

1

REPLACED SHEETS		SG
☐	Description : paged to paged	
☒	Claim(s) : paged 105 to paged 109	
☐	Drawing(s) : paged to paged	
☒	Abstract : paged 116 to paged 117	
UNITED STATES RECEIPT		

**DESIGN, CLONING AND EXPRESSION OF HUMANIZED
MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AGAINST HUMAN INTERLEUKIN-5**

5 The invention relates to nucleic acids which encode the heavy and light chain variable regions of a monoclonal antibody against human interleukin-5 and complementarity determining regions therefrom, and to humanized antibodies and binding proteins based upon the monoclonal antibody.

10 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Interleukin-5 (IL-5) is a lymphokine secreted by activated T cells which is biologically active on B cells and eosinophils. Because IL-5 replaces T lymphocytes in *in vitro* antibody responses to thymus-dependent antigens, it was
15 formerly called T cell replacing factor [TRF; Dutton *et al.*, *Prog. Immunol.* 1:355 (1971); Schimpl *et al.*, *Nature* 237:15 (1972)]. Because it also stimulates differentiation of B lymphocytes into IgM and IgG plaque-forming cells and the growth of B cell lymphomas *in vitro*, it has also been called B cell growth factor
20 II [BCGFII; Takatsu *et al.*, *J Immunol.* 124:2414 (1980)].

Murine IL-5 consists of 133 amino acid residues, including a signal sequence of 20 residues and three potential N-glycosylation sites. Deglycosylation does not affect the biological activity of murine IL-5 in a B cell proliferation assay
25 [Tavernier *et al.*, *DNA* 8:491 (1989)]. Human IL-5 consists of 134 amino acid residues, including a signal sequence of 19 residues and two potential N-glycosylation sites. The structures of both proteins have been described by Yokota *et al.* [*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7388 (1987)] and Kinashi *et al.*
30 [*Nature* 324:70 (1986)]. The degrees of homology of murine and human IL-5 at the nucleotide and amino acid sequence level are 77 and 70%, respectively.

Both murine and human IL-5 exist as homodimers linked by disulfide bonds. Therefore, glycosylated recombinant human IL-5 migrates in SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis with an apparent molecular weight of 40,000 daltons under non-reducing conditions, and 20-22,000 daltons under reducing conditions [Tsujimoto *et al.*, *J. Biochem.* 106:23 (1989)].

The cloning and expression of murine IL-5 has been described, e.g., by Kinashi *et al.* [*Nature* 324:70 (1986)] and Takatsu *et al.* [*J. Immunol.* 134:382 (1985)]. Human IL-5 complementary DNA (cDNA) has been isolated using murine IL-5 cDNA as a probe by Azuma *et al.* [*Nucleic Acids Res.* 14:9149 (1986)].

IL-5 has been shown to act as a maintenance and differentiation factor for eosinophils. In humans, the activity of IL-5 appears to be specific, affecting eosinophils primarily. Human IL-5 induces eosinophil precursor cells to become mature cells. Moreover, the survival of eosinophils isolated from circulating blood can be prolonged when human IL-5 is present in the culture media. Human IL-5 also stimulates cultured eosinophils to degranulate, and to release toxic proteins such as major basic protein (MBP) and eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (EDN) [Kita *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 149:629 (1992)].

It has been suggested that eosinophils kill parasites following infection and also play a significant role in inflammatory and allergic diseases [see, e.g., Sanderson, *Blood* 79:3101 (1992)]. Increased levels of eosinophils among circulating leukocytes have been observed following parasitic infections and in certain chronic inflammatory tissues, such as in asthmatic alveoli. Eosinophil infiltration and toxic granule release from eosinophils may play a role in tissue destruction and may aggravate the symptoms of asthma.

For example, Gleich *et al.* [*Adv. Immunol.* 39:177 (1986)] and Frigas *et al.* [*J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* 77:527 (1986)] have shown that high-density eosinophils and eosinophil major basic protein (MBP) are associated with
5 bronchial asthma and related tissue damage.

Recently, Coffman *et al.* (International Patent Application Publication No. WO/04979) have shown that antibodies against IL-5 can prevent or reduce eosinophilia which is associated with certain allergic diseases such as
10 asthma. Monoclonal antibodies which specifically bind to and neutralize the biological activity of human IL-5 can be used for this purpose.

A monoclonal antibody against IL-5 has been reported to have a prominent effect in reversing parasite-
15 induced eosinophilia in experimental animals [Schumacher *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 141:1576 (1988); Coffman *et al.*, *Science* 245:308 (1989)], suggesting that neutralizing antibodies may be clinically useful in relieving eosinophilia-related symptoms by antagonizing IL-5. In fact, it has been reported that when
20 rodents or monkeys bearing experimentally induced eosinophilia were treated with TRFK 5, a rat anti-mouse IL-5 monoclonal antibody, eosinophil counts in both circulation and bronchial lavage were found to return to normal levels. Thus, neutralizing monoclonal antibodies may be effective
25 antagonists.

Because most monoclonal antibodies are of rodent origin, however, there is an increased likelihood that they would be immunogenic if used therapeutically in a human being, particularly over a long period of time. To reduce this
30 possibility, there is a need for recombinant or "humanized" antibodies against human IL-5. Such antibodies could be used for the treatment of conditions associated with eosinophilia, or

for the treatment of any other condition attributable to the biological activity of IL-5.

Initial efforts to reduce the immunogenicity of rodent antibodies involved the production of chimeric antibodies, in which mouse variable regions were fused with human constant regions [Liu *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:3439 (1987)]. It has been shown, however, that mice injected with hybrids of human variable regions and mouse constant regions develop a strong anti-antibody response directed against the human variable region. This suggests that in the human system, retention of the entire rodent Fv region in such chimeric antibodies may still give rise to human anti-mouse antibodies.

It is generally believed that CDR loops of variable domains comprise the binding site of antibody molecules, the grafting of rodent CDR loops onto human frameworks (i.e., humanization) was attempted to further minimize rodent sequences [Jones *et al.*, *Nature* 321:522 (1986); Verhoeyen *et al.*, *Science* 239:1534 (1988)]. Studies by Kabat *et al.* [*J. Immunol.* 147:1709 (1991)] have shown that framework residues of antibody variable domains are involved in CDR loop support. It has also been found that changes in framework support residues in humanized antibodies may be required to preserve antigen binding affinity. The use of CDR grafting and framework residue preservation in a number of humanized antibody constructs has been reported, e.g., by Queen *et al.* [*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:10029 (1989)], Gorman *et al.* [*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:4181 (1991)] and Hodgson [*Bio/Technology* 9:421 (1991)]. Exact sequence information has been reported for only a few humanized constructs.

Although a high degree of sequence identity between human and animal antibodies has been known to be important in selecting human antibody sequences for

humanization, most prior studies have used a different human sequence for animal light and heavy variable sequences. Sequences of known antibodies have been used or, more typically, those of antibodies having known X-ray structures, antibodies NEW and KOL. See, e.g., Jones *et al.*, *supra*;
5 Verhoeyen *et al.*, *supra*; and Gorman *et al.*, *supra*.

Methods for engineering antibodies have been described, e.g., by Boss *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,397), Cabilly *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567), Law *et al.* (European Patent
10 Application Publication No. 438 310) and Winter (European Patent Application Publication No. 239 400).

Reliance on the relatively few antibodies for which X-ray structures have been determined has led to the frequent use of different human light and heavy chain sequences from
15 different antibodies, because although only two human Fab crystal structures are known, several human light chain crystal structures have been determined. Such an approach may require changing framework residues in the human heavy and light chains to ensure correct chain association and, therefore,
20 limits the applicability of humanization.

There thus is a need for improved methods for making humanized antibodies that are not based upon the relatively few known crystallographic structures.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention fulfills the foregoing needs by providing novel methods for the design of humanized antibodies, and specific antibody antagonists of human IL-5 and pharmaceutical compositions containing the same.

More particularly, this invention provides a method for selecting human antibody sequences to be used as human frameworks for humanization of an animal antibody comprising:

- 5 (a) comparing the heavy and light chain variable region sequences of an animal monoclonal antibody that is to be humanized with optimally-aligned sequences of the heavy and light chain variable regions of human antibodies for which sequence information is available,
10 thereby determining the percent identities for each of the compared sequences;
- (b) determining the number of ambiguities in each of such human antibody sequences;
- 15 (c) comparing Pin-region spacing of the animal antibody sequences with (i) that of each of such human antibody sequences and with (ii) those of other antibodies which have known 3-dimensional structures; and
- 20 (d) selecting the human antibody sequence which has the best combination of:
 - (i) low number of sequence ambiguities, and
 - (ii) high percent identities and similar Pin-region spacing, based on comparison to the animal antibody sequences.

25 This invention further provides a method for determining which variable region residues of an animal monoclonal antibody should be selected for humanization comprising:

(a) determining potential minimal and maximal residues of the animal monoclonal antibody, wherein:

5 (i) such minimal residues comprise CDR structural loops plus residues required to support and/or orient the CDR structural loops, and

10 (ii) such maximal residues comprise Kabat CDRs plus CDR structural loops plus residues required to support and/or orient the CDR structural loops plus residues which fall within about 10 Å of a CDR structural loop and possess a water solvent accessible surface of about 5 Å² or greater;

(b) performing computer modeling of:

15 (i) a sequence of an animal monoclonal antibody which is to be humanized,

(ii) a human antibody framework sequence, and

20 (iii) all possible recombinant antibodies comprising the human antibody framework sequence into which the minimal and maximal residues of step (a) have been inserted,

25 which computer modeling is performed using software suitable for protein modeling and structural information from a structurally-characterized antibody that has a sequence most nearly identical to that of the selected human antibody framework sequence;

(c) comparing results obtained in the computer modeling of step (b); and

(d) selecting the minimal or maximal residues which produce a recombinant antibody having a computer-modeled structure closest to that of the animal monoclonal antibody.

5 Preferably, the human antibody framework sequence is selected as described above.

 The present invention still further provides a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma having the identifying characteristics of a cell line deposited under
10 American Type Culture Collection Accession No. ATCC HB 10959, and the hybridoma itself.

 This invention still further provides polypeptides comprising a heavy or light chain variable region of a monoclonal antibody which have amino acid sequences defined
15 by SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 2, complementarity determining regions (CDRs) from such variable regions, and isolated DNAs encoding such variable regions and CDRs. These DNAs can be used to construct binding compositions, single-chain binding proteins, polypeptides which contain one
20 or more of the CDRs and retain antigen binding activity, and recombinant antibodies comprising such CDRs, all of which are a part of this invention.

 This invention still further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising such monoclonal
25 antibody or recombinant antibodies, binding compositions, single-chain binding proteins and polypeptides; and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

 The present invention may be more readily
30 understood by reference to the description and example below, and to the accompanying figures in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of plasmid pSRSMPA5H.

Fig. 2 is a schematic representation of plasmid pDSRGMPA5H.

5 Fig. 3 is a schematic representation of plasmid pDSRGMPA5L.

Fig. 4 is a schematic representation of plasmid pSRSMPA5L.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

10 All references cited herein are hereby incorporated in their entirety by reference.

As used herein, the terms "DNA" and "DNAs" are defined as molecules comprising deoxyribonucleotides linked in standard 5' to 3' phosphodiester linkage, including both
15 smaller oligodeoxyribonucleotides and larger deoxyribonucleic acids.

Antibodies comprise an assembly of polypeptide chains linked together by disulfide bridges. Two principal polypeptide chains, referred to as the light chain and the
20 heavy chain, make up all major structural classes (isotypes) of antibody. Both heavy chains and light chains are further divided into sub regions referred to as variable regions and constant regions. Heavy chains comprise a single variable region and three or four different constant regions, and light
25 chains comprise a single variable region (different from that of the heavy chain) and a single constant region (different from those of the heavy chain). The variable regions of the heavy chain and light chain are responsible for the antibody's binding specificity.

As used herein, the term "CDR structural loops" means the three light chain and the three heavy chain regions in the variable portion of an antibody that bridge β strands on the binding portion of the molecule. These loops have
5 characteristic canonical structures [Chothia *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 196:901 (1987); Chothia *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 227:799 (1992)].

The term "Kabat CDRs" refers to hypervariable antibody sequences on heavy and light chains as defined by Kabat *et al.* [*Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest*,
10 4th Edition, 1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health].

As used herein, the term "heavy chain variable region" means a polypeptide which is from about 110 to 125 amino acid residues in length, the amino acid sequence of
15 which corresponds to that of a heavy chain of a monoclonal antibody of the invention, starting from the amino-terminal (N-terminal) amino acid residue of the heavy chain. Likewise, the term "light chain variable region" means a polypeptide which is from about 95 to 130 amino acid residues in length,
20 the amino acid sequence of which corresponds to that of a light chain of a monoclonal antibody of the invention, starting from the N-terminal amino acid residue of the light chain.

The terms Fab, Fc, F(ab)₂, and Fv are employed with their standard immunological meanings [Klein,
25 *Immunology* (John Wiley, New York, 1982); Parham, Chapter 14, in Weir, ed. *Immunochemistry*, 4th Ed. (Blackwell Scientific Publishers, Oxford, 1986)].

As used herein the term "monoclonal antibody" refers to a homogeneous population of immunoglobulins which
30 are capable of specifically binding to human IL-5. It is understood that human IL-5 may have one or more antigenic determinants comprising (1) peptide antigenic determinants

which consist of single peptide chains within human IL-5, (2) conformational antigenic determinants which consist of more than one spatially contiguous peptide chains whose respective amino acid sequences are located disjointedly along the human IL-5 polypeptide sequence; and (3) post-translational antigenic determinants which consist, either in whole or part, of molecular structures covalently attached to human IL-5 after translation, such as carbohydrate groups, or the like. The antibodies of the invention may be directed against one or more of these determinants.

As used herein the term "binding composition" means a composition comprising two polypeptide chains (1) which, when operationally associated, assume a conformation having high binding affinity for human IL-5, and (2) which are derived from a hybridoma producing monoclonal antibodies specific for human IL-5. The term "operationally associated" is meant to indicate that the two polypeptide chains can be positioned relative to one another for binding by a variety of means, including association in a native antibody fragment, such as Fab or Fv, or by way of genetically engineered cysteine-containing peptide linkers or other linkers at the carboxyl termini.

Monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using standard methods, e.g., as described by Kohler *et al.* [*Nature* 256:495 (1975); *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511 (1976)]. Essentially, an animal is immunized by standard methods to produce antibody-secreting somatic cells. These cells are then removed from the immunized animal for fusion to myeloma cells.

Somatic cells with the potential to produce antibodies, particularly B cells, are suitable for fusion with a myeloma cell line. These somatic cells may be derived from the lymph nodes, spleens and peripheral blood of primed animals. In the exemplary embodiment of this invention rat

spleen cells are used, in part because these cells produce a relatively high percentage of stable fusions with mouse myeloma lines. It would be possible, however, to use human, mouse, rabbit, sheep or goat cells, or cells from other animal species instead.

