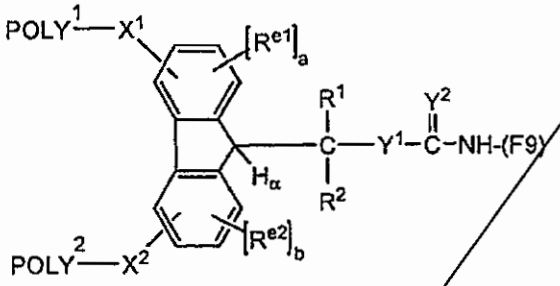
What is claimed is:

1. A compound having the following structure:



wherein:

$POLY^1$ is a first water-soluble polymer;

$POLY^2$ is a second water-soluble polymer;

X^1 is a first spacer moiety;

X^2 is a second spacer moiety;

H_α is an ionizable hydrogen atom;

R^1 is H or an organic radical;

R^2 is H or an organic radical;

(a) is either zero or one;

(b) is either zero or one;

R^{e1}, when present, is a first electron altering group;

R^{e2}, when present, is a second electron altering group;

Y^1 is O or S;

Y^2 is O or S; and

(F9) is a residue of an amine-containing Factor IX moiety.

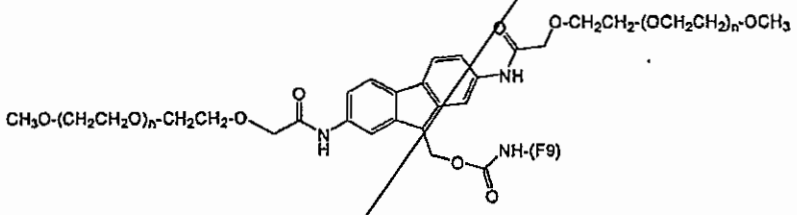
2. The compound of claim 1, wherein the amine-containing Factor IX moiety is recombinant Factor IX.

3. The compound of claim 2, wherein the recombinant Factor IX is human recombinant Factor IX.

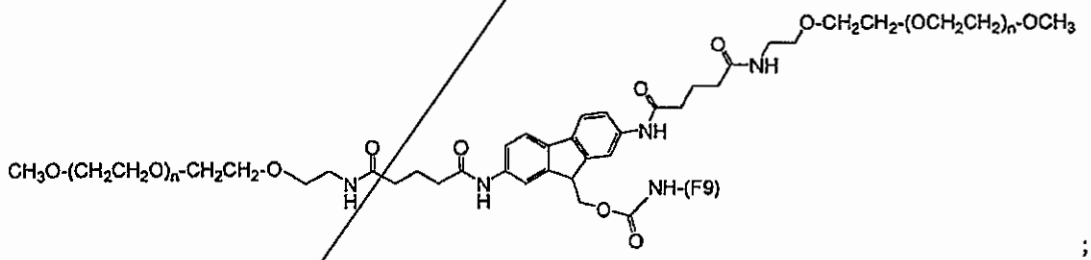
4. The compound of claim 1, wherein the first water-soluble polymer is a poly(alkylene oxide) and the second water-soluble polymer is a poly(alkylene oxide).

5. The compound of claim 1, wherein the first water-soluble polymer has a weight-average molecular weight of between 10,000 Daltons to 85,000 Daltons and the second water-soluble polymer has a weight-average molecular weight of between 10,000 Daltons to 85,000 Daltons.

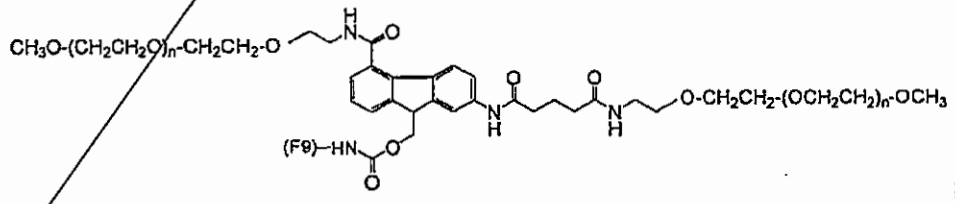
6. The compound of claim 1, having a structure selected from the group consisting of:



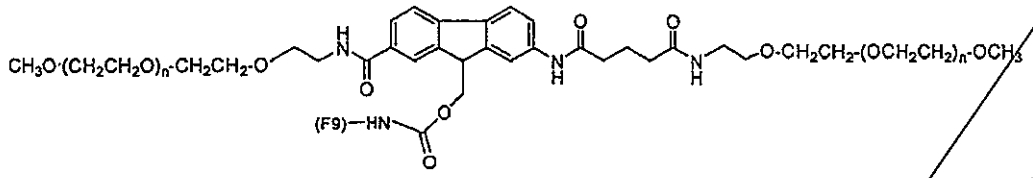
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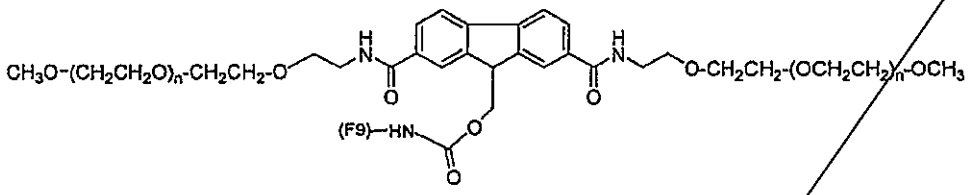
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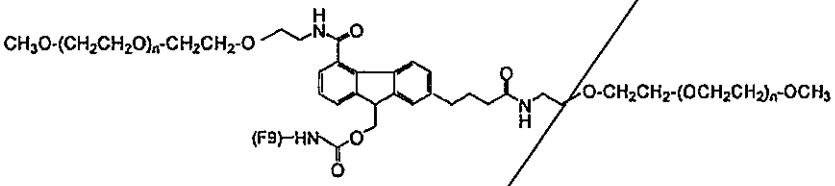
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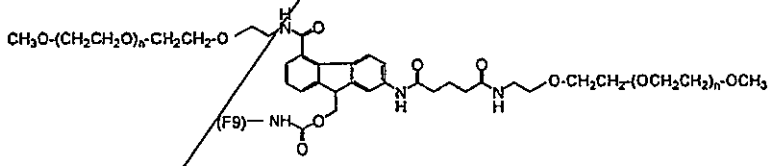
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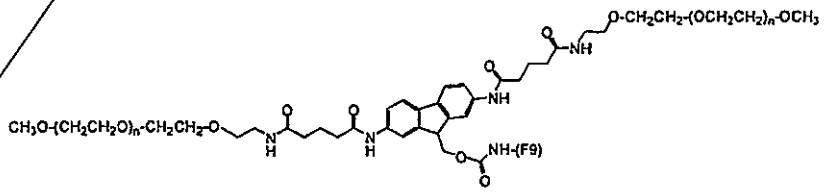
wherein, for each structure and in each instance, (n) is independently an integer from 4 to 1500, and (F9) is a residue of an amine-containing Factor IX moiety.

7. The compound of claim 1, having the following structure:



wherein, (F9) is a residue of an amine-containing Factor IX moiety and (n), in each instance, is independently from 4 to 1500.

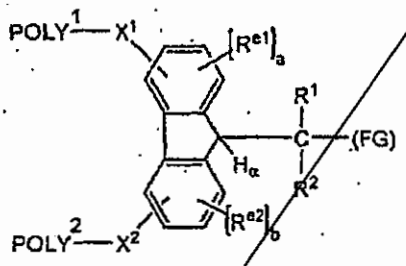
8. The compound of claim 1, having the following structure:



wherein, (F9) is a a residue of an amine-containing Factor IX moiety and (n), in each instance, is independently from 4 to 1500.

