies may be dimers, e.g., comprised of two polypeptide chains, each comprising a V_H domain, a V_L domain and an Fc domain. In various embodiments, one or more of the polypeptide chains of the diabody comprises a hinge domain, which may be derived from any immunoglobulin isotype or allotype including IgA, IgD, IgG, IgE and IgM. In preferred embodiments, the hinge domain is derived from IgG, wherein the IgG isotype is IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4, or an allotype thereof. The hinge domain may be engineered into a polypeptide chain in any position relative to other domains or portions of the chain, and in certain circumstances may be engineered together with an Fc domain such that the diabody molecule comprises a hinge-Fc domain.

[00175] In other embodiments, diabody molecules comprising Fc domains may be tetramers, which may comprise two "heavier" polypeptide chains (i.e. a polypeptide chain comprising a V_L, a V_H and an Fc domain), and two "lighter" polypeptide chains (i.e., a polypeptide chain comprising a V_L and a V_H). Such lighter and heavier chains may interact to form a monomer, and interact via

their unpaired Fc domains to form an Ig-like molecule, which may be a DART molecule. Such an Ig-like diabody is tetravalent and may be monospecific, bispecific or tetraspecific. The Ig-like DART species has unique properties, because its domains may be designed to bind to the same epitope (so as to form a tetravalent, mono-epitope specific Ig-like DART capable of binding four identical antigen molecules), or to different epitopes or antigens. For example, its domains may be designed to bind to two epitopes of the same antigen (so as to form a tetravalent, mono-antigen specific, bi-epitope specific Ig-like DART), or to epitopes of different antigen molecules so as to form a tetravalent Ig-like DART having a pair of binding sites specific for a first antigen and a second pair of binding sites specific for a second antigen). Hybrid molecules having combinations of such attributes can be readily produced.

[00176] Although not intending to be bound by a particular mechanism of action, the diabody molecules of the invention exhibit enhanced therapeutic efficacy relative to therapeutic antibodies known in the art, in part, due to the ability of diabody to immunospecifically bind a target cell which expresses a particular antigen (e.g., FcγR) at reduced levels, for example, by virtue of the ability of the diabody to remain on the target cell longer due to an improved avidity of the diabody-epitope interaction. Thus, the diabodies of the invention have particular utility in treatment, prevention or management of a disease or disorder, such as cancer, in a sub-population, wherein the target antigen is expressed at low levels in the target cell population.

[00177] Due to their increased valency, low dissociation rates and rapid clearance from the circulation (for diabodies of small size, at or below ~50 kDa), diabody molecules known in the art have also shown particular use in the filed of tumor imaging (Fitzgerald *et al.* (1997) Protein Eng. 10:1221). Of particular importance is the cross linking of differing cells, for example the cross linking of cytotoxic T cells to tumor cells (Staerz *et al.* (1985) Nature 314:628-31; Holliger *et al.* (1996) Protein Eng. 9:299-305). Diabody epitope binding domains may also be directed to a surface determinant of any immune effector cell such as CD3, CD16, CD32, or CD64, which are expressed on T lymphocytes, natural killer (NK) cells or other mononuclear cells. In many studies, diabody binding to effector cell determinants, e.g., Fcγ receptors (FcγR), was also found to activate the effector cell (Holliger *et al.* (1996) Protein Eng. 9:299-305; Holliger *et al.* (1999) Cancer Res. 59:2909-2916). Normally, effector cell activation is triggered by the binding of an antigen bound antibody to an effector cell via Fc-FcγR interaction; thus, in this regard, diabody molecules of the invention may exhibit Ig-like functionality independent of whether they comprise an Fc domain. By cross-linking tumor and effector cells, the diabody not only brings the effector cell within the proximity of the tumor cells but leads to effective tumor killing. Cao and Lam (2003) Adv. Drug. Deliv. Rev. 55:171-97.

[00178] The diabody molecules of the present invention can be produced using a variety of methods, including de novo protein synthesis and recombinant expression of nucleic acids encoding the binding proteins. The desired nucleic acid sequences can be produced by recombinant methods (e.g., PCR mutagenesis of an earlier prepared variant of the desired polynucleotide) or by solid-phase DNA synthesis. Preferably recombinant expression methods are used. In one aspect, the invention provides a polynucleotide that comprises a sequence encoding a CD16A V_H and/or V_L; in another aspect, the invention provides a polynucleotide that comprises a sequence encoding a CD32B V_H and/or V_L. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a variety of nucleic acid sequences encode each immunoglobulin amino acid sequence, and the present invention includes all nucleic acids encoding the binding proteins described herein.

B7. Production of Antibodies

[00179] The antibodies of the preferred embodiments of the invention may be produced or obtained in any of a variety of ways. For example, such antibodies may be obtained from plasma, synthetically, recombinantly or transgenically, via cell (e.g., hybridoma culture), etc. The production of synthetic proteins has been described in, e.g., Dawson *et al.* (2000) Ann. Rev Biochem. 69:923-960; Wilken *et al.* (1998) Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. 9(4):412-426; and Kochendoerfer *et al.* (1999) Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. 3(6):665-671.

[00180] Production of recombinant and transgenic antibodies has been described in, e.g., Wang *et al.* (2007) IDrugs 10(8):562-565; Hagemeyer *et al.* (2007) Semin. Thromb. Hemost. 33(2):185-195; Rasmussen *et al.* (2007) Biotechnol. Lett. 29(6):845-852; Gasser *et al.* (2007) Biotechnol. Lett. 29(2):201-212; Aubrey *et al.* (2006) J. Soc. Biol. 200(4):345-354; Laffly *et al.* (2006) J. Soc. Biol. 200(4):325-343; Jefferis (2005) Biotechnol Prog. 21(1):11-16; Smith *et al.* (2004) J. Clin. Pathol. 57(9):912-917; Kipriyanov *et al.* (2004) Mol Biotechnol. 26(1):39-60; Fischer *et al.* (2003) Vaccine 21(7-8):820-825; Maynard *et al.* (2000) Ann. Rev. Biomed. Eng. 2:339-376; Young *et al.* (1998) Res. Immunol. 149(6):609-610; and Hudson (1998) Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. 9(4):395-402.

[00181] Production of antibodies via cell (e.g., hybridoma) culture has been described in, e.g., Laffly *et al.* (2006), *supra*; Aldington *et al.* (2007) J. Chromatogr. B Analyt. Technol. Biomed. Life Sci. 848(1):64-78; S.S. Farid (2006) J. Chromatogr. B Analyt. Technol. Biomed. Life Sci. 848(1):8-18; Birch *et al.* (2006) Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev. 58(5-6):671-685; Even *et al.* (2006) Trends Biotechnol. 24(3):105-108; Graumann *et al.* (2006) Biotechnol. J. 1(2):164-86; U.S. Patent No. 7,112,439; and U.S. Patent Publications Nos. 20070037216 and 20040197866.

[00182] Antibodies may be produced via phage display methods, such as those disclosed in, e.g., Brinkman *et al.* (1995) J. Immunol. Methods 182:41-50; Ames *et al.* (1995) J. Immunol. Methods

184:177-86; Kettleborough *et al.* (1994) Eur. J. Immunol. 24:952-58; Persic *et al.* (1997) Gene 187:9-18; Burton *et al.* (1994) Advances in Immunology 57:191-280; PCT Publications WO 90/02809; WO 91/10737; WO 92/01047; WO 92/18619; WO 93/11236; WO 95/15982; WO 95/20401; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,698,426; 5,223,409; 5,403,484; 5,580,717; 5,427,908; 5,750,753; 5,821,047; 5,571,698; 5,427,908; 5,516,637; 5,780,225; 5,658,727; 5,733,743 and 5,969,108. Phage display technology can also be used to increase the affinity of an antibody for its antigen. The technology, referred to as affinity maturation, employs mutagenesis or CDR walking and re-selection using the cognate antigen to identify antibodies that bind with higher affinity to the antigen when compared with the initial or parental antibody. See, e.g., Glaser *et al.* (1992) J. Immunology 149:3903; Wu *et al.* (1998) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 95:6037; Yelton *et al.* (1995) J. Immunology 155:1994; Schier *et al.* (1996) J. Mol. Bio. 263:551.

[00183] Monoclonal antibodies may be made by a variety of methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, hybridoma methods as described in, e.g., Kohler *et al.* (1975) Nature 256:495, Kozbor *et al.* (1983) Immunology Today 4:72, or Cole *et al.* (1985) Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96, or recombinant DNA methods as described in, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567, or the antibodies may be isolated from phage antibody libraries using the techniques described in Clackson *et al.* (1991) Nature 352:624-628 and Marks *et al.* (1991) J. Mol. Biol. 222:581-597, for example. Various procedures well known in the art may be used for the production of polyclonal antibodies to an antigen of interest. For example, various host animals can be immunized by injection with an antigen of interest or derivative thereof, including but not limited to rabbits, sheep, goats, dogs, mice, rats, and guinea pigs, and after allowing for an immunological response, the antibodies can be identified from the sera of the immunized animals.

[00184] Bispecific antibodies may also be made, for example through the co-expression of two immunoglobulin heavy chain-light chain pairs, where the two chains have different specificities, followed by purification of the desired molecule using affinity chromatography, as described by Milstein *et al.* (1983) Nature 305:537-39, WO 93/08829, Traunecker *et al.* (1991) EMBO J. 10:3655-59. In a different approach, antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificities (antibody-antigen combining sites) are fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences, for example to a heavy chain constant domain, comprising at least part of the hinge, C_{H2}, and C_{H3} regions. The nucleic acids encoding these fusions may be inserted into the same or different expression vectors, and are expressed in a suitable host organism.

