TUMOUR NECROSIS FACTOR RECEPTOR FUSION PROTEINS AND METHODS OF USING THE SAME

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to chimeric fusion polypeptides comprising the extracellular ligand binding portion of canine tumour necrosis factor receptor polypeptides and canine immunoglobulin Fc domain polypeptides which are conjoined to form dimeric fusion proteins. The invention further extends to polynucleotides encoding the same, to methods of production of the chimeric fusion polypeptides and further to their use in the treatment and prevention of inflammatory diseases, in particular TNF-associated disorders.

Background to the Invention

Tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) and tumour necrosis factor beta (TNF-β) exhibit a significant overlap in function. This homology has resulted in these cytokines being collectively referred to as tumour necrosis factor (TNF). TNF exhibits a powerful pleiotropic role in mediating the proinflammatory immune response and has also been shown to have involvement in control of cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis. TNF mediates these effects by binding to the type I and II TNF receptors (TNFR), which are cell surface receptors that are expressed on TNF responsive cells.

The use of TNF antagonists, such as anti-TNF antibodies, soluble TNF receptor proteins and TNF receptor-Fc fusion proteins has shown that the proinflammatory effects mediated by TNF, such as induction of the expression of proinflammatory cytokine expression (IL-1, IL-8) and tissue destruction, can be reversed. Furthermore, the use of recombinant TNFR-Fc fusion proteins such as ENBREL (Etanercept, Immunex) has shown that TNF antagonism can be used to treat TNF-associated conditions, in particular rheumatoid arthritis.

Accordingly, the inhibition of TNF using tumour necrosis factor receptor (TNFR)-immunoglobulin Fc domain fusion proteins or anti-TNF neutralising monoclonal antibodies has been proven to be a successful therapeutic approach for the treatment of a

variety of human inflammatory diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis and psoriatic arthritis.

Companion animals, such as dogs, develop inflammatory diseases similar to those which occur in humans, with examples being rheumatoid arthritis (RA), osteoarthritis, immune-mediated polyarthritidies, plasmatic-lymphocytic synovitis, systemic lupus erythematosis (SLE), vasculitis and a variety of autoimmune skin diseases. It is estimated that one in five adult dogs in the USA has arthritis and dogs have been used as models of human joint disease, e.g. for osteoarthritis, anterior cruciate ligament disruption and meniscal damage.

The role of TNF in the occurrence of inflammation in dogs has been extensively documented. For example, it has been observed that there is increased secretion of TNF alpha in cell infiltrates of synovial fluid of dogs presenting with stifle arthritis TNF and the type II TNF receptor has been shown to be significantly elevated in the central and peripheral retina of dogs with glaucoma as part of a broad inflammatory response. Treatment of dogs with the human TNFR-Fc fusion protein Etanercept ((huTNFR-Fc) Immunex, a TNF antagonist) reduced myocardial injury by approximately 25-40% following ischaemia-reperfusion induced by balloon occlusion in a closed chest model of human heart disease, with a concomitant reduction in associated inflammatory markers such as ICAM-1 and NF-kB. Similarly, a 60% reduction in infarct size in an open chest dog model of ischaemia reperfusion using 2 mg/kg TNFR-Fc has also been demonstrated. However, the use of huTNFR-Fc as a therapeutic agent for the treatment of diseases of the dog is not indicated beyond this modelling of human disease due to the immunogenicity of human proteins when injected into dogs. Furthermore, the IgG Fc domain of Etanercept is complement recruiting and hence undesirable in the context of an inflammatory disease, due to the immune response which is mediated.

Anti-canine TNF monoclonal antibodies have been used to detect low levels of TNF by capture ELISA in supernatants of canine PBMCs treated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and TNF alpha expression has also been reported in skin samples of canine hemangiopericytoma, tricoblastoma, lipoma and mastocytoma. TNF-alpha and TNF

receptors are present in canine articular cartilage in an induced model of osteoarthritis, while Adalimumab, a humanised monoclonal antibody to TNF, has been tested in two dogs with exfoliative cutaneous lupus erythematosus (ECLE) (0.5 mg/kg every 2 weeks for 8 weeks), but disease progression was shown to be unaltered, with serum TNF-alpha levels remaining unchanged. Immunogenicity to Adalimumab would potentially have caused the lack of efficacy in these repeat dosing studies. In particular, neutralising antibodies which may be raised against Adalimumab would prevent repeat dosing and therefore restrict the longer term effectiveness of such a therapeutic approach.

Accordingly, due to the involvement of TNF in a wide range of inflammatory mediated conditions in canines, there is a need for inhibitors of canine TNF that can be used for the long-term inhibition of TNF in order to treat TNF-associated disorders and inflammatory conditions in dogs.

Summary of the invention

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising, consisting or consisting essentially of an extracellular domain of a canine TNF receptor polypeptide, or a TNF binding fragment thereof, conjoined to a polypeptide comprising, consisting or consisting essentially of an Fc region of a canine IgG immunoglobulin heavy chain, or a fragment thereof wherein the fragment comprises at least the CH2 and CH3 constant domains.

Typically the chimeric fusion polypeptide specifically binds to canine TNF. Typically the chimeric fusion polypeptide neutralises the biological activity of canine TNF. In certain embodiments TNF refers to TNF-α and/or TNF-β. The chimeric fusion protein exhibits improved stability and in vivo half life. Furthermore, the chimeric fusion polypeptide overcomes problems associated with administering hitherto known anti-TNF compounds to canines, most specifically by limiting the production of neutralising antibodies, in particular xenoantibodies, thereagainst, when administered to a canine.

Typically the extracellular domain of the canine TNF receptor polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of a truncated form of the canine tumour necrosis factor

receptor which lacks both the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic domain. Typically the extracellular domain or fragment thereof comprises a ligand binding portion of the canine TNF receptor polypeptide and binds to TNF. In certain embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises a signal sequence joined to the extracellular domain of the canine TNF receptor polypeptide. Typically the extracellular domain or fragment thereof antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the canine TNF receptor polypeptide is the canine TNF receptor polypeptide p60 (caTNFR p60). In certain embodiments the extracellular domain therefore comprises, consists of or consists essentially of the extracellular domain of the p60 soluble form of the canine TNF receptor. In certain embodiments the extracellular domain includes a signal sequence joined to the extracellular domain. In certain embodiments a fragment of the caTNFR p60 peptide may be used, in particular a TNF binding portion of the extracellular domain. In certain embodiments the canine TNF receptor polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of the amino acid of SEQ ID NO:1 (as encoded by SEQ ID NO:23), or a sequence having at least 80%, 85%, 90%,93%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% sequence identity thereto wherein said sequence binds to canine TNF. Typically said sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain further embodiments the canine TNF receptor polypeptide is the canine TNF receptor polypeptide p80 (caTNFR p80). In certain embodiments the extracellular domain therefore comprises, consists of or consists essentially of the extracellular domain of caTNFR p80. In certain embodiments the extracellular domain includes a signal sequence joined to the extracellular domain. In certain embodiments a fragment of the caTNFR p80 peptide may be used, in particular a TNF binding portion of the extracellular domain. In certain embodiments the canine TNF receptor polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of the amino acid of SEQ ID NO:14 or a sequence having at least 80%, 85%, 90%,93%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% sequence identity thereto wherein said sequence binds to canine TNF. Typically said sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

Typically the fragment of the extracellular domain of the canine TNF receptor polypeptide specifically binds to canine TNF. Typically the fragment antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

Typically the polypeptide comprising, consisting or consisting essentially of an Fc region of a canine IgG immunoglobulin heavy chain or the fragment thereof comprises, consists of or consists essentially of at least the CH2 and CH3 constant domains of the canine IgG immunoglobulin heavy chain. In certain embodiments a hinge region, or a fragment thereof is also provided. In certain embodiments the Fc region derived from a canine IgG immunoglobulin heavy chain is of IgG subtype A (e.g. caHCA, SEQ ID NO:2), IgG subtype B (e.g. caHCB, SEQ ID NO:3), IgG subtype C (e.g. caHCC, SEQ ID NO:4) or IgG subtype D (e.g. caHCD, SEQ ID NO:5), or a fragment thereof. In certain embodiments the Fc region comprises, consists of or consists essentially of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2 (as encoded by SEQ ID NO:24), SEQ ID NO:3 (as encoded by SEQ ID NO:25), SEQ ID NO:4 (as encoded by SEQ ID NO:26), SEQ ID NO:5 (as encoded by SEQ ID NO:27) and a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology to any of the foregoing, or a fragment thereof. Typically the Fc region or fragment thereof or the sequence having homology thereto provides the canine TNF receptor polypeptide with improved stability and an improved in vivo half life.

The extracellular domain of the canine TNF receptor polypeptide, or fragment thereof, may be conjoined to the polypeptide comprising the Fc region of a canine IgG immunoglobulin heavy chain, or fragment thereof, by way of a covalent linkage. In certain embodiments a linker, such as a polypeptide linker, may be used to covalently link the canine TNFR extracellular domain polypeptide and the canine Fc domain polypeptide, or fragments thereof, to form a chimeric fusion polypeptide, which may also be known as a fusion protein or an immunoconjugate. While a linker region is not typically required due to the structural flexibility conferred by the hinge domain of the Fc domain of the canine derived immunoglobulin component, if a linker is used, this linker may contain at least one cleavage site. Accordingly, in certain embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide further comprises a linker peptide functionally interposed between the canine TNF receptor polypeptide and the canine IgG Fc domain polypeptide.

In certain embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6 (as encoded by SEQ ID NO:28), SEQ ID NO:7 (as encoded by SEQ ID NO:29), SEQ ID NO:8 (as encoded by SEQ ID NO:30), SEQ ID NO:9 (as encoded by SEQ ID NO:31) and a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology to any of the foregoing, wherein said homologous sequence binds to canine TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13 and a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology to any of the foregoing, wherein said homologous sequence binds to canine TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18 and a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology to any of the foregoing, wherein said homologous sequence binds to canine TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22 and a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology to any of the foregoing, wherein said homologous sequence binds to canine TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain further embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide of the invention specifically binds to canine TNF-alpha (tumour necrosis factor alpha) with a binding

affinity having an equilibrium-dissociation constant (K_D) of $1x10^{-8}$ or less. Furthermore, it is preferred that xenoantibodies (also referred to as neutralising antibodies) are not generated against the chimeric fusion polypeptides of the invention following administration to a canine subject. Furthermore, it is preferred that the Fc domain portion of the chimeric fusion polypeptides does not mediate any downstream effector functions including, but not limited to, complement recruitment, fixation and activation, ADCC and Fc receptor binding and activation. Mutations, substitutions and additions may be made to the amino acid sequence of the canine IgG Fc domain polypeptide to ensure that Fc receptor mediated downstream effector functions do not occur. Furthermore, canine IgG Fc domain polypeptides derived from specific subtypes of canine IgG heavy chains may be selected on the base of their desirable properties in not mediating downstream effector functions.