Specialized myeloma cell lines have been developed from lymphocytic tumors for use in hybridoma-producing fusion procedures [Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511 (1976); Shulman *et al.*, *Nature* 276:269 (1978); Volk *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 42:220 (1982)]. These cell lines have been developed for at least three reasons. The first is to facilitate the selection of fused hybridomas from unfused and similarly indefinitely self-propagating myeloma cells. Usually, this is accomplished by using myelomas with enzyme deficiencies that render them incapable of growing in certain selective media that support the growth of hybridomas. The second reason arises from the inherent ability of lymphocytic tumor cells to produce their own antibodies. The purpose of using monoclonal techniques is to obtain fused hybrid cell lines with unlimited life spans that produce the desired single antibody under the genetic control of the somatic cell component of the hybridoma. To eliminate the production of tumor cell antibodies by the hybridomas, myeloma cell lines incapable of producing endogenous light or heavy immunoglobulin chains are used. A third reason for selection of these cell lines is for their suitability and efficiency for fusion.

Many myeloma cell lines may be used for the production of fused cell hybrids, including, e.g., P3X63-Ag8, P3X63-AG8.653, P3/NS1-Ag4-1 (NS-1), Sp2/0-Ag14 and S194/5.XXO.Bu.1. The P3X63-Ag8 and NS-1 cell lines have been described by Kohler and Milstein [*Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511 (1976)]. Shulman *et al.* [*Nature* 276:269 (1978)] developed the

Sp2/0-Ag14 myeloma line. The S194/5.XXO.Bu.1 line was reported by Trowbridge [*J. Exp. Med.* 148:313 (1979)].

Methods for generating hybrids of antibody-producing spleen or lymph node cells and myeloma cells usually involve mixing somatic cells with myeloma cells in a 10:1 proportion (although the proportion may vary from about 20:1 to about 1:1), respectively, in the presence of an agent or agents (chemical, viral or electrical) that promotes the fusion of cell membranes. Fusion methods have been described by Kohler and Milstein, *supra*, Gefter *et al.* [*Somatic Cell Genet.* 3:231 (1977)], and Volk *et al.* (*J. Virol.* 42:220 (1982)). The fusion-promoting agents used by those investigators were Sendai virus and polyethylene glycol (PEG).

Because fusion procedures produce viable hybrids at very low frequency (e.g., when spleens are used as a source of somatic cells, only one hybrid is obtained for roughly every 1×10^5 spleen cells), it is essential to have a means of selecting the fused cell hybrids from the remaining unfused cells, particularly the unfused myeloma cells. A means of detecting the desired antibody-producing hybridomas among other resulting fused cell hybrids is also necessary.

Generally, the selection of fused cell hybrids is accomplished by culturing the cells in media that support the growth of hybridomas but prevent the growth of the unfused myeloma cells, which normally would go on dividing indefinitely. The somatic cells used in the fusion do not maintain long-term viability in *in vitro* culture and hence do not pose a problem. In the example of the present invention, myeloma cells lacking hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase (HPRT-negative) were used. Selection against these cells is made in hypoxanthine/aminopterin/thymidine (HAT) medium, a medium in which the fused cell hybrids survive due to the HPRT-positive genotype of the spleen cells. The use of

myeloma cells with different genetic deficiencies (drug sensitivities, etc.) that can be selected against in media supporting the growth of genotypically competent hybrids is also possible.

5 Several weeks are required to selectively culture the fused cell hybrids. Early in this time period, it is necessary to identify those hybrids which produce the desired antibody, so that they may subsequently be cloned and propagated. Generally, around 10% of the hybrids obtained produce the
10 desired antibody, although a range of from about 1 to about 30% is not uncommon. The detection of antibody-producing hybrids can be achieved by any one of several standard assay methods, including enzyme-linked immunoassay and radioimmunoassay techniques which have been described in
15 the literature [see, e.g., Kennet *et al.* (editors), *Monoclonal Antibodies and Hybridomas: A New Dimension in Biological Analyses*, pp. 376-384, Plenum Press, New York (1980)].

 Once the desired fused cell hybrids have been selected and cloned into individual antibody-producing cell
20 lines, each cell line may be propagated in either of two standard ways. A suspension of the hybridoma cells can be injected into a histocompatible animal. The injected animal will then develop tumors that secrete the specific monoclonal antibody produced by the fused cell hybrid. The body fluids
25 of the animal, such as serum or ascites fluid, can be tapped to provide monoclonal antibodies in high concentration. Alternatively, the individual cell lines may be propagated *in vitro* in laboratory culture vessels. The culture medium containing high concentrations of a single specific monoclonal
30 antibody can be harvested by decantation, filtration or centrifugation, and subsequently purified.

Monoclonal antibodies can also be produced using well known phage library systems.

The use and generation of fragments of antibodies is well known, e.g., Fab fragments [Tijssen, *Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays* (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1985)], Fv fragments [Hochman *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 12:1130 (1973); Sharon *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 15:1591 (1976); Ehrlich *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,355,023] and antibody half molecules (Auditor-Hargreaves, U.S. Patent No. 4,470,925). Moreover, such compounds and compositions of the invention can be used to construct bi-specific antibodies by known techniques, e.g., by further fusions of hybridomas (i.e. to form so-called quadromas; Reading, U.S. Patent No. 4,474,493) or by chemical reassociation of half molecules [Brennan *et al.*, *Science* 229:81 (1985)].

Hybridomas and monoclonal antibodies can be produced against human IL-5 from any source, e.g., from commercial or natural sources or through the application of chemical synthetic methods or recombinant DNA technology. "Recombinant IL-5" is defined herein to mean IL-5 produced by expression of recombinant DNA (cDNA) encoding the same in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic expression system. In addition, genomic DNA can be used for producing IL-5 in eukaryotic systems. The IL-5 produced may be glycosylated or unglycosylated.

Since the nucleotide sequences of DNA encoding murine and human IL-5 are known [see e.g., Azuma *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 14:9149 (1986)], such DNAs can be chemically synthesized using the phosphoramidite solid support method of Matteucci *et al.* [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 103:3185 (1981)], the method of Yoo *et al.* [*J. Biol. Chem.* 264:17078 (1989)], or other well known methods. This can be done, for example, by synthesizing relatively small oligonucleotides and

ligating them together, analogous to the way that Barr *et al.* (International Patent Application Publication No. WO 85/02200) chemically synthesized DNA encoding IL-2.

Alternatively, a cell line capable of making IL-5
5 can be stimulated to make IL-5 mRNA, which can serve as a template to make IL-5 cDNA by standard methods. A cDNA library can then be constructed in which IL-5 cDNA can be identified using oligonucleotide probe mixtures based on the known sequence information. This cDNA can then be cloned
10 and expressed in one of the many available bacterial, yeast or mammalian expression systems. This method has been used to produce recombinant rat, mouse or human IL-5 [see, e.g., Tavernier *et al.*, *DNA* 8:491 (1989); Minamitake *et al.*, *J. Biochem.* 107:292 (1990); Uberla *et al.*, *Cytokine* 3:72
15 (1991)]. Human IL-5 was produced in a commonly-owned U.S. patent application (Serial No. 07/615,061, filed November 16, 1990) by expressing cDNA encoding human IL-5 in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells. Tsujimoto *et al.* [*J. Biochem.* 106:23 (1989)] have also described the production of recombinant
20 human IL-5 in CHO cells.

In still another approach, oligonucleotide probe mixtures based on known IL-5 nucleotide sequences can be used to identify IL-5 genes in genomic DNA libraries prepared by standard methods. DNA thus identified can be excised from
25 the library by restriction endonuclease cleavage, sequenced and expressed in a eukaryotic expression system or (following intron deletion by standard methods if necessary) in a prokaryotic expression system. In this way, Campbell *et al.* [*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:6629 (1987)] produced human
30 IL-5 in monkey kidney (COS) cells.

Of course, both cDNA and genomic DNA libraries can be screened by the application of standard expression cloning methods, instead of by the use of oligonucleotide

probes. IL-5 thus produced is detected through the use of known immunochemical or bioassay methods.

IL-5 polypeptides can also be made directly using synthetic peptide chemistry, e.g., as described by Merrifield
5 [J. Am. Chem. Soc. 85:2149 (1963)], or IL-5 can be purchased commercially.

Once a hybridoma producing the desired monoclonal antibody is obtained, techniques can be used to produce interspecific monoclonal antibodies wherein the
10 binding region of one species is combined with a non-binding region of the antibody of another species [Liu *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:3439 (1987)]. For example, the CDRs from a rodent monoclonal antibody can be grafted onto a human antibody, thereby "humanizing" the rodent antibody
15 [Riechmann *et al.*, *Nature* 332:323 (1988)]. More particularly, the CDRs can be grafted onto a human antibody variable region with or without human constant regions. Such methodology has been used, e.g., to humanize a mouse monoclonal antibody against the p55 (Tac) subunit of the human interleukin-2
20 receptor [Queen *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:10029 (1989)].

The cDNAs of the present invention which encode the heavy and light chain variable regions of monoclonal antibodies specific for human IL-5 and the CDRs from such
25 antibodies can be engineered in such a fashion. The location of the CDRs within the variable regions of the antibodies can be determined using a number of well known standard methods. For example, Kabat *et al.*, *supra*, have published rules for locating CDRs. CDRs determined using these rules are referred
30 to herein as "Kabat CDRs." Computer programs are also available which can be used to identify CDR structural loops on the basis of the amino acid residues involved in the three-

dimensional binding site loops of the antibody chains, e.g., as described below.

The methods used herein are applicable to the humanization of a wide variety of animal antibodies. A
5 two-step approach is used which involves (a) selecting human antibody sequences that are used as human frameworks for humanization, and (b) determining which variable region residues of an animal monoclonal antibody should be selected for insertion into the human framework chosen.

10 The first step involves selection of the best available human framework sequences for which sequence information is available. This selection process is based upon the following selection criteria:

(1) Percent Identities

15 The sequences of the heavy and light chain variable regions of an animal monoclonal antibody that is to be humanized are optimally aligned and compared preferably with all known human antibody heavy and light chain variable region sequences. This is in contrast to the methods of the
20 prior art, which rely heavily on the use of only two human antibodies, NEW and KOL. Structural information is available for these antibodies, the designations for which are the initials of human patients from which they were derived. The structure of antibody HIL is also known now (Brookhaven Code
25 P8FAB).

Once the sequences are thus compared, residue identities are noted and percent identities are determined. All other factors being equal, it is desirable to select a human antibody which has the highest percent identity with the
30 animal antibody.

(2) Sequence Ambiguities

- The known human antibody chain sequences are then evaluated for the presence of unidentified residues and/or ambiguities, which are sequence uncertainties. The
- 5 most common of such uncertainties are mistaken identification of an acidic amino acid for an amide amino acid due to loss of ammonia during the sequencing procedure, e.g., incorrect identification of a glutamic acid residue, when the residue actually present in the protein was a glutamine residue.
- 10 Uncertainties are identified by examination of data bases such as that of Kabat *et al.*, *supra*. All other factors being equal, it is desirable to select a human antibody chain having as few such ambiguities as possible.

(3) Pin-region Spacing

- 15 Antibody chain variable regions contain intra-domain disulfide bridges. The distance (number of residues) between the cysteine residues comprising these bridges is referred to as the Pin-region spacing [Chothia *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 196:901 (1987)]. All other factors being equal, it is most
- 20 desirable that the Pin-region spacing of a human antibody selected be similar or identical to that of the animal antibody. It is also desirable that the human sequence Pin-region spacing be similar to that of a known antibody 3-dimensional structure, to facilitate computer modeling.
- 25 Based upon the foregoing criteria, the human antibody (or antibodies) having the best overall combination of desirable characteristics is selected as the framework for humanization of the animal antibody. The heavy and light chains selected may be from the same or different human
- 30 antibodies.

The second step in the methods of this invention involves determination of which of the animal antibody variable region sequences should be selected for grafting into the human framework. This selection process is based upon
5 the following selection criteria:

(1) Residue Selection

Two types of potential variable region residues are evaluated in the animal antibody sequences, the first of which are called "minimal residues." These minimal residues
10 comprise CDR structural loops plus any additional residues required, as shown by computer modeling, to support and/or orient the CDR structural loops.

The other type of potential variable region residues are referred to as "maximal residues." They comprise the
15 minimal residues plus Kabat CDRs plus any additional residues which, as determined by computer modeling, fall within about 10 Å of CDR structural loop residues and possess a water solvent accessible surface [Lee *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 55:379 (1971)] of about 5 Å² or greater. In the Example below,
20 residues falling within 5 Å of CDR structural loops were selected.

(2) Computer Modeling

To identify potential variable region residues, computer modeling is carried out on (a) the variable region
25 sequences of the animal antibody that is to be humanized, (b) the selected human antibody framework sequences, and (c) all possible recombinant antibodies comprising the human antibody framework sequences into which the various minimal and maximal animal antibody residues have been grafted.

30 The computer modeling is performed using software suitable for protein modeling and structural

information obtained from an antibody that (a) has variable region amino acid sequences most nearly identical to those of the animal antibody and (b) has a known 3-dimensional structure. An example of software that can be used is the
5 SYBYL Biopolymer Module software (Tripos Associates). The antibody from which the structural information can be obtained may be but need not necessarily be a human antibody. For the Example below, structural information from a murine antibody designated 1F19 was used.

10 Based upon results obtained in the foregoing analysis, recombinant chains containing the animal variable regions producing a computer modeling structure most nearly approximating that of the animal antibody are selected for humanization.

15 The nucleotide sequences of cDNAs encoding the partial heavy and complete light chain variable regions of anti-human IL-5 monoclonal antibody JES1-39D10, the production of which is described below, are defined in the Sequence Listing by SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2, respectively. The amino acid
20 sequences predicted from these nucleotide sequences are also defined in SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2.

In the nucleotide sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 1 (heavy chain sequence), bases 1 to 26 were derived from a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primer. Therefore, the cloned
25 sequence begins at base 27. The corresponding amino acid sequence from SEQ ID NO: 1 is that of the mature polypeptide of V_H, not including the leader or the first fourteen residues of framework 1. In the nucleotide sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 2 (light chain sequence), bases 1 and 2 were derived from
30 a PCR primer. Therefore, the cloned sequence begins at base 3. The corresponding amino acid sequence is that of the leader and the mature polypeptide of V_L.

The CDRs of the heavy chain variable region of monoclonal antibody JES1-39D10 as determined by the method of Kabat *et al.*, *supra*, comprise amino acid residues 26-30, 45-60 and 93-100 of the amino acid sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 1. As determined by computer analysis of binding site loop structures as described below, the CDR structural loops of the heavy chain variable region of monoclonal antibody JES1-39D10 comprise amino acid residues 21-27, 47-50 and 93-101 of the amino acid sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 1.

Nucleotide sequences encoding the foregoing heavy chain CDRs comprise bases 76-90, 133-180 and 277-300 (Kabat determination) and bases 61-81, 139-150 and 277-303 (loop analysis) of the nucleotide sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 1.

The CDRs of the light chain variable region of monoclonal antibody JES1-39D10 as determined by the method of Kabat *et al.*, *supra*, comprise amino acid residues 44-54, 70-76 and 109-117 of the amino acid sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 2. As determined by computer analysis of binding site loop structures as described below, the CDR structural loops of the light chain variable region of monoclonal antibody JES1-39D10 comprise amino acid residues 46-51, 70-72 and 111-116 of the amino acid sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 2.