[00185] Fully human antibodies (also referred to as completely human antibodies) may be produced using transgenic mice that are incapable of expressing endogenous immunoglobulin heavy and light chains genes, but which can express human heavy and light chain genes. The

transgenic mice are immunized in the normal fashion with a selected antigen, e.g., all or a portion of a polypeptide of the invention. The human immunoglobulin transgenes harbored by the transgenic mice rearrange during B cell differentiation, and subsequently undergo class switching and somatic mutation. Thus, using such a technique, it is possible to produce therapeutically useful IgG, IgA, IgM and IgE antibodies. An overview of this technology for producing human antibodies is described in, for example, Lonberg and Huszar (1995) Int. Rev. Immunol. 13:65-93, and U.S. Patent No. 5,633,425. Fully human antibodies can also be produced using other techniques known in the art, including phage display libraries, as described by Hoogenboom and Winter (1991) J. Mol. Biol. 227:381 and Marks *et al.* (1991) J. Mol. Biol. 222:581. Fully human antibodies may also be obtained commercially from, for example, Abgenix, Inc. (Freemont, Calif.) and Genpharm (San Jose, Calif.). Fully human antibodies that recognize a selected epitope may be generated using a technique referred to as "guided selection." In this approach a selected non-human monoclonal antibody, e.g., a mouse antibody, is used to guide the selection of a completely human antibody recognizing the same epitope, as described by, e.g., Jespers *et al.* (1994) Biotechnology 12:899-903.

[00186] The present invention also includes polynucleotides that encode the molecules of the invention, including the polypeptides and antibodies, as well as vectors comprising the polynucleotides, and host cells comprising the vectors. The polynucleotides encoding the molecules of the invention may be obtained, and the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotides determined, by any method known in the art, for example, recombinant DNA techniques, site directed mutagenesis, PCR, etc. In one embodiment, human libraries or any other libraries available in the art, can be screened by standard techniques known in the art, to clone the nucleic acids encoding the molecules of the invention.

B8. Characterization of Antibodies

[00187] The antibodies of the present invention may be characterized in a variety of ways. In particular, antibodies of the invention may be assayed for the ability to immunospecifically bind to an antigen, e.g., HER2/neu, or, where the molecule comprises an Fc domain (or portion thereof) for the ability to exhibit Fc-FcγR interactions, i.e. specific binding of an Fc domain (or portion thereof) to an FcγR. Such an assay may be performed in solution (e.g., Houghten (1992) Bio/Techniques 13:412-421), on beads (Lam (1991) Nature 354:82-84), on chips (Fodor (1993) Nature 364:555-556), on bacteria (U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409), on spores (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,571,698; 5,403,484; and 5,223,409), on plasmids (Cull *et al.* (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 89:1865-1869) or on phage (Scott and Smith (1990) Science 249:386-390; Devlin (1990) Science 249:404-406; Cwirla *et al.* (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 87:6378-6382; and

Felici (1991) J. Mol. Biol. 222:301-310). Molecules that have been identified to immunospecifically bind to an antigen can then be assayed for their specificity and affinity for the antigen.

[00188] Immunoassays which can be used to analyze immunospecific binding, cross-reactivity, and Fc-FcγR interactions include, but are not limited to, competitive and non-competitive assay systems using techniques such as western blots, radioimmunoassays, ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay), "sandwich" immunoassays, immunoprecipitation assays, precipitin reactions, gel diffusion precipitin reactions, immunochromatographic assays, immunodiffusion assays, agglutination assays, complement-fixation assays, immunoradiometric assays, fluorescent immunoassays, and protein A immunoassays, etc. (see, e.g., Ausubel *et al.*, 2008, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology).

[00189] Binding affinity for a target antigen is typically measured or determined by standard antibody-antigen assays, such as Biacore competitive assays, saturation assays, or immunoassays such as ELISA or RIA.

[00190] Preferably, fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS), using any of the techniques known to those skilled in the art, is used for immunological or functional based assays to characterize molecules of the invention. Flow sorters are capable of rapidly examining a large number of individual cells that have been bound, e.g., opsonized, by molecules of the invention (e.g., 10-100 million cells per hour). Additionally, specific parameters used for optimization of antibody behavior, include but are not limited to, antigen concentration, kinetic competition time, or FACS stringency, each of which may be varied in order to select for antibody molecules which exhibit specific binding properties. Flow cytometers for sorting and examining biological cells are well known in the art. Known flow cytometers are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,347,935; 5,464,581; 5,483,469; 5,602,039; 5,643,796; and 6,211,477. Other known flow cytometers are the FACS Vantage™ system sold by Becton Dickinson and Company, and the COPAS™ system sold by Union Biometrica.

[00191] Surface plasmon resonance-based assays may be used to characterize the kinetic parameters of an antigen-binding domain or Fc-FcγR binding. Any method known to those skilled in the art may be used, for example the technology described in, e.g., Dong *et al.* (2002) Review in Mol. Biotech. 82:303-323; Mullet *et al.* (2000) Methods 22:77-91; Rich *et al.* (2000) Current Opinion in Biotechnology 11:54-61; Fivash *et al.* (1998) Current Opinion in Biotechnology 9:97-101; and U.S. Patent Nos. 6,373,577; 6,289,286; 5,322,798; 5,341,215; and 6,268,125. The data is used to plot binding curves and determine rate constants, for example, K_{on}, K_{off}, and the apparent

equilibrium binding constant K_d, for example as described in, e.g., Myszka (1997) Current Opinion in Biotechnology 8:50-57; O'Shannessy *et al.* (1996) Analytical Biochemistry 236:275-283; Morton *et al.* (1995) Analytical Biochemistry 227:176-185; Fisher *et al.* (1994) Current Opinion in Biotechnology 5:389-95; O'Shannessy (1994) Current Opinion in Biotechnology 5:65-71; and Chaiken *et al.* (1992) Analytical Biochemistry 201:197-210. In preferred embodiments, the kinetic parameters determined using an SPR analysis may be used as a predictive measure of how a molecule will function in a functional assay, e.g., ADCC.

[00192] Characterization of binding to FcγR by molecules comprising an Fc domain (or portion thereof) and/or comprising epitope binding domain specific for an FcγR may be performed according to the methods described in the Antibody Engineering Technology Art. Assays for effector cell functions are well-known, for example as described in Abdul-Majid *et al.* (2002) Scand. J. Immunol. 55:70-81; Perussia *et al.* (2000) Methods Mol. Biol. 121:179-192; Lehmann *et al.* (2000) J. Immunol. Methods 243(1-2):229-242; Ding *et al.* (1998) Immunity 8:403-411; Baggiolini *et al.* (1998) Experientia 44(10):841-848; Brown (1994) Methods Cell Biol. 45:147-164; and Munn *et al.* (1990) J. Exp. Med. 172:231-237.

[00193] For example, assays for FcγR-mediated phagocytosis may be conducted using human monocytes, by measuring the ability of THP-1 cells to phagocytose fluoresceinated IgG-opsonized sheep red blood cells (SRBC) by methods previously described in Tridandapani *et al.* (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275:20480-20487, or using an antibody-dependent opsonophagocytosis assay (ADCP) as described by Bedzyk *et al.* (1989) J. Biol. Chem. 264(3):1565-1569. Standard methods known to those skilled in the art may be used to characterize the binding of C1q and mediation of complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) by molecules of the invention comprising Fc domains (or portions thereof). For example, to determine C1q binding, a C1q binding ELISA may be performed, and to assess complement activation, a complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) assay may be performed, e.g., as described in Gazzano-Santoro *et al.* (1996) J. Immunol. Methods 202:163.

[00194] In another embodiment, the molecules of the invention can be assayed for FcγR-mediated ADCC activity in effector cells, e.g., natural killer cells, using any of the standard methods known to those skilled in the art and described in, e.g., Weng *et al.* (2003) J. Clin. Oncol. 21:3940-3947; Perussia *et al.* (2000) Methods Mol. Biol. 121:179-192; Ding *et al.* (1998) Immunity 8:403-411. In a specific preferred embodiment, a time resolved fluorimetric assay is used for measuring ADCC activity against fluorescently-labeled target cells, as described in, e.g., Blomberg *et al.* (1996) Journal of Immunological Methods 193:199-206. Target cells used in the ADCC assays of the invention include, but are not limited to, breast cancer cell lines, e.g., SK-BR-3 with ATCC

accession number HTB-30 (Tremp *et al.* (1976) Cancer Res. 33-41); B-lymphocytes; cells derived from Burkitts lymphoma, e.g., Raji cells with ATCC accession number CCL-86 (Epstein *et al.* (1965) J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 34:231-240), and Daudi cells with ATCC accession number CCL-213 (Klein *et al.* (1968) Cancer Res. 28:1300-1310). The target cells must be recognized by the antigen binding site of the molecule to be assayed. Preferably, the effector cells used in the ADCC assays of the invention are peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) that are preferably purified from normal human blood, using standard methods known to one skilled in the art, e.g., using Ficoll-Paque density gradient centrifugation.

C. Methods Of Treatment & Pharmaceutical Compositions

[00195] The administration of the compositions (e.g., antibodies and polypeptides) of the present invention may be for a "prophylactic" or "therapeutic" purpose, or alternatively can be used for diagnostic purposes. The compositions of the present invention are said to be administered for a "therapeutic" purpose if the amount administered is physiologically significant to provide a therapy for an actual manifestation of the disease. When provided therapeutically, the compound is preferably provided at (or shortly after) the identification of a symptom of actual disease. The therapeutic administration of the compound serves to attenuate the severity of such disease or to reverse its progress. The compositions of the present invention are said to be administered for a "prophylactic" purpose if the amount administered is physiologically significant to provide a therapy for a potential disease or condition. When provided prophylactically, the compound is preferably provided in advance of any symptom thereof. The prophylactic administration of the compound serves to prevent or attenuate any subsequent advance or recurrence of the disease.

[00196] Providing a therapy or "treating" refers to any indicia of success in the treatment or amelioration of an injury, pathology or condition, including any objective or subjective parameter such as abatement, remission, diminishing of symptoms or making the injury, pathology or condition more tolerable to the patient, slowing in the rate of degeneration or decline, making the final point of degeneration less debilitating, or improving a patient's physical or mental well-being. The treatment or amelioration of symptoms can be based on objective or subjective parameters, including the results of a physical examination, neuropsychiatric exams, and/or a psychiatric evaluation.