9. The compound of one of claim 7 and claim 8, wherein the Factor IX moiety is human recombinant Factor IX.

10. A method comprising contacting a polymeric reagent to an amine-containing Factor IX moiety under conditions suitable to form a covalent attachment between the polymeric reagent and the biologically active agent, wherein the polymeric reagent has the following structure:



wherein:

$POLY^1$ is a first water-soluble polymer;

$POLY^2$ is a second water-soluble polymer;

X^1 is a first spacer moiety;

X^2 is a second spacer moiety;

H_α is an ionizable hydrogen atom;

R^1 is H or an organic radical;

R^2 is H or an organic radical;

(a) is either zero or one;

(b) is either zero or one;

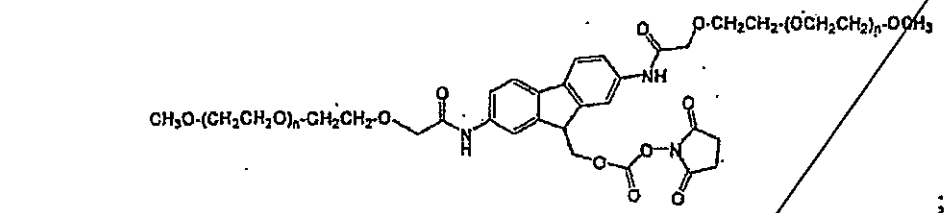
R^{e1}, when present, is a first electron altering group;

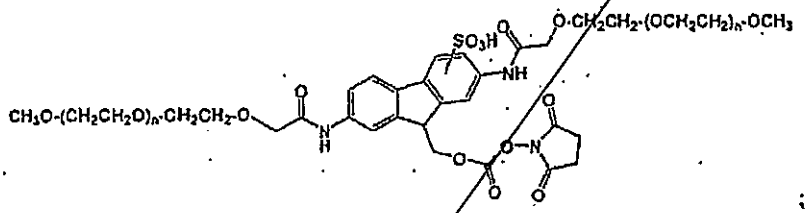
R^{e2}, when present, is a second electron altering group; and

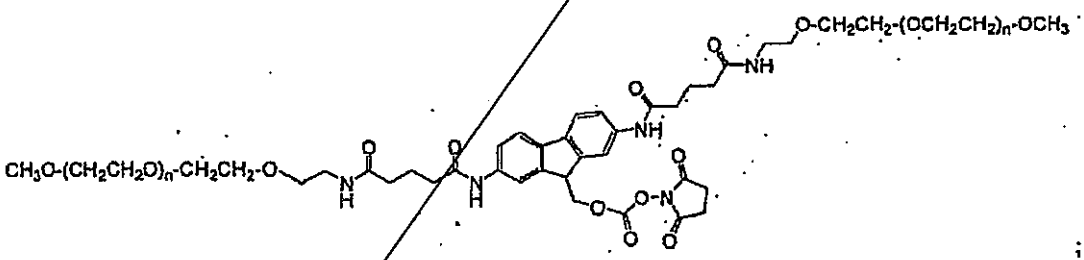
(FG) is a functional group capable of reacting with an amino group of an active agent to form a releasable linkage.

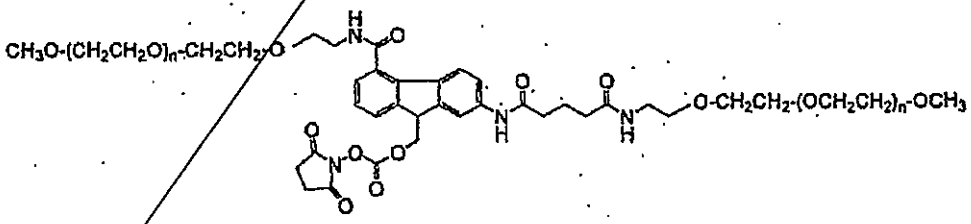
11. The method of claim 10, wherein the releasable linkage is a carbamate linkage.

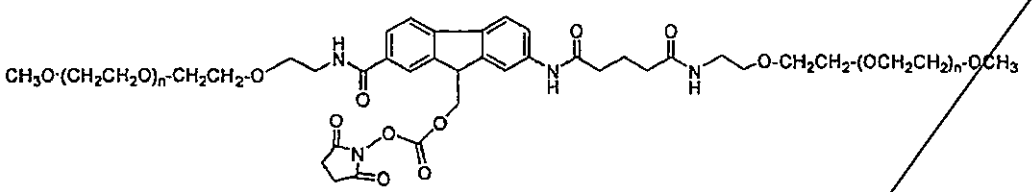
12. The method of claim 10, wherein the polymeric reagent has a structure selected from the group consisting of:



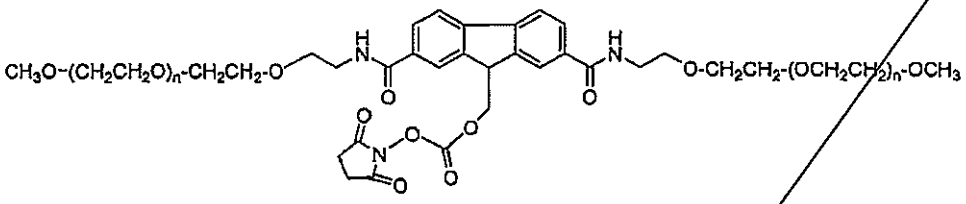




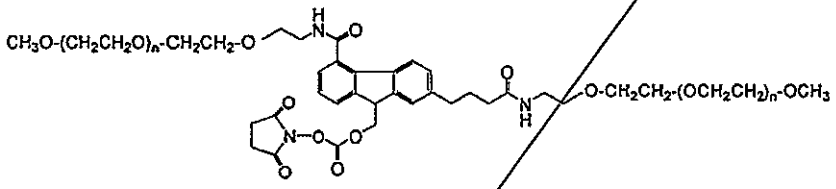




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; and



,

wherein, for each structure and in each instance, (n) is independently an integer from 4 to 1500.

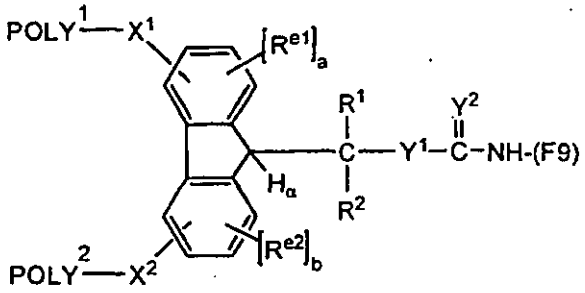
13. The method of claim 12, wherein Factor IX moiety is human recombinant Factor IX.

14. A composition comprising a compound of any one of claims 1 though 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

15. A method comprising administering a composition of claim 14 to a patient.

Claims

1. A compound having the following structure:



wherein:

$POLY^1$ is a first water-soluble polymer;
$POLY^2$ is a second water-soluble polymer;
X^1 is a first spacer moiety;
X^2 is a second spacer moiety;
H_α is an ionizable hydrogen atom;
R^1 is H or an organic radical;
R^2 is H or an organic radical;

(a) is either zero or one;
(b) is either zero or one;

R^{e1}, when present, is a first electron altering group;
R^{e2}, when present, is a second electron altering group;
Y^1 isOorS;
Y^2 is O or S; and
(F9) is a residue of an amine-containing Factor IX moiety.

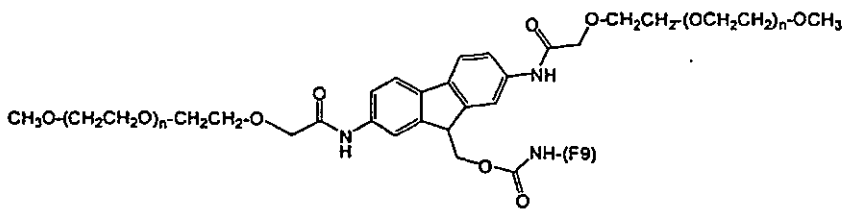
2. The compound of claim 1, wherein the amine-containing Factor IX moiety is recombinant Factor IX.