Nucleotide sequences encoding the foregoing light chain CDRs comprise bases 130-162, 208-228 and 325-351 (Kabat determination) and bases 136-222, 208-216 and 331-348 (loop analysis) of the nucleotide sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 2.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that the CDRs thus determined are encoded by from 9 to 48 bases. Useful DNAs for protein engineering therefore comprise from about 12 to 333 bases and from about 9 to 384 bases of the
5 nucleotide sequences defined by SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2, respectively. Also of importance is the constant region for selection of isotype for protein engineering.

If the CDRs of the invention are used to produce humanized antibodies by grafting onto a human antibody, it
10 may be desirable to include one or more amino acid residues which, while outside the CDRs, are likely to interact with the CDRs or IL-5 (Queen *et al.*, *supra*).

The CDRs of the invention can also form the basis for the design of non-peptide mimetic compounds which mimic
15 the functional properties of antibody JES1-39D10. Methods for producing such mimetic compounds have been described by Saragovi *et al.* [*Science* 253:792 (1991)].

In addition to providing a basis for antibody humanization, the information in SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2 can be
20 used to produce single-chain IL-5 binding proteins comprising linked CDRs from the light and/or heavy chain variable regions, as described by Bird *et al.* [*Science* 242:423 (1988)], or biosynthetic antibody binding sites (BABS), as described by Huston *et al.* [*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:5879 (1988)].
25 Single-domain antibodies comprising isolated heavy-chain variable domains [Ward *et al.*, *Nature* 341:544 (1989)] can also be prepared using the information in SEQ ID NO: 1.

Two or more CDRs of the invention can also be coupled together in a polypeptide, either directly or by a
30 linker sequence. One or more of the CDRs can also be engineered into another (non-immunoglobulin) polypeptide or

protein, thereby conferring IL-5 binding capability on the polypeptide or protein.

Polypeptides "comprising a heavy or light chain variable region of a monoclonal antibody having a sequence defined by SEQ ID NOs: 1 or 2, or a subsequence thereof", are defined herein to include all of the foregoing CDR-containing embodiments.

DNAs which encode the heavy and light chain variable regions of antibody JES1-39D10 or the CDRs therefrom can be prepared by standard methods using the nucleic acid sequence information provided in SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2. For example, such DNA can be chemically synthesized using, e.g., the phosphoramidite solid support method of Matteucci *et al.* [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 103:3185 (1981)], the method of Yoo *et al.* [*J. Biol. Chem.* 264:17078 (1989)], or other well known methods.

Alternatively, since the sequence of the gene and the site specificities of the many available restriction endonucleases are known, one skilled in the art can readily identify and isolate the gene from the genomic DNA of the hybridoma producing monoclonal antibody JES1-39D10 and cleave the DNA to obtain the desired sequences. The PCR method [Saiki *et al.*, *Science* 239:487 (1988)], as exemplified by Daugherty *et al.* [*Nucleic Acids Res.* 19:2471 (1991)] can also be used to obtain the same result. Primers used for PCR can if desired be designed to introduce appropriate new restriction sites, to facilitate incorporation into a given vector.

Still another method for obtaining DNAs encoding the heavy and light chain variable regions of antibody JES1-39D10 entails the preparation of cDNA, using mRNA isolated from the hybridoma producing monoclonal

antibody JES1-39D10 as a template, and the cloning of the variable regions therefrom using standard methods [see, e.g., Wall *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 5:3113 (1978); Zalsut *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 8:3591 (1980); Cabilly *et al.*, *Proc.*
5 *Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:3273 (1984); Boss *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 12:3791 (1984); Amster *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 8:2055 (1980); Moore *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,642,234].

Of course, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, many different nucleotide sequences can encode CDRs,
10 polypeptides and antibodies having amino acid sequences defined by SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2 and the CDRs therein. Similarly, humanized antibodies having amino acid sequences described below can be encoded by many different DNAs.

15 The particular codons used can be selected for both convenient construction and optimal expression in prokaryotic or eukaryotic systems. Such functional equivalents are also a part of this invention. Furthermore, those skilled in the art are aware that there can be
20 conservatively modified variants of polypeptides and proteins in which there are minor amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions that do not substantially alter biological function [Anfinsen, *Science* 181:223 (1973); Grantham, *Science* 185:862 (1974)].

25 Such conservatively modified variants of the amino acid sequences defined by SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2 and of the humanized antibodies described below are also contemplated by this invention. It is well within the skill of the art, e.g., by chemical synthesis or by the use of modified
30 PCR primers or site-directed mutagenesis, to modify the DNAs of this invention to make such variants if desired.

It may also be advantageous to make more substantial modifications. For example, Roberts *et al.* [*Nature* 328:731 (1987)] have produced an antibody with enhanced affinity and specificity by removing two charged residues at the periphery of the combining site by site-directed mutagenesis.

Insertion of the DNAs encoding the heavy and light chain variable regions of antibody JES1-39D10 into a vector is easily accomplished when the termini of both the DNAs and the vector comprise compatible restriction sites. If this cannot be done, it may be necessary to modify the termini of the DNAs and/or vector by digesting back single-stranded DNA overhangs generated by restriction endonuclease cleavage to produce blunt ends, or to achieve the same result by filling in the single-stranded termini with an appropriate DNA polymerase. Alternatively, any site desired may be produced by ligating nucleotide sequences (linkers) onto the termini. Such linkers may comprise specific oligonucleotide sequences that define desired restriction sites. The cleaved vector and the DNA fragments may also be modified if required by homopolymeric tailing or PCR.

Pharmaceutical compositions can be prepared using the antibodies, binding compositions or single-chain binding proteins of the invention, or anti-idiotypic antibodies prepared against such monoclonal antibodies, to treat IL-5-related diseases. Fragments of the antibodies such as Fab or Fv fragments, isolated heavy or light chains or fragments therefrom, and short polypeptides comprising, e.g., individual CDR regions, can also be used in such compositions.

Some of the compositions have IL-5 blocking or antagonistic effects and can be used to suppress IL-5 activity. Such compositions comprise the antibodies, binding

compositions or single-chain binding proteins of the invention and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Other compositions comprise anti-idiotypic antibodies prepared using the monoclonal antibodies of the invention as an antigen and a physiologically acceptable carrier. These anti-idiotypic antibodies, which can be either monoclonal or polyclonal and are made by standard methods, may mimic the binding activity of IL-5 itself. Thus, they may potentially be useful as IL-5 agonists or antagonists.

Useful pharmaceutical carriers can be any compatible, non-toxic substance suitable for delivering the compositions of the invention to a patient. Sterile water, alcohol, fats, waxes, and inert solids may be included in a carrier. Pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvants (buffering agents, dispersing agents) may also be incorporated into the pharmaceutical composition. Generally, compositions useful for parenteral administration of such drugs are well known; e.g. *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science*, 15th Ed. (Mack Publishing Company, Easton, PA, 1980). Alternatively, compositions of the invention may be introduced into a patient's body by implantable drug delivery systems [Urquhart *et al.*, *Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 24:199 (1984)].

EXAMPLE

In the following non-limiting Example used for the purpose of illustration, percentages for solids in solid mixtures, liquids in liquids, and solids in liquids are given on a wt/wt, vol/vol and wt/vol basis, respectively, unless otherwise indicated. Sterile conditions were maintained during cell culture.

General Methods and Reagents

Unless otherwise noted, standard recombinant DNA methods were carried out essentially as described by Maniatis *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 1982, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory.

Small scale isolation of plasmid DNA from saturated overnight cultures was carried out according to the procedure of Birnboim *et al.* [*Nucleic Acids Res.* 7:1513 (1979)]. This procedure allows the isolation of a small quantity of DNA from a bacterial culture for analytical purposes. Unless otherwise indicated, larger quantities of plasmid DNA were prepared as described by Clewell *et al.* [*J. Bacteriol.* 110:1135 (1972)].

Specific restriction enzyme fragments derived by the cleavage of plasmid DNA were isolated by preparative electrophoresis in agarose. Gels measuring 9 x 5 1/2 cm were run at 50 mA for 1 hour in Tris-Borate buffer (Maniatis *et al.*, *supra*, p. 454) and then stained with 0.5 µg/ml ethidium bromide to visualize the DNA. Appropriate gel sections were excised, and the DNA was electroeluted (Maniatis *et al.*, *supra*, p. 164). After electroelution, the DNA was phenol extracted (Maniatis *et al.*, *supra*, p. 458) and ethanol precipitated at -20°C (Maniatis *et al.*, *supra*, p. 461).

Restriction enzymes and T4 DNA ligase were purchased from New England Biolabs (Beverly, MA). Superscript RNase H⁻ reverse transcriptase was from BRL/GIBCO (Gaithersburg, MD), Taq DNA polymerase from Stratagene (LaJolla, CA), DNA polymerase Klenow fragment from Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, Inc. (Piscataway, NJ), calf intestinal phosphatase from Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals (Indianapolis, IN) and RNasin from Promega (Madison, WI). All enzymes were used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions. The Sequenase version 2.0

sequencing system was obtained from United States Biochemical (Cleveland, OH).

Deoxynucleotide triphosphates and oligo dT₁₂₋₁₈ primer were from Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, bovine serum albumin (BSA) from Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals and re-distilled phenol from BRL/GIBCO.

Plasmid vectors pSV.Sport and pUC19, and competent *E. coli* strain DH5-alpha (Max Efficiency) were from BRL/GIBCO. COS-7 cells (ATCC CRL 1651) were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection, Bethesda, MD. Tissue culture media, fetal bovine serum (FBS) and supplements were from BRL/GIBCO.

Recombinant human IL-5 was expressed in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells by standard methods using plasmid pDSRG (ATCC 68233) and purified by immunoaffinity chromatography.

Rabbit antiserum against recombinant human IL-5 was made by standard methods. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was obtained from Vector Labs, Burlingame, CA, while streptavidin-alkaline phosphatase conjugate was a product of BRL/GIBCO. Biotinylated rabbit anti-rat IgG was from Jackson Labs, West Grove, PA. Nitro blue tetrazolium (NBT) and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate (BCIP) were obtained from BRL/GIBCO.

A highly sensitive ELISA AMPLIFICATION SYSTEM[®] used as the substrate for microtiter plate ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) determinations was obtained from BRL/GIBCO.

Cell Culture

The hybridoma cell line producing monoclonal antibody JES1-39D10 was produced as described by Denburg *et al.* [*Blood* 77:1462 (1991)] and initially maintained in
5 Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's medium (DMEM/high glucose; GIBCO, Bethesda, MD) supplemented with 5% FBS, 2 mM glutamine and 10 units/ml penicillin/streptomycin in a humidified 37°C chamber with 5% CO₂. Subsequently, the cell
10 line was adapted to serum-free culture by replacing the serum with 1X HB101 supplement (Hana Biologics, Alameda, CA).

Characterization of Monoclonal Antibody JES1-39D10

Purification

Medium conditioned by the cell line producing antibody 39D10.11 (a subclone of JES1-39D10) was harvested,
15 filtered and applied to an antigen affinity column prepared by coupling recombinant human IL-5 to AFFIGEL-15® resin (BioRad, Richmond, CA). The column was then washed sequentially with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and PBS with 0.5 M NaCl, and then equilibrated with PBS. Antibody
20 39D10.11 was eluted from the column with 0.2 M glycine buffer, pH 2.95, after which the eluted protein was neutralized immediately with 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.

The purified protein was subjected to polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) in a 15% gel
25 under reducing conditions essentially as described by Laemmli [*Nature* 227:680 (1970)], to separate the heavy and light chains. Both chains were recovered by transfer onto an IMMOBILON® membrane (a PVDF membrane from Millipore, Bedford, MA), essentially using the electroblotting method of
30 Matsudaira [*J. Biol. Chem.* 261:10035 (1987)].

Bands corresponding to the heavy and light chains were excised from the membrane following staining with Coomassie Brilliant Blue and processed for N-terminal sequencing using an Applied Biosystems Model 477A protein-peptide sequencer. Sequencing of the isolated heavy and light chains blotted onto the IMMOBILON® membrane was carried out essentially as described by Yuen *et al.* [*Biotechniques* 7:74 (1989)].

The heavy chain could not be sequenced under standard conditions. The light chain was sequenced up to 15 cycles. Comparison of the sequence obtained with published data confirmed the identity of a rat immunoglobulin light chain.

Antibody Isotyping

Isotyping of antibody JES1-39D10 carried out using a kit from Zymed (San Francisco, CA) revealed that heavy chain was a gamma 2a isotype and the light chain was a kappa isotype ($\gamma 2a/\kappa$ isotype).

Effect on Biological Activity

Monoclonal antibody JES1-39D10 strongly inhibits the biological activity of recombinant human IL-5 (Denburg *et al.*, *supra*). Studies have shown that the antibody produces this effect by inhibiting the binding of the IL-5 to its cellular receptors.

PCR Cloning

Oligonucleotide Primer Design and Cloning Strategy

Briefly, oligonucleotide primers were prepared corresponding to the known amino- and carboxyl-termini of rat IgG2a and kappa heavy and light chain sequences

[Reichmann *et al.*, *Nature* 332:323 (1988); Bruggemann *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:6075 (1986); Hellman *et al.*, *Gene* 40:107 (1985)]. Using these primers, cDNA fragments of the complete light chain and a truncated heavy chain were isolated using the PCR method [Saiki *et al.*, *Science* 239:487 (1988)]. The cDNA fragments were sequenced and confirmed by comparison with other clones generated using PCR primers designed from different regions of the cDNAs. The deduced amino acid sequence of the light chain was verified by the sequencing of the first 15 N-terminal amino acid residues of the JES1-39D10 light chain.

Oligonucleotide Synthesis

Based upon the IgG2a/kappa isotype of antibody JES1-39D10, oligonucleotide primers having sequences defined in the Sequence Listing were synthesized by standard methods using an Applied BioSystems Model 380A or 380B Synthesizer.

The designations of these primers (with the first letter corresponding to the synthesizer model used) and the corresponding sequence identification numbers are as follows:

	<u>Oligonucleotide</u>	<u>SEQ ID NO.</u>
20	B2051CC	3
	B2031CC	4
	A2064CC	5
	A2065CC	6
25	B2137CC	7
	B2108CC	8
	B2101CC	9
	B1852CC	10

For the heavy chain of antibody JES1-39D10, the 5' end primer B2051CC was derived from a segment of a rat IgG2a sequence published by Reichmann *et al.*, *supra*, encompassing the sixth through the fourteenth amino acid

residues of the mature heavy chain polypeptide. Two restriction sites, *Xba*I and *Hind*III, were added at the 5' end of the primer to facilitate cloning. The 3' end primer B2031CC was based upon a segment of the published rat IgG2a constant region three sequence (Bruggemann *et al.*, *supra*). Three restriction sites, *Sma*I, *Eco*RI and *Sal*I, were added for cloning purposes.