[00197] Preferred subjects for treatment include animals, most preferably mammalian species such as humans or other primates, and domestic animals such as dogs, cats and the like, subject to disease and other pathological conditions. A "patient" refers to a subject, preferably mammalian (including human).

[00198] Certain embodiments of the present invention relate to pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more therapeutic agents, and methods of administering a therapeutically effective amount of one or more therapeutic agents, which are capable of prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of disorders. The term "therapeutic agent" refers to any agent having a therapeutic effect to prophylactically or therapeutically treat a disorder. Exemplary therapeutic agents include the antibodies and polypeptides of the present invention, as well as other therapeutic agents that may be administered in combination with, or conjugated to, an antibody or polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, the therapeutic agent is an antibody of the present invention, and preferably is an antibody fragment, a diabody, an Ig-like DART, or a fusion protein.

[00199] The molecules of the invention are particularly useful for the treatment and/or prevention of a disease, disorder or infection where an effector cell function (e.g., ADCC) mediated by FcγR is desired (e.g., cancer, infectious disease). For example, molecules of the invention may bind a cell surface antigen and an FcγR (e.g., FcγRIIIA) on an immune effector cell (e.g., NK cell), stimulating an effector function (e.g., ADCC, CDC, phagocytosis, opsonization, etc.) against said cell. In some embodiments, the antibodies and polypeptides of the invention are especially suited for the treatment of cancers. The efficacy of standard monoclonal antibody therapy depends on the FcγR polymorphism of the subject. Carton *et al.* (2002) Blood 99:754-758; Weng *et al.* (2003) J Clin Oncol. 21(21):3940-3947. These receptors are expressed on the surface of the effector cells and mediate ADCC. High affinity alleles improve the effector cells' ability to mediate ADCC. The antibodies and polypeptides of the invention may comprise a variant Fc domain that exhibits enhanced affinity to FcγR (relative to a wild type Fc domain) on effector cells, thus providing better immunotherapy reagents for patients regardless of their FcγR polymorphism.

[00200] For diagnostic purposes, the antibodies or polypeptides may be coupled to a detectable substance, so that they can be used, for example, to monitor the development or progression of a disease, disorder or infection. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes (e.g., horseradish peroxidase, beta-galactosidase, etc.), prosthetic groups (e.g., avidin/biotin), fluorescent materials (e.g., umbelliferone, fluorescein, or phycoerythrin), luminescent materials (e.g., luminol), bioluminescent materials (e.g., luciferase or aequorin), radioactive materials (e.g., carbon-14, manganese-54, strontium-85 or zinc-65), positron emitting metals, and nonradioactive paramagnetic metal ions. The detectable substance may be coupled or conjugated either directly to the molecules of the invention or indirectly through an intermediate (e.g., a linker), using techniques known in the art.

C1. Treatable Disorders

[00201] Exemplary disorders that may be treated by various embodiments of the present invention include, but are not limited to, proliferative disorders, cell proliferative disorders, and cancer, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory disorders, and infectious diseases. In various embodiments, the invention encompasses methods and compositions for treatment, prevention or management of a disease or disorder in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of one or more molecules (antibodies or polypeptides) which bind to a disease antigen. For example, molecules of the invention are particularly useful for the prevention, inhibition, reduction of growth or regression of primary tumors, metastasis of cancer cells, and infectious diseases. Although not intending to be bound by a particular mechanism of action, molecules of the invention mediate effector function resulting in tumor clearance, tumor reduction or a combination thereof. In alternate embodiments, diabodies of the invention mediate therapeutic activity by cross-linking of cell surface antigens and/or receptors and enhanced apoptosis or negative growth regulatory signaling.

[00202] Antibodies with a decreased affinity for FcγRIIB and an increased affinity for FcγRIIIA and/or FcγRIIA may lead to an enhanced activating response upon FcγR binding and thus have therapeutic efficacy for treating and/or preventing cancer. Non-limiting examples of cancers treatable by the methods herein include acute myeloid lymphoma, adrenal carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, basal cancer, bladder cancer, bone cancer, bone and connective tissue sarcoma, brain cancer, breast cancer, bronchial cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, endometrial cancer, esophageal cancer, eye cancer, fallopian tube cancer, gall bladder cancer, gastrointestinal cancer, glioma, hairy cell leukemia, hepatoma, Hodgkin's disease, intrahepatic bile duct cancer, joint cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma, kidney cancer, larynx cancer, liver cancer, leukemia, lung cancer, lymphoblastic leukemia, lymphoma, malignant mesothelioma, medullobastoma, melanoma, mesothelioma, middle ear cancer, multiple myeloma, myeloma, myxosarcoma, nasal cavity cancer, nasopharynx cancer, neuroblastoma, Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-small cell lung cancer, nose cancer, oral cavity cancer, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, penal cancer, peritoneum cancer, pharynx cancer, pituitary gland cancer, prostate cancer, rectal cancer, renal cancer, salivary gland cancer, skin cancer, soft tissue sarcoma, squamous cell carcinoma, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, urinary cancer, uterine cancer, vaginal cancer, vesticular cancer, vulval cancer, and Wilm's tumor.

[00203] In some embodiments, the cancer is a hematopoietic cancer or blood-related cancer, such as lymphoma, leukemia, myeloma, lymphoid malignancy, cancer of the spleen, and cancer of the

lymph nodes. In a preferred embodiment, the cancer is a B-cell associated cancer, such as, for example, high, intermediate or low grade lymphoma (including B cell lymphoma such as, for example, Burkitt's lymphoma, diffuse large cell lymphoma, follicular lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma, marginal zone lymphoma, mucosa-associated-lymphoid tissue B cell lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, small lymphocytic lymphoma, and T cell lymphomas) and leukemias (including chronic lymphocytic leukemia, such as B cell leukemia (CD5+ B lymphocytes), chronic myeloid leukemia, lymphoid leukemia, such as acute lymphoblastic leukemia, myelodysplasia, myeloid leukemia, such as acute myeloid leukemia, and secondary leukemia), multiple myeloma, such as plasma cell malignancy, and other hematological and/or B cell- or T-cell-associated cancers. Other exemplary cancers are cancers of additional hematopoietic cells, including polymorphonuclear leukocytes, such as basophils, eosinophils, neutrophils and monocytes, dendritic cells, platelets, erythrocytes and natural killer cells.

[00204] In some embodiments, the cancer to be treated is breast cancer, prostate cancer, uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, colon cancer, endometrial cancer, adrenal carcinoma, or non-small cell lung cancer. In some embodiments, the cancer is breast cancer or prostate cancer. In some embodiments, the cancer is a cancer in which HER2/neu is overexpressed. In a specific embodiment, an antibody or polypeptide of the invention inhibits or reduces the growth of cancer cells by at least 99%, at least 95%, at least 90%, at least 85%, at least 80%, at least 75%, at least 70%, at least 60%, at least 50%, at least 45%, at least 40%, at least 45%, at least 35%, at least 30%, at least 25%, at least 20%, or at least 10% relative to the growth of cancer cells in the absence of the antibody or polypeptide of the invention.

[00205] Antibodies with an increased affinity for FcγRIIB and a decreased affinity for FcγRIIIA and/or FcγRIIA may lead to a diminished activating response upon FcγR binding and thus have therapeutic efficacy for treating and/or preventing inflammation and autoimmune disease. Examples of autoimmune diseases or autoimmune related conditions that may be treated by the methods herein include, but are not limited to, allergic conditions, allergic encephalomyelitis, allergic neuritis, allergic rhinitis, alopecia areata, ALS, anemia including aplastic anemia, Coombs positive anemia, Diamond Blackfan anemia, immune hemolytic anemia including autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA), pernicious anemia, and pure red cell aplasia (PRCA), ankylosing spondylitis, antigen-antibody complex mediated diseases, anti-glomerular basement membrane disease, anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome, arthritis (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriatic arthritis), asthma, atherosclerosis, autoimmune diseases of the adrenal gland, autoimmune disease of the testis and ovary including autoimmune orchitis and oophoritis, autoimmune endocrine diseases including autoimmune thyroiditis, chronic thyroiditis (Hashimoto's Thyroiditis), subacute thyroiditis, idiopathic

hypothyroidism, Addison's disease, Grave's disease, autoimmune polyglandular syndromes (or polyglandular endocrinopathy syndromes), Type I diabetes also referred to as insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) and Sheehan's syndrome, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune myocarditis, autoimmune neutropenia, autoimmune polyendocrinopathies, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, Behcet's disease, Berger's Disease (IgA nephropathy), bronchiolitis obliterans (non-transplant), cardiomyopathy including coronary artery disease, Castleman's syndrome, celiac sprue (gluten enteropathy), chronic autoimmune urticaria, chronic fatigue immune dysfunction syndrome (CFIDS), chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, CNS inflammatory disorders, cold agglutinin disease, colitis, conditions involving infiltration of T cells and chronic inflammatory responses, cryoglobulinemia, cutaneous lupus erythematosus, dermatitis including atopic dermatitis, diseases involving leukocyte diapedesis, eczema, encephalitis, essential mixed cryoglobulinemia, Factor VIII deficiency, fibromyalgia-fibromyositis, glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture's Syndrome, graft versus host disease (GVHD), granulomatosis including Wegener's granulomatosis and agranulocytosis, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, hemophilia A, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), IgA nephropathy, IgM polyneuropathies, IgA neuropathy, and IgM mediated neuropathy, immune complex nephritis, immune responses associated with acute and delayed hypersensitivity mediated by cytokines and T-lymphocytes, juvenile onset diabetes, Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome, leukocyte adhesion deficiency, leukopenia, lichen planus, lupus (including nephritis, non-renal, discoid, alopecia), lymphoid interstitial pneumonitis (HIV), Ménière's disease, meningitis, mixed connective tissue disease, multiple organ injury syndrome, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, nonspecific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP), pancytopenia, pemphigoid (e.g., bullous pemphigoid and cicatricial pemphigoid), pemphigus (e.g., vulgaris, foliaceus, and paraneoplastic pemphigus), polychrondritis, polymyalgia rheumatica, polymyositis and dermatomyositis, primary agammaglobulinemia, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary hypothyroidism, psoriasis, Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis, Reiter's disease, respiratory distress syndrome including adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), responses associated with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) (e.g., Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis), Reynaud's phenomenon, sarcoidosis, Sjögren's syndrome, solid organ transplant rejection (including pretreatment for high panel reactive antibody titers, IgA deposit in tissues, etc), Stevens-Johnson syndrome, stiff-man syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), scleroderma including systemic scleroderma, CREST syndrome and sclerosis, thrombotic throbocytopenic purpura (TTP), toxic epidermal necrolysis, tuberculosis, uveitis, vasculitides such as dermatitis herpetiformis vasculitis, ANCA-associated vasculitides (AAV), large vessel vasculitis (including polymyalgia rheumatica, Giant Cell arteritis, and Takayasu's arteritis), medium vessel vasculitis (including Kawasaki Disease, Wegener's granulomatosis, and polyarteritis nodosa), and small vessel vasculitis (including Churg-Strauss

arteritis, microscopic polyarteritis/polyangiitis, hypersensitivity/allergic vasculitis, Henoch-Schonlein purpura, and essential cryoglobulinemic vasculitis), and vitiligo. In a preferred embodiment, the autoimmune disorder is selected from the group consisting of Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, and vasculitis.

[00206] Non-limiting examples of inflammatory disorders treatable by the methods herein include immune-mediated inflammatory disorders (IMIDs), which are inflammatory conditions caused and sustained by an antigen-specific, pathological immune response. Among these disorders are various types of allergic diseases, such as asthma, hay fever, and urticaria, arthritis, such as osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), connective tissue disorders, eczema and atopic dermatitis, fibrosis, graft rejection and graft-versus host-disease, inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), inflammatory osteolysis, insulin-dependent diabetes, pulmonary fibrosis, retinitis, undifferentiated arthropathy, undifferentitated spondyloarthropathy, and uveitis. Molecules of the invention comprising at least one epitope binding domain specific for FcγRIIB and/or a variant Fc domain with an enhanced affinity for FcγRIIB and a decreased affinity for FcγRIIIA can also be used to prevent the rejection of transplants. In a preferred embodiment, the IMID is selected from the group consisting of of asthma, eczema and atopic dermatitis, fibrosis, graft rejection, graft-versus-host-disease, and inflammatory bowel disease.

[00207] The anti-inflammatory polypeptides of the present invention will preferably reduce inflammation in an animal by at least 99%, at least 95%, at least 90%, at least 85%, at least 80%, at least 75%, at least 70%, at least 60%, at least 50%, at least 45%, at least 40%, at least 45%, at least 35%, at least 30%, at least 25%, at least 20%, or at least 10% relative to the inflammation in an animal that does not receive such polypeptides.

[00208] In certain embodiments, the polypeptides of the invention are toxic to an infectious agent, enhance immune response against said agent or enhance effector function against said agent, relative to the immune response in the absence of said molecule. Infectious diseases that can be treated or prevented by the molecules of the invention are caused by infectious agents including but not limited to bacteria, fungi, protozoans, and viruses. Non-limiting exemplary bacterial diseases include those caused by Bacillus antracis (anthrax), Borrelia burgdorferi (Lyme disease), Candida, chlamydia, cholera, diptheria, E. coli, Enterococcus faecials, Heliobacter pylori, Klebsiella pneumoniae, legionella, mycobacterium, mycoplasma, Neisseria, pertussis, plague, Proteus vulgaris, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, S. pneumonia, Salmonella, staphylococcus,

streptococcus, and tetanus. Non-limiting protozoal diseases include those caused by kokzidioa, leishmania, malaria, or trypanosoma.

[00209] Non-limiting examples of viral diseases include those caused by adenovirus, arbovirus, coronavirus, coxsackie virus, cytomegalovirus, ebola, echinovirus, echovirus, endotoxin (LPS), enterovirus, Epstein Barr virus, hepatitis virus (e.g., hepatitis type A, hepatitis type B, hepatitis type C, murine hepatitis), herpes virus (e.g., herpes simplex type I (HSV-I), herpes simplex type II (HSV-II), murine gamma herpes virus), human immunodeficiency virus type I (HIV-I), human immunodeficiency virus type II (HIV-II), huntavirus, influenza, leukemia virus (e.g., murine leukemia, feline leukemia, etc.); measles virus, mumps virus, papilloma virus, papova virus, polio virus, respiratory syncytial virus, retrovirus, rhinovirus, rinderpest, rotavirus, rubella virus, small pox, T-cell lymphotropic virus 1, vaccinia, varicella, and agents of viral diseases such as viral meningitis, encephalitis, or dengue.

C2. Formulations

[00210] The pharmaceutical compositions can be formulated according to known methods for preparing pharmaceutically useful compositions, and may include a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or an excipient. The compositions can be in any suitable form, for example tablets, pills, powders, lozenges, sachets, cachets, elixirs, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid medium), ointments containing, for example, up to 10% by weight of the active compound, soft and hard gelatin capsules, suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, and sterile packaged powders, etc. Such compositions may be prepared by any known method, for example by admixing the active ingredient with the carrier(s) or excipient(s) under sterile conditions.

[00211] The active ingredients can also be formulated so as to provide quick, sustained or delayed release of the active ingredient after administration to the patient by employing procedures known in the art. The physical and chemical characteristics of the compositions of the invention may be modified or optimized according to the skill in the art, depending on the mode of administration and the particular disease or disorder to be treated. The compositions may be provided in unit dosage form, a sealed container, or as part of a kit, which may include instructions for use and/or a plurality of unit dosage forms.

[00212] In particular embodiments, the therapeutic agents can be incorporated into a composition, by, e.g., encapsulation in liposomes, microparticles, microcapsules, recombinant cells capable of expressing the antibody or fusion protein, receptor-mediated endocytosis (See, e.g., Wu and Wu (1987) J. Biol. Chem. 262:4429-4432), construction of a nucleic acid as part of a retroviral or other

vector, etc. In another particular embodiment, the therapeutic agents are supplied as a dry sterilized lyophilized powder or water free concentrate in a hermetically sealed container and can be reconstituted, e.g., with water or saline to the appropriate concentration for administration to a subject.

[00213] Preferably, the therapeutic agent is supplied as a dry sterile lyophilized powder in a hermetically sealed container at a unit dosage of at least 5 mg, more preferably at least 10 mg, at least 15 mg, at least 25 mg, at least 35 mg, at least 45 mg, at least 50 mg, or at least 75 mg. The lyophilized powder should be stored at between 2 and 8°C in its original container and the molecules should be parenterally administered within 12 hours, preferably within 6 hours, within 5 hours, within 3 hours, or within 1 hour after being reconstituted. In an alternative embodiment, the therapeutic agents are supplied in liquid form in a hermetically sealed container indicating the quantity and concentration of the therapeutic agent. Preferably, the liquid form is supplied in a hermetically sealed container at least 1 mg/ml, more preferably at least 2.5 mg/ml, at least 5 mg/ml, at least 8 mg/ml, at least 10 mg/ml, at least 15 mg/kg, at least 25 mg/ml, at least 50 mg/ml, at least 100 mg/ml, at least 150 mg/ml, at least 200 mg/ml of the molecules.

C3. Kits

[00214] The compositions may also be included in a kit. The kit can include, in non-limiting aspects, a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutic agent, instructions for administration and/or other components. In preferred embodiments, the kit can include a composition ready for administration. Containers of the kits can include a bottle, dispenser, package, compartment, or other types of containers, into which a component may be placed. The container can include indicia on its surface. The indicia, for example, can be a word, a phrase, an abbreviation, a picture, or a symbol. The containers can dispense a pre-determined amount of the component (*e.g.* compositions of the present invention). The composition can be dispensed in a spray, an aerosol, or in a liquid form or semi-solid form. The containers can have spray, pump, or squeeze mechanisms. In certain aspects, the kit can include a syringe for administering the compositions of the present invention.

[00215] Where there is more than one component in the kit (they may be packaged together), the kit also will generally contain a second, third or other additional containers into which the additional components may be separately placed. The kits of the present invention also can include a container housing the components in close confinement for commercial sale. Such containers may include injection or blow-molded plastic containers into which the desired bottles, dispensers, or packages are retained. A kit can also include instructions for employing the kit

components as well the use of any other compositions, compounds, agents, active ingredients, or objects not included in the kit. Instructions may include variations that can be implemented. The instructions can include an explanation of how to apply, use, and maintain the products or compositions, for example.

C4. Administration and Dosage

[00216] A variety of administration routes for the compositions of the present invention are available. The particular mode selected will depend, of course, upon the particular therapeutic agent selected, whether the administration is for prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of disease, the severity of the medical disorder being treated and dosage required for therapeutic efficacy. The methods of this invention may be practiced using any mode of administration that is medically acceptable, and produces effective levels of the active compounds without causing clinically unacceptable adverse effects. Such modes of administration include, but are not limited to, oral, buccal, sublingual, inhalation, mucosal, rectal, intranasal, topical, ocular, periocular, intraocular, transdermal, subcutaneous, intra-arterial, intravenous, intramuscular, parenteral, or infusion methodologies. In a specific embodiment, it may be desirable to administer the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention locally to the area in need of treatment; this may be achieved by, for example, and not by way of limitation, local infusion, by injection, or by means of an implant, said implant being of a porous, non-porous, or gelatinous material, including membranes, such as sialastic membranes, or fibers.