3. The compound of claim 2, wherein the recombinant Factor IX is human recombinant Factor IX.

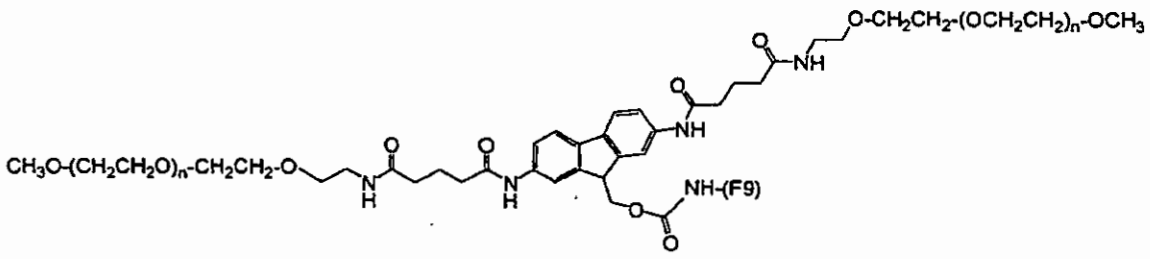
4. The compound of claim 1, wherein the first water-soluble polymer is a poly(alkylene oxide) and the second water-soluble polymer is a poly(alkylene oxide).

5. The compound of claim 1, wherein the first water-soluble polymer has a weight-average molecular weight of between 10,000 Daltons to 85,000 Daltons and the second water-soluble polymer has a weight-average molecular weight of between 10,000 Daltons to 85,000 Daltons.

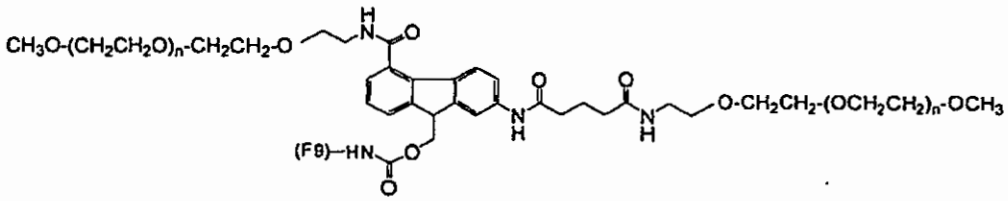
6. The compound of claim 1, having a structure selected from the group consisting of:



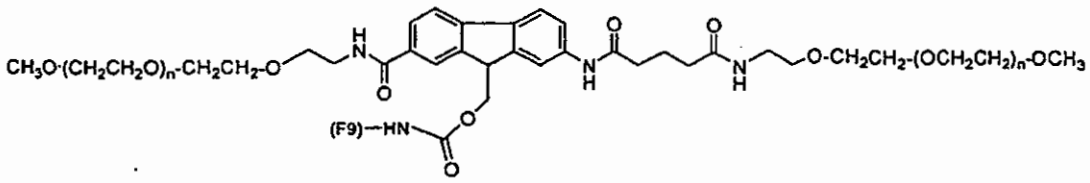
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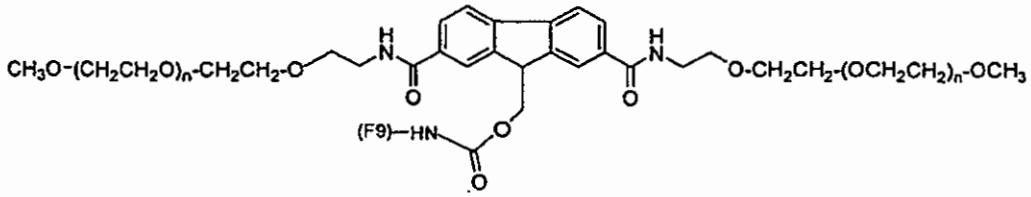
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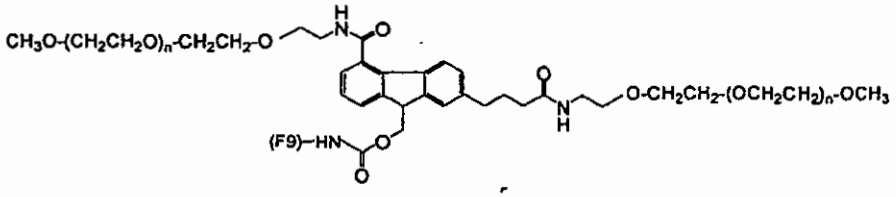