For the light chain, both the 5' and 3' end primer sequences were derived from a published rat kappa mRNA sequence (Hellman *et al.*, *supra*). Primer A2064CC encompasses a partial 5' untranslated region and the first two nucleotides of the translation initiation codon. A *Hind*III and a *Bam*HI site were added to facilitate cloning. The 3' end primer A2065CC was based upon a segment of a published rat kappa immunoglobulin light chain 3' untranslated region (3' UTR). This segment encompasses the last two nucleotides of the stop codon and 22 3' UTR nucleotides immediately 3' of the stop codon. *Eco*RI and *Pst*I sites were added to facilitate cloning.

PCR Reaction Conditions

Total cytoplasmic RNA was isolated from the hybridoma cell line producing antibody JES1-39D10, essentially as described by Cathala *et al.* [DNA 2:329 (1983)]. First-strand cDNA synthesis was carried out using the isolated RNA as the template, essentially as described by Larrick *et al.* [Bio/Technology 7:934 (1989)]. The cDNA product was then subjected to PCR in a 50 µl volume reaction mixture with a 50 µl paraffin oil overlay, in a 0.5 ml Eppendorf tube.

The reaction mixture for heavy chain synthesis contained 26.5 µl of H₂O, 5 µl of Taq (*Thermus aquaticus*) DNA polymerase buffer [final concentrations in the reaction: 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.01% (w/v) gelatin], 5 µl of 1.25 mM dNTP, 4 µl of primer B2051CC (60

pmol), 4 μ l of primer B2031CC (60 pmol), 5 μ l of cDNA (containing half of the first-strand cDNA derived from 3-6 μ g total RNA) and 0.5 μ l of Taq polymerase (2.5 units). The reaction mixture for light chain synthesis was similar, except
5 that the primers used were A2064CC and A2065CC.

The reaction was carried out in a PHC-1 Thermocycler (Techne, Princeton, NJ) with 30 cycles of: 94°C, 1.5 minutes for denaturation; 50°C, 2 minutes for annealing; and 72°C, 3.5 minutes for synthesis. At the end of the 30th
10 cycle, the reaction mixture was incubated another 9 minutes at 72°C for extension.

The PCR mixture was subjected to electrophoresis in a 1% agarose/Tris-Borate gel containing 0.5 μ g/ml ethidium bromide. DNA fragments having the expected sizes
15 (approximately 1.5 kilobases for the heavy chain, approximately 0.7 kilobases for the light) were excised from the gel and purified by electroelution.

Verification of cDNA Clones

DNA Sequencing

20 Following recovery from the gel, ethanol precipitation and restriction endonuclease cleavage, the PCR-generated putative heavy and light chain cDNAs were cloned into an appropriate vector for sequencing.

The putative heavy and light chain cDNAs were
25 cloned separately into the pUC19 vector as *Hind*III/*Eco*RI and *Bam*HI/*Pst*I fragments, respectively. The ligated plasmids were then transformed into *E. coli* strain DH5-alpha using standard methods. Transformant colonies were isolated, and plasmid DNA from at least two clones each for the heavy and
30 light chains was prepared from the transformants for sequencing.

Comparison of the variable region sequences thereby obtained (defined for the heavy and light chains by SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2, respectively) with the published immunoglobulin sequences revealed a high degree of
5 homology in the framework and in the positioning of the putative CDRs as determined by the method of Kabat *et al.*, *supra*. Moreover, the N-terminal amino acid sequence predicted from the light chain cDNA sequence agreed with the experimentally-determined N-terminal sequence of the light
10 chain of antibody JES1-39D10.

Expression Plasmid Construction

To confirm that the isolated cDNAs encoded proteins that could specifically bind to human IL-5, cDNA encoding a full-length putative heavy chain of antibody
15 JES1-39D10 was reconstructed by PCR. Primers B2137CC (SEQ ID NO: 7) and B2108CC (SEQ ID NO: 8) were designed to modify the initially-cloned truncated heavy chain cDNA. These primers supplied sequences encoding the leader peptide, five missing amino acid residues at the N-terminus of the variable
20 region, and missing residues at the C-terminus of the constant region.

A vertebrate consensus translational initiator sequence [Kozak, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20:8125 (1987)] was added to the 5' end of the coding cDNA to facilitate translation. To
25 facilitate cloning, *Sall* and *EcoRI* restriction sites were introduced into the 5' and 3' ends, respectively, of the resulting cDNA.

The putative light chain cDNA was also re-engineered, using primers B2101CC (SEQ ID NO: 9) and
30 B1852CC (SEQ ID NO: 10). This was done primarily to modify the restriction sites at the ends for expression plasmid

construction. The vertebrate consensus translational initiator sequence was also introduced into this cDNA.

5 PCR was carried out and the DNA products were isolated as described above, and the DNAs were cleaved with *Sal*I and *Eco*RI. The heavy and light chain cDNAs were then ligated separately into expression vector pSRS (ATCC 68234) which had been similarly cleaved. Plasmid pSRS contains an SR α promoter and an SV40 origin of replication to enable replication and expression of the cDNA inserts in COS cells.

10 Transfection

Prior to transfection, COS cells were propagated in DMEM/high glucose supplemented with 10% FBS and 6 mM glutamine. Exponentially grown cells were trypsinized, washed with fresh medium, and then resuspended in fresh
15 medium at a density of 2×10^7 cells/ml.

Electroporation was carried out using a GENEPULSER[®] (BioRad, Richmond, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, a 250 μ l aliquot of the COS cell suspension was dispensed into each cuvette. About
20 10 μ g of CIRCLEPREP[®] (Bio101, LaJolla, CA)-purified plasmid DNA was added in a volume of less than 50 μ l to the cuvettes and was mixed with the cells. DNA samples used included pSRS with the heavy chain cDNA insert (pSRS-H), pSRS with the light chain cDNA insert (pSRS-L), an equal amount mixture
25 of pSRS-H and pSRS-L, and unmodified pSRS.

A 0.2 volt electrical pulse was delivered at 960 μ F with a capacity extender. The cells were then plated in 60 mm culture dishes, fed with 5 ml of fresh medium and incubated at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator. After 16 hours, the medium was
30 removed by aspiration and replaced with serum-free medium.

Incubation was continued for an additional 72 hours, after which the medium was harvested.

Immunoblot Analysis

The serum-free media conditioned by the
5 transfected cells were concentrated about ten fold by
centrifugation in CENTRICON® tubes (Amicon, Danvers, MA),
after which they were subjected to electrophoresis in a 15%
precast SDS polyacrylamide gel (Integrated Separation
Systems, Hyde Park, MA) under non-reducing conditions. Two
10 identical sets of samples were applied to the same gel. Two
identical molecular weight marker protein mixtures
(containing 97.4, 68, 43, 29, 18.4 and 14.3 kilodalton proteins)
were also run in the gel.

Following electrophoresis, the separated bands
15 were transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane using a
Semi-dry Electroblotter (Integrated Separation Systems, Hyde
Park, MA). The membrane was then incubated at room
temperature with 3% BSA in PBS, after which the membrane
was cut into two pieces. Each piece contained a complete set of
20 the samples.

One piece of the membrane was used in a first
analysis to detect rat IgG chain expression in the conditioned
media. This was accomplished by treating the membrane in
turn at room temperature: once with a 1:200 dilution of
25 biotinylated rabbit anti-rat IgG in TBST buffer [10 mM
Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl and 0.05% TWEEN-20®
(polyoxyethylenesorbitan monolaurate)] with 3% BSA for 45
minutes, three times with TBST buffer alone for 15 minutes,
once with a 1:10,000 dilution of streptavidin-alkaline
30 phosphatase conjugate in TBST buffer for 30 minutes, three
times with TBST buffer alone for 15 minutes, and once with
alkaline phosphatase substrate (44 µl of NBT and 33 µl of BCIP

in 10 ml of an alkaline phosphatase buffer containing 100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl₂) for 10-30 minutes. The membrane piece was then examined for color development after rinsing with distilled water.

- 5 The other piece of the membrane was used in a second analysis to determine whether a human IL-5 binding protein was present in any of the conditioned media. This piece was treated sequentially at room temperature: once with 1 µg/ml recombinant human IL-5 in TBST buffer for 1 hour,
- 10 three times with TBST buffer alone for 15 minutes, once with a 1:3,000 dilution of a rabbit antiserum against recombinant human IL-5 in TBST buffer for 1 hour, three times with TBST buffer alone for 15 minutes, once with a 1:200 dilution of biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG in TBST buffer for 1 hour,
- 15 three times with TBST buffer alone for 15 minutes, once with a 1:10,000 dilution of streptavidin-alkaline phosphatase conjugate in TBST buffer for 30 minutes, three times with TBST buffer alone for 15 minutes, and once with the alkaline phosphatase substrate for 30 minutes. The membrane piece
- 20 was then examined for color development.

- The results of the first analysis showed that only the medium conditioned by the transformant cotransfected with both plasmids pSRS-H and pSRS-L produced detectable bands. The pattern of bands was as expected for
- 25 immunoglobulins. Staining was not observed in the lanes containing conditioned media from cells transfected with heavy or light chain alone, indicating either low quantities of protein or an inability of the antibody to recognize individual heavy and light chains. Heavy chain was not expected to be
- 30 present in the conditioned media, since it is usually not secreted in the absence of a light chain [Bole *et al.*, *J. Cell Biol.* 102:1558 (1986)].

In the second analysis, strong IL-5 binding activity was observed in the sample from the medium conditioned by the transformant cotransfected with both plasmids pSRS-H and pSRS-L. This was noted as a major stained band in a
5 nonreducing SDS gel migrating with an apparent molecular weight of about 160 kilodaltons, a size expected for a complete antibody molecule.

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

To confirm the ability of the recombinant
10 monoclonal antibody to specifically bind to human IL-5, a 96-well immunoassay (EIA) plate was coated with 50 μ l aliquots of 3% BSA alone, or recombinant human IL-5 (5 μ g/ml, followed by blocking with the BSA solution). All coating was done for approximately 2 hours at 4°C. Aliquots
15 (50 μ l) of media conditioned by the various COS cell transformants described above or by the hybridoma cell line producing antibody JES1-39D10 were then added to the wells, and the plate was incubated for 2 hours at 4°C.

Following the incubation, the media in the wells
20 were replaced sequentially using 300 μ l aliquots at room temperature: three times with TBST buffer alone for 15 minutes, once with biotinylated rabbit anti-rat IgG for approximately 2 hours, three times with TBST alone for 15 minutes, once with streptavidin-alkaline phosphatase
25 conjugate in TBST buffer for 30 minutes, three times with TBST buffer alone for 15 minutes, and then developed with the BRL ELISA AMPLIFICATION SYSTEM® for 5-15 minutes, all reagent dilutions being as described above.

The results of this assay showed that both the
30 natural JES1-39D10 antibody (from the medium conditioned by the hybridoma) and the recombinant antibody (from the medium conditioned by the transformant cotransfected with

both plasmids pSRS-H and pSRS-L) were retained in wells coated with IL-5, as evidenced by a strong color development. No significant color development above that of background controls (containing no antibody protein) was observed when
5 IL-5 was absent, or when the test samples were conditioned media of cells transfected with vectors encoding heavy or light chains alone.

Antibody Humanization

Homology Modeling

10 Using the methods described above, it was determined that antibodies HIL and LAY were optimal human framework candidates. HIL or LAY heavy and light chain pairs and combinations thereof were first pursued.

 A listing of potential minimal and maximal
15 JES1-39D10 residues that could be grafted into the framework sequences were determined by the above-described methods to be as shown in the following Table.

20

25

	<u>Residues^a</u>
VH Minimal List:	21-27, 47-50, 66, 93-101
5 VH Maximal List ^b :	19, 28, 29, 30, 32, 40, 45, 46, 51, 52-60, 71, 89, 92
VL Minimal List:	46-51, 68, 70-72, 84, 91, 109, 110-116
VL Maximal List ^b :	44, 45, 52-54, 56, 66, 73-76, 88, 89, 117
10	_____
^a	Residues for VH and VL refer to the residue numbers in SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 2, respectively.
^b	The VH and VL Maximal Lists include the corresponding Minimal Lists and the further indicated residues.
15	_____

Specific constructs described below contained the following residues from the foregoing Table:

	<u>Humanized Antibody</u>	<u>Residues</u>
20	CMX5-1	VH HIL Maximal; VL LAY Maximal
	CMX5-2	VH HIL Maximal; VL LAY Maximal (less structural CDR loop H-1 N-terminus)
25	CMX5-3	VH LAY Maximal; VL LAY Maximal
	CMX5-4	VH HIL Minimal; VL LAY Minimal
	CMX5-5	VH HIL Kabat; VL LAY Kabat CDRs only CDRs only

Since the intended use of the humanized antibodies was the neutralization of the biological activity of soluble human IL-5, $\gamma 4$ was chosen as the constant region for the humanized antibodies. This is because $\gamma 4$ is the least potent of the four human immunoglobulin isotypes in triggering complement fixation. The human counterpart of the rat κ isotype was chosen for the constant region of the humanized light chains.

Construction of Humanized Antibody CMX5-1

10 Synthetic CMX5-1 DNA was constructed using a combination of PCR and conventional cloning techniques. The V region was divided into three segments, each of which was designed to contain designated restriction sites at the 5' and 3' ends. Codons were chosen which occur with relatively high
15 frequency in mammalian genes. Palindromic and repeat sequences were avoided or replaced by silent changes in the design of oligonucleotides, to minimize formation of unanticipated secondary structures that may cause sequence rearrangements or deletions.

20 Oligonucleotides corresponding to the entire heavy chain variable region (VH) of CMX5-1 were synthesized by standard methods.

The designations of these oligonucleotides and the corresponding SEQ ID NOs defining their sequences are as
25 follows:

	<u>Oligonucleotide</u>	<u>SEQ ID NO.</u>
	B2474CC	11
	B2419CC	12
	B2420CC	13
30	B2475CC	14
	B2477CC	15
	B2479CC	16

Pairs of oligonucleotides B2474CC and B2419CC, B2420CC and B2475CC, B2477CC and B2479CC were heat-denatured, annealed, and incubated with Taq polymerase or Pfu (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). In the polymerase chain reactions (PCRs), the two oligonucleotides in each pair were complementary to each other by about 24 to 30 nucleotides. Therefore, each oligonucleotide served as the template for the other.

The PCRs were carried out for 18 cycles, after which the three resulting DNA fragments, corresponding to the three consecutive segments of VH, designated VH1, VH2 and VH3, were electrophoresed in an agarose gel and purified by electroelution.

The relative order of the three VH DNA fragments, restriction sites for cloning, and the multicloning-site map of cloning vector pSV.Sport were as follows:

	<u>Fragment</u>	<u>Restriction Sites</u>	<u>PCR Primers</u>
	VH1	<i>EcoRI</i> _____ <i>SpeI</i>	B2474CC + B2419CC
	VH2	<i>SpeI</i> _____ <i>XbaI</i>	B2420CC + B2475CC
20	VH3	<i>EcoRI/XbaI</i> _____ <i>Sall/ApaI/SstI</i>	B2477CC + B2479CC

Multi-cloning Sites of pSV.Sport

PstI/KpnI/RsrII/EcoRI/SmaI/Sall/SstI/SpeI/NotI/XbaI/BamHI/HindIII/SnaBI/MluI

Fragment VH1 was restricted with enzymes *EcoRI* and *SpeI* and cloned into vector pSV.Sport. Fragment VH2 was subsequently joined to VH1 in pSV.Sport by directional insertion at *SpeI* and *XbaI* sites. Fragment VH3 was separately cloned into pSV.Sport as an *EcoRI/XbaI-Sall/ApaI/SstI* fragment. The three fragments were verified by DNA sequencing.