In certain embodiments modifications to the amino acid sequence of the amino acid residues of the Fc domains of the chimeric fusion polypeptide of the invention may be made. Said modifications may involve the addition, substitution or deletion of one or more amino acid residues. Said amino acid changes are typically performed in order to modify the functional characteristics of the antibody. For example, amino acid modifications may be performed to prevent downstream effector functions mediated by the Fc domain component of the chimeric fusion polypeptide, for example, by preventing the ability of the Fc domain component to bind to Fc receptors, activate complement or induce ADCC. Furthermore, modifications may be made to the amino acid residues of the Fc domain residues in order to modify the circulatory half life of the chimeric fusion polypeptide.

The invention further extends to an isolated polypeptide comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:14 or a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto, and to use of same in the methods of the invention as described below. Typically said homologous sequence binds to canine TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF. The invention further extends to the use of SEQ ID NO:14 as the extracellular domain of the canine TNF receptor polypeptide p80.

In various further aspects the present invention extends to a polynucleotide which encodes a chimeric fusion polypeptide of the invention. In various further aspects the invention extends to the expression in a canine of a polynucleotide encoding a chimeric fusion polypeptide of the invention.

Accordingly, a further aspect of the present invention provides a polynucleotide which encodes a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the extracellular domain of a canine TNF receptor polypeptide, or a fragment thereof, conjoined to a polypeptide comprising the Fc region of a canine IgG immunoglobulin heavy chain, or a fragment thereof. In certain embodiments the polynucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:31 and a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology to any of the foregoing, wherein said homologous sequence encodes a polypeptide which binds to canine TNF. Typically said polypeptide antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the polynucleotide encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13 and a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology to any of the foregoing, wherein said homologous sequence binds to canine TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the polynucleotide encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22 and a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology to any of the foregoing, wherein said homologous sequence binds to TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

A further aspect of the invention provides a recombinant vector which comprises a polynucleotide which encodes a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the amino acid

sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22 and a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology to any of the forgoing, wherein said homologous sequence binds to TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF. In certain embodiments the vector is positioned adjacent to and under the control of, or is operably linked to, an expression promoter.

Also provided is an isolated polynucleotide which encodes the extracellular domain of a canine TNF receptor polypeptide. In certain embodiments the polynucleotide encodes a canine TNF receptor (caTNFR) polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto, wherein said homologous sequence binds to TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF. In certain embodiments the polynucleotide encodes a canine TNF receptor (caTNFR) polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 or a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto, wherein said homologous sequence binds to TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF. In certain embodiments the polynucleotide comprises SEQ ID NO:23 or a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto, wherein said homologous sequence encodes a polypeptide which binds to TNF. Typically said polypeptide antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF. SEQ ID NO:23 is the nucleotide sequence encoding for the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1. The invention further extends to a recombinant vector which comprises one of the polynucleotides described herein.

In various further aspects the present invention extends to the use of the chimeric fusion polypeptide, or the polynucleotide encoding the same, in methods for the treatment and/or prevention of canine conditions mediated by TNF expression. The chimeric fusion polypeptide, vector or polynucleotide used in the methods of the invention may be any of the chimeric fusion polypeptides, vectors or polynucleotides described above.

Accordingly, a yet further aspect of the present invention provides a method for preventing, reducing or ameliorating an undesired inflammatory response in a canine in need thereof, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing a chimeric fusion polypeptide having the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:22 or a polypeptide sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto, or a vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes the same, and
- administering the same to the canine in a therapeutically effective amount which is sufficient to prevent, reduce or ameliorate the inflammatory response.

In certain embodiments the homologous sequence binds to TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the method further comprises the step of administering at least one further TNF antagonist or anti-inflammatory compound along with the chimeric fusion polypeptide.

A yet further aspect of the present invention provides a method for reducing tumour necrosis factor (TNF) levels in a canine in need thereof, said method comprising the steps of:

- providing a chimeric fusion polypeptide having the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:22 or a polypeptide sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto, or a vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes the same, and

- administering the same to the canine in a therapeutically effective amount which is sufficient to reduce tumour necrosis factor levels.

In certain embodiments the homologous sequence binds to TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the method further comprises the step of administering at least one further TNF antagonist or anti-inflammatory compound.

A yet further aspect of the present invention provides a method for treating or ameliorating a tumour necrosis factor (TNF) related condition in a canine in need thereof, said method comprising the steps of:

- providing a chimeric fusion polypeptide having the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:22 or a polypeptide sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto, or a vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes the same, and
- administering the same to the canine in a therapeutically effective amount which is sufficient to treat or ameliorate the condition.

In certain embodiments the homologous sequence binds to TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the method further comprises the step of administering at least one further TNF antagonist or anti-inflammatory compound.

In certain embodiments the undesired inflammatory response or TNF related condition is a chronic inflammatory disease. Said chronic inflammatory disease may be selected from the group consisting of, but not limited to, rheumatoid arthritis (RA), osteoarthritis and other polyarthritidies, ankylosing spondylitis (AS), Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis,

psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis (PsA), systemic vasculitis, atopic dermatitis, congestive heart failure (CHF), refractory uveitis, bronchial asthma and allergic conditions. Inflammatory mediated conditions may also include sepsis and shock, diabetes mellitus and neuro-degenerative conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, stroke and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

In certain further embodiments the undesired inflammatory response or TNF related condition, which may also be referred to as a TNF-alpha related disorder, or a disorder in which TNF-alpha is a key inflammatory mediator, may include, but is not limited to, Behcet's disease, bullous dermatitis, neutrophilic dermatitis, toxic epidermal necrolysis, systemic vasculitis, pyoderma gangrenosum, pustular dermatitis, cerebral malaria, hemolytic uremic syndrome, pre-eclampsia, allograft rejection, otitis media, snakebite, erythema nodosum, myelodysplastic syndromes, graft versus host disease, dermatomyositis and polymyositis.

According to a yet further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for the treatment of arthritis or an arthritic condition in a canine in need thereof, said method comprising the steps of:

- providing a chimeric fusion polypeptide having the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:22 or a polypeptide sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto, or a vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes the same, and
- administering a therapeutically effective amount to the canine.

In certain embodiments the homologous sequence binds to TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the arthritis or arthritic condition includes the conditions selected from the group consisting of immune mediated polyarthritis, rheumatoid

arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriatic arthritis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis and related conditions.

Typically, the treatment of the arthritis or arthritic condition comprises ameliorating, inhibiting, reducing or suppressing the immune response which is causative, associated with, or attributable to the arthritic condition.

A further aspect of the present invention provides a method for the treatment of a condition caused by, associated with or resulting in increased expression of canine TNF or increased sensitivity to TNF in a canine subject, said method comprising the steps of:

- providing a chimeric fusion polypeptide having the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:22 or a polypeptide sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto, or a vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes the same, and
- administering a therapeutically effective amount to a canine in need of said treatment.

In certain embodiments the homologous sequence binds to TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the foregoing methods of the invention further comprise the further step of co-administering at least one further agent which may enhance and/or supplement the effectiveness of the chimeric fusion polypeptide of the invention. For example, the chimeric fusion polypeptide may be co-administered along with one or more additional pharmaceutical compositions. Said additional compositions may comprise a drug useful for treating a chronic inflammatory condition, in particular, a TNF-alpha related disorder. In certain embodiments the additional pharmaceutical composition may be a TNF antagonist, such as methotrexate, a chimeric or caninised antibody to canine TNF, an anti-canine TNF antibody fragment, at least one analgesic, a

compound which is a cytokine suppressing anti-inflammatory drug, an NSAID, an opioid, a corticosteroid, a steroid or an antagonist of nerve growth factor.

Examples of suitable analgesics include, but are not limited to, butorphanol, buprenorphine, fentanyl, flunixin meglumine, merpidine, morphine, nalbuphine and derivatives thereof. Suitable NSAIDS include, but are not limited to, acetaminophen, acetylsalicylic acid, carprofen, etodolac, ketoprofen, meloxicam, firocoxib, robenacoxib, deracoxib and the like.

In certain further embodiments the at least one further agent or pharmaceutical composition may be a therapeutically active agent that may be one or more of the group selected from an antibiotic, an antifungal agent, an antiprotozoal agent, an antiviral agent and similar therapeutic agents. Furthermore the at least one further agent may be an inhibitor of mediator(s) of inflammation, such as a PGE-receptor antagonist, an immunosuppressive agent, such as cyclosporine, or anti-inflammatory glucocorticoids. In certain further embodiments the at least one further agent may be an agent which is used for the treatment of cognitive dysfunction or impairment, such as memory loss or related conditions which may become increasingly prevalent in older canines. Further still, the at least one further agent may be an anti-hypertensive or other compound used for the treatment of cardiovascular dysfunction, for example, to treat hypertension, myocardial ischemia, congestive heart failure and the like. Further still, the at least one further agent may be a diuretic, vasodilator, beta-adrenergic receptor antagonist, angiotensin-II converting enzyme inhibitor, calcium channel blocker or HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

In certain embodiments the chimeric fusion protein or antigen binding fragment is administered to the canine as part of the foregoing methods at a dose ranging from about 0.01 mg/kg of body weight to about 10 mg/kg of body weight, in particular, from 0.03 mg/kg of body weight to about 3 mg/kg of body weight.

A further aspect of the present invention provides a chimeric fusion polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above for use as a medicament, in particular, for use in the treatment or prevention of any of the conditions described above. The invention extends

to use of the chimeric fusion polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of any of the conditions described above.

In various further aspects the present invention extends to a composition comprising a chimeric fusion polypeptide which binds canine TNF according to any foregoing aspect of the invention. The chimeric fusion polypeptide used in the compositions of the invention may be any of the chimeric fusion polypeptides described above. In certain embodiments, the composition further comprises at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In a yet further aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric fusion polypeptide having the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22 and a sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto, along with at least one carrier diluent or excipient.

In certain embodiments the homologous sequence binds to TNF. Typically said homologous sequence antagonises the biological activity of canine TNF.

In certain embodiments the pharmaceutical composition further comprises at least one further TNF antagonist compound and/or an anti-inflammatory compound. In certain embodiments the TNF antagonist compound is methotrexate.

In certain embodiments the pharmaceutical composition further comprises at least one analgesic, NSAID, opioid, corticosteroid, steroid or antagonist of nerve growth factor.

A yet further aspect of the present invention provides a method for producing a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the extracellular domain of a TNF receptor polypeptide

which is functionally linked to the Fc domain of a canine IgG immunoglobulin, the method comprising:

(i) providing a recombinant host cell comprising a vector which can express a polynucleotide encoding the chimeric fusion polypeptide according to the invention;

(ii) culturing the host cell under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and

(iii) recovering the chimeric fusion polypeptide.

In certain embodiments the host cell is a eukaryotic cell. In further embodiments the host cell is a prokaryotic cell. In certain embodiments the vector is the vector of the invention described above. In certain embodiments the polynucleotide is the polynucleotide of the invention described above.

According to a still further aspect of the present invention there is provided a chimeric fusion polypeptide according to any of the foregoing aspects of the invention, or a pharmaceutical composition according to the foregoing aspects of the invention, or a nucleic acid, or vector comprising the same according to any of the foregoing aspects of the invention for use in the treatment or prevention of an inflammatory mediated condition in a canine.