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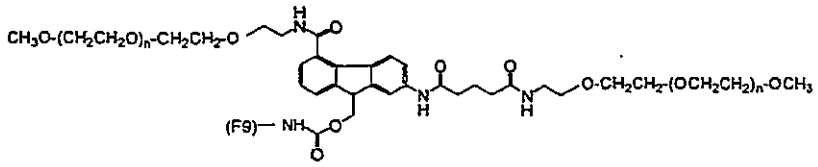
and



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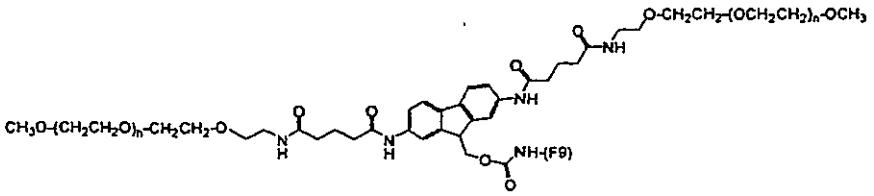
wherein, for each structure and in each instance, (n) is independently an integer from 4 to 1500, and (F9) is a residue of an amine-containing Factor IX moiety.

7. The compound of claim 1, having the following structure:



wherein, (F9) is a residue of an amine-containing Factor IX moiety and (n), in each instance, is independently from 4 to 1500.

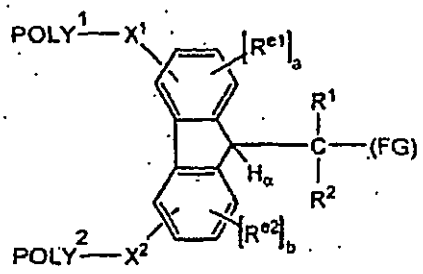
8. The compound of claim 1, having the following structure:



wherein, (F9) is a a residue of an amine-containing Factor IX moiety and (n), in each instance, is independently from 4 to 1500.

9. The compound of one of claim 7 and claim 8, wherein the Factor IX moiety is human recombinant Factor IX.

10. A method comprising contacting a polymeric reagent to an amine-containing Factor IX moiety under conditions suitable to form a covalent attachment between the polymeric reagent and the biologically active agent, wherein the polymeric reagent has the following structure:



wherein:

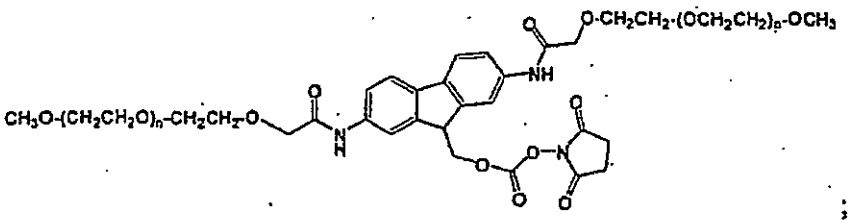
$POLY^1$ is a first water-soluble polymer;
$POLY^2$ is a second water-soluble polymer;
X^1 is a first spacer moiety;
X^2 is a second spacer moiety;
H_α is an ionizable hydrogen atom;
R^1 is H or an organic radical;
R^2 is H or an organic radical;

(a) is either zero or one;
(b) is either zero or one;

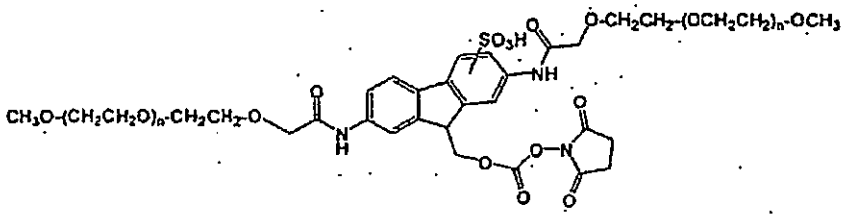
R^{e1}, when present, is a first electron altering group;
R^{e2}, when present, is a second electron altering group; and
(FG) is a functional group capable of reacting with an amino group of an active agent to form a releasable linkage.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the releasable linkage is a carbamate linkage.

