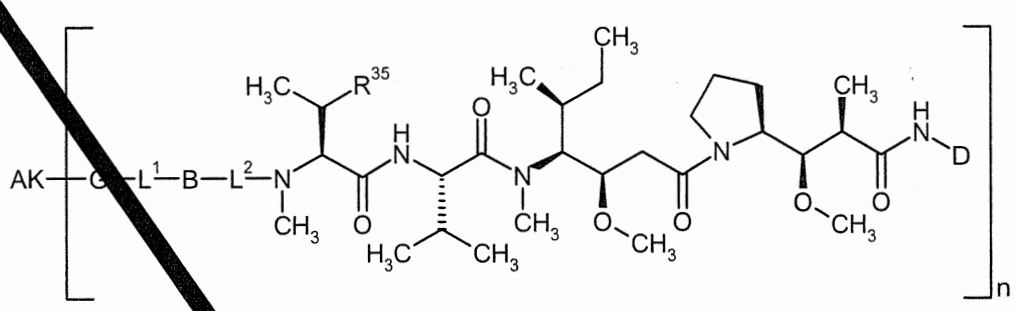
Claims:

1. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia)



(Ia),

in which

n is a number from 1 to 50,

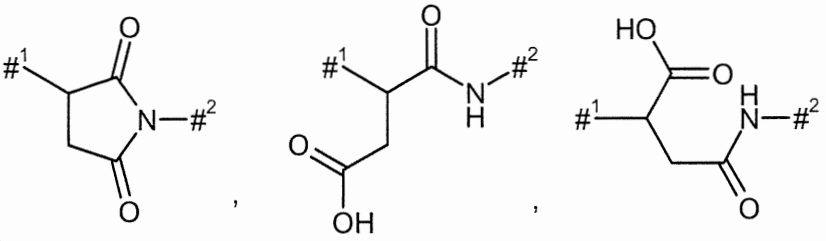
AK is AK_1 or AK_2

where

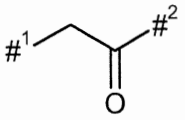
AK_1 is a monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof which binds to FGFR2 and is bonded via a sulphur atom of the antibody or antigen binding fragment to the group G,

AK_2 is a monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof which binds to FGFR2 and is bonded via a nitrogen atom of the antibody or antigen binding fragment to the group G,

G when AK = AK_1, is a group of the formula



or



where

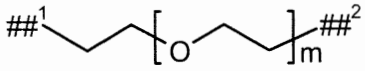
$\#^1$ marks the linkage site with the sulphur atom of the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof,

$\#^2$ marks the linkage site with the group L^1,

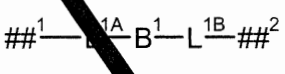
or

when AK = AK_2, is carbonyl,

L^1 is a bond, linear (C_1-C_{10})-alkanediyl, a group of the formula



or



where

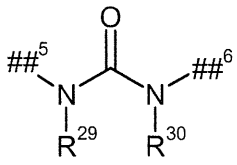
m is a number from 2 to 6,

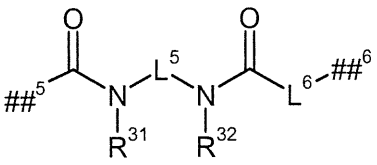
$\#\#^1$ marks the linkage site with the group G,

$\#\#^2$ marks the linkage site with the group B,

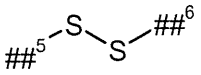
L^{1A} is linear (C_2-C_{10})-alkanediyl,

B^1 is a group of the formula



,


or



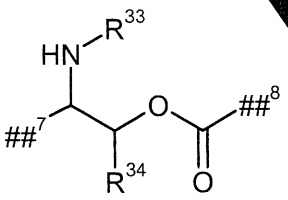
in which

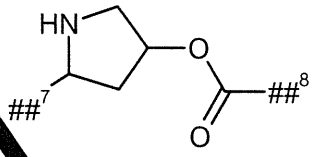
5 marks the linkage site with the group L^{1A},

6 marks the linkage site with the group L^{1B},

L^5 is a bond or (C_1-C_4)-alkanediyl,

L^6 is a bond or a group of the formula



or


in which

7 marks the linkage site with the carbonyl group,

8 marks the linkage site with L^{1B},

R^{33} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_4)-alkylcarbonyl, tert-butyloxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl,

R^{34} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{29} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{30} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

or

R^{29} and R^{30} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle,

R^{31} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{32} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

or

R^{31} and R^{32} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle,

L^{1B} is linear $(C_2$-$C_{10})$-alkanediyl,

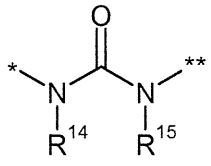
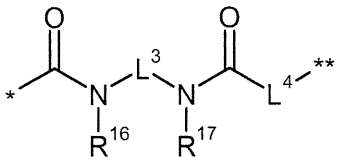
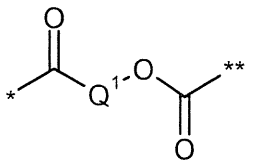
and

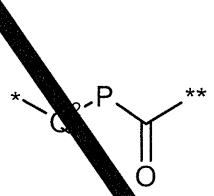
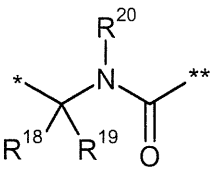