A yet further aspect of the invention provides a chimeric fusion polypeptide according to any of the foregoing aspects of the invention, or a pharmaceutical composition according to the foregoing aspects of the invention, or a nucleic acid, or vector comprising the same according to any of the foregoing aspects of the invention for use in the treatment of arthritis in a canine, in particular immune mediated polyarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriatic arthritis or ankylosing spondylitis.

A yet further aspect of the invention provides use of a chimeric fusion polypeptide according to any of the foregoing aspects of the invention, or a pharmaceutical composition according to the foregoing aspects of the invention, or a nucleic acid, or vector comprising the same according to any of the foregoing aspects of the invention in

the preparation of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a chronic inflammatory disease in a canine.

A yet further aspect of the invention provides use of a chimeric fusion polypeptide according to any of the foregoing aspects of the invention, or a pharmaceutical composition according to the foregoing aspects of the invention, or a nucleic acid, or vector comprising the same according to any of the foregoing aspects of the invention in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment, inhibition amelioration or prevention of rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis in a canine.

In a yet further aspect there is provided a cell line, or a derivative or progeny cell thereof that produces a chimeric fusion polypeptide according to the invention.

A yet further aspect of the present invention provides a kit for the treatment of a chronic inflammatory condition in a canine or for the treatment of a condition associated with pain, or for the treatment, amelioration or inhibition of pain associated with osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, in a canine comprising a chimeric fusion polypeptide according to any of the foregoing aspects of the invention and instructions for use of the same.

In various further aspects the invention extends to a method for purification of certain of the chimeric fusion polypeptides of the invention. In particular, the inventors have surprisingly identified that chimeric fusion polypeptides which comprise canine derived immunoglobulin heavy chain domains of type B or C are purified more efficiently than those of type A or D. Accordingly, purification of chimeric fusion polypeptides of the invention provides higher yields where the immunoglobulin heavy chain domain is of type B or C. This is significant in that often protein purification based on Protein A matrices is used to obtain a commercially relevant yield of a protein for therapeutic use. Accordingly, the use of Protein A purification for the purification of chimeric fusion polypeptides of the invention provides higher yields where the immunoglobulin heavy chain domain is of type B or C, and, in particular, where the immunoglobulin heavy chain domains is of type B. This feature coupled to the entirely surprising observation that the

resulting purified proteins do not recruit complement or mediate downstream effector functions when administered to a canine provides compositions according to the invention which can be advantageously administered to canines for therapeutic purposes and, in particular, protein therapeutics which are surprisingly advantageous over chimeric fusion polypeptides comprised of polypeptides of human origin.

A further aspect of the present invention therefore provides a method for purifying a chimeric fusion polypeptide of the invention, in particular chimeric fusion polypeptides having type B immunoglobulin heavy chains, comprising steps of purifying the chimeric fusion polypeptide using Protein A. In certain embodiments the eluting buffer has a pH of 5.

A further aspect of the present invention provides a method for purifying a chimeric fusion polypeptide of the invention, in particular chimeric fusion polypeptides having type C immunoglobulin heavy chains, comprising steps of purifying the chimeric fusion polypeptide using Protein G.

A yet further aspect of the present invention provides for the selective purification of a preferred dimer form of the chimeric fusion polypeptides of the invention, in particular chimeric fusion polypeptides having type B immunoglobulin heavy chains, from higher molecular weight multimers formed by CHO cell expression by elution at optimal pH from a Protein A column.

Accordingly, a further aspect of the present invention provides a method of purifying chimeric fusion polypeptides of the invention, in particular chimeric fusion polypeptides comprising type B immunoglobulin heavy chains, the method comprising the step of eluting the chimeric fusion polypeptides at a pH of greater than 4.7. Typically, the pH is 4.7 to 5.3, more typically 4.8 to 5.2, more typically 4.9 to 5.1 and most typically the pH is 5.0. Typically the chimeric fusion polypeptides are formed by CHO cell expression. Typically, the chimeric fusion polypeptides are eluted from Protein A, e.g. a Protein A column and the elution buffer has a pH of 5.

In certain embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises SEQ ID NO:7, or a polypeptide sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto. In certain embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises SEQ ID NO:11, or a polypeptide sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto. In certain embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises SEQ ID NO:16, or a polypeptide sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto. In certain embodiments the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises SEQ ID NO:20, or a polypeptide sequence having at least 90, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% sequence homology thereto.

The above method may be applied as a modification of the standard method of purification by Protein A chromatography to purify the desired TNFR-Fc fusion protein dimer from aggregated forms of same. This advantageously yields a product of higher specific activity and purity and, furthermore, the removal of aggregates reduces the potential for immunogenicity. The standard procedure for Protein A purification of immunoglobulins is to bind at neutral pH and elute at pH3.

In certain embodiments the method includes a step of eluting higher molecular weight multimers at a pH of 4.5-4.7.

Another aspect of the invention provides chimeric fusion polypeptides purified using the above described method of the invention and use of same as a medicament, for example, in the methods of treatment of the invention described above.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 shows the amino acid sequence of the canine TNF Receptor (TNFR) p60 extracellular domain (ECD) fragment (SEQ ID NO:1).

Figure 2 shows the amino acid sequence of the Fc domain of canine IgG1 immunoglobulin type A (caHCA) from the hinge region to C terminus (SEQ ID NO:2).

Figure 3 shows the amino acid sequence of the Fc domain of canine IgG1 immunoglobulin type B (caHCB) from the hinge region to C terminus (SEQ ID NO:3).

Figure 4 shows the amino acid sequence of the Fc domain of canine IgG1 immunoglobulin type C (caHCC) from the hinge region to C terminus (SEQ ID NO:4).

Figure 5 shows the amino acid sequence of the Fc domain of canine IgG1 immunoglobulin type D (caHCD) from the hinge region to C terminus (SEQ ID NO:5).

Figure 6 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and the canine IgG HCA Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:2.

Figure 7 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and the canine IgG HCB Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:3.

Figure 8 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and the canine IgG HCC Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:4.

Figure 9 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and the canine IgG HCD Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:5.

Figure 10 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and an aglycosyl version of the canine IgG HCA Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:2.

Figure 11 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and an aglycosl version of the canine IgG HCB Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:3.

Figure 12 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and an aglycosyl version of the canine IgG HCC Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:4.

Figure 13 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and an aglycosyl version of canine IgG HCD Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:5.

Figure 14 shows the amino acid sequence of the canine TNF Receptor (TNFR) p80 extracellular domain (ECD) fragment (SEQ ID NO:14).

Figure 15 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 and the canine IgG HCA Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:2.

Figure 16 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 and the canine IgG HCB Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:3.

Figure 17 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 and the canine IgG HCC Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:4.

Figure 18 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 and the canine IgG HCD Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:5.

Figure 19 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 and an aglycosyl version of the canine IgG HCA Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:2.

Figure 20 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 and an aglycosl version of the canine IgG HCB Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:3.

Figure 21 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 and an aglycosyl version of the canine IgG HCC Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:4.

Figure 22 shows the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 which is a chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the canine TNFR sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 and an aglycosyl version of canine IgG HCD Fc domain of SEQ ID NO:5.

Figure 23 is a graph showing the results of an ELISA of the binding of canine TNF of supernatants of expressed canine TNFR-Fc fusion proteins detected using a secondary anti-canine IgG polyclonal antibody-HRP conjugate. Transfection of CHO cells with expression plasmids encoding SEQ ID NO:6 (HCA), SEQ ID NO:7 (HCB), SEQ ID NO:8 (HCC) and SEQ ID NO:9 (HCD) resulted in the various supernatants tested being compared to an equivalent human TNFR-Fc extracellular domain fused N-terminally to canine HCB hinge-CH2-CH3 in an analogous fusion to SEQ ID NO:7.

Figure 24 is a graph showing an ELISA of binding of purified canine TNFR-Fc fusion proteins post affinity capture on tandem Protein A and Protein G sepharose columns. As can be seen from this Figure, the HCB and HCC forms of the canine TNF receptor fusion proteins were efficiently captured by Protein A or Protein G, whereas the HCA and HCD forms of the fusion proteins were poorly captured. Further analysis (not shown) demonstrated that the canine TNFR-HCB was captured efficiently by Protein A whereas the HCC form was captured by Protein G.

Figure 25 show the results of a non reducing SDS-PAGE gel of the products of tandem Protein A and Protein G affinity chromatography confirming the poor recovery of HCA (SEQ ID NO:6) and HCD (SEQ ID NO:9) isoforms of canine TNFR fusion proteins.

Figures 26 and 27 show inhibition of canine TNFalpha bioactivity (R&D systems, 1 ng/ml) using 293-HEK cells transfected with the NF-kB-EGFP reporter construct pTRH1 (Vince et al, Cell 131, 682, 2007). These cells respond to canine TNF by fluorescence. Both the canine TNFR-HCB (SEQ ID NO:7) (Figure 26) and canine TNFR-HCC (SEQ ID NO:8) (Figure 27) isoforms of canine TNFR fusion proteins inhibited TNF-induced fluorescence equally as well as the human TNFR-canine HCB control fusion protein (quantified in Figure 27). The IC50 for the assay was approximately 1 ng/ml.

Figure 28 shows the results of a complement C1q binding ELISA. The canine TNFR-HCB, canine TNFR-HCC and human TNFR-canine HCB fusion proteins were incubated with plates pre-coated with canine TNF (4 μg/ml). For comparison, a caninised monoclonal antibody (MAb, canine isotype HCB) with specificity to nerve growth factor (NGF) was incubated with plates coated with NGF. The plates were washed and incubated with normal or heat-killed human serum as a source of complement. Binding of complement C1q was detected using a C1q reactive polyclonal antibody-HRP conjugate. As can be seen from the results, whereas the canine HCB MAb was able to recruit complement, surprisingly, neither the canine nor human TNFR-HCB fusion proteins, nor the canine TNFR-HCC fusion protein was able to recruit complement (in other experiments the HCC isotype of the anti-NGF monoclonal antibodies binds C1q; data not shown).

Figure 29 shows the results of optimised purification of canine TNFR-HCB (SEQ ID NO:7) polypeptide fusion protein dimers from higher molecular weight aggregates of the same by selective elution at pH5.

Figure 30 shows the derivation of a novel canine TNFR p80 extracellular domain amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:14).

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present inventors have provided compositions and methods for use in the treatment and prevention of TNF mediated conditions in a canine. In particular, the compositions and methods of the invention serve to reduce TNF levels systemically or at a particular anatomical location.

In particular, it is demonstrated herein that, despite fusion of complement recruiting varieties of canine immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains to the canine TNF receptor extracellular domain, the resultant chimeric fusion polypeptides of the invention bind to canine TNF with high specificity and yet do not recruit complement C1q. Furthermore, binding sequesters the biological activity of canine TNF by inhibiting the binding of canine TNF to cell membrane expressed TNF receptors. This, in turn, will prevent or reduce the occurrence of a TNF mediated induction, development or progression of inflammatory mediated diseases in canines, such as arthritis, without concomitant damage through induction of the complement cascade.

The receptor fusion proteins of the invention are produced using recombinant DNA methods and exhibit binding specificity for canine TNF, whilst also having canine constant domain sequences which reduce their immunogenicity when administered to a canine host. As a result, the risk of xeno-antibody induction is minimised.

The invention provides recombinant fusion proteins which comprise the extracellular domain of the canine TNF receptor p60 (caTNFRp60) conjoined with the Fc domain of a canine IgG immunoglobulin isotype. The invention further extends to recombinant fusion proteins which comprise the extracellular domain of the canine TNF receptor p80 (caTNFRp80) conjoined with the Fc domain of a canine IgG immunoglobulin isotype. The resulting dimeric polypeptides are chimeric Fc fusion proteins. The inventors have shown that the caTNFRp60:Fc fusion protein has binding specificity to canine TNF and acts as a TNF antagonist. Use of TNF antagonists has been shown to reverse the effects of TNF mediated progression of inflammatory disease and other TNF-mediated conditions.

The fusion protein compositions of the present invention are typically administered exogenously, for example, by intravenous or subcutaneous administration. However, in certain embodiments a vector may be used to deliver a polynucleotide which encodes a chimeric fusion polypeptide of the invention. The invention therefore provides compositions and methods for the effective and continuous treatment of TNF-mediated inflammatory diseases and other TNF-associated conditions and disorders.

Following extensive experimentation, the inventors have taken a canine protein sequence with similarity to the human TNF receptor extracellular domain (Accession number AAD01516, Campbell, et al. 2001, Vet Immuno Immunopath 78, 207-214), a receptor which was not previously known to have binding specificity to canine TNF, and have surprisingly used this as the basis to produce antagonistic receptor-immunoglobulin fusion proteins (fusion polypeptides) which bind specifically to canine TNF-alpha and yet do not recruit complement C1q.

The resulting non-immunogenic receptor fusion proteins are shown to exhibit high affinity binding to canine TNF. The receptor fusion proteins neutralise canine TNF biological function, most specifically by inhibiting the binding of TNF to the cell membrane associated receptor TNFR1. Furthermore, the fusion proteins have also been designed so that the constant regions incorporate only residues present in canine IgG molecules so that when administered to a canine, xenoantibodies are unlikely to be produced there against. Accordingly, the caninised receptor fusion proteins of the invention are suitable for long-term administration for the treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases in canines.

The inventors have surprisingly, for the first time, identified the complete canine p80 TNF receptor extracellular domain in its entirety by combining the predicted carboxy terminal residues of NCBI genomic reference clone XP_544562.2 (which the inventors have identified as including an incorrectly predicted signal sequence and amino terminal residues of canine p80) with the correct signal sequence and amino terminal residues from the partial canine cDNA clone DN368636. This novel canine p80 extracellular domain sequence (Figure 30) is shown as SEQ ID NO:14 herein. As a result, the correct entire canine p80 extracellular domain can be synthesised with its appropriate amino terminal residues intact and consequently will not be immunogenic when administered to a canine subject. By comparison, the sequence derived from clone XP_544562.2 would generate a foreign and immunogenic amino terminus against which neutralising antibodies would be raised when administered to a canine. Similarly, canine TNF receptor p80-immunoglobulin Fc domain fusion proteins can be provided using the

herein determined corrected p80 amino terminus amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:15-22 herein).

The process of generating the receptor fusion proteins of the invention which has been employed by the inventors results in the presentation of the receptor extracellular domain which, based on the inventors' analysis, will retain the conformation of the receptor and therefore maintain binding specificity and avidity, and increase the receptor size above that eliminated in the kidney, while reducing the presence of immunogenic epitopes which may result in neutralising antibodies (particularly xenoantibodies) being generated against the receptor if it were to be administered to canines in an unaltered form.

Further, the Fc domain components of the fusion proteins comprise IgG immunoglobulin heavy chain constant regions obtained from canine derived antibodies, canines being the target species to which the fusion proteins of the invention are to be administered. The immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains are selected or modified such that they do not mediate downstream effector functions. Furthermore, as the fusion of the receptor extracellular domain to the immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domain is performed in such a manner that it does not affect the three dimensional conformation of the receptor domain, there will be no variation in binding specificity to the desired target.

There are four major IgG isotypes in man and mouse and while nomenclature is similar they differ in behaviour and function, including affinity for bacterial products, such as Protein A and Protein G, and their ability to activate the complement dependent cytolysis (CDC) and to induce killing of target cells through antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). The selection of IgG isotypes with CDC and ADCC active or "armed" constant domains is considered to be of clinical benefit when antibodies are designed to eliminate target cells bearing their cognate antigen, such as in oncology or infection control (e.g. in human medical use, human IgG1 isotypes are preferred for the above purposes). By contrast, the activation of the immune system is considered undesirable in other settings, such as in the relief of inflammation, pain or autoimmunity and so human IgG isotypes with minimal CDC and ADCC activity are preferred (e.g. in such human

medical use, IgG4 isotypes are often preferred). Four distinct immunoglobulin gamma (IgG) heavy chain constant domain isotypes have been described in the canine immune system (US Patent No. 5,852,183, Tang L. et al. 2001. Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology, 80. 259-270), along with single kappa and lambda constant domain sequences. The four canine heavy chain constant domains A, B, C and D have not been characterised in terms of the immune system functional activity which they mediate. Despite overall homology to the IgG family, the proteins encoding canine IgG are more related to one another than to family members from other species, so it has not been possible by homology alone to define which of the above functions, if any, can be ascribed to each of the four canine isotypes. However, the inventors have surprisingly identified that canine IgG subtypes B and C do not mediate downstream effector functions, in particular, complement fixation and, accordingly, polypeptide fragments derived from canine IgG subtypes B and C are preferred in the chimeric fusion polypeptides of the invention.

In certain embodiments the receptor fusion proteins are produced comprising Fc domain components which have altered glycosylation patterns. In certain embodiments a TNF receptor-Fc fusion protein of the invention can be altered to increase or decrease the extent to which the Fc portion is glycosylated. Glycosylation of polypeptides is typically either N-linked or O-linked. N-linked refers to the attachment of a carbohydrate moiety to the side chain of an asparagine residue. The tripeptide sequences asparagine-X-serine and asparagine-X-threonine, where X is any amino acid except proline, are the recognition sequences for enzymatic attachment of the carbohydrate moiety to the asparagine side chain. Thus, the presence of either of these tripeptide sequences in a polypeptide creates a potential glycosylation site. O-linked glycosylation refers to the attachment of one of the sugars N- aceylgalactosamine, galactose or xylose to a hydroxyamino acid, most commonly serine or threonine, although 5-hydroxyproline or 5-hydroxylysine may also be used.

In certain further embodiments the anti-canine TNF receptor fusion proteins of the invention can be PEGylated by reacting the receptor fusion protein with a polyethylene

glycol (PEG) derivative. In certain embodiments the receptor fusion protein is defucosylated and therefore lacks fucose residues.

In certain embodiments modifications to the biological properties of a protein may be accomplished by selecting substitutions that affect (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, 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. Amino acids may be grouped according to similarities in the properties of their side chains (A. L. Lehninger, in Biochemistry, 2nd Ed., 73-75, Worth Publishers, New York (1975)): (1) non-polar: Ala (A), VaI (V), Leu (L), Ile (I), Pro (P), Phe (F), Trp (W), Met (M); (2) uncharged polar: GIy (G), Ser (S), Thr (T), Cys (C), Tyr (Y), Asn (N), Gln (Q); (3) acidic: Asp (D), GIu (E); and (4) basic: Lys (K), Arg (R), His(H). Alternatively, naturally occurring residues may be divided into groups based on common side-chain properties: (1) hydrophobic: Norleucine, Met, Ala, VaI, Leu, Ile; (2) neutral hydrophilic: Cys, Ser, Thr, Asn, GIn; (3) acidic: Asp, GIu; (4) basic: His, Lys, Arg; (5) residues that influence chain orientation: GIy, Pro; and (6) aromatic: Trp, Tyr, Phe. Non-conservative substitutions will entail exchanging a member of one of these classes for another class. Such substituted residues may also be introduced into the conservative substitution sites or into the remaining (e.g. non-conserved) sites.

The receptor fusion proteins and binding members of the invention may be produced wholly or partly by chemical synthesis. For example, the canine TNF receptor fusion proteins and binding members of the invention can be prepared by techniques which are well known to the person skilled in the art, such as standard liquid peptide synthesis or by solid-phase peptide synthesis methods. Alternatively, the fusion proteins may be prepared in solution using liquid phase peptide synthesis techniques, or further by a combination of solid-phase, liquid phase and solution chemistry.

The present invention further extends to the production of the receptor fusion proteins or binding members of the invention by expression of polynucleotide(s) which encode the chimeric fusion polypeptide or components thereof in a suitable expression system.

Nucleic acid sequences encoding the receptor fusion proteins of the invention can be readily prepared by the skilled person using techniques which are well known to those skilled in the art, such as those described in Sambrook et al. "Molecular Cloning", A laboratory manual, cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Volumes 1-3, 2001 (ISBN-0879695773), and Ausubel et al. Short Protocols in Molecular Biology. John Wiley and Sons, 4th Edition, 1999 (ISBN – 0471250929).

Nucleic acid sequences encoding the receptor fusion proteins of the invention may be provided as constructs in the form of a plasmid, vector, transcription or expression cassette which comprises at least one nucleic acid. The construct may be comprised within a recombinant host cell which comprises one or more constructs. Expression may conveniently be achieved by culturing, under appropriate conditions, recombinant host cells containing suitable nucleic acid sequences. Following expression, the receptor fusion protein or receptor fusion protein fragments may be isolated and/or purified using any suitable technique, then used as appropriate.

Systems for cloning and expression of a polypeptide in a variety of different host cells are well known. Suitable host cells include bacteria, mammalian cells, yeast, insect and baculovirus systems. Mammalian cell lines available in the art for expression of a heterologous polypeptide include Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, HeLa cells, baby hamster kidney cells and NS0 mouse myeloma cells. A common, preferred bacterial host is *E. coli*. The expression of receptor fusion proteins and receptor fusion protein fragments in prokaryotic cells such as *E. coli* is well established in the art. Expression in eukaryotic cells in culture is also available to those skilled in the art as an option for production of a polypeptide.

A receptor fusion protein of the invention may be produced by recombinant means, not only directly, but also as a fusion polypeptide with a heterologous polypeptide, which is preferably a signal sequence or other polypeptide having a specific cleavage site at the N-terminus of the mature protein or polypeptide. The heterologous signal sequence selected preferably is one that is recognized and processed (i.e., cleaved by a signal peptidase) by the host cell. For prokaryotic host cells that do not recognize and process a

native receptor signal sequence, the signal sequence is substituted by a prokaryotic signal sequence selected, for example, from the group of the alkaline phosphatase, penicillinase, lpp, and heat-stable enterotoxin II leaders.

The term "isolated", when used in reference to the receptor fusion proteins of the invention, or to binding members derived therefrom, or polynucleotides which encode the same, refers to the state in which said receptor fusion proteins or polynucleotides are provided in an isolated and/or purified form, that is they have been separated, isolated or purified from their natural environment, and are provided in a substantially pure or homogeneous form, or, in the case of nucleic acids, free or substantially free of nucleic acid or genes of origin other than the sequence encoding a polypeptide with the required function. Accordingly, such isolated receptor fusion proteins and isolated nucleic acids will be free or substantially free of material with which they are naturally associated, such as other polypeptides or nucleic acids with which they are found in their natural environment, or the environment in which they are prepared (e.g. cell culture) when such preparation is by recombinant DNA technology practised *in vitro* or *in vivo*.