Full-length CMX5-1 VH cDNA was assembled by first joining VH3 to a genomic DNA of the γ 4 H-chain constant region (CH) and then attaching the VH3-CH fragment to the VH1-VH2 fragment, as is described more fully below.

- 5 CMX5-1 VL cDNA was assembled in a similar manner, using six synthetic oligonucleotide primers. These oligonucleotides and the corresponding SEQ ID NOs defining their sequences are as follows:

	<u>Oligonucleotide</u>	<u>SEQ ID NO.</u>
10	B2425RCC	17
	B2426CC	18
	B2427CC	19
	B2458CC	20
	B2459CC	21
15	B2460CC	22

Three fragments, designated VL1, VL2, and VL3, were derived from oligonucleotide pairs B2425RCC and B2426CC, B2427CC and B2458CC, B2459CC and B2460CC, respectively. These DNA fragments, which correspond to the
20 three consecutive segments of VL, were purified by agarose gel electrophoresis and electroelution.

The relative order of the three VL DNA fragments, restriction sites for cloning, and the multicloning-site map of cloning vector pUC19 were as follows:

25	<u>Fragment</u>	<u>Restriction Sites</u>	<u>PCR Primers</u>
	VL1	<i>Pst</i> II _____ <i>Bst</i> EII/ <i>Xba</i> I	B2425RCC + B2426CC
	VL2	<i>Pst</i> II/ <i>Bst</i> EII _____ <i>Bam</i> HI	B2427CC + B2458CC
	VL3	<i>Bam</i> HI _____ <i>Sa</i> II	B2459CC + B2460CC

Multi-cloning sites of pUC19

EcoRI/SacI/KpnI/SmaI/BamHI/XbaI/SalI/PstI/SphI/HindIII

VL1, VL2 and VL3 were first cloned separately into vector pUC19 as PstI-BstEII/XbaI, PstI/BstEII-BamHI and
5 BamHI-SalI fragments, respectively. The identities of the three fragments were verified by DNA sequencing. VL1 and VL2 were then assembled together in pUC19 by inserting VL2 as a *BstEII-BamHI* fragment into the vector already containing VL1.

10 The assembly of full-length VL cDNA was accomplished by first joining VL3 to light-chain constant region (CL) and then joining the VL1-VL2 and VL3-CL fragments, as is described more fully below.

To facilitate synthesis and secretion of the
15 humanized antibodies, a leader peptide was attached to the amino-termini of both the mature H- and L-chain polypeptides. The amino acid and nucleotide sequences of this leader are those of the leader of the anti-CAMPATH-1 antibodies (Reichmann *et al.*, *supra*). The coding sequence for
20 the leader peptide (Reichmann *et al.*, *supra*) was incorporated into both fragments VH1 and VL1.

In an effort to construct DNA encoding a full-length antibody H-chain, the VH synthetic cDNA was combined with human $\gamma 4$ constant-region genomic DNA (ATCC 57413) using
25 *Apal* restriction cleavage and ligation. This procedure was initiated by digesting plasmid pSV.Sport containing VH3 with *NotI* followed by treatment with Klenow DNA polymerase (Boehringer Mannheim) to generate blunt ends. The resulting DNA was ethanol-precipitated, resuspended, and digested with
30 *Apal*. This restricted plasmid DNA was ligated with the *Apal/SmaI* restriction fragment of the genomic $\gamma 4$ constant region.

The VH3-CH genomic DNA was then excised as an *XbaI/HindIII* fragment and inserted into pSV.Sport already containing VH1-VH2, thereby completing assembling of the full-length heavy chain DNA.

5 In an effort to produce the antibody chains, plasmids containing the H- and L-chain DNAs were co-transfected into COS cells. Secreted immunoglobulin was undetectable, however, following analysis of the conditioned medium by ELISA or Western blotting. As an alternative, a
10 human $\gamma 4$ constant-region cDNA was designed and constructed to replace the genomic DNA.

Six oligonucleotide PCR-primers were synthesized for this purpose by standard methods. The designations of these oligonucleotides and the corresponding SEQ ID NOs
15 defining their sequences are as follows:

	<u>Oligonucleotide</u>	<u>SEQ ID NO.</u>
	B2491CC	23
	B2498CC	24
	B2499CC	25
20	B2597CC	26
	B2598CC	27
	B2656CC	28

Primers B2491CC, B2499CC and B2598CC correspond to the plus strand of $\gamma 4$ constant region cDNA.
25 Primers B2498CC, B2597CC and B2656CC correspond to the minus strand. Using human $\gamma 4$ genomic DNA as the template, three consecutive double-stranded DNA fragments encompassing the entire $\gamma 4$ constant-region coding cDNA were generated by PCR.

30

The three CH DNA segments, restriction sites for cloning, and primers used were as follows:

	<u>Segment</u>	<u>Restriction Sites</u>	<u>PCR Primers</u>
	CH A. <i>Sall</i> _____ <i>EcoRI</i>		B2491CC + B2498CC
5	CH B. <i>EcoRI</i> _____ <i>XhoI/Sall</i>		B2499CC + B2500CC
	CH C. <i>Sall/XhoI</i> _____ <i>NotI</i>		B2598CC + B2656CC

Segment A was cloned into pUC19 as a *Sall-EcoRI* restriction fragment. Segment C, as a *Sall/XhoI-NotI* restriction fragment, was cloned into pSV.Sport. Segment B, as an *EcoRI-XhoI/Sall* fragment, was cloned into pSV.Sport already containing segment C. All three segments were verified by DNA sequencing.

The $\gamma 4$ cDNA was assembled by excising segment A with *PstI* and *EcoRI*, and cloning this fragment into pSV.Sport already containing segments B and C. The restriction map of the human $\gamma 4$ CH cDNA and its relative position in pSV.Sport multi-cloning sites are as follows:

A B C

PstI/Sall-----*EcoRI*-----*XhoI*-----*NotI/HindIII/SnaBI/MluI*

The $\gamma 4$ CH cDNA was excised as a *Sall-HindIII* fragment to replace the genomic $\gamma 4$ fragment in the previously described full-length H-chain construct. The final product was a full-length H-chain coding cDNA, cloned in vector pSV.Sport.

For stable transfection, plasmid pSV.Sport containing full-length heavy chain cDNA was digested with *KpnI* and then treated with T4 polymerase to blunt the ends, and then digested with *SnaBI*. The resulting DNA fragment was isolated by agarose gel electrophoresis followed by purification with a GENECLAN® DNA purification kit (Bio 101, La Jolla, CA), and blunt-end ligated into *SmaI*-treated plasmid

pSRS or pDSRG. The final constructs were designated pSRSMIPA5H (Fig. 1) and pDSRGMPA5H (Fig. 2).

5 The amino terminus of the heavy (H) chain of antibody HIL had previously been reported to be chemically blocked [Chiu *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 18:554 (1977)]. A glutamine codon was assumed as the amino-terminal residue and was used for the H chains of recombinant antibodies CMX1, 2, 4, and 5. In the H chain of antibody CMX5-3, the N-terminal alanine of the LAY H chain was replaced by a glutamic acid
10 residue following comparisons of the LAY H chain amino-terminal residue with corresponding residues of other human H chain sequences in subgroup III, of which the LAY H chain is a member.

15 To facilitate construction of full-length variant L-chain cDNAs, the codon of glutamic acid residue 105 was replaced by an aspartic-acid codon to create a *SalI* restriction site near the junction of VL and CL. This modification enabled substitution of VL variants as cassettes in the pSV.Sport-based CMX5-1 L-chain expression plasmid.

20 A human kappa light-chain cDNA was initially constructed based on sequence information from human antibody REI [Epp *et al.*, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 45:513 (1974)]. Seven synthetic oligonucleotide primers were prepared for this purpose, the designations and corresponding SEQ ID NOs of
25 which were as follows:

	<u>Oligonucleotide</u>	<u>SEQ ID NO.</u>
	B2262CC	29
	B2281CC	30
	B2293CC	31
30	B2294CC	32
	A2495CC	33
	A2496CC	34
	B2704CC	35

Four of the oligonucleotide primers were synthesized to encompass a full-length kappa light chain cDNA. These oligonucleotides (B2262CC, B2281CC, B2293CC and B2294CC) were mixed and extended in a single polymerase chain reaction. After the PCR, the product was purified by agarose electrophoresis and electroelution, cloned into pUC19, and analyzed by DNA sequencing. All sequenced clones contained misincorporated bases.

PCR primers A2495CC and A2496CC were then synthesized to generate a correct human κ L-chain constant region. The sequence of A2495CC encompassed the last four amino acid codons of the human LAY antibody VL framework, and the beginning of the human κ constant region. Primer A2496CC corresponded to the carboxyl terminus of the human κ constant region.

PCR was carried out using an aberrant full-length L-chain clone and primers A2495CC and A2496CC, and the PCR product was cloned into vector pSV.Sport. Sequencing analysis showed, however, that the construct again contained misincorporated bases. This new error was corrected by an additional PCR using oligonucleotide primers A2495CC and B2704CC. The product thereby obtained was cloned as a *SalI/HindIII* restriction fragment into pUC19 that already carried the VL3 fragment. A correct κ light-chain constant-region cDNA was thus obtained.

To assemble a full-length L chain cDNA, VL1-VL2 was excised as a blunt-ended *HindIII/BamHI* fragment and inserted into *SmaI/BamHI*-cleaved pUC19 containing the VL3-CL fragment. The full-length light-chain fragment was excised as a *PstI/EcoRI* fragment from pUC19 and cloned separately into expression vectors pDSRG and pSRS, to generate plasmids designated pDSRGMPA5L (Fig. 3) and pSRSMPA5L (Fig. 4), respectively.

The amino acid sequences of the heavy and light chain variable regions of antibody CMX5-1 are defined in the Sequence Listing by SEQ ID NO: 36 and SEQ ID NO: 37, respectively. Because amino acid residues 1-19 of these sequences comprise a secretory leader that is cleaved during post-translational processing, the actual variable region sequences are defined by the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 36 and SEQ ID NO: 37, beginning with residue 20.

Construction of Humanized Antibody CMX5-2

To construct humanized antibody CMX5-2, complementary oligonucleotides designated B3194CC and B3195CC (sequences defined by SEQ ID NO: 38 and SEQ ID NO: 39, respectively), were synthesized and annealed to form a *Bgl*III/*Spe*I fragment to replace the 42 bp *Bgl*III/*Spe*I fragment of CMX5-1 heavy chain in pSV.Sport. The replaced region was verified by DNA sequencing.

The amino acid sequences of the heavy and light chain variable regions of antibody CMX5-2 are defined in the sequence listing by SEQ ID NO: 40 and SEQ ID NO: 41, respectively. Because amino acid residues 1-19 of these sequences comprise a secretory leader that is cleaved during post-translational processing, the actual variable region sequences are defined by the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 40 and SEQ ID NO: 41, beginning with residue 20.

Construction of Humanized Antibody CMX5-3

To construct CMX5-3 VH, four oligonucleotides were synthesized having amino acid sequences based on antibody JES1-39D10 CDR and human LAY VH framework sequences. The designations and corresponding SEQ ID NOs of these oligonucleotides were as follows:

	<u>Oligonucleotide</u>	<u>SEQ ID NO.</u>
	B2784CC	42
	B2785CC	43
	B2786CC	44
5	B2921CC	45

PCRs were performed using sets of oligonucleotides B2784CC and B2785CC and B2786CC and B2921CC, and the products were restricted to generate a *Pst*I/*Spe*I fragment and an *Xba*I/*Sal*I fragment. These DNA fragments were used to replace the VH1 and VH3 fragments, respectively, of the antibody CMX5-1 H chain cDNA in pSV.Sport.

The amino acid sequences of the heavy and light chain variable regions of antibody CMX5-3 are defined in the sequence listing by SEQ ID NO: 46 and SEQ ID NO: 47, respectively. Because amino acid residues 1-19 of these sequences comprise a secretory leader that is cleaved during post-translational processing, the actual variable region sequences are defined by the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 46 and SEQ ID NO: 47, beginning with residue 20.

20 Construction of Humanized Antibody CMX5-4

Antibody CMX5-4 VH was constructed in a manner analogous to that used to construct antibody CMX5-1. Three sets of overlapping oligonucleotides were synthesized for this purpose, the designations (and defining SEQ ID NOs) of which were as follows:

	<u>Oligonucleotide</u>	<u>SEQ ID NO.</u>
	B2924CC	48
	B2925CC	49
	B2926CC	50
30	B2927CC	51
	B2928CC	52
	B2929CC	53

Using sets of oligonucleotides B2924CC and B2925CC, B2926CC and B2927CC, and B2928CC and B2929CC, three corresponding DNA fragments were synthesized by PCR extension reactions. The three fragments were cloned,
5 sequenced, and assembled in pSV.Sport by restriction digestions and ligations.

CMX5-4 VL was constructed by first annealing oligonucleotides designated B3093XY and B3094XY (sequences defined by SEQ ID NO: 54 and SEQ ID NO: 55, respectively) and
10 then extending the 3' ends of each oligonucleotide by PCR. The product was gel-purified, *Bst*EII and *Sal*I restricted, and used to replace the *Bst*EII/*Sal*I fragment in antibody CMX5-1 L chain cDNA.

The amino acid sequences of the heavy and light
15 chain variable regions of antibody CMX5-4 are defined in the sequence listing by SEQ ID NO: 56 and SEQ ID NO: 57, respectively. Because amino acid residues 1-19 of these sequences comprise a secretory leader that is cleaved during post-translational processing, the actual variable region
20 sequences are defined by the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 56 and SEQ ID NO: 57, beginning with residue 20.

Construction of Humanized Antibody CMX5-5

CMX5-5 VH DNA was constructed by synthesizing two DNA fragments using pairs of oligonucleotides designated
25 B3136CC and B3137CC, and B3138CC and B3202CC, the oligonucleotide sequences of which are defined in the Sequence Listing as follows:

	<u>Oligonucleotide</u>	<u>SEQ ID NO.</u>
	B3136CC	58
	B3137CC	59
	B3138CC	60
5	B3202CC	61

The resulting PCR fragments were gel-purified, restricted, and used to replace the *SpeI/BamHI* and *BamHI/SalI* fragments in the VH cDNA of antibody CMX5-1.

CMX5-5 VL DNA was constructed by replacing VL3
10 (a *BamHI/SalI* fragment) of CMX5-1 in pSRS by a PCR-generated fragment using primers designated B3142CC and B3143CC (sequences defined by SEQ ID NO: 62 and SEQ ID NO: 63, respectively) and template CMX5-1 L.

The amino acid sequences of the heavy and light
15 chain variable regions of antibody CMX5-5 are defined in the Sequence Listing by SEQ ID NO: 64 and SEQ ID NO: 65, respectively. Because amino acid residues 1-19 of these sequences comprise a secretory leader that is cleaved during post-translational processing, the actual variable region
20 sequences are defined by the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 64 and SEQ ID NO: 65, beginning with residue 20.

