molecules of the invention in combination with antibiotics known to those skilled in the art for the treatment and or prevention of an infectious disease.

[0095] The invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a molecule of the invention, *e.g.*, a polypeptide comprising a variant Fc region, an immunoglobulin comprising a variant Fc region, a therapeutic antibody engineered in accordance with the invention, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The invention additionally provides pharmaceutical compositions further comprising one or more additional therapeutic agents, including but not limited to anti-cancer agents, anti-inflammatory agents, immunomodulatory agents.

[0095a] In one embodiment, there is provided a method of attenuating the post-translational fucosylation of a molecule comprising a modified Fc region, comprising:

(A) modifying an IgG Fc region to comprise an amino acid substitution relative to a wild-type Fc region to yield a modified Fc region;

(B) expressing a candidate molecule comprising said modified Fc region in a host cell capable of mediating normal glycosylation;

(C) assessing a ratio of high mannose oligosaccharide glycosylation to complex oligosaccharide glycosylation exhibited by said modified Fc region;

(D) identifying said candidate molecule comprising said modified Fc region as a suitable molecule if said modified Fc region exhibits said ratio that is greater than 0.2; and

(E) expressing said suitable molecule possessing said modified Fc region in said host cell.

4.1 DEFINITIONS

[0096] As used herein, the term "Fc region" is used to define a C-terminal region of an IgG heavy chain. Although the boundaries may vary slightly, the human IgG heavy chain Fc region is defined to stretch from Cys226 to the carboxy terminus. The Fc region of an IgG comprises two constant domains, CH2 and CH3. The CH2 domain of a human IgG Fc region (also referred to as "Cγ2" domain) usually extends from amino acid 231 to amino acid 338. The CH3 domain of a human IgG Fc region usually extends from amino acids 342 to 447. The CH2 domain is unique in that it is not closely paired with another domain. Rather, two N-linked branched carbohydrate chains are interposed between the two CH2 domains of an intact native IgG.

[0097] Throughout the present specification, the numbering of the residues in an IgG heavy chain is that of the EU index as in Kabat *et al.*, Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 5th Ed. Public Health Service, NH1, MD (1991), expressly incorporated herein by references. The "EU index as in Kabat" refers to the numbering of the human IgG1 EU antibody.

[0098] The "hinge region" is generally defined as stretching from Glu216 to Pro230 of human IgG1. Hinge regions of other IgG isotypes may be aligned with the IgG1 sequence by placing the first and last cysteine residues forming inter-heavy chain S-S bonds in the same positions.

[0099] As used herein, the terms "antibody" and "antibodies" refer to monoclonal antibodies, multispecific antibodies, human antibodies, humanized antibodies, synthetic antibodies, chimeric antibodies, polyclonal antibodies, camelized antibodies, single-chain Fvs (scFv), single chain antibodies, Fab fragments, F(ab') fragments, disulfide-linked bispecific Fvs (sdFv), intrabodies, and anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies