specifically identify and/or eliminate specific kinds of cells. Moreover, it is an object of the present invention to provide for improved ways to specifically identify and/or eliminate cells that have a specific combination of two specific antigens at their cell surface. Furthermore, it is an object of the present invention to provide for improved ways to specifically identify and/or eliminate cancerous cells. Furthermore, it is an object of the present invention to provide for improved ways to specifically identify and/or eliminate cells that (1) are of a certain origin (such as, in the situation of a tissue or cell transplantation, cells originating from the recipient or from the donor) and that (2) belong to a specific cell type or cell lineage (such as haematopoietic cells).

Summary

In one aspect, there is provided a set of polypeptides comprising:

a first polypeptide P1 comprising

(i) a targeting moiety T1,

wherein said targeting moiety T1 specifically binds to an antigen A1, and

(ii) a fragment F1 of a functional domain F,

wherein neither said fragment F1 by itself nor said polypeptide P1 by itself is functional with respect to the function of said domain F,

and

a second polypeptide P2 comprising

(i) a targeting moiety T2,

wherein said targeting moiety T2 specifically binds to an antigen A2, and

(ii) a fragment F2 of said functional domain F,

wherein neither said fragment F2 by itself nor said polypeptide P2 by itself is functional with respect to the function of said domain F,

wherein said antigen A1 is different from said antigen A2,

wherein said polypeptide P1 and said polypeptide P2 are not associated with each other in the absence of a substrate that has both antigens A1 and A2 at its surface, and

wherein, upon dimerization of said fragment F1 of said polypeptide P1 with said fragment F2 of said polypeptide P2, the resulting dimer is functional with respect to the function of said domain F.

In another aspect, there is provided a nucleic acid molecule or a set of nucleic acid molecules

encoding the set of polypeptides or one of the polypeptides of the set of polypeptides as defined herein.

In another aspect, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising either the set of polypeptides as defined herein or the nucleic acid molecule/set of nucleic acid molecules as defined herein, said pharmaceutical composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In another aspect, there is provided a kit comprising the set of polypeptides as defined herein or the nucleic acid molecule or the set of nucleic acid molecules as defined herein.

Detailed Description

The objects of the present invention are solved by a set of polypeptides comprising:

a first polypeptide P1 comprising

(i) a targeting moiety T1,

wherein said targeting moiety T1 specifically binds to an antigen A1, and

(ii) a fragment F1 of a functional domain F,

wherein neither said fragment F1 by itself nor said polypeptide P1 by itself is functional with respect to the function of said domain F,

and

a second polypeptide P2 comprising

(i) a targeting moiety T2,

wherein said targeting moiety T2 specifically binds to an antigen A2, and

(ii) a fragment F2 of said functional domain F,

wherein neither said fragment F2 by itself nor said polypeptide P2 by itself is functional with respect to the function of said domain F,

wherein said antigen A1 is different from said antigen A2,

wherein said polypeptide P1 and said polypeptide P2 are not associated with each other in the absence of a substrate that has both antigens A1 and A2 at or on its surface, more specifically a cell that carries both antigens A1 and A2 at or on its cell surface, and

wherein, upon dimerization of said fragment F1 of said polypeptide P1 with said fragment F2 of said polypeptide P2, the resulting dimer is functional with respect to the function of said domain F.

The objects of the present invention are also solved by a set of polypeptides comprising:

a first polypeptide P1 comprising