Antibody Expression and Purification

To express the humanized antibodies, 5-10 µg each
of pSRS-based L-chain plasmids and pSV.Sport-based H-chain
25 plasmids were co-transfected into 5×10^6 COS cells by electroporation protocols. The cells were then plated in a 60 mm culture dish in the presence of complete medium. After the cells settled and attached to the plates (about 6 hours after transfection and plating), the medium was
30 aspirated and replaced with serum-free medium. Conditioned media were harvested at 72 hours.

- The concentrations of humanized antibodies in conditioned media were determined using a human IgG4-specific enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Nunc Immunoplates were coated at 4°C for 24 hours with a
- 5 mouse anti-human IgG4-Fc monoclonal antibody (CalBiochem, La Jolla, CA.) at 5 µg/ml in 50 mM bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.5. The plates were then blocked at room temperature for 90 minutes with BLOTTO (5% non-fat dried milk and 0.05% (v/v) Tween-20 in Dulbecco's modified phosphate buffered saline).
- 10 After washing away excess blocking reagent, serially diluted samples in a volume of 100 µl were applied to wells of the plates. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 2 hours, after which the samples were aspirated and the wells were washed 3 times. One hundred microliters of sheep
- 15 anti-human IgG (H + L) peroxidase conjugate (The Binding Site, San Diego, CA.) were added to each well and the plates were incubated at 37°C for 2 hours. The plates were then washed 3 times, and 100 µl of ABTS peroxidase substrate (Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN.) was added to each well to
- 20 produce a color reaction. The plates were read spectrophotometrically at 405 nm.

The conditioned media for all five of the humanized antibodies tested positive for human IgG4. Repeated experiments showed that the concentration of IgG4

25 was similar in the 3-day condition media for antibodies CMX5-1, CMX5-2, and CMX5-5 (about 200 µg per ml). The IgG4 concentration of CMX5-4 conditioned media was usually about 2 to 3 fold higher. IgG4 levels measured in conditioned medium containing antibody CMX5-3, which contains the VH

30 framework from the LAY antibody instead of the HIL antibody, were consistently about 5-10 fold lower than the levels measured for antibodies CMX5-1, 2 and 5.

To obtain larger quantities of purified humanized antibodies, recombinant CHO cell lines were established that produced antibody CMX5-1. CMX5-1 H- and L-chain plasmids pSRSMMPA5H and pDSRGMPA5L were co-transfected at a ratio
5 of 20:1 into CHO cells, and stable transfectants were selected for resistance to hypoxanthine and thymidine starvation.

Of 106 resistant clones analyzed for human IgG4 secretion prior to methotrexate (MTX) treatment, 65 clones tested positive. When the stable clones were subsequently
10 subjected to methotrexate treatment to produce gene amplification, the majority of the clones appeared to be highly resistant to the drug. Although the cells were treated with MTX at 20 , 60 and 200 nM levels, only slight cell growth retardation was observed even at the highest MTX
15 concentration.

One of the better producer clones, designated CJA25, was continuously treated with MTX concentrations that were increased stepwise until a final 1 mM concentration was reached. The final antibody expression level at 1 mM MTX
20 was estimated to be about 15 pg/cell/day. The stability of this cell line was monitored by culturing the cells in the absence of MTX for more than two months, during which the expression level remained unchanged.

In a parallel experiment, CHO cells were again
25 co-transfected with pDSRGMPA5H and pSRSMMPA5L but at a ratio of 1:20. The transfection efficiency was found 10 to 100-fold lower, even though the conditions were almost identical to those described above. Screening of 40 clones showed that 10 clones were positive for recombinant human
30 IgG4 secretion.

Levels of antibody JES1-39D10 antibody were measured in a similar fashion except that a goat anti-rat IgG Fc monoclonal antibody (Pierce, Rockford, IL) was used as the capture reagent and a sheep anti-rat IgG (H + L) peroxidase
5 conjugate (The Binding Site, San Diego, CA.) was used as the detection reagent.

Antibodies in the conditioned media were purified by standard methods using protein G or protein A/G (Pierce Chemical) affinity chromatography, as described by the
10 manufacturers of the chromatographic materials. The purified antibodies were more than 99% pure as determined by amino acid composition analysis.

Antibodies in serum-free conditioned media from the JES1-39D10 hybridoma and from clone CJA25 were also
15 purified by affinity chromatography using columns containing immobilized human IL-5. These columns were prepared by coupling purified human IL-5 to AFFIGEL-15® resin (BioRad, Richmond, CA).

After loading conditioned medium from one of
20 the sources, the column was washed sequentially with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and PBS plus 0.5 M NaCl, and then re-equilibrated with PBS. Human IL-5-binding antibodies were then eluted from the column with 0.2 M glycine at pH 2.95, after which the eluted protein was
25 immediately neutralized with 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.

The concentration of antibodies thus purified was determined by UV absorption at 280 nm, using determined molar extinction coefficients. The purified proteins were concentrated, dialyzed against phosphate buffered saline, pH
30 7.2, and subjected to sodium dodecylsulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis [SDS-PAGE; Laemmli, *Nature* 227:680 (1970)] in duplicate 10-20% gels under reducing conditions. After the

electrophoresis one gel was stained with Coomassie blue to visualize the protein bands. The proteins in gels run in parallel were recovered by IMMOBILON® blotting, for amino-terminal sequence analyses.

- 5 Using this one-step purification method, the recovered protein was estimated to be more than 99% pure, as determined by SDS-PAGE. Under reducing conditions, two bands were observed which had apparent molecular weights of 50 and 23.2 kilodaltons, consistent with the known
10 molecular weights of immunoglobulin H and L chains, respectively.

Antibody Characterization

Affinity Constants

- To determine whether the humanized antibodies
15 retained the ability to specifically bind to human IL-5, apparent dissociation constants of antibody/antigen complexes were measured. This was done by coating enzyme immunoassay plates with mouse anti-human IgG₄-Fc (5 µg per ml, 100 µl per well) in 50 mM bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.5.
20 The plates were then blocked at room temperature for 90 minutes with BLOTTO, washed 3 times, and incubated at 37°C for 2 hours with one of the humanized antibodies, either purified (100 µl per well with a final concentration of 0.05 µg per ml) or in the form of conditioned medium (100 µl per
25 well).

- The recombinant antibody molecules from the conditioned media thereby became immobilized on the plates through interactions between the constant regions and the precoated antibodies so that the variable regions of the test
30 antibodies were oriented in a uniform manner to allow direct and maximal interactions with the antigen.

To provide a standard for comparison, antibody JES1-39D10 was assayed in parallel, using goat anti-rat IgG Fc instead of the murine anti-human IgG₄-Fc as the capture antibody.

5 After the plates were washed 3 times, a dilution series of ¹²⁵I-labeled human IL-5 at concentrations between 4,000 pM and 2 pM was applied to the wells in each plate in final volumes of 100 µl. All test wells were run in triplicate. Background binding was determined by using a 1000-fold
10 molar excess of unlabelled human IL-5 in control wells. The reactions were allowed to equilibrate at room temperature for 2 hours, at which time the wells were aspirated and washed 5 times with TBST. The wells were then separated and counted in a Pharmacia LKB γ-counter. All nonspecific binding controls
15 were run in duplicate. The values obtained for bound human IL-5 were subjected to Scatchard analysis (using RADLIG software) to obtain dissociation constant (kd) values.

Results from this analysis showed that the kd values obtained for humanized antibodies CMX5-1, 2, 3 and 5
20 were all in the same approximate range and were close to that of antibody JES1-39D10. The apparent kd of CMX5-4 could not be determined because very little radioactivity was detected and no dose response was observed.

Competitive Binding Assays

25 To determine whether humanization introduced alterations in the antigen binding region of antibody JES1-39D10, the wild-type antibody was labeled with biotin using an X-NHS-biotin kit (Calbiochem, La Jolla, CA) with a final 20 mM reagent concentration. The product was assayed
30 in a direct binding ELISA to human IL-5, and a concentration that was about 3 times the apparent 50% point was used in

competition assays. This concentration corresponded to about 30 ng of biotinylated antibody JES1-39D10.

Competition assays were carried out in which binding of the biotinylated antibody to plates coated with human IL-5 was measured in the presence of unlabelled antibody JES1-39D10 or antibody CMX5-1, CMX5-2 or CMX5-5, each of which had been purified by protein A/G affinity chromatography.

EIA plates were treated with 0.1 M NaHCO₃, pH 9.2, for 1 hour at room temperature. Human IL-5 in TBS was then added at 100 µg per well. The plates were incubated overnight at 4°C and then blocked with 3% BSA-TBS ml for 1 hour at room temperature. Fifty microliters of 2-fold serially diluted competing antibodies plus the appropriate amount of biotinylated antibody JES1-39D10 (also in a 50 µl volume) were added to each well, and the plates were incubated for 1 hour at room temperature.

The plates were then washed 5 times with TBS-Tween-20, incubated with 1 µg/ml horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-streptavidin conjugate for 1 hour at room temperature, washed 5 times with TBS-Tween-20, and developed with HRP substrate TMB. Absorbance of the samples was then measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm.

The results showed that whereas unlabeled antibody JES1-39D10 competed with its biotinylated form at an approximately 1:1 ratio, the same degree of competition by antibodies CMX5-1, 2 and 5 required greater amounts of the antibodies. Taking the molar ratio of unlabeled to biotinylated antibody JES1-39D10 to be 1.0, the molar ratios of antibodies CMX5-1, 2 and 5 to biotinylated JES1-39D10 needed to produce the same degree of binding inhibition were estimated to be 3.3, 1.4 and 1.4, respectively.

Inhibition of Human IL-5 Receptor Binding

In an investigation of the ability of humanized antibodies CMX5-1, 2 and 5 to inhibit the binding of radiolabeled human IL-5 to recombinant human IL-5 receptor α chains on transfected COS cells, it was found that all three antibodies blocked receptor binding. This blocking activity was observed using both conditioned media and the purified antibodies. With a constant 0.5 nM concentration of the labeled IL-5, the concentrations of antibodies CMX5-1, 2 and 5 required to cause 50% inhibition of receptor binding (IC_{50}) were calculated to be 1.5-3.0, 0.35-0.7 and 0.5-1.1 nM, respectively. The IC_{50} for wild-type antibody JES1-39D10 was determined to be 0.15-0.55 nM.

Modification of Antibody CMX5-5 Light Chain

All five of the humanized antibodies contained an aspartic acid residue at position 105 of the light chain due to DNA modifications made to facilitate cloning. To restore the native sequence, the aspartic acid residue at position 105 was replaced with a glutamic acid residue in the light chain of antibody CMX5-5. This was done by using a synthetic oligonucleotide designated B3289CC (SEQ ID NO: 66) having an amino acid sequence corresponding to that of the junction of carboxyl-terminal peptide of VL and the amino-terminal peptide of the CL, with a GAC to GAG codon change. This codon change created a *Xho*I restriction site in place of an *Sal*I site.

PCR was performed with oligonucleotide primers B3289CC and A2496CC (SEQ ID NO: 34), using the CMX5-5 light chain as the template. The resulting DNA fragment was gel-purified, restricted, and used to replace the *Sal*I/*Eco*RI fragment in the pSRS-based CMX5-5 light chain cDNA. The modified CMX5-5 light chain cDNA was then excised from pSRS and cloned into pDSRG for stable expression. A new variant,

consisting of the CMX5-2 heavy chain and the modified CMX5-5 light chain, was designated CMX5-OK1. Another variant, consisting of the CMX5-5 heavy chain and the modified CMX5-5 light chain, was designated CMX5-OK2.

5

Biological Effects

Inhibition of IL-5-induced CD11b Expression

An HL-60 (ATCC CCL 240) subclone was maintained in Iscoves' Modified Dulbecco's Medium (JRH BioSciences) supplemented with 10% FBS, 2mM glutamine, and penicillin-streptomycin. HL-60 is a multipotent human promyelocytic cell line which, in the presence of butyrate or human IL-5, yields cells that develop the phenotypic characteristics of eosinophils [Tomonaga *et al.*, *Blood* 67:1433 (1986); Fabian *et al.*, *Blood* 80:788 (1992)]. Increased expression of a cell adhesion molecule called CD11b/CD18 has been observed on the surface of eosinophils that were activated and recruited to the lung of allergic patients [Georas *et al.*, *Am. J. Resp. Cell Mol. Biol.* 7:261 (1992)].

Prior to assay, the HL-60 cells were primed for differentiation by growth in alkaline medium (pH adjusted to 7.6-7.8 with NaOH or sodium bicarbonate) for one week. Following the period of growth, the cells were transferred to 24-well culture dishes at a density of 2×10^5 cells/ml. Serially diluted test antibodies was preincubated with a constant amount of human IL-5 at 37°C for one hour and then added to the cells. The final concentration of IL-5 in the culture was 150 pM.

Seventy-two hours later, the cells were harvested by centrifugation and resuspended at a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/ml and 50 μ l volumes (5×10^4 cells) were aliquoted per well in a 96-well microtiter plate. The cells were

dried in the wells and then washed with 70% ethanol followed by TBS-Tween-20, and blocked with 10% non-fat dried milk and 5% BSA.

5 The primary antibody (mouse anti-human CD11b; Becton-Dickinson, Braintree, MA) was added. After a two-hour incubation at 37°C, the plates were treated sequentially by washing 3X with TBS-tween-20, allowing a secondary antibody against the primary antibody (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA) to bind, and washing again 3X
10 with TBS-Tween-20. Specifically bound antibody was then detected using an ELISA Amplification System (Gibco-BRL).

15 It was found that humanized antibodies CMX5-1, CMX5-2 and CMX5-5 were all able to block the CD11b induction activity of human IL-5. The relative IC₅₀'s were estimated to be as follows:

SAMPLE	IC ₅₀ (pM)	MOLAR RATIO CMX5/IL-5	IC ₅₀ CMX5/IC ₅₀ 39D10
CMX5-1	1467	7.3 : 1	8.8
CMX5-2	467	2.3 : 1	2.8
CMX5-5	800	4 : 1	4.8
39D10	166	0.83 : 1	1

As can be seen from the Table, humanized antibodies CMX5-2 and CMX5-5 appeared to be more potent than antibody CMX5-1.

Inhibition of Allergen-induced Mouse Eosinophilia

20 To determine whether the humanized antibodies were capable of neutralizing the activity of IL-5 *in vivo*, young

male B6D2F1/J mice were sensitized with alum-precipitated ovalbumin, using 8 mg per animal. One week thereafter a booster dose was given. Except for a group of 5 unsensitized control mice, all other groups contained 6 mice.

5 One week after the booster and prior to challenge, the sensitized animals were injected intraperitoneally with test antibodies in a volume of 0.5 ml. Each group received one of the following: 0.1 mg of antibody JES1-39D10 per kilogram of
10 body weight, 1 mg of antibody JES1-39D10 per kilogram of body weight, 1 mg of antibody CMX5-1 per kilogram of body weight, and 10 mg of antibody CMX5-1 per kilogram of body weight. An antibody designated TRFK 5, a rat anti-mouse IL-5 monoclonal antibody (Schumacher *et al.*, *supra*), was used as a positive control. The control sensitized mice received saline.