[00217] As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective amount" means the total amount of each active component of the pharmaceutical composition or method that is sufficient to show a meaningful patient benefit, *i.e.*, healing or amelioration of chronic conditions, a reduction in symptoms, an increase in rate of healing of such conditions, or a detectable change in the levels of a substance in the treated or surrounding tissue. When applied to an individual active ingredient, administered alone, the term refers to that ingredient alone. When applied to a combination, the term refers to combined amounts of the active ingredients that result in the therapeutic effect, whether administered in combination, serially, or simultaneously.

[00218] The dosage schedule and amounts effective for therapeutic and prophylactic uses, i.e., the "dosing regimen", will depend upon a variety of factors, including the stage of the disease or condition, the severity of the disease or condition, the general state of the patient's health, the patient's physical status, age and the like. Therapeutic efficacy and toxicity of the compositions may be determined by standard pharmaceutical, pharmacological, and toxicological procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals. For example, numerous methods of determining ED_{50} (the

dose therapeutically effective in 50 percent of the population) and LD_{50} (the dose lethal of 50 percent of the population) exist. The dose ratio between therapeutic and toxic effects is the therapeutic index, and it can be expressed as the ratio ED_{50}/LD_{50}. Compositions exhibiting high therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from cell culture assays or animal studies may be used in formulating a range of dosages for human use. The dosage is preferably within a range of concentrations that includes the ED_{50} with little or no toxicity, and may vary within this range depending on the dosage form employed, sensitivity of the patient, and the route of administration.

[00219] The dosage regimen also takes into consideration pharmacokinetics parameters well known in the art, i.e., the rate of absorption, bioavailability, metabolism, clearance, and the like (see, e.g., Hidalgo-Aragones (1996) J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol. 58:611-617; Groning (1996) Pharmazie 51:337-341; Fotherby (1996) Contraception 54:59-69; Johnson (1995) J. Pharm. Sci. 84:1144-1146; Rohatagi (1995) Pharmazie 50:610-613; Brophy (1983) Eur. J. Clin. Pharmacol. 24:103-108; the latest Remington, supra). The state of the art allows the clinician to determine the dosage regimen for each individual patient, therapeutic agent and disease or condition treated. Single or multiple administrations of the compositions of the present invention can be administered depending on the dosage and frequency as required and tolerated by the patient. The duration of prophylactic and therapeutic treatment will vary depending on the particular disease or condition being treated. Some diseases lend themselves to acute treatment whereas others require long-term therapy. If administration is not on a daily basis, for example if injections are given every few days, every few weeks, or every few months, then more therapeutic agent may be included in each administration, so that daily release of the agent is adequate to meet therapeutic needs.

[00220] In a preferred embodiment, the therapeutic agents of the invention are administered in metronomic dosing regimens, either by continuous infusion or frequent administration without extended rest periods. Such metronomic administration can involve dosing at constant intervals without rest periods. Typically the therapeutic agents, in particular cytotoxic agents, are used at lower doses. Such dosing regimens encompass the chronic daily administration of relatively low doses for extended periods of time, which can minimize toxic side effects and eliminate rest periods. Kamat *et al.* (2007) Cancer Research 67:281-88. In certain embodiments, the therapeutic agents are delivered by chronic low-dose or continuous infusion ranging from about 24 hours to about 2 days, to about 1 week, to about 2 weeks, to about 3 weeks to about 1 month to about 2 months, to about 3 months, to about 4 months, to about 5 months, to about 6 months. The scheduling of such dose regimens can be optimized by the skilled oncologist.

[00221] For antibodies encompassed by the invention, the dosage administered to a patient is typically 0.0001 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg of the patient's body weight. Preferably, the dosage administered to a patient is between 0.0001 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 5 mg/kg, 0.0001 and 2 mg/kg, 0.0001 and 1 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 0.75 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 0.5 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg to 0.25 mg/kg, 0.0001 to 0.15 mg/kg, 0.0001 to 0.10 mg/kg, 0.001 to 0.5 mg/kg, 0.01 to 0.25 mg/kg or 0.01 to 0.10 mg/kg of the patient's body weight. The dosage and frequency of administration may be reduced or altered by enhancing uptake and tissue penetration of the antibodies by modifications such as, for example, lipidation. In one embodiment, the dosage of the antibodies administered to a patient are 0.01 mg to 1000 mg/day, when used as single agent therapy. In another embodiment the antibodies are used in combination with other therapeutic compositions and the dosage administered to a patient are lower than when said molecules are used as a single agent therapy. In a preferred example, a subject is treated with antibodies in the range of between about 0.1 to 30 mg/kg body weight, one time per week for between about 1 to 10 weeks, preferably between 2 to 8 weeks, more preferably between about 3 to 7 weeks, and even more preferably for about 4, 5, or 6 weeks.

C5. Combination Therapies

[00222] The invention further encompasses administering the antibodies or polypeptides of the invention in combination with other therapies known to those skilled in the art for the treatment or prevention of cancer, autoimmune disease, inflammation, or infectious disease, including but not limited to, current standard and experimental chemotherapies, hormonal therapies, biological therapies, immunotherapies, radiation therapies, or surgery. In some embodiments, the antibodies or polypeptides of the invention may be administered in combination with a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of one or more therapeutic agents known to those skilled in the art for the treatment and/or prevention of cancer, autoimmune disease, infectious disease or intoxication.

[00223] As used herein, the term "combination" refers to the use of more than one therapeutic agent. The use of the term "combination" does not restrict the order in which therapeutic agents are administered to a subject with a disorder, nor does it mean that the agents are administered at exactly the same time, but rather it is meant that an antibody or polypeptide of the invention and the other agent are administered to a mammal in a sequence and within a time interval such that the antibody or polypeptide of the invention can act together with the other agent to provide an increased benefit than if they were administered otherwise. For example, each therapeutic agent (e.g., chemotherapy, radiation therapy, hormonal therapy or biological therapy) may be administered at the same time or sequentially in any order at different points in time; however, if

not administered at the same time, they should be administered sufficiently close in time so as to provide the desired therapeutic or prophylactic effect. Each therapeutic agent can be administered separately, in any appropriate form and by any suitable route, e.g., one by the oral route and one parenterally.

[00224] In various embodiments, a first therapeutic agent can be administered prior to (e.g., 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 4 hours, 6 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, 96 hours, 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 8 weeks, or 12 weeks before), concomitantly with, or subsequent to (e.g., 5 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 4 hours, 6 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, 96 hours, 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 8 weeks, or 12 weeks after) the administration of a second (or subsequent) therapeutic agent to a subject with a disorder. In preferred embodiments, two or more agents are administered within the same patient visit, or no more than 12 hours apart, no more than 24 hours apart, or no more than 48 hours apart.

[00225] In certain embodiments, the therapeutic agents are cyclically administered to a subject. Cycling therapy involves the administration of a first agent for a period of time, followed by the administration of a second agent and/or third agent for a period of time and repeating this sequential administration. Cycling therapy can reduce the development of resistance to one or more of the therapies, avoid or reduce the side effects of one of the therapies, and/or improves the efficacy of the treatment. Exemplary cycles are about once every week, about once every 10 days, about once every two weeks, and about once every three weeks. Each cycle can comprise at least 1 week of rest, at least 2 weeks of rest, at least 3 weeks of rest. The number of cycles administered is from about 1 to about 12 cycles, more typically from about 2 to about 10 cycles, and more typically from about 2 to about 8 cycles.

[00226] In an embodiment for the treatment of a cell proliferative disorder, an antibody or polypeptide of the present invention is conjugated to, or administered in combination with, another therapeutic agent, such as, but not limited to, an alkylating agent (e.g., mechlorethamine or cisplatin), angiogenesis inhibitor, anthracycline (e.g., daunorubicin/daunomycin or doxorubicin), antibiotic (e.g., dactinomycin, bleomycin, or anthramycin), antibody (e.g., an anti-VEGF antibody such as bevacizumab (sold as AVASTIN® by Genentech, Inc.), an anti-EGFR antibody such as panitumumab (sold as VECTIBIX™ by Amgen, Inc.), or an anti-integrin antibody such as natalizumab (sold as TYSABRI® by Biogen Idec and Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)), an antimetabolite (e.g., methotrexate or 5-fluorouracil), an anti-mitotic agent (e.g., vincristine or paclitaxel), a cytotoxin (e.g., a cytostatic or cytocidal agent), a hormone therapy agent (e.g., a selective estrogen receptor modulator (e.g., tamoxifen or raloxifene), aromatase inhibitor,

luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone analogue, progestational agent, adrenocorticosteroid, estrogen, androgen, anti-estrogen agent, androgen receptor blocking agent, 5-alpha reductase inhibitor, adrenal production inhibitor, etc.), a matrix metalloprotease inhibitor, a radioactive element (e.g., alpha-emitters, gamma-emitters, etc.), or any other chemotherapeutic agent.

[00227] Non-limiting examples of suitable angiogenesis inhibitors include ABT-627; angiostatin (plasminogen fragment); angiozyme; antiangiogenic antithrombin III; Bay 12-9566; benefin; bevacizumab; BMS-275291; bisphosphonates; cartilage-derived inhibitor (CDI); CAI; CD59 complement fragment; CEP-7055; Col 3; combretastatin A-4; endostatin (collagen XVIII fragment); farnesyl transferase inhibitors (FTI); fibronectin fragment; gro-beta; halofuginone; heparinases; heparin hexasaccharide fragment; HMV833; human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG); IM-862; interferon alpha/beta/gamma; interferon inducible protein (IP-10); interleukin-12; kringle 5 (plasminogen fragment); marimastat; metalloproteinase inhibitors (TIMPs); 2-methoxyestradiol; MMI 270 (CGS 27023A); MoAb IMC-1C11; neovastat; NM-3; panzem; PI-88; placental ribonuclease inhibitor; plasminogen activator inhibitor; platelet factor-4 (PF4); prinomastat; prolactin 16kDa fragment; proliferin-related protein (PRP); PTK 787/ZK 222594; retinoids; solimastat; squalamine; SS 3304; SU 5416; SU6668; SU11248; tetrahydrocortisol-S; tetrathiomolybdate; thalidomide; thrombospondin-1 (TSP-1); TNP-470; transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-b); vasculostatin; vasostatin (calreticulin fragment); ZD6126; and ZD 6474.

[00228] Non-limiting examples of additional antibodies for the treatment of a cell proliferative disorder include antibodies to 17-1A, $\alpha v\beta_3$, AFP, CD3, CD18, CD20, CD22, CD33, CD44, CD52, CEA, CTLA-4, DNA-associated proteins, EGF receptor, Ep-CAM, GD2-ganglioside, gp IIIb/IIIa, gp72, HER2, HLA-DR 10 beta, HLA-DR antigen, IgE, ganglioside GD3, MUC-1, nuC242, PEM antigen, SK-1 antigen, tumor antigen CA125, tumor antigen MUC1, VEGF, and VEGF-receptor.

[00229] In a different embodiment, an antibody or polypeptide of the present invention may be administered in combination with a therapeutic agent or agents for the treatment of an inflammatory disorder, such as, but not limited to, antibodies, anticholingeric agents, beta-agonists, methyl xanthines, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (e.g., aspirin, ibuprofen, celecoxib or diclofenac), and steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (e.g., glucocorticoids, dexamethasone, cortisones, prednisone or eicosanoids). The additional antibodies may be any suitable antibody for the treatment of inflammatory disease, such as, but not limited to antibodies to alpha4beta7, beta2-integrin, CBL, CD2, CD3, CD4, CD11a, CD11/18, CD14, CD18, CD23, CD25, CD40L, CD64 (FcR), CD80, CD147, Complement (C5), E-selectin, Fact VII, gpIIbIIIa, ICAM-3, IgE, IL-4, IL-5, IL-8, TNF-alpha, and VLA-4.

[00230] In a further embodiment, an antibody or polypeptide of the present invention may be administered in combination with a therapeutic agent or agents for the treatment of an autoimmune disorder, such as, but not limited to, antibodies, brequinar, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine A, cytokine receptor modulators, deoxyspergualin, leflunomide, macrolide antibiotics, malononitriloamindes (*e.g.*, leflunamide), methothrexate, methylprednisolone, mizoribine, mycophenolate mofetil, rapamycin (sirolimus), steroids, and T cell receptor modulators. The additional antibodies may be any suitable antibody for the treatment of an autoimmune disorder, and non-limiting examples include antibodies to a4b7 integrin receptor, CBL antigen, CD2, CD4, CD23, CD40, CD80, FcRI, Gamma Interferon, IL-8, inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase, ICE interleukin-1 beta, P38MAP kinase, and TNF.

[00231] In still another embodiment, an antibody or polypeptide of the present invention may be administered in combination with a therapeutic agent or agents for the treatment of an infectious disease, such as, but not limited to, an antibiotic, anti-fungal, or anti-viral agent. Antibiotics that can be used in combination with the molecules of the invention include, but are not limited to, 2,4 diaminopyrimidines (e.g., brodimoprim), aminoglycosides (e.g., apramycin, neomycin, or spectinomycin), amphenicols (e.g., chloramphenicol), amphomycins, ansamycins (e.g., rifamide and rifampin), bacitracins, carbacephems (e.g., loracarbef), carbapenems (e.g., biapenem and imipenem), cephalosporins (e.g., cephalexin or cefadroxil), cephamycins (e.g., cefbuperazone, cefmetazole, and cefminox), clarithromycins, erythromycins, lincosamides (e.g., clindamycin and lincomycin), macrolides (e.g., tobramycin), monobactams (e.g., carumonam), nitrofurans (e.g., furaltadone, and furazolium chloride), oxacephems (e.g., flomoxef and moxalactam), penicillins, quinolones (e.g., ofloxacin or ciprofloxacin), sulfonamides (e.g., benzylsulfamide, and sulfacytine), sulfones (e.g., diathymosulfone, glucosulfone sodium, and solasulfone), and tetracyclines (e.g., apicycline and chlortetracycline).

[00232] Antifungal agents that can be used in combination with the molecules of the invention include, but are not limited to, amphotericin B, butoconazole, ciclopirox, clotrimazole, econazole, fluconazole, flucytosine, griseofuldin, haloprogrin, intrathecal, itraconazole, ketoconazole, miconazole, naftifine, nystatin, terbinafine, terconazole, tioconazole, and undecylenate. Useful anti-viral agents that can be used in combination with the molecules of the invention include, but are not limited to, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, nucleoside analogs, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, and protease inhibitors. Non-limiting examples of such agents are acyclovir, adefovir, alpha interferons, amantadine, amprenavir, clevadine, entecavir, foscarnet, gangcyclovir, idoxuridine, indinavir, lopinavir, pleconaril, ribavirin, rimantadine, ritonavir, saquinavir, trifluridine, vidarabine, and zidovudine.

C6. Demonstration of Therapeutic Utility

[00233] The pharmaceutical compositions, prophylactic, or therapeutic agents of the invention are preferably tested in vitro, in a cell culture system, and in an animal model organism, such as a rodent animal model system, for the desired therapeutic activity prior to use in humans. For example, assays which can be used to determine whether administration of a specific pharmaceutical composition is desired, include cell culture assays in which a patient tissue sample is grown in culture, and exposed to or otherwise contacted with a pharmaceutical composition of the invention, and the effect of such composition upon the tissue sample is observed. The tissue sample can be obtained by biopsy from the patient. This test allows the identification of the therapeutically most effective prophylactic or therapeutic molecule(s) for each individual patient. In various specific embodiments, in vitro assays can be carried out with representative cells of cell types involved in an autoimmune or inflammatory disorder (e.g., T cells), to determine if a pharmaceutical composition of the invention has a desired effect upon such cell types.

[00234] Suitable animal model systems include, but are not limited to, rats, mice, chicken, cows, monkeys, pigs, dogs, rabbits, etc. Any animal system well-known in the art may be used. In a specific embodiment of the invention, combinations of prophylactic and/or therapeutic agents are tested in a mouse model system. Preferred animal models for use in the methods of the invention are, for example, transgenic mice expressing human FcγRs on mouse effector cells, e.g., any mouse model described in U.S. 5,877,396 can be used in the present invention.

[00235] Anti inflammatory activity can be determined by using various experimental and spontaneous animal models of inflammatory arthritis known in the art and described in Crofford L.J. and Wilder R.L., "Arthritis and Autoimmunity in Animals", in Arthritis and Allied Conditions: A Textbook of Rheumatology, McCarty *et al.*(eds.), Chapter 30 (Lee and Febiger, 1993). For example, adjuvant-induced arthritis models such as carrageenan-, xymosan-, or collagen-induced arthritis in rats, hamsters, rabbits, dogs and pigs, are useful in studying anti-inflammatory activity, and inhibition of carrageenan-induced paw edema in rats is a primary in vivo screen for the anti inflammatory activity of most NSAIDs, and is considered predictive of human efficacy. These models are described in, e.g., Winter *et al.* (1962) Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol Med. 111:544-47; and Hansra *et al.* (2000) Inflammation 24(2):141-155. Animal models for inflammatory bowel disease can also be used to assess the efficacy of therapies of the invention, for example the models described in, e.g., Strober (1985) Dig. Dis. Sci. 30(12 Suppl):3S-10S; Kim *et al.* (1992) Scand. J. Gastroentrol. 27:529-537). In these models, ulcerative cholitis and Crohn's disease can be induced in animals by oral administration of sulfated polysaccharides, dextran sulfate or chemical irritants.

[00236] Efficacy in treating autoimmune disorders may be assessed using animal models for autoimmune disorders such as type 1 diabetes, thyroid autoimmunity, systemic lupus eruthematosus, and glomerulonephritis, for example the models described in Flanders *et al.* (1999) Autoimmunity 29:235-246; Krogh *et al.* (1999) Biochimie 81:511-515; Foster (1999) Semin. Nephrol. 19:12-24, etc.

[00237] The anti-cancer activity of the therapeutic agents also can be determined by using various experimental animal models for the study of cancer such as the SCID mouse model, transgenic mice or nude mice with human xenografts, and other animal models such as hamsters, rabbits, etc. known in the art and described in Relevance of Tumor Models for Anticancer Drug Development (1999, eds. Fiebig and Burger); Contributions to Oncology (1999, Karger); The Nude Mouse in Oncology Research (1991, eds. Boven and Winograd); and Anticancer Drug Development Guide (1997 ed. Teicher). Preferred animal models are mouse xenograft models. Tumor cell lines that can be used as a source for xenograft tumors include but are not limited to, SKBR3 and MCF7 cells, which can be derived from patients with breast adenocarcinoma. These cells have both erbB2 and prolactin receptors. SKBR3 cells have been used routinely in the art as ADCC and xenograft tumor models. Alternatively, OVCAR3 cells derived from a human ovarian adenocarcinoma can be used as a source for xenograft tumors.

[00238] The therapeutic agents of the invention are preferably tested in vitro, and then in vivo, for the desired therapeutic or prophylactic activity, prior to use in humans. Therapeutic agents and methods may be screened using cells of a tumor or malignant cell line. Many assays standard in the art can be used to assess such survival and/or growth; for example, cell proliferation can be assayed by measuring ^{3}H-thymidine incorporation, by direct cell count, by detecting changes in transcriptional activity of known genes such as proto-oncogenes (e.g., fos, myc) or cell cycle markers; cell viability can be assessed by trypan blue staining, differentiation can be assessed visually based on changes in morphology, decreased growth and/or colony formation in soft agar or tubular network formation in three-dimensional basement membrane or extracellular matrix preparation, etc.

[00239] The data obtained from the cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage of the therapeutic agents for use in humans. The dosage of such agents lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED_{50} with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. For any agent used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. A dose may be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating plasma concentration range that includes the

IC_{50} (i.e., the concentration of the test compound that achieves a half-maximal inhibition of symptoms) as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. Levels in plasma may be measured, for example, by high performance liquid chromatography.