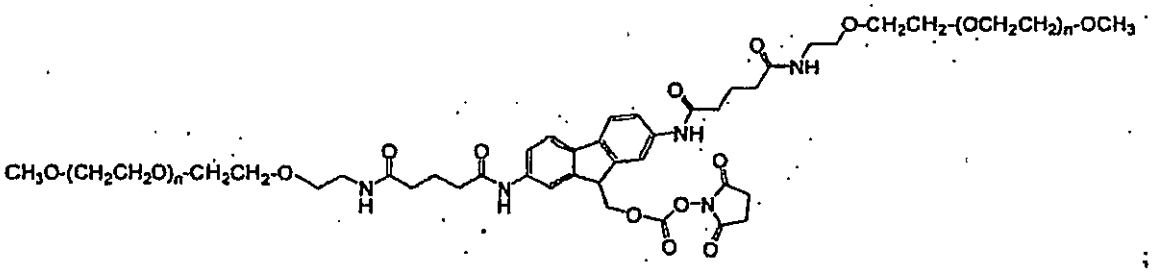
12. The method of claim 10, wherein the polymeric reagent has a structure selected from the group consisting of:



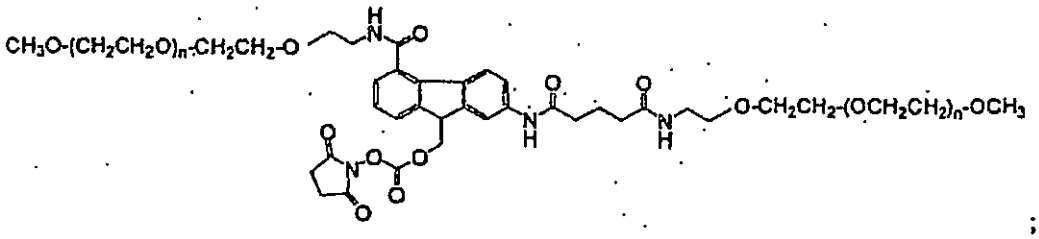
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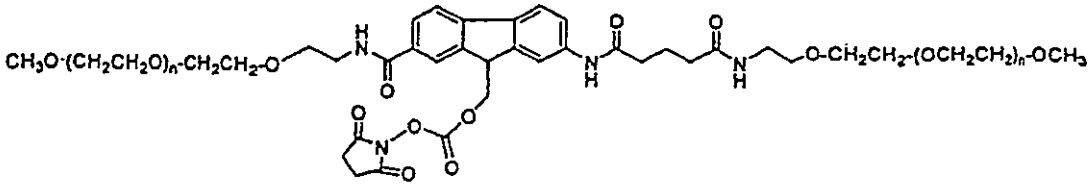
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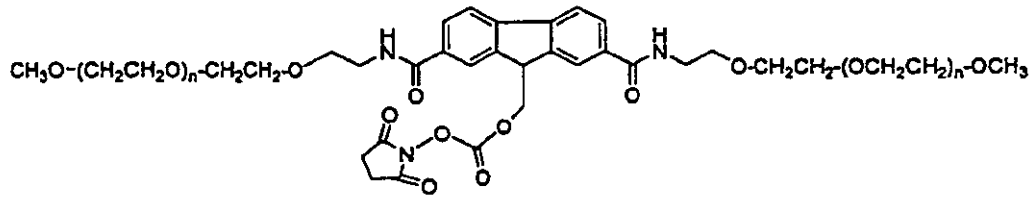
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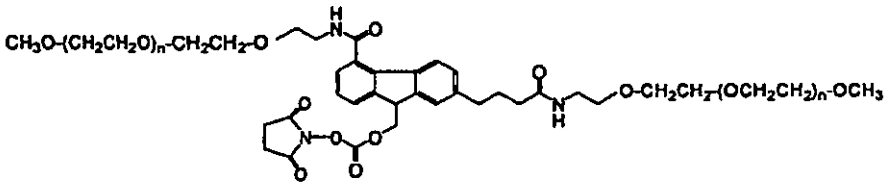


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and



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wherein, for each structure and in each instance, (n) is independently an integer from 4 to 1500.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein Factor IX moiety is human recombinant Factor IX.

14. A composition comprising a compound of any one of claims 1 though 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

15. The composition of claim 14 for use in therapy.