15 The animals were then challenged twice with ovalbumin aerosol for 1 hour. Twenty-four hours following the challenge, bronchioalveolar lavage, peripheral blood, and lung-tissue specimens were collected, fixed, developed by eosinophil-specific staining dyes, and examined
20 microscopically to determine eosinophil distribution.

 Mice that received antibody CMX5-1 at the 10 mg per kilogram body of weight dose were found to have significantly reduced numbers of eosinophils in their bronchioalveolar lavage fluid, whereas less quantitative
25 changes were observed with other cell types. Mice that received antibody JES1-39D10 also had reduced eosinophil levels.

Hybridoma Deposit

 The hybridoma cell line (JES1-39D10.11) producing
30 monoclonal antibody JES1-39D10 was deposited January 8, 1992 with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC),

Rockville, MD, and assigned Accession No. ATCC HB 10959. These deposits were made under conditions as provided under ATCC's agreement for Culture Deposit for Patent Purposes, which assures that the deposits will be made available to the
5 US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks pursuant to 35 USC 122 and 37 CFR 1.14 and will be made available to the public upon issue of a U.S. patent, and which requires that the deposits be maintained. Availability of the deposited strains is not to be construed as a license to practise the invention in
10 contravention of the rights granted under the authority of any government in accordance with its patent laws.

Many modifications and variations of this invention can be made without departing from its spirit and scope, as will become apparent to those skilled in the art. The specific
15 embodiments described herein are offered by way of example only, and the invention is to be limited only by the terms of the appended claims.

20

25

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- 5 (i) APPLICANT: Chou, Chuan-Chu
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- 15 (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Design, Cloning and Expression of
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- 20 (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 66
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(B) COMPUTER: Apple Macintosh

5 (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: Macintosh 6.0.5

(D) SOFTWARE: Microsoft Word 4.00B

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10

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20

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30

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

5 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 333 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

10

(C) STRANDEDNESS: double

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

	GAA TCT GGA GGA GGC TTG GTA CAG CCA TCA CAG ACC CTG TCT CTC ACC	48
	Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Ser Gln Thr Leu Ser Leu Thr	
	5 10 15	
20	TGC ACT GTC TCT GGG TTA TCA TTA ACC AGC AAT AGT GTG AAC TGG ATT	96
	Cys Thr Val Ser Gly Leu Ser Leu Thr Ser Asn Ser Val Asn Trp Ile	
	20 25 30	
25	CGG CAG CCT CCA GGA AAG GGT CTG GAG TGG ATG GGA CTA ATA TGG AGT	144
	Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Met Gly Leu Ile Trp Ser	
	35 40 45	
30	AAT GGA GAC ACA GAT TAT AAT TCA GCT ATC AAA TCC CGA CTG AGC ATC	192
	Asn Gly Asp Thr Asp Tyr Asn Ser Ala Ile Lys Ser Arg Leu Ser Ile	
	50 55 60	
35	AGT AGG GAC ACC TCG AAG AGC CAG GTT TTC TTA AAG ATG AAC AGT CTG	240
	Ser Arg Asp Thr Ser Lys Ser Gln Val Phe Leu Lys Met Asn Ser Leu	
	65 70 75 80	
	CAA AGT GAA GAC ACA GCC ATG TAC TTC TGT GCC AGA GAG TAC TAC GGC	288
	Gln Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Met Tyr Phe Cys Ala Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Gly	
	85 90 95	
40	TAC TTT GAT TAC TGG GGC CAA GGA GTC ATG GTC ACA GTC TCC TCA	333
	Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Val Met Val Thr Val Ser Ser	
	100 105 110	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

5 (A) LENGTH: 384 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: double

10

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

15	ATG GCT GTG CCC ACT CAG CTC CTG GGG TTG TTG TTG CTG TGG ATT ACA	48
	Met Ala Val Pro Thr Gln Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Ile Thr	
	5 10 15	
20	GAT GCC ATA TGT GAC ATC CAG ATG ACA CAG TCT CCA GCT TCC CTG TCT	96
	Asp Ala Ile Cys Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser	
	20 25 30	
25	GCA TCT CTG GGA GAA ACT ATC TCC ATC GAA TGT CTA GCA AGT GAG GGC	144
	Ala Ser Leu Gly Glu Thr Ile Ser Ile Glu Cys Leu Ala Ser Glu Gly	
	35 40 45	
30	ATT TCC AGT TAT TTA GCG TGG TAT CAG CAG AAG CCA GGG AAA TCT CCT	192
	Ile Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ser Pro	
	50 55 60	
35	CAG CTC CTG ATC TAT GGT GCA AAT AGC TTG CAA ACT GGG GTC CCA TCA	240
	Gln Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Asn Ser Leu Gln Thr Gly Val Pro Ser	
	65 70 75 80	
40	CGG TTC AGT GGC AGT GGA TCT GCC ACA CAA TAT TCT CTC AAG ATC AGC	288
	Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr Gln Tyr Ser Leu Lys Ile Ser	
	85 90 95	
45	AGC ATG CAA CCT GAA GAT GAA GGG GAT TAT TTC TGT CAA CAG AGT TAC	336
	Ser Met Gln Pro Glu Asp Glu Gly Asp Tyr Phe Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr	
	100 105 110	
50	AAG TTT CCG AAC ACG TTT GGA GCT GGG ACC AAG CTG GAA CTG AAA CGG	384
	Lys Phe Pro Asn Thr Phe Gly Ala Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Leu Lys Arg	
	115 120 125	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

5 (A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

10 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

15 AGTCTAGAAG CTTGAATCTG GAGGAGGCTT GGTACAGCC 39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

20 (A) LENGTH: 58 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

25 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

30 CAGCCCCGGGA ATTCGTCGAC TCACTGCCAT GTTTCTTTCT TTACATTGAG CTTGCTGT 58

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

35 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

5 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

10

GCAAGCTTGG ATCCAGACAG GACACAGGCC AGACAT 36

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

15 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

20

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

CACGAATTCT GCAGTGGCAC CTCAGGACCT TTGGGTCT 38

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

30

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 114 base pairs

35 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

5 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

AGGCAGTCGA CGCCGCCACC ATGAAGTTGT GGCTGAACTG GATTTTCCTT TTAACACTTT 60
TAAATGGTAT CCAGTGTGAG GTGAAACTGT TGAATCTGG AGGAGGCTTG GTAC 114

10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 131 base pairs

15

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

20

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

25 ACTGAATTCT ATTTACCAGG AGAGTGGGAG AGACTCTTCT CAGTATGGTG GTTGTGCAGG 60
CCCTCATGCA GCACAGAACA CGTGAAAGTG TTCCCTGCT GCCATGTTTC TTTCTTTACA 120
TTGAGCTTGC T 131

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:

30 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 66 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

35

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

5 AGCTGTGAC GCCGCCACCA TCGTTGTGC CACTCAGCTC CTGGGGTTGT TGTTGCTGTG 60
GATTAC 66

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:

10 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 48 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

15

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

AGCTCTAGAA TTCTGCAGTC AACACTCATT CCTGTTGAAG CTCTTGAC 48

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11:

25

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 102 base pairs

30

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

35

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

GCTGAATTCG CCGCCACCAT GGGCTGGAGC TGTATCATCC TCTTCTTAGT AGCAACAGCT 60
ACAGGTGTCC ACTCCCAGGT CAAACTGGTA CAAGCTGGAG GT 102

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 102 base pairs

10 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

GCGTACTAGT TAATGATAAC CCAGAGACGA TGCAACTCAG TCGCAGAGAT CTCCTGGCT 60
GTACGACGCC ACCTCCAGCT TGTACCAGTT TGACCTGGGA GT 120

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 86 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

30

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

35

GTCAGACTAG TAATAGTGTG AACTGGATAC GGCAAGCACC TGGCAAGGGT CTGGAGTGGG 60
TTGCACTAAT ATGGAGTAAT GGAGAC 86

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 73 base pairs

10

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

GTACTCTAGA GATTGTGAAT CGAGATTGA TAGCTGAATT ATAATCTGTG TCTCCATTAC 60
TCCATATTAG TGC 73

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 104 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

30

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:

35

GCAGAATTCT AGAGACAATT CGAAGAGCAC CCTATACATG CAGATGAACA GTCTGAGAAC 60
TGAAGATACT GCAGTCTACT TCTGTGCTCG TGAGTACTAT GGAT 104

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 99 base pairs

10

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 16:

CTCGTGAGCT CGGGCCCTTG GTCGACGCTG AGGAGACTGT GACTAGGACA CCTTGACCCC 60
AATAGTCGAA ATATCCATAG TACTCACGAG CACAGAAGT 99

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 94 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

30

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

35

AGAGCTGCAG CCGCCACCAT GGGATGGAGC TGTATCATCC TCTTCTTGGT AGCAACAGCT 60
ACAGGTGTCC ACTCCGACAT CCAGATGACA CAGT 94

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 83 base pairs

10

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 18:

AGCATCTAGA GGTGACCCTA TCTCCGACAG ATACAGACAG CGAACTTGGA GACTGTGTCA 60
TCTGGATGTC GGAGTGGACA CCT 83

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 101 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

30

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 19:

35

AGATCTGCAG GTCACCATCA CATGTCTAGC AAGTGAGGGC ATCTCCAGTT ACTTAGCGTG 60
GTACCAGCAG AAGCCCGGGC TAGCTCCTAA GCTCCTGATC T 101

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 20:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 84 base pairs

10

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 20:

ATGGCGGATC CTGAGCCACT GAATCTTGAT GGTACTCCAG TCTGCAAGCT ATTCGCACCA 60
TAGATCAGGA GCTTAGGAGC TAGC 84

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 81 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

30

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 21:

35

CTCAGGATCC GCTACAGACT TCACGCTCAC GATCTCCAGC CTACAGCCTG AAGATATCGC 60
GACGTATTAC TGTCAACAGT C 81

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 22:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 76 base pairs

10

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 22:

GCATGCCGTC GACCTTGGTG CCTTGACCGA ATGTGTTCCG GAACTTATAC GACTGTTGAC 60
AGTAATACGT CGCGAT 76

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 70 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

30

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 23:

35

GCATCGCGTC GACCAAAGGT CCATCTGTGT TTCCGCTGGC GCCATGCTCC AGGAGCACCT 60
CCGAGAGCAC 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 24:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 79 base pairs

10 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 24:

GACAGAATTC AGGTGCTGGA CACGACGGAC ATGGAGGACC ATACTTCGAC TCAACTCTCT 60
TGTCCACCTT GGTGTTGCT 79

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 68 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

30

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 25:

ACTGGAATTC CTAGGTGGAC CATCAGTCTT CCTGTTTCCG CCTAAGCCCA AGGACACTCT
CATGATCT 68

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 26:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 51 base pairs

10 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 26:

CAGGCTGTCG ACTCGAGGCT GACCTTTGGC TTTGGAGATG GTTTTCTCGA T 51

20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs

25

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

30

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 27:

GTAAGCGTCG ACTCGAGAGC CACAGGTGTA CACCCTGC 38

35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

5 (A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

10 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 28:

15 CGCTAGCGGC CGCTCATTTA CCCAGAGACA GGGAGAGGCT 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

20 (A) LENGTH: 196 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

25 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 29:

30 AGTGCCTGC AGCCGCCACC ATGGGATGGA GCTGTATCAT CCTCTTCTTG GTAGCAACAG 60
CTACAGGTGT CCACTCCGAC ATCCAGATGA CACAGTCTCC AAGTTCCCTG TCTGCATCTG 120
TCGGAGATCG GGTCACAATC GAATGTCTAG CAAGTGAGGG CATTTCCAGT TATTTAGCGT 180
GGTATCAGCA GAAGCC 196

35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 30:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 5 (A) LENGTH: 213 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- 10 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 30:

15 ACCTTGGTAC CTGTGCCAAA CGTGTCGGA AACTTGTAAC TCTGTTGACA GTAATAATCT 60
CCTTCATCTT CAGGTTGCAG GCTGGAGATC TTAAACGTGA AATCTGTGCC GGATCCACTG 120
CCACTGAACC GTGATGGGAC CCCAGTTTGC AAGCTATTTG CACCATAGAT CAGGAGTTTA 180
GGAGCTTTCC CTGGCTTCTG CTGATACCAC GCT 213

20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 190 base pairs
- 25 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- 30 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 31:

GAACACGTTT GGACAAGGTA CCAAGGTCGA CATCAAACGG ACTGTGGCTG CACCATCTGT 60
35 CTTTCATCTT CCGCCATCTG ATGAGCAGTT GAAATCTGGA ACTGCCTCTG TTGTGTGCCT 120

GCTGAATAAC TTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAA AGTACAGTGG AAGGTGGATA ACGCCCTCCA 180
ATCGGGTAAC 190

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 32:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 207 base pairs

10 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 32:

GTCAGAATTC TAACACTCTC CCCTGTTGAA GCTCTTTGTG ACGGGCGAGC TCAGGCCCTG 60
ATGGGTGACT TCGCAGGCGT AGACTTTGTG TTTCTCGTAG TCTGCTTTGC TCAGCGTCAG 120
20 GGTGCTGCTG AGGCTGTAGG TGCTGTCCTT GCTGTCCTGC TCTGTGACAC TCTCCTGGGA 180
GTTACCCGAT TGGAGGGCGT TATCCAC 207

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 33:

25 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

30

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

35 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 33

GCATGCGTCG ACGTCAAACG GACTGTGGCT GC 32

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 34:

5 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 111 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

10

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 34:

GATCAAGCTT GAATTCTAAC ACTCTCCTCT GTTGAAGCTC TTCGTGACTG GCGAGCTCAG 60
GCCTTGATGA GTGACTTCGC AGGCGTAGAC TTTGTGTTTC TCGTAGTCTG C 111

20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 117 base pairs

25

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

30

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 35:

35 GAGTCAGTCC AAGCTTGAAT TCTAACACTC TCCTCTGTTG AAGCTCTTCG TGACTGGCGA 60
GCTCAGGCCT TGATGAGTGA CTTGCGAGGC GTAGACTTTG TGTTTCTCGT AGTCTGC 117

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 36:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

5 (A) LENGTH: 116 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

10

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 36:

Met Gly Trp Ser Cys Ile Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Thr Ala Thr Gly
15 -15 -10 -5
Val His Ser Gln Val Lys Leu Val Gln Ala Gly Gly Gly Val Val Gln
 1 5 10
Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ile Val Ser Gly Leu Ser Leu
 15 20 25
20 Thr Ser Asn Ser Val Asn Trp Ile Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
30 35 40 45
Glu Trp Val Ala Leu Ile Trp Ser Asn Gly Asp Thr Asp Tyr Asn Ser
 50 55 60
Ala Ile Lys Ser Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Ser Thr
25 65 70 75
Leu Tyr Met Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Thr Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr
 80 85 90
Phe Cys Ala Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Gly Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly
 95 100 105
30 Val Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
110 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 37:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 108 amino acids

5 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

10

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 37:

Met Gly Trp Ser Cys Ile Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Thr Ala Thr Gly