D. Other Methods

D1. Gene Therapy

[00240] In a specific embodiment, nucleic acids comprising sequences encoding molecules of the invention, are administered to treat, prevent or ameliorate one or more symptoms associated with a disease, disorder, or infection, by way of gene therapy. Gene therapy refers to therapy performed by the administration to a subject of an expressed or expressible nucleic acid. In this embodiment of the invention, the nucleic acids produce their encoded antibody or fusion protein that mediates a therapeutic or prophylactic effect. Any methods for gene therapy available in the art may be used, for example the methods described in, e.g., Goldspiel *et al.* (1993) Clinical Pharmacy 12:488-505; Wu and Wu (1991) Biotherapy 3:87-95; Tolstoshev (1993) Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 32:573-596; Mulligan (1993) Science 260:926-932; and Morgan and Anderson (1993) Ann. Rev. Biochem. 62:191-217.

[00241] In a preferred aspect, a composition of the invention comprises nucleic acids encoding an antibody, diabody, or fusion protein of the invention, said nucleic acids being part of an expression vector that expresses the antibody in a suitable host. In particular, such nucleic acids have promoters, preferably heterologous promoters, operably linked to the antibody coding region, said promoter being inducible or constitutive, and, optionally, tissue-specific. In another particular embodiment, nucleic acid molecules are used in which the antibody coding sequences and any other desired sequences are flanked by regions that promote homologous recombination at a desired site in the genome, thus providing for intrachromosomal expression of the antibody encoding nucleic acids, as described in Koller and Smithies (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 86:8932-35; and Zijlstra *et al.* (1989) Nature 342:435-438.

[00242] Delivery of the nucleic acids into a subject may be either direct, in which case the subject is directly exposed to the nucleic acid or nucleic acid-carrying vectors, or indirect, in which case, cells are first transformed with the nucleic acids in vitro, then transplanted into the subject. These two approaches are known, respectively, as in vivo or ex vivo gene therapy.

[00243] In a specific embodiment, a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the present invention is administered in vivo, where it is expressed to produce the encoded polypeptide. This

can be accomplished by any of numerous methods, such as by infection using retroviral or other viral vectors (as described in, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,980,286; Miller *et al.* (1993) Meth. Enzymol. 217:581-599; Salmons and Gunzberg (1993) Human Gene Therapy 4:129-141; Grossman and Wilson (1993) Curr. Opin. in Genetics and Devel. 3:110-114; Kozarsky and Wilson (1993) Current Op. in Genetics and Dev. 3:499-503; Walsh *et al.* (1993) Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med. 204:289-300; Bout *et al.* (1994) Human Gene Therapy 5:3-10; Boesen *et al.* (1994) Biotherapy 6:291-302; Clowes *et al.* (1994) J. Clin. Invest. 93:644-651; Klein *et al.* (1994) Blood 83:1467-1473; and U.S. Patent No. 5,436,146), by direct injection of naked DNA, by use of microparticle bombardment (e.g., a gene gun), or coating with lipids or cell-surface receptors or transfecting agents, encapsulation in liposomes, microparticles, or microcapsules, or by administering them in linkage to a peptide which is known to enter the nucleus or in linkage to an antigen subject to receptor-mediated endocytosis (as described in, e.g., Wu and Wu (1987) J. Biol. Chem. 262:4429-4432; Joliot *et al.* (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 88:1864-1868; WO 92/06180; WO 92/22635; W092/20316; W093/14188; WO 93/20221) (which can be used to target cell types specifically expressing the receptors).

[00244] A nucleic acid may be introduced into a cell prior to administration in vivo of the resulting recombinant cell, for example as described in WO 94/08598; Rheinwald (1980) Meth. Cell Bio. 21A:229; Pittelkow and Scott (1986) Mayo Clinic Proc. 61:771; Stemple and Anderson (1992) Cell 7 1:973-985. The resulting recombinant cells can be delivered to a subject by various methods known in the art. Recombinant blood cells (e.g., hematopoietic stem or progenitor cells) are preferably administered intravenously. The amount of cells envisioned for use depends on the desired effect, patient state, etc., and can be determined by one skilled in the art. Cells into which a nucleic acid can be introduced for purposes of gene therapy encompass any desired, available cell type, and include but are not limited to epithelial cells, endothelial cells, keratinocytes, fibroblasts, muscle cells, hepatocytes; blood cells such as T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, eosinophils, megakaryocytes, granulocytes; various stem or progenitor cells, in particular hematopoietic stem or progenitor cells, e.g., as obtained from bone marrow, umbilical cord blood, peripheral blood, fetal liver, etc. In a preferred embodiment, the cell used for gene therapy is autologous to the subject.

D2. Vaccine Therapy

[00245] In some embodiments, the antibodies of the invention may be used to induce an immune response against an antigenic or immunogenic agent, including but not limited to cancer antigens and infectious disease antigens. The vaccine compositions of the invention comprise one or more antigenic or immunogenic agents to which an immune response is desired, wherein the one or

more antigenic or immunogenic agents is coated with an antibody of the invention. The vaccine compositions of the invention are particularly effective in eliciting an immune response, preferably a protective immune response against the antigenic or immunogenic agent, which may be a virus against which an immune response is desired, or an antigen derived from other viral or non-viral pathogens.

[00246] In yet other embodiments, the invention encompasses pathogenic cells or viruses, preferably attenuated viruses, which express the antibody on their surface. The invention further encompasses methods to induce tolerance in a subject by administering a composition of the invention. Preferably a composition suitable for inducing tolerance in a subject, comprises an antigenic or immunogenic agent coated with an antibody of the invention.

D3. Targeting Liposomes or Other Microcarriers and Nanocarriers

[00247] In some embodiments, the antibodies of the invention can be used to prepare targeted liposomes for delivery of a desired therapeutic composition (e.g., anti-cancer agents) to a target cell. The preparation and use of immunoliposomes for targeted delivery of antitumor drugs is reviewed in Mastrobattista *et al.* (1999) Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews 40:103-127. Liposomes are vesicular structures based on lipid bilayers. They can be as small as 20 nm and as large as 10 μm in diameter. They can be unilamellar (only one bilayer surrounds an aqueous core) or multilamellar (two or more bilayers concentrically oriented around an aqueous core). Targeting of liposomes using a variety of targeting agents (e.g., antibodies of the invention) is well known in the art. See, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,957,773 and 4,603,044. Standard methods for coupling targeting agents to liposomes can be used. Antibody targeted liposomes can be constructed using, for instance, liposomes which incorporate protein A. See Renneisen *et al.* (1990) J. Biol. Chem. 265:16337-16342; and Leonetti *et al.* (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 87:2448-2451.

[00248] In a preferred embodiment, the liposomes are formed from standard vesicle-forming lipids, which generally include neutral and negatively charged phospholipids and a sterol, such as cholesterol. The selection of lipids is generally guided by consideration of, e.g., liposome size and stability of the liposomes in the bloodstream. A variety of methods are available for preparing liposomes, as described in, e.g., Szoka, *et al.* (1980) Ann. Rev. Biophys. Bioeng. 9:467; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,235,871; 4,501,728; and 4,837,028. One method produces multilamellar vesicles of heterogeneous sizes. In this method, the vesicle forming lipids are dissolved in a suitable organic solvent or solvent system and dried under vacuum or an inert gas to form a thin lipid film. If desired, the film may be redissolved in a suitable solvent, such as tertiary butanol, and then lyophilized to form a more homogeneous lipid mixture which is in a more easily hydrated powder-

like form. This film is covered with an aqueous solution of the targeted drug and the targeting component (antibody) and allowed to hydrate, typically over a 15-60 minute period with agitation. The size distribution of the resulting multilamellar vesicles can be shifted toward smaller sizes by hydrating the lipids under more vigorous agitation conditions or by adding solubilizing detergents such as deoxycholate.

D4. Immunoassays

[00249] The antibodies of the invention can be used to detect the BCR complex, BCR, CD79a, CD79b, or cells expressing such molecules. Any of a number of methods may be used to achieve such detection. For example, immunological binding assays may be used (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,366,241; 4,376,110; 4,517,288; and 4,837,168). For a review of the general immunoassays, see also Asai (ed. 1993) Methods in Cell Biology Vol. 37, Academic Press, New York; Stites & Terr (eds. 1991) Basic and Clinical Immunology 7th Ed.

[00250] Thus, the present invention provides methods of detecting cells that express BCR and associated proteins. In one method, a biopsy is performed on the subject and the collected tissue is tested in vitro. The tissue or cells from the tissue is then contacted, with an antibody of the invention. Any immune complexes which result indicate the presence of a target protein in the biopsied sample. To facilitate such detection, the antibody can be radiolabeled or coupled to an effector molecule which is a detectable label, such as a radiolabel. In another method, the cells can be detected in vivo using typical imaging systems. Then, the localization of the label is determined by any of the known methods for detecting the label. A conventional method for visualizing diagnostic imaging can be used. For example, paramagnetic isotopes can be used for MRI. Internalization of the antibody may be important to extend the life within the organism beyond that provided by extracellular binding, which will be susceptible to clearance by the extracellular enzymatic environment coupled with circulatory clearance.

[00251] BCR proteins can also be detected using immunoassay methods and the antibodies of the invention. Standard methods include, for example, radioimmunoassay, immunochromatographic methods, sandwich immunoassays (including ELISA), immunofluorescence assays, Western blot, affinity chromatography (affinity ligand bound to a solid phase), and in situ detection with labeled antibodies.

[00252] Having now generally described the invention, the same will be more readily understood through reference to the following examples, which are provided by way of illustration and are not intended to be limiting of the present invention unless specified.