Receptor fusion proteins and nucleic acids may be formulated with diluents or adjuvants and still, for practical purposes, be considered as being provided in an isolated form. For example the receptor fusion proteins can be mixed with gelatin or other carriers if used to coat microtitre plates for use in immunoassays, or will be mixed with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents when used in diagnosis or therapy. The receptor fusion proteins may be glycosylated, either naturally or by systems of heterologous eukaryotic cells (e.g. CHO or NSO cells), or they may be (for example if produced by expression in a prokaryotic cell) unglycosylated.

Heterogeneous preparations comprising anti-canine TNF receptor fusion protein molecules also form part of the invention. For example, such preparations may be mixtures of receptor fusion proteins with receptor fusion proteins lacking the C-terminal lysine, with various degrees of glycosylation and/or with derivatised amino acids, such as cyclization of an N-terminal glutamic acid to form a pyroglutamic acid residue.

Typically the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are formulated in a liquid formulation, a lyophilized formulation, a lyophilized formulation that is reconstituted as a liquid, or as an aerosol formulation. In certain embodiments the receptor fusion protein in the formulation is at a concentration of about 0.5 mg/ml to about 250 mg/ml, about 0.5 mg/ml to about 45 mg/ml, about 0.5 mg/ml to about 100 mg/ml, about 100 mg/ml to about 200 mg/ml or about 50 mg/ml to about 250 mg/ml.

In certain embodiments the formulation further comprises a buffer. Typically the pH of the formulation is from about pH 5.5 to about pH 6.5. In certain embodiments the buffer may comprise from about 4 mM to about 60 mM histidine buffer, about 5 mM to about 25 mM succinate buffer, or about 5 mM to 25 mM acetate buffer. In certain embodiments the buffer comprises sodium chloride at a concentration of from about 10mM to 300mM, typically at around 125mM concentration and sodium citrate at a concentration of from about 5mM to 50mM, typically 25mM. In certain embodiments the formulation can further comprise a surfactant at a concentration of just above 0% to about 0.2%. In certain embodiments the surfactant is selected from the group consisting of, but not limited to, polysorbate-20, polysorbate-40, polysorbate-60, polysorbate-65, polysorbate-80, polysorbate-85, and combinations thereof. In a preferred embodiment the surfactant is polysorbate-20 and may further comprise sodium chloride at a concentration of about 125mM and sodium citrate at a concentration of about 25mM.

The receptor fusion proteins of the invention may be administered alone, but will preferably be administered as a pharmaceutical composition which will generally comprise a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier selected depending on the intended route of administration. Examples of suitable pharmaceutical carriers include water, glycerol, ethanol and the like.

The receptor fusion protein or binding member of the present invention may be administered to a canine in need of treatment exogenously or via any other suitable route. Typically, the composition can be administered parenterally by injection or infusion. Examples of preferred routes for parenteral administration include, but are not limited to, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous or transmucosal.

Routes of administration may further include topical and enteral, for example, mucosal (including pulmonary), oral, nasal and rectal.

In embodiments where the composition is delivered as an injectable composition, for example in intravenous, intradermal or subcutaneous application, the active ingredient can be in the form of a parenterally acceptable aqueous solution which is pyrogen-free and has suitable pH, isotonicity and stability. Those of relevant skill in the art are well able to prepare suitable solutions using, for example, isotonic vehicles such as sodium chloride injection, Ringer's injection or, Lactated Ringer's injection. Preservatives, stabilisers, buffers, antioxidants and/or other additives may be included, as required. The composition may also be administered via microspheres, liposomes, other microparticulate delivery systems or sustained release formulations placed in certain tissues including blood.

Examples of the techniques and protocols mentioned above and other techniques and protocols which may be used in accordance with the invention can be found in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th edition, Gennaro, A.R., Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 20th edition ISBN 0-912734-04-3 and Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery Systems; Ansel, H.C. et al. 7th Edition ISBN 0-683305-72-7.

The receptor fusion proteins and compositions of the invention are typically administered to a subject in a "therapeutically effective amount", this being an amount sufficient to show benefit to the subject to whom the composition is administered. The actual dose administered, and rate and time-course of administration, will depend on, and can be determined with due reference to, the nature and severity of the condition which is being treated, as well as factors such as the age, sex and weight of the subject being treated, as well as the route of administration. Further due consideration should be given to the properties of the composition, for example, its binding activity and in-vivo plasma life, the concentration of the receptor fusion protein or binding member in the formulation, as well as the route, site and rate of delivery.

Dosage regimens can include a single administration of the receptor fusion protein or composition of the invention, or multiple administrative doses of the receptor fusion protein or composition. The receptor fusion protein or receptor fusion protein containing compositions can further be administered sequentially, simultaneously or separately with other anti-inflammatory or TNF antagonist compositions.

Examples of dosage regimens which can be administered to a subject can be selected from the group comprising, but not limited to, 1µg/kg/day through to 20mg/kg/day, 1µg/kg/day through to 10mg/kg/day and 10µg/kg/day through to 1mg/kg/day. In certain embodiments the dosage will be such that a plasma concentration of from 1µg/ml to 100µg/ml of the antibody is obtained. However, the actual dose of the composition administered, and rate and time-course of administration, will depend on the nature and severity of the condition being treated. Prescription of treatment, e.g. decisions on dosage etc., is ultimately within the responsibility and at the discretion of veterinary practitioners and other veterinary doctors, and typically takes account of the disorder to be treated, the condition of the individual patient, the site of delivery, the method of administration and other factors known to practitioners.

Definitions

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the meaning commonly understood by a person who is skilled in the art in the field of the present invention. The meaning and scope of the terms should be clear, however, in the event of any ambiguity, definitions provided herein take precedence over any dictionary or extrinsic definition.

Throughout the specification, unless the context demands otherwise, the terms ”comprise” or ”include”, or variations such as “comprises” or “comprising”, ”includes” or ”including” will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or group of integers, but not the exclusion of any other integer or group of integers.

As used herein, terms such as "a", "an" and "the" include singular and plural instances unless the context clearly demands otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to "an active

agent" or "a pharmacologically active agent" includes a single active agent as well as two or more different active agents in combination, while references to "a carrier" includes mixtures of two or more carriers as well as a single carrier, and the like. Further, unless otherwise required by context, singular terms shall include pluralities and plural terms shall include the singular.

Typically, the chimeric fusion polypeptide of the invention is a neutralising receptor fusion protein. As defined herein, the term “neutralising receptor fusion protein” describes a receptor fusion protein that is capable of neutralising the biological activity and signalling of TNF. The neutralising receptor fusion protein, which may also be referred to as a TNF antagonist fusion protein, an antagonistic receptor fusion protein, or a blocking receptor fusion protein, specifically and preferably selectively, binds to TNF and inhibits one or more biological activities of TNF. For example, the neutralising receptor fusion protein may inhibit the binding of TNF to its target receptor, such as the cell membrane bound TNF Receptor 1 (TNFR1) receptor (CD120a).

As used herein, the term "biological activity" refers to any one or more inherent biological properties of a molecule (whether present naturally as found in vivo, or provided or enabled by recombinant means). Biological properties include, but are not limited to, receptor binding and/or activation, induction of cell signalling or cell proliferation, inhibiting cell growth, induction of cytokine production, induction of apoptosis and enzymatic activity.

The term ”constant region (CR)” as used herein, refers to the portion of the antibody molecule which confers effector functions. In the present invention, constant regions typically mean canine constant regions, that is, that the constant regions are from canine immunoglobulins.

The term “immunogenicity” as used herein refers to a measure of the ability of a protein or therapeutic moiety to elicit an immune response (humoral or cellular) when administered to a recipient. Preferably the chimeric fusion polypeptides of the present

invention have no immunogenicity, that is, that no xenoantibodies will be raised against them when administered to a canine.

The term "identity" or "sequence identity" or "homology" as used herein, means that at any particular amino acid residue position in an aligned sequence, the amino acid residue is identical between the aligned sequences. The term "similarity" or "sequence similarity" as used herein, indicates that, at any particular position in the aligned sequences, the amino acid residue is of a similar type between the sequences. For example, leucine may be substituted for an isoleucine or valine residue. This may be referred to as conservative substitution. Preferably when the amino acid sequences of the invention are modified by way of conservative substitution of any of the amino acid residues contained therein, these changes have no effect on the binding specificity or functional activity of the resulting receptor fusion protein when compared to the unmodified receptor fusion protein.

Sequence identity with respect to a (native) polypeptide of the invention and its functional derivative relates to the percentage of amino acid residues in the candidate sequence which are identical with the residues of the corresponding native polypeptide after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percentage homology, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Neither N- or C- terminal extensions, nor insertions shall be construed as reducing sequence identity or homology. Methods and computer programs for performing an alignment of two or more amino acid sequences and determining their sequence identity or homology are well known to the person skilled in the art. For example, the percentage of identity or similarity of two amino acid sequences can be readily calculated using algorithms e.g. BLAST (Altschul et al. 1990), FASTA (Pearson & Lipman 1988), or the Smith-Waterman algorithm (Smith & Waterman 1981). The present invention extends to sequences having at least 80%, 85%, 90%,93%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% sequence identity or sequence homology with the sequences identified herein, and to use of same in the methods of the invention described herein.

The term "consists essentially of" or "consisting essentially of" as used herein means that a polypeptide may have additional features or elements beyond those described provided that such additional features or elements do not materially affect the ability of the receptor fusion protein or receptor fusion protein fragment to have binding specificity to canine TNF. That is, the receptor fusion protein or receptor fusion protein fragments comprising the polypeptides may have additional features or elements that do not interfere with the ability of the receptor fusion protein or receptor fusion protein fragments to bind to canine TNF and antagonise canine TNF functional activity. Such modifications may be introduced into the amino acid sequence in order to reduce the immunogenicity of the receptor fusion protein. For example, a polypeptide consisting essentially of a specified sequence may contain one, two, three, four, five or more additional, deleted or substituted amino acids, at either end or at both ends of the sequence provided that these amino acids do not interfere with, inhibit, block or interrupt the role of the receptor fusion protein or fragment in binding to canine TNF and sequestering its biological function. Similarly, a polypeptide molecule which contributes to the canine TNF antagonistic receptor fusion proteins of the invention may be chemically modified with one or more functional groups provided that such functional groups do not interfere with the ability of the receptor fusion protein or receptor fusion protein fragment to bind to canine TNF and antagonise its function.