-15

-10

-5

Val His Ser Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Val

15

1

5

10

Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Ala Ser Glu Gly Ile

15

20

25

Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro Lys

30

35

40

45

20

Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Asn Ser Leu Gln Thr Gly Val Pro Ser Arg

50

55

60

Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser

65

70

75

Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Lys

25

80

85

90

Phe Pro Asn Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Val Lys Arg

95

100

105

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 38:

30

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 38:

10 GATCTCTGCG ACTGAGTTGC ATCGCATCTG GGTTACATT CT 42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 39:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

20 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 39:

25 CTAGAGAATG TGAACCCAGA TCGATGCAA CTCAGTCGCA GA 42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 40:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

30 (A) LENGTH: 116 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

35 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 40:

```

Met Gly Trp Ser Cys Ile Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Thr Ala Thr Gly
5      -15      -10      -5
Val His Ser Gln Val Lys Leu Val Gln Ala Gly Gly Gly Val Val Gln
      1      5      10
Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ile Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
      15      20      25
10 Ser Ser Asn Ser Val Asn Trp Ile Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
      30      35      40      45
Glu Trp Val Ala Leu Ile Trp Ser Asn Gly Asp Thr Asp Tyr Asn Ser
      50      55      60
Ala Ile Lys Ser Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Ser Thr
15      65      70      75
Leu Tyr Met Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Thr Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr
      80      85      90
Phe Cys Ala Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Gly Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly
      95      100      105
20 Val Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
      110      115

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 41:

25 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 108 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

30

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 41:

	Met	Gly	Trp	Ser	Cys	Ile	Ile	Leu	Phe	Leu	Val	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly
					-15					-10					-5	
5	Val	His	Ser	Asp	Ile	Gln	Met	Thr	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val
			1				5					10				
	Ser	Val	Gly	Asp	Arg	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Cys	Leu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ile
		15				20				25						
	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Leu	Ala	Pro	Lys
	30				35					40				45		
10	Leu	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Thr	Gly	Val	Pro	Ser	Arg
				50						55				60		
	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ala	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ser
			65					70					75			
	Leu	Gln	Pro	Glu	Asp	Ile	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Lys
15			80					85					90			
	Phe	Pro	Asn	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Lys	Val	Asp	Val	Lys	Arg	
		95					100					105				

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 42:

20

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 95 base pairs

25

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 42:

GCAGCTGCAG CCGCCACCAT GGGCTGGAGC TGTATCATCC TCTTCTTAGT AGCAACAGCT 60
ACAGGTGTCC ACTCCGAGGT CCAGCTGCTA GAGTC 95

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 5 (A) LENGTH: 108 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- 10 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 43:

15 AGACGAATTC ACTAGTTAAT GATAACCCAG AGACTGCGCA ACTCAGTCGC AGAGATCCTC 60
CTGGCTGTAC GAGGCCACCT CCAGACTCTA GCAGCTGGAC CTCGGAGT 108

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 44:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 103 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- 25 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 44:

AAGCGATCTA GAAATGACTC GAAGAACACC CTATACCTAC AGATGAACGG TCTGCAAGCT 60
GAAGTAAGTG CAATCTACTT CTGTGCTCGT GAGTACTATG GAT 103

35 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 45:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 93 base pairs

5 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

10 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 45:

ACGAGAAGCT TCATGTCGAC GCTGAGGAGA CTGTGACTAG CGTACCTTGA CCCC AATAGT 60
CGAAATATCC ATAGTACTCA CGAGCACAGA AGT 93

15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 46:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

20 (A) LENGTH: 116 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 46:

30 Met Gly Trp Ser Cys Ile Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Thr Ala Thr Gly
-15 -10 -5
Val His Ser Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln
1 5 10
Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Ser Leu
15 20 25

Thr Ser Asn Ser Val Asn Trp Ile Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
 30 35 40 45
 Glu Trp Val Ala Leu Ile Trp Ser Asn Gly Asp Thr Asp Tyr Asn Ser
 50 55 60
 5 Ala Ile Lys Ser Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asn Asp Ser Lys Asn Thr
 65 70 75
 Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Gly Leu Gln Ala Glu Val Ser Ala Ile Tyr
 80 85 90
 Phe Cys Ala Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Gly Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly
 10 95 100 105
 Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
 110 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 47:

15

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 108 amino acids

20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

25

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 47:

Met Gly Trp Ser Cys Ile Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Thr Ala Thr Gly
 -15 -10 -5
 Val His Ser Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Val
 30 1 5 10
 Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Ala Ser Glu Gly Ile
 15 20 25
 Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro Lys
 30 35 40 45

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 49:

5 CTAGAAGCTT ACTAGTTAAT GATAACCCAG ATGCGATGCA ACTCAGTCGC AGAGATCTTC 60
CTGGCTGTAC GACGCCACCT CCAGCTTGTA CCAGTTTGAC CTGGGAGT 108

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 50:

10 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 90 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

15

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 50:

GGACGAATTC ACTAGTAATG GTATGCACTG GGTACGGCAA GCACCTGGCA AGGGTCTGGA 60
GTGGGTGCA GTAATATGGA GTAATGGATC 90

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 51:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 85 base pairs

30

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

35

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 51:

ACTGCTCTAG AGATTGTGAA TCGTCCTTTG ACTGAGTCAC CATAGTATGT TCGTGATCCA 60
TTACTCCATA TTACTGCAAC CCACT 85

5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 52:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

10 (A) LENGTH: 95 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

15

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 52:

20 CGTACTCTAG AGACAATTCG AAGCGCACCC TATACATGCA GATGAACAGT CTGAGAACTG 60
AAGATACTGC TGTCTACTAC TGTGCTCGTG AGTAC 95

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 53:

25 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 100 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

30

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

35 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 53:

ACGAGAAGCT TCATGTCGAC GCTGAGGAGA CTGTGACTAG GACACCTTGA CCCCAATAGT 60
CGAAATATCC ATAGTACTCA CGAGCACAGT AGTAGACAGC 100

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 54:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 153 base pairs

10

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 54:

GCGATAGGTC ACCATCACAT GTCAAGCAAG TGAGGGGCATC TCCAGTTACT TAAACTGGTA 60
TCAGCAGAAG CCCGGGCTAG CTCCTAAGCT CCTGATCTAT GGTGCGAATA CCAGGGAGGC 120
20 TGGAGTACCA TCAAGATTCA GTGGCTCAGG CTC 153

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 55:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 150 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

30

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 55:

35

ACAGTCGTCG ACCTTGGTGC CTTGACCGAA TGTGTTCTGGG AACTTATACG ACTGTTGACA 60
GTAATACGTC GCGATATCTT CAGGCTGTAG GCTGGAGATC GTGAGCGTGA AGTCTGTACC 120
GGAGCCTGAG CCACTGAATC TTGATGGTAC 150

5 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 56:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 117 amino acids

10

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 56:

Met Gly Trp Ser Cys Ile Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Thr Ala Thr Gly
-15 -10 -5
20 Val His Ser Gln Val Lys Leu Val Gln Ala Gly Gly Gly Val Val Gln
1 5 10
Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ile Ala Ser Gly Leu Ser Leu
15 20 25
Thr Ser Asn Gly Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
25 30 35 40 45
Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Ser Asn Gly Ser Arg Thr Tyr Tyr Gly
50 55 60
Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Arg
65 70 75
30 Thr Leu Tyr Met Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Thr Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
80 85 90
Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Gly Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln
95 100 105

Gly Val Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
110 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 57:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 108 amino acids

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 57:

Met Gly Trp Ser Cys Ile Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Thr Ala Thr Gly
-15 -10 -5
Val His Ser Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Val
20 1 5 10
Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Gln Ala Ser Glu Gly Ile
15 20 25
Ser Ser Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro Lys
30 35 40 45
25 Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Asn Thr Arg Glu Ala Gly Val Pro Ser Arg
50 55 60
Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser
65 70 75
Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Lys
30 80 85 90
Phe Pro Asn Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Val Lys Arg
95 100 105

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 58:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs

5 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

10 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 58:

GCATGACAGT AGATCTCTGC GACTGAGTTG CATCGCATCT GGGTTCACAT TCTCTAGTAA 60
TAGTGTGAAC TGGGTACGGC AAGCACCTGG CAAGGGTC 98

15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 59:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

20 (A) LENGTH: 113 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

25

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 59:

30 ACGATCACTC TAGAGATTGT GAATCGAGAT TTGATAGCTG AATTATAATC TGTGTCTCCA 60
TTACTCCATA TTAGTGCAAC CCACTCCAGA CCCTTGCCAG GTGCTTGCCG TAC 113

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 60:

35 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 91 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

5 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 60:

10

GCATGGACGT CTAGAGACAA TTCGAAGAGA ACCCTATACA TGCAGATGAA CAGTCTGAGA 60
ACTGAAGATA CTGCAGTCTA CTACTGTGCT C 91

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 61:

15

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 120 base pairs

20 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 61:

CAAGTCGACG ACAAGCTTGT CGACGCTGAG GAGACTGTGA CTAGGACACC TTGACCCCAA 60
TAGTCGAAAT ATCCATAGTA CTCACGAGCA CAGTAGTAGA CTGCAGTATC TTCAGTTCTC 120

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 62:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

35 (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 62:

ACAGTCCGTT TGACGTCGAC CTTGGTGC 28
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 63:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 63 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

20 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 63:

25 AGTGGCTCAG GATCCGGTAC CGACTTCACG TTCACGATCT CCAGCCTACA GCCTGAAGAT 60
ATC 63

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 64:

30 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 116 amino acids

35 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

5 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 64:

Met Gly Trp Ser Cys Ile Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Thr Ala Thr Gly
 -15 -10 -5
Val His Ser Gln Val Lys Leu Val Gln Ala Gly Gly Gly Val Val Gln
 1 5 10
10 Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ile Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
 15 20 25
Ser Ser Asn Ser Val Asn Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
30 35 40 45
Glu Trp Val Ala Leu Ile Trp Ser Asn Gly Asp Thr Asp Tyr Asn Ser
15 50 55 60
Ala Ile Lys Ser Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Arg Thr
 65 70 75
Leu Tyr Met Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Thr Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr
 80 85 90
20 Tyr Cys Ala Arg Glu Tyr Tyr Gly Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly
 95 100 105
Val Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
110 115

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 65:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 108 amino acids

30

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 65:

Met Gly Trp Ser Cys Ile Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Thr Ala Thr Gly
5 -15 -10 -5
Val His Ser Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Val
 1 5 10
Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Leu Ala Ser Glu Gly Ile
 15 20 25
10 Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro Lys
30 35 40 45
Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Asn Ser Leu Gln Thr Gly Val Pro Ser Arg
 50 55 60
Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser
15 65 70 75
Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Lys
 80 85 90
Phe Pro Asn Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Val Lys Arg
 95 100 105
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 66:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs

 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

30

 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 66:

AGCGAGCGCT CGAGGTCAAA CGGACTGTGG CTGCACCATC 40

5

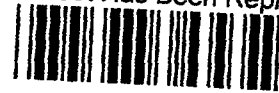
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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma having the identifying characteristics of a cell line deposited under American Type Culture Collection Accession No. ATCC HB 10959.
2. A hybridoma having the identifying characteristics of a cell line deposited under American Type Culture Collection Accession No. ATCC HB 10959.
3. A polypeptide comprising a variable region of a monoclonal antibody which has an amino acid sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 2, or a subsequence of such sequences.
4. An isolated DNA which comprises from about 12 to 333 bases of a nucleotide sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 1 or from about 9 to 384 bases of a nucleotide sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: 2, or is a functional equivalent of such sequences.
5. A recombinant vector comprising the DNA of claim 4.
6. A host cell comprising the recombinant vector of claim 5.
7. A method for making a polypeptide comprising culturing the host cell of claim 6 under conditions in which the DNA is expressed.
8. A chimeric or humanized monoclonal antibody which specifically binds to human interleukin-5 and comprises CDRs from the heavy and light chain variable regions of the monoclonal antibody of claim 1.





9. The humanized monoclonal antibody of claim 8 which comprises heavy and/or light chain variable regions having sequences defined, beginning with amino acid residue 20, by SEQ ID NO: 36, 37, 40, 41, 46, 47, 56, 57, 64 or 65.
- 5 10. DNA which encodes a heavy or light chain variable region of claim 9.
11. A recombinant vector comprising the DNA of claim 10.
- 10 12. A host cell comprising the recombinant vector of claim 11.
13. A method for making a humanized monoclonal antibody comprising culturing the host cell of claim 12 under conditions in which the DNA is expressed.
- 15 14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a human IL-5 antagonist selected from the group consisting of the monoclonal antibody of claim 1, a binding composition which specifically binds to human interleukin-5 comprising a heavy chain variable region and a light chain variable region from the monoclonal antibody of claim 1, a single-chain
20 binding protein which specifically binds to human interleukin-5 comprising CDRs from the light and/or heavy chain variable regions of the monoclonal antibody of claim 1, a chimeric monoclonal antibody which specifically binds to human interleukin-5 comprising the heavy and light chain
25 variable regions of the monoclonal antibody of claim 1, and a humanized monoclonal antibody which specifically binds to human interleukin-5 comprising CDRs from the heavy and light chain variable regions of the monoclonal antibody of claim 1; and a physiologically acceptable carrier.





15. A method for selecting a human antibody sequence to be used as a human framework for humanization of an animal antibody comprising:

5 (a) comparing the heavy and light chain variable region sequences of an animal monoclonal antibody that is to be humanized with optimally-aligned sequences of the heavy and light chain variable regions of all human antibodies for which sequence information is available, thereby determining the percent identities for each of
10 the compared sequences;

(b) determining the number of ambiguities in each of such human antibody sequences;

15 (c) comparing Pin-region spacing of the animal antibody sequences with (i) that of each of such human antibody sequences and with (ii) those of other antibodies which have known 3-dimensional structures; and

(d) selecting the human antibody sequence which has the best combination of:

20 (i) low number of sequence ambiguities, and

(ii) high percent identities and similar Pin-region spacing, based on comparison to the animal antibody sequences.

25 16. A method for determining which variable region residues of an animal monoclonal antibody should be selected for humanization comprising:

(a) determining potential minimal and maximal residues of the animal monoclonal antibody, wherein:





(i) such minimal residues comprise CDR structural loops plus residues required to support and/or orient the CDR structural loops, and

5 (ii) such maximal residues comprise Kabat CDRs plus CDR structural loops plus residues required to support and/or orient the CDR structural loops plus residues which fall within about 10 Å of a CDR structural loop and possess a water solvent accessible surface of about 5 Å² or greater;

10

(b) performing computer modeling of:

(i) a sequence of an animal monoclonal antibody which is to be humanized,

15 (ii) a human antibody framework sequence, and

(iii) all possible recombinant antibodies comprising the human antibody framework sequence into which the minimal and maximal residues of step (a) have been inserted,

20 which computer modeling is performed using software suitable for protein modeling and structural information from a structurally-characterized antibody that has a sequence most nearly identical to that of the selected human antibody framework sequence;

25

(c) comparing results obtained in the computer modeling of step (b); and



(d) selecting the minimal or maximal residues which produce a recombinant antibody having a computer-modeled structure closest to that of the animal monoclonal antibody.

This Sheet Has Been Replaced