EXAMPLE
DIRECT BINDING ELISA

[00253] ELISA were conducted as follows: 50 µl/well of 0.5 µg/ml of sBCRC-Fc ("BCRC" refers to BCR complex) was coated on 96-well Maxisorp plate in Carbonate buffer at 4° C overnight. The plate was washed three times with PBS-T (PBS, 0.1% Tween 20) and then blocked by 0.5% BSA in PBS-T for 30 minutes at room temperature before testing antibodies. The variant antibodies were diluted in a series of two-fold dilutions starting at 0.15 µg/ml, and added at 50 µl/well to the plate containing the sBCRC-Fc. The plate was incubated at room temperature for 1 hour. After washing with PBS-T three times, 50 µl/well of 1:10,000 diluted Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) conjugated $F(ab')_2$ goat anti human IgG $F(ab')_2$ (Jackson ImmunoResearch) was added to the plate. The plate was incubated at room temperature for 1 hour. The plate was washed with PBS-T three times and developed with 80 µl/well of TMB substrate. After 5 minutes incubation, the reaction was stopped by 40 µl/well of 1% H_2SO_4. The OD450 nm was read using a 96-well plate reader and SOFTmax software. The readout was plotted using GraphPadPrism 3.03 software.

[00254] Three different ELISA were conducted according to the protocol set forth above. The first ELISA examined the binding of antibodies having various light chains, including chBCC2, hBCC, hLc-2/chHc, hLc-3/chHc, hLc-4/chHc, and hLc-1/chHc antibodies. Results are shown in **Figure 4**. The second ELISA examined the binding of antibodies having various heavy chains, including chLc/hHc-1, chLc/hHc-2, chLc/hHc-3, chLc/hHc-4, chLc/hHc-5, chLc/hHc-6, chBCC2, and hBCC antibodies. For the chLc/hHc-6 antibody, medium alone was used as a negative control in place of a 0.019 µg/ml dilution. Results are shown in **Figure 5**. The third ELISA examined the binding of antibodies having varied light and heavy chains, including hLc-4/hHc-2, hLc-4/hHc-7, hLc-4/hHc-8, hLc6/hHc-2, hLc-6/hHc-7, hLc-6/hHc-8, chBCC1 and chBCC2. A description of tested antibodies is provided in **Table 6**.

TABLE 6

Antibody Designation	Light Chain Variable Region		Heavy Chain Variable Region	
	Name	SEQ ID NO	Name	SEQ ID NO
chBCC1	chBCC1 VL	37	chBCC1 VH	38
chLc/hHc-1	chBCC1 VL	37	hBCC VH-1	22
chLc/hHc-2	chBCC1 VL	37	hBCC VH-2	24
chLc/hHc-3	chBCC1 VL	37	hBCC VH-3	26
chLc/hHc-4	chBCC1 VL	37	hBCC VH-4	28
chLc/hHc-5	chBCC1 VL	37	hBCC VH-5	30
chLc/hHc-6	chBCC1 VL	37	hBCC VH-6	32
hLc-1/chHc	hBCC VL-1	10	chBCC1 VH	38
hLc-2/chHc	hBCC VL-2	12	chBCC1 VH	38
hLc-3/chHc	hBCC VL-3	14	chBCC1 VH	38

TABLE 6				
Antibody Designation	Light Chain Variable Region		Heavy Chain Variable Region	
	Name	SEQ ID NO	Name	SEQ ID NO
hLc-4/chHc	hBCC VL-4	16	chBCC1 VH	38
hLc-4/hHc-2	hBCC VL-4	16	hBCC VH-2	24
hLc-4/hHc-7	hBCC VL-4	16	hBCC VH-7	34
hLc-4/hHc-8	hBCC VL-4	16	hBCC VH-8	36
hLc6/hHc-2	hBCC VL-6	20	hBCC VH-2	24
hLc-6/hHc-7	hBCC VL-6	20	hBCC VH-7	34
hLc-6/hHc-8	hBCC VL-6	20	hBCC VH-8	36

[00255] All publications and patents mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference in its entirety. While the invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications and this application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention following, in general, the principles of the invention and including such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains and as may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore set forth.

What is Claimed Is:

1. A polypeptide that binds human BCR complex, wherein said polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of an immunoglobulin light chain variable region (V_L) that is a humanized variant of BCC V_L that comprises:
   (A) a modification at Kabat residue 37;
   (B) a modification at Kabat residue 45; or
   (C) both (A) and (B).

2. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said humanized variant of BCC V_L has:
   (A) a leucine substitution at Kabat residue 37;
   (B) a lysine or an asparagine substitution at Kabat residue 45; or
   (C) both (A) and (B).

3. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said V_L has a leucine at Kabat residue 37 and a lysine at Kabat residue 45.

4. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said V_L has a leucine at Kabat residue 37 and an asparagine at Kabat residue 45.

5. The polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: **SEQ ID NO: 10**, **SEQ ID NO: 12**, **SEQ ID NO: 14**, **SEQ ID NO: 16**, **SEQ ID NO: 18**, and **SEQ ID NO: 20**.

6. A polypeptide that binds human BCR complex, wherein said polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region (V_H) that is a humanized variant of BCC V_H that comprises a modification of one or more of Kabat residues 48, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 73.

7. The polypeptide of claim 6, wherein said humanized variant of BCC V_H comprises one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of:
   (A) an isoleucine substitution at Kabat residue 48;
   (B) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 62;
   (C) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 66;
   (D) an alanine substitution ar Kabat residue 67;

(E) a leucine substitution at Kabat residue 69;

(F) a valine substitution at Kabat residue 71; and

(G) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 73.

8. The polypeptide of claim 7, wherein said polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of **SEQ ID NO: 22**, **SEQ ID NO: 24**, **SEQ ID NO: 26**, **SEQ ID NO: 28**, **SEQ ID NO: 30**, **SEQ ID NO: 32**, **SEQ ID NO: 34**, and **SEQ ID NO: 36**.

9. The polypeptide of any of claims 1-8, wherein said polypeptide is a single chain andibody or a diabody.

10. A polypeptide comprising at least two antibody variable domains:

(I) wherein the first of said andibody variable domains is a light chain variable domain (V_L) that is a humanized variant of BCC V_L that comprises:

(A) a modification at Kabat residue 37;

(B) a modification at Kabat residue 45; or

(C) both (A) and (B); and

(II) wherein the second of said antibody variant domains is a heavy chain variable domain (V_H) that is a humanized variant of BCC V_H that comprises a modification of one or more of Kabat residues 48, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 73.

11. The polypeptide of claim 10, wherein:

(I) said first antibody variable domain comprises:

(A) a leucine substitution at Kabat residue 37;

(B) a lysine or an asparagine substitution at Kabat residue 45; or

(C) both (A) and (B); and.

(II) said second antibody variable domain comprises one or more modifications selected from the group consisting of:

(A) an isoleucine substitution at Kabat residue 48;

(B) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 62;

(C) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 66;

(D) an alanine substitution ar Kabat residue 67;

(E) a leucine substitution at Kabat residue 69;

(F) a valine substitution at Kabat residue 71; and

(G) a lysine substitution at Kabat residue 73.

12. The polypeptide of claim 10, wherein:

(I) said first antibody variable domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: **SEQ ID NO: 10**, **SEQ ID NO: 12**, **SEQ ID NO: 14**, **SEQ ID NO: 16**, **SEQ ID NO: 18**, and **SEQ ID NO: 20**;

(II) said second antibody variable domain comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of **SEQ ID NO: 22**, **SEQ ID NO: 24**, **SEQ ID NO: 26**, **SEQ ID NO: 28**, **SEQ ID NO: 30**, **SEQ ID NO: 32**, **SEQ ID NO: 34**, and **SEQ ID NO: 36**.

13. The polypeptide of claim 12, wherein said first antibody variable domain comprises the amino acid sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 16** and said second antibody variable domain comprises the amino acid sequence of **SEQ ID NO: 34**.

14. The polypeptide of any of claims 10-13, wherein said polypeptide is an antibody.

15. The antibody of claim 14 wherein said antibody comprises a variant Fc domain that comprises at least one modification in the Fc domain relative to a wild-type Fc domain.

16. The antibody of claim 15, wherein said modification comprises:

(A) at least one substitution selected from the group consisting of F243L, D270E, R292P, S298N, Y300L, V305I, A330V, and P396L;

(B) at least two substitutions selected from the group consisting of F243L and P396L; F243L and R292P; and R292P and V305I;

(C) at least three substitutions selected from the group consisting of F243L, R292P and Y300L; F243L, R292P and V305I; F243L, R292P and P396L; and R292P, V305I and P396L;

(D) at least four substitutions selected from the group consisting of F243L, R292P, Y300L and P396L; and F243L, R292P, V305I and P396L; or

(E) at least F243L, R292P, Y300L, V305I and P396 substitutions.

17. The antibody of claim 16, wherein said variant Fc domain exhibits an altered effector function as compared to a wild-type Fc domain, wherein said altered effector function is selected from the group consisting of:
    (A) enhanced antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) function;
    (B) enhanced complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) function;
    (C) increased binding to an activating FcγR as compared to a wild-type Fc domain;
    (D) decreased binding to FcγRIIB as compared to a wild-type Fc domain; or
    (E) increased binding to FcγRIIB as compared to a wild-type Fc domain.

18. The antibody of any of claims 14-17, wherein said antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment, a monoclonal antibody, a F(ab) fragment, a single chain antibody or a diabody.

19. The antibody of any of claims 14-18, wherein said antibody is operably linked to a heterologous polypeptide.

20. A polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide of any of claims 1-19.

21. The use of the polypeptide of any of claims 1-19 in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of cancer or of an autoimmune or immune-mediated inflammatory disease.

22. The use of claim 21, wherein said medicament is for the treatment of a hematopoeitic cancer.

23. The use of claim 22, wherein said treatment comprises the step of administering a second therapeutic agent simultaneously or sequentially with the antibody.

24. The use of claim 21, wherein said medicament is for the treatment of an autoimmune or immune-mediated inflammatory disease.

25. The use of claim 24, wherein said autoimmune or immune-mediated inflammatory disease is selected form the group consisting of Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, vasculitis; asthma, eczema and atopic dermatitis, fibrosis, graft rejection, graft-versus-host-disease, and inflammatory bowel disease.