As used herein, the term "effective amount" or "therapeutically effective amount" means the amount of a fusion protein of the invention which is required to suppress canine TNF binding to the TNFR1 receptor and/or an amount of the chimeric fusion polypeptide of the invention which is sufficient to effect beneficial or desired clinical results. An effective amount may be administered in one or more administrations. For the purposes of this invention, an "effective amount" is an amount that achieves at least one of the following: a reduction in TNF levels, a reduction of an inflammatory response or a reduction, prevention or amelioration of a TNF-mediated disease or condition

As used herein, the term "chimeric polypeptide", "fusion polypeptide", "fusion protein" or "dimeric polypeptide" is a polypeptide which comprises at least two domains which are derived from different proteins. These domains are brought together in the chimeric,

dimeric or fusion protein to form a novel protein, typically due to the extracellular domain, or a fragment thereof of the p60 canine TNF receptor (p60TNFR) or the p80 canine TNF receptor (p80TNFR) being conjoined with the whole or a part of an Fc domain derived from a canine IgG immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region.

The terms "polypeptide", "peptide", or "protein" are used interchangeably herein to designate a linear series of amino acid residues connected one to the other by peptide bonds between the alpha-amino and carboxy groups of adjacent residues. The amino acid residues are usually in the natural "L" isomeric form. However, residues in the "D" isomeric form can be substituted for any L-amino acid residue, as long as the desired functional property is retained by the polypeptide.

The terms “polynucleotide” and “nucleic acid” are used interchangeably to refer to polymeric forms of nucleotides of any length. The term polynucleotide also refers interchangeably to double and single stranded molecules.

As defined herein, a “canine” may also be referred to as a dog. Canines can be categorised as belonging to the subspecies with the trinomial name *Canis lupus familiaris* (*Canis familiaris domesticus*) or *Canis lupus dingo*. Canines include any species of dog and include both feral and pet varieties, the latter also being referred to as companion animals.

The phrase "specifically binds to" refers to the binding of an antibody or protein to a specific protein or target which is present amongst a heterogeneous population of proteins. Hence, when present in specific immunoassay conditions, the proteins bind to a particular protein, in this case canine TNF, and do not bind in a significant amount to other proteins present in the sample.

As defined herein, the term “xenoantibody” refers to an antibody which is raised by the host against an epitope which is foreign to the host.

The present invention will now be described with reference to the following examples which are provided for the purpose of illustration and are not intended to be construed as being limiting on the present invention. The methods and techniques of the present invention are generally performed according to conventional methods well known in the art and as described in various general and more specific references that are cited and discussed throughout the present specification unless otherwise indicated.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 – Expression of DNA encoding anti-canine TNF receptor fusion proteins

An ELISA was performed to determine the binding to canine TNF of supernatants of expressed canine TNFR-Fc fusion proteins detected using a secondary anti-canine IgG polyclonal antibody-HRP conjugate. The results are shown in Figure 23.

Transfection of CHO cells with expression plasmids encoding SEQ ID NO:6 (HCA (caTNFRp50:ca IgGHCA Fc)), SEQ ID NO:7 (HCB (caTNFRp50:ca IgGHCB Fc)), SEQ ID NO:8 (HCC (caTNFRp50:ca IgGHCC Fc)) and SEQ ID NO:9 (HCD (caTNFRp50:ca IgGHCD Fc)) resulted in the various supernatants which were tested and these were compared to an equivalent human TNFR-Fc comprising a human TNFR extracellular domain fused N-terminally to canine HCB hinge-CH2-CH3 in an analogous fusion to SEQ ID NO:7.

Figure 24 shows the results of an ELISA of binding of purified canine TNFR-Fc fusion proteins post affinity capture on tandem Protein A and Protein G sepharose columns. As can be seen from this Figure, the HCB and HCC forms of the canine TNF receptor fusion proteins were efficiently captured by Protein A or Protein G, whereas the HCA and HCD forms of the fusion proteins were poorly captured. Further analysis (not shown) demonstrated that the canine TNFR-HCB was captured efficiently by Protein A whereas the canine TNFR-HCC form was able to be captured by Protein G.

Figure 25 show the results of a non-reducing SDS-PAGE gel of the products of tandem Protein A and Protein G affinity chromatography confirming the poor recovery of HCA (SEQ ID NO:6) and HCD (SEQ ID NO:9) isoforms of canine TNFR fusion proteins.

Example 2 – Inhibition of canine TNF activity

This experiment assessed whether the fusion polypeptides of the invention acted as antagonists of TNF biological activity. Figures 26 and 27 show the results of inhibition of canine TNF-alpha bioactivity (R&D systems, 1 ng/ml) using 293-HEK cells transfected with the NF-kB-EGFP reporter construct pTRH1 (Vince et al., Cell 131, 682, 2007). These cells respond to canine TNF by fluorescence. Both the canine TNFR-HCB (SEQ ID NO:7) (Figure 26) and canine TNFR-HCC (SEQ ID NO:8) (Figure 27) isoforms of canine TNFR fusion proteins inhibited TNF-induced fluorescence equally as well as the human TNFR-canine HCB control fusion protein (quantified in Figure 27). The IC50 for the assay was approximately 1 ng/ml.

Example 3 – TNF receptor fusion proteins lack complement activity

Figure 28 shows the results of a complement C1q binding ELISA. The canine TNFR-HCB, canine TNFR-HCC and human TNFR-canine HCB fusion proteins were incubated with plates pre-coated with canine TNF (4 µg/ml). For comparison, a caninised monoclonal antibody (MAb, canine isotype HCB) with specificity to nerve growth factor (NGF) was incubated with plates coated with NGF. The plates were washed and incubated with normal or heat-killed human serum as a source of complement. Binding of complement C1q was detected using a C1q reactive polyclonal antibody-HRP conjugate. As can be seen from the results, whereas the canine HCB monoclonal antibody was able to recruit complement, surprisingly, neither the fully canine nor the chimeric human TNFR-canine HCB fusion proteins nor the canine TNFR-HCC fusion protein were able to recruit complement (in other experiments the HCC isotype of the anti-NGF MAbs binds C1q; data not shown).

Together these results show that the canine TNF receptor fusion proteins of the invention and the human TNFR-canine Fc chimera construct bind canine TNF and are equipotent by both ELISA and inhibition assay, demonstrating that the fusion process has produced fully active canine versions of TNF receptor fusion proteins.

Furthermore, these results show that purification by Protein A and Protein G cannot be achieved by simple fusion of any of the canine IgG heavy chain constant domains to a

canine TNFR extracellular domain, since unexpectedly, neither the canine IgG HCA nor HCD constant domains conferred the ability to bind these useful purification materials. Consequently, the HCB and HCC IgG constant domains are desirable fusion partners for making TNFR-Fc fusion proteins (or any other canine receptor Fc fusion proteins) that can be usefully purified at scale for veterinary clinical use in treating diseases in the dog.

Figure 28 shows that, unexpectedly, the design of the HCB and HCC isoforms of the canine TNF receptor fusion proteins resulted in a lack of ability to recruit complement. Accordingly, the canine TNF receptor fusion proteins show an unexpected combination of strong binding to canine TNF equivalent to that to of the human TNF receptor with a desirable lack of recruitment of complement damage to sites of TNF inflammatory activity. Therefore, the canine TNF receptor fusion proteins of the invention are surprisingly useful for the treatment of canine diseases mediated by canine TNF.

Figure 29 shows the results of optimised purification of canine TNFR-HCB (SEQ ID NO:7) polypeptide fusion protein dimers from higher molecular weight aggregates of the same by selective elution at pH5. The standard procedure for Protein A purification of immunoglobulins is to bind at neutral pH and elute at pH3. The canine TNFR-HCB fusion protein (SEQ ID NO:7) can be captured and eluted this way, but a significant proportion of the CHO cell product is in the form of high molecular weight aggregates (Figure 29B, lane 1; also Figure 25, lane HCB, just entering the gel at the top of the figure). Such aggregates can be immunogenic and their removal is desirable. Surprisingly, the high molecular weight aggregates could be purified from the preferred dimer form of canine TNFR-HCB fusion protein by modification of the pH of the eluting buffer to a higher pH. In Figure 29A, canine TNFR-HCB protein produced in CHO cells by expression of SEQ ID NO:7 was bound to a Protein A column at pH7, then eluted with a buffer of pH5 to specifically elute the canine TNFR-HCB fusion protein dimer. The higher molecular weight aggregates of canine TNFR-HCB were subsequently eluted at pH4.5-4.7. The fractions were compared with the CHO cell expressed TNFR-HCB protein by SDS-PAGE (Figure 29B). The original TNFR-HCB preparation, purified by standard pH3 elution, containing dimer and higher molecular weight aggregates is shown in Lanes 1 and 4. The pH5 eluate prepared according to the present invention (collected from run volume 25-

45 mL in Fig 29A), containing the purified dimer is shown in Lanes 2 and 5, whereas the aggregated forms eluted at lower pH (collected from run volumes 50-60 mL in Fig 29A) are shown in lanes 3 and 6. The higher molecular weight aggregates were confirmed to be canine TNFR-HCB fusion protein by the identical banding pattern observed under reducing conditions (Lanes 4, 5 and 6). The improvement in purity of the canine TNFR-HCB fusion protein dimer is apparent by comparison of Lanes 1 and 2. Therefore, the novel pH5 Protein A elution conditions of the current invention have utility in preparing a higher purity canine TNFR-HCB fusion protein suitable for use as a therapeutic agent.

Example 4 - a novel canine TNFR p80 extracellular domain protein sequence

Figure 30 shows the derivation of a novel canine TNFR p80 extracellular domain amino acid sequence. By comparison with the human p80 extracellular domain sequence (P20333, in which the signal sequence is underlined), the derived sequences of two annotated variants of canine TNFR p80, clones XP_544562.2 and DN368636, were identified as incomplete versions of the TNFR p80, neither of which code for a complete canine TNFR p80 extracellular domain sequence that is capable of being expressed in a mammalian cell - clone XP_544562.2 (shown translated as far as the transmembrane domain in Figure 30), by virtue of its lack of signal sequence and missing N-terminal sequence VPG, and Clone DN368636, by virtue of its lack of membrane proximal extracellular domain sequence and incorrect C-terminal sequence (TRRH). The combination of these two sequences results in a novel sequence for canine TNFR p80 ECD, which is shown as SEQ ID NO:14.

All documents referred to in this specification are herein incorporated by reference. Various modifications and variations to the described embodiments of the inventions will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the described modes of carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in the art are intended to be covered by the present invention.

Sequence Listing

SEQ ID NO:1 (Canine TNFR p60 signal sequence and ECD)

MGLPTVPGLLLPLVLLALLLEIYPISVTALVPHPRNRVKRAILCPQGKYIHPQDDSICCTKCHKGT
YLYNDCPGPGLDTDCRECENGTFTASENHLRQCLSCSKCRKEMNQVEISPCTVYRDTVCGCRKN
QYRFYWSETLFQCNNCSLCLNGTVQISCQEKQNTICTCHAGFFLREHECVSCVNCKKNTECGKL
CLPPVETVKVPQDPGST

SEQ ID NO:2 (Canine IgG HCA heavy chain - hinge CH2, CH3)

FNECRCTDTPPCPVPEPLGGPSVLIFPPKPKDILRITRTPEVTCVVLDLGREDPEVQISWFVDGKE
VHTAKTQSREQQFNGTYRVVSVLPIEHQDWLTGKEFKCRVNHIDLPSPIERTISKARGRAHKPS
VYVLPPSPKELSSSDTVSITCLIKDFYPPDIDVEWQSNGQQEPERKHRMTPPQLDEDGSYFLYSK
LSVDKSRWQQGDPFTCAVMHETLQNHYTDLSLSHSPGK

SEQ ID NO:3 (Canine IgG HCB heavy chain - hinge CH2, CH3)

PKRENGRVPRPPDCPKCPAPEMLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDTLLIARTPEVTCVVVDLDPEDPEVQISW
FVDGKQMQTAKTQPREEQFNGTYRVVSVLPIGHQDWLKGKQFTCKVNNKALPSPIERTISKAR
GQAHQPSVYVLPPSREELSKNTVSLTCLIKDFYPPDIDVEWQSNGQQEPESKYRTTPPQLDEDGS
YFLYSKLSVDKSRWQRGDTFICAVMHEALHNHYTQESLSHSPGK

SEQ ID NO:4 (Canine IgG HCC heavy chain - hinge CH2, CH3)

AKECECKCNCNNCPCPGCGLLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDILVTARTPTVTCVVVDLDPENPEVQISWFV
DSKQVQTANTQPREEQSNGTYRVVSVLPIGHQDWLSGKQFKCKVNNKALPSPIEEIISKTPGQA
HQPNVYVLPPSRDEMSKNTVTLTCLVKDFFPPEIDVEWQSNGQQEPESKYRMTPPQLDEDGSY
FLYSKLSVDKSRWQRGDTFICAVMHEALHNHYTQISLSHSPGK

SEQ ID NO:5 (Canine IgG HCD heavy chain - hinge CH2, CH3)

PKESTCKCISPCPVPESLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDILRITRTPEITCVVLDLGREDPEVQISWFVDGKEV
HTAKTQPREQQFNSTYRVVSVLPIEHQDWLTGKEFKCRVNHIGLPSPIERTISKARGQAHQPSV
YVLPPSPKELSSSDTVTLTCLIKDFYPPEIDVEWQSNGQPEPESKYHTTAPQLDEDGSYFLYSKLS
VDKSRWQQGDTFTCAVMHEALQNHYTDLSLSHSPGK

SEQ ID NO:6 (caTNFrecp60-HCA)

MGLPTVPGLLLPLVLLALLLEIYPISVTALVPHPRNRVKRAILCPQGKYIHPQDDSICCTKCHKGT
YLYNDCPGPGLDTDCRECENGTFTASENHLRQCLSCSKCRKEMNQVEISPCTVYRDTVCGCRKN
QYRFYWSETLFQCNNCSLCLNGTVQISCQEKQNTICTCHAGFFLREHECVSCVNCKKNTECGKL
CLPPVETVKVPQDPGSTFNECRCTDTPPCPVPEPLGGPSVLIFPPKPKDILRITRTPEVTCVVLDL
GREDPEVQISWFVDGKEVHTAKTQSREQQFNGTYRVVSVLPIEHQDWLTGKEFKCRVNHIDLP
SPIERTISKARGRAHKPSVYVLPPSPKELSSSDTVSITCLIKDFYPPDIDVEWQSNGQQEPERKHR
MTPPQLDEDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQQGDPFTCAVMHETLQNHYTDLSLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:7 (caTNFrecp60-HCB)

MGLPTVPGLLLPLVLLALLLEIYPISVTALVPHPRNRVKRAILCPQGKYIHPQDDSICCTKCHKGT
YLYNDCPGPGLDTDCRECENGTFTASENHLRQCLSCSKCRKEMNQVEISPCTVYRDTVCGCRKN
QYRFYWSETLFQCNNCSLCLNGTVQISCQEKQNTICTCHAGFFLREHECVSCVNCKKNTECGKL
CLPPVETVKVPQDPGSTPKRENGRVPRPPDCPKCPAPEMLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDTLLIARTPEVT
CVVVDLDPEDPEVQISWFVDGKQMQTAKTQPREEQFNGTYRVVSVLPIGHQDWLKGKQFTCK
VNNKALPSPIERTISKARGQAHQPSVYVLPPSREELSKNTVSLTCLIKDFYPPDIDVEWQSNGQQ
EPESKYRTTPPQLDEDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQRGDTFICAVMHEALHNHYTQESLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:8 (caTNFrecp60-HCC)

MGLPTVPGLLLPLVLLALLLEIYPISVTALVPHPRNRVKRAILCPQGKYIHPQDDSICCTKCHKGT
YLYNDCPGPGLDTDCRECENGTFTASENHLRQCLSCSKCRKEMNQVEISPCTVYRDTVCGCRKN
QYRFYWSETLFQCNNCSLCLNGTVQISCQEKQNTICTCHAGFFLREHECVSCVNCKKNTECGKL
CLPPVETVKVPQDPGSTAKECECKCNCNNCPCPGCGLLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDILVTARTPTVTCV
VVDLDPENPEVQISWFVDSKQVQTANTQPREEQSNGTYRVVSVLPIGHQDWLSGKQFKCKVNN
KALPSPIEEIISKTPGQAHQPNVYVLPPSRDEMSKNTVTLTCLVKDFFPPEIDVEWQSNGQQEPE
SKYRMTPPQLDEDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQRGDTFICAVMHEALHNHYTQISLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:9 (caTNFrecp60-HCD)

MGLPTVPGLLLPLVLLALLLEIYPISVTALVPHPRNRVKRAILCPQGKYIHPQDDSICCTKCHKGT
YLYNDCPGPGLDTDCRECENGTFTASENHLRQCLSCSKCRKEMNQVEISPCTVYRDTVCGCRKN
QYRFYWSETLFQCNNCSLCLNGTVQISCQEKQNTICTCHAGFFLREHECVSCVNCKKNTECGKL
CLPPVETVKVPQDPGSTPKESTCKCISPCPVPESLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDILRITRTPEITCVVLDLG

REDPEVQISWFVDGKEVHTAKTQPREQQFNSTYRVVSVLPIEHQDWLTGKEFKCRVNHIGLPSP
IERTISKARGQAHQPSVYVLPPSPKELSSSDTVTLTCLIKDFYPPEIDVEWQSNGQPEPESKYHTT
APQLDEDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQQGDTFTCAVMHEALQNHYTDLSLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:10 (caTNFrecp60-aglycosyl HCA)
MGLPTVPGLLLPLVLLALLLEIYPISVTALVPHPRNRVKRAILCPQGKYIHPQDDSICCTKCHKGT
YLYNDCPGPGLDTDCRECENGTFTASENHLRQCLSCSKCRKEMNQVEISPCTVYRDTVCGCRKN
QYRFYWSETLFQCNNCSLCLNGTVQISCQEKQNTICTCHAGFFLREHECVSCVNCKKNTECGKL
CLPPVETVKVPQDPGSTFNECRCTDTPPCPVPEPLGGPSVLIFPPKPKDILRITRTPEVTCVVLDL
GREDPEVQISWFVDGKEVHTAKTQSREQQF**A**GTYRVVSVLPIEHQDWLTGKEFKCRVNHIDLP
SPIERTISKARGRAHKPSVYVLPPSPKELSSSDTVSITCLIKDFYPPDIDVEWQSNGQQEPERKHR
MTPPQLDEDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQQGDPFTCAVMHETLQNHYTDLSLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:11 (caTNFrecp60-aglycosyl HCB)
MGLPTVPGLLLPLVLLALLLEIYPISVTALVPHPRNRVKRAILCPQGKYIHPQDDSICCTKCHKGT
YLYNDCPGPGLDTDCRECENGTFTASENHLRQCLSCSKCRKEMNQVEISPCTVYRDTVCGCRKN
QYRFYWSETLFQCNNCSLCLNGTVQISCQEKQNTICTCHAGFFLREHECVSCVNCKKNTECGKL
CLPPVETVKVPQDPGSTPKRENGRVPRPPDCPKCPAPEMLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDTLLIARTPEVT
CVVVDLDPEDPEVQISWFVDGKQMQTAKTQPREEQF**A**GTYRVVSVLPIGHQDWLKGKQFTCK
VNNKALPSPIERTISKARGQAHQPSVYVLPPSREELSKNTVSLTCLIKDFYPPDIDVEWQSNGQQ
EPESKYRTTPPQLDEDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQRGDTFICAVMHEALHNHYTQESLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:12 (caTNFrecp60-aglycosyl HCC)
MGLPTVPGLLLPLVLLALLLEIYPISVTALVPHPRNRVKRAILCPQGKYIHPQDDSICCTKCHKGT
YLYNDCPGPGLDTDCRECENGTFTASENHLRQCLSCSKCRKEMNQVEISPCTVYRDTVCGCRKN
QYRFYWSETLFQCNNCSLCLNGTVQISCQEKQNTICTCHAGFFLREHECVSCVNCKKNTECGKL
CLPPVETVKVPQDPGSTAKECECKCNCNNCPCPGCGLLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDILVTARTPTVTCV
VVDLDPENPEVQISWFVDSKQVQTANTQPREEQS**A**GTYRVVSVLPIGHQDWLSGKQFKCKVNN
KALPSPIEEIISKTPGQAHQPNVYVLPPSRDEMSKNTVTLTCLVKDFFPPEIDVEWQSNGQQEPE
SKYRMTPPQLDEDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQRGDTFICAVMHEALHNHYTQISLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:13 (caTNFrecp60-aglycosyl HCD)

MGLPTVPGLLLPLVLLALLLEIYPISVTALVPHPRNRVKRAILCPQGKYIHPQDDSICCTKCHKGT
YLYNDCPGPGLDTDCRECENGTFTASENHLRQCLSCSKCRKEMNQVEISPCTVYRDTVCGCRKN
QYRFYWSETLFQCNNCSLCLNGTVQISCQEKQNTICTCHAGFFLREHECVSCVNCKKNTECGKL
CLPPVETVKVPQDPGSTPKESTCKCISPCPVPESLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDILRITRTPEITCVVLDLG
REDPEVQISWFVDGKEVHTAKTQPREQQF**A**STYRVVSVLPIEHQDWLTGKEFKCRVNHIGLPSP
IERTISKARGQAHQPSVYVLPPSPKELSSSDTVTLTCLIKDFYPPEIDVEWQSNGQPEPESKYHTT
APQLDEDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQQGDTFTCAVMHEALQNHYTDLSLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:14 (Canine TNFR p80 signal sequence and ECD)

MAPAALWALLAAGLQLWGAGRAVPGQATQLPYVPDPELGSSCQQSEYFDQRTQMCCSMCPPG
SHARLFCTKTSNTVCARCENSTYTQLWNWVPECLSCGSRCGADQVETQACTREQNRICSCKSG
WYCTLRRQGGCRLCAPLRRCRPGFGVAKPGTATSDVVCAPCAPGTFSNTTSSTDTCRPHRICSS
VAVPGNASVDAVCSPAPPTVRTAPRPASTRQPGSTQPRPAEPTPGPSTPPRTSVLFPAVPSPPAE
GLSTGD

SEQ ID NO:15 (caTNFrecp80-HCA)

MAPAALWALLAAGLQLWGAGRAVPGQATQLPYVPDPELGSSCQQSEYFDQRTQMCCSMCPPG
SHARLFCTKTSNTVCARCENSTYTQLWNWVPECLSCGSRCGADQVETQACTREQNRICSCKSG
WYCTLRRQGGCRLCAPLRRCRPGFGVAKPGTATSDVVCAPCAPGTFSNTTSSTDTCRPHRICSS
VAVPGNASVDAVCSPAPPTVRTAPRPASTRQPGSTQPRPAEPTPGPSTPPRTSVLFPAVPSPPAE
GLSTGDFNECRCTDTPPCPVPEPLGGPSVLIFPPKPKDILRITRTPEVTCVVLDLGREDPEVQISW
FVDGKEVHTAKTQSREQQFNGTYRVVSVLPIEHQDWLTGKEFKCRVNHIDLPSPIERTISKARG
RAHKPSVYVLPPSPKELSSSDTVSITCLIKDFYPPDIDVEWQSNGQQEPERKHRMTPPQLDEDGS
YFLYSKLSVDKSRWQQGDPFTCAVMHETLQNHYTDLSLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:16 (caTNFrecp80-HCB)

MAPAALWALLAAGLQLWGAGRAVPGQATQLPYVPDPELGSSCQQSEYFDQRTQMCCSMCPPG
SHARLFCTKTSNTVCARCENSTYTQLWNWVPECLSCGSRCGADQVETQACTREQNRICSCKSG
WYCTLRRQGGCRLCAPLRRCRPGFGVAKPGTATSDVVCAPCAPGTFSNTTSSTDTCRPHRICSS
VAVPGNASVDAVCSPAPPTVRTAPRPASTRQPGSTQPRPAEPTPGPSTPPRTSVLFPAVPSPPAE
GLSTGDPKRENGRVPRPPDCPKCPAPEMLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDTLLIARTPEVTCVVVDLDPEDP
EVQISWFVDGKQMQTAKTQPREEQFNGTYRVVSVLPIGHQDWLKGKQFTCKVNNKALPSPIER

TISKARGQAHQPSVYVLPPSREELSKNTVSLTCLIKDFYPPDIDVEWQSNGQQEPESKYRTTPPQ
LDEDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQRGDTFICAVMHEALHNHYTQESLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:17 (caTNFrecp80-HCC)

MAPAALWALLAAGLQLWGAGRAVPGQATQLPYVPDPELGSSCQQSEYFDQRTQMCCSMCPPG
SHARLFCTKTSNTVCARCENSTYTQLWNWVPECLSCGSRCGADQVETQACTREQNRICSCKSG
WYCTLRRQGGCRLCAPLRRCRPGFGVAKPGTATSDVVCAPCAPGTFSNTTSSTDTCRPHRICSS
VAVPGNASVDAVCSPAPPTVRTAPRPASTRQPGSTQPRPAEPTPGPSTPPRTSVLFPAVPSPPAE
GLSTGDAKECECKCNCNNCPCPGCGLLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDILVTARTPTVTCVVVDLDPENPEV
QISWFVDSKQVQTANTQPREEQSNGTYRVVSVLPIGHQDWLSGKQFKCKVNNKALPSPIEEIISK
TPGQAHQPNVYVLPPSRDEMSKNTVTLTCLVKDFFPPEIDVEWQSNGQQEPESKYRMTPPQLD
EDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQRGDTFICAVMHEALHNHYTQISLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:18 (caTNFrecp80-HCD)

MAPAALWALLAAGLQLWGAGRAVPGQATQLPYVPDPELGSSCQQSEYFDQRTQMCCSMCPPG
SHARLFCTKTSNTVCARCENSTYTQLWNWVPECLSCGSRCGADQVETQACTREQNRICSCKSG
WYCTLRRQGGCRLCAPLRRCRPGFGVAKPGTATSDVVCAPCAPGTFSNTTSSTDTCRPHRICSS
VAVPGNASVDAVCSPAPPTVRTAPRPASTRQPGSTQPRPAEPTPGPSTPPRTSVLFPAVPSPPAE
GLSTGDPKESTCKCISPCPVPESLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDILRITRTPEITCVVLDLGREDPEVQISWF
VDGKEVHTAKTQPREQQFNSTYRVVSVLPIEHQDWLTGKEFKCRVNHIGLPSPIERTISKARGQ
AHQPSVYVLPPSPKELSSSDTVTLTCLIKDFYPPEIDVEWQSNGQPEPESKYHTTAPQLDEDGSY
FLYSKLSVDKSRWQQGDTFTCAVMHEALQNHYTDLSLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:19 (caTNFrecp80-aglycosyl HCA)

MAPAALWALLAAGLQLWGAGRAVPGQATQLPYVPDPELGSSCQQSEYFDQRTQMCCSMCPPG
SHARLFCTKTSNTVCARCENSTYTQLWNWVPECLSCGSRCGADQVETQACTREQNRICSCKSG
WYCTLRRQGGCRLCAPLRRCRPGFGVAKPGTATSDVVCAPCAPGTFSNTTSSTDTCRPHRICSS
VAVPGNASVDAVCSPAPPTVRTAPRPASTRQPGSTQPRPAEPTPGPSTPPRTSVLFPAVPSPPAE
GLSTGDFNECRCTDTPPCPVPEPLGGPSVLIFPPKPKDILRITRTPEVTCVVLDLGREDPEVQISW
FVDGKEVHTAKTQSREQQF**A**GTYRVVSVLPIEHQDWLTGKEFKCRVNHIDLPSPIERTISKARG
RAHKPSVYVLPPSPKELSSSDTVSITCLIKDFYPPDIDVEWQSNGQQEPERKHRMTPPQLDEDGS
YFLYSKLSVDKSRWQQGDPFTCAVMHETLQNHYTDLSLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:20 (caTNFrecp80-aglycosyl HCB)

MAPAALWALLAAGLQLWGAGRAVPGQATQLPYVPDPELGSSCQQSEYFDQRTQMCCSMCPPG
SHARLFCTKTSNTVCARCENSTYTQLWNWVPECLSCGSRCGADQVETQACTREQNRICSCKSG
WYCTLRRQGGCRLCAPLRRCRPGFGVAKPGTATSDVVCAPCAPGTFSNTTSSTDTCRPHRICSS
VAVPGNASVDAVCSPAPPTVRTAPRPASTRQPGSTQPRPAEPTPGPSTPPRTSVLFPAVPSPPAE
GLSTGDPKRENGRVPRPPDCPKCPAPEMLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDTLLIARTPEVTCVVVDLDPEDP
EVQISWFVDGKQMQTAKTQPREEQF**A**GTYRVVSVLPIGHQDWLKGKQFTCKVNNKALPSPIER
TISKARGQAHQPSVYVLPPSREELSKNTVSLTCLIKDFYPPDIDVEWQSNGQQEPESKYRTTPPQ
LDEDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQRGDTFICAVMHEALHNHYTQESLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:21 (caTNFrecp80-aglycosyl HCC)

MAPAALWALLAAGLQLWGAGRAVPGQATQLPYVPDPELGSSCQQSEYFDQRTQMCCSMCPPG
SHARLFCTKTSNTVCARCENSTYTQLWNWVPECLSCGSRCGADQVETQACTREQNRICSCKSG
WYCTLRRQGGCRLCAPLRRCRPGFGVAKPGTATSDVVCAPCAPGTFSNTTSSTDTCRPHRICSS
VAVPGNASVDAVCSPAPPTVRTAPRPASTRQPGSTQPRPAEPTPGPSTPPRTSVLFPAVPSPPAE
GLSTGDAKECECKCNCNNCPCPGCGLLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDILVTARTPTVTCVVVDLDPENPEV
QISWFVDSKQVQTANTQPREEQS**A**GTYRVVSVLPIGHQDWLSGKQFKCKVNNKALPSPIEEIISK
TPGQAHQPNVYVLPPSRDEMSKNTVTLTCLVKDFFPPEIDVEWQSNGQQEPESKYRMTPPQLD
EDGSYFLYSKLSVDKSRWQRGDTFICAVMHEALHNHYTQISLSHSPGK**

SEQ ID NO:22 (caTNFrecp80-aglycosyl HCD)

MAPAALWALLAAGLQLWGAGRAVPGQATQLPYVPDPELGSSCQQSEYFDQRTQMCCSMCPPG
SHARLFCTKTSNTVCARCENSTYTQLWNWVPECLSCGSRCGADQVETQACTREQNRICSCKSG
WYCTLRRQGGCRLCAPLRRCRPGFGVAKPGTATSDVVCAPCAPGTFSNTTSSTDTCRPHRICSS
VAVPGNASVDAVCSPAPPTVRTAPRPASTRQPGSTQPRPAEPTPGPSTPPRTSVLFPAVPSPPAE
GLSTGDPKESTCKCISPCPVPESLGGPSVFIFPPKPKDILRITRTPEITCVVLDLGREDPEVQISWF
VDGKEVHTAKTQPREQQF**A**STYRVVSVLPIEHQDWLTGKEFKCRVNHIGLPSPIERTISKARGQ
AHQPSVYVLPPSPKELSSSDTVTLTCLIKDFYPPEIDVEWQSNGQPEPESKYHTTAPQLDEDGSY
FLYSKLSVDKSRWQQGDTFTCAVMHEALQNHYTDLSLSHSPGK**

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising the extracellular domain of canine tumour necrosis factor (TNF) receptor p80 polypeptide, or a TNF binding fragment thereof, wherein the extracellular domain comprises amino acid residues 23 to 260 of SEQ ID NO:14, or a sequence having at least 95% sequence identity thereto.

2. The polypeptide as claimed in claim 1, comprising amino acid residues 23 to 260 of SEQ ID NO:14.

3. The polypeptide as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, consisting of amino acid residues 23 to 260 of SEQ ID NO:14.

4. A chimeric fusion polypeptide comprising the polypeptide as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, conjoined to a polypeptide comprising an Fc region of a canine IgG immunoglobulin heavy chain, or a fragment thereof, wherein the fragment comprises a CH2 constant domain and a CH3 constant domain.

5. The chimeric fusion polypeptide as claimed in claim 4, wherein the Fc region comprises a hinge region, a CH2 constant domain and a CH3 constant domain.

6. The chimeric fusion polypeptide as claimed in claim 4 or claim 5, wherein the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises a linker peptide functionally interposed between the canine TNF receptor p80 polypeptide, or fragment thereof, and the polypeptide comprising the CH2 and CH3 domains.

7. The chimeric fusion polypeptide as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the Fc region comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4 and SEQ ID NO:5.

8. The chimeric fusion polypeptide as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 7, wherein the chimeric fusion polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence

selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:15 to 22 and a sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to any of the foregoing.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the chimeric fusion polypeptide as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 8 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

10. Use of the polypeptide as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 or the chimeric fusion polypeptide as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 8 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a condition mediated by TNF expression in a canine in need thereof.

11. Use as claimed in claim 10, wherein the condition mediated by TNF expression is selected from the group consisting of an inflammatory mediated condition, a chronic inflammatory disease, arthritis, such as immune mediated polyarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, polyarthritidies, juvenile idiopathic arthritis and psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis, systemic vasculitis, atopic dermatitis, congestive heart failure, refractory uveitis, bronchial asthma, allergic conditions, sepsis, shock, diabetes mellitus, and neuro-degenerative conditions, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, stroke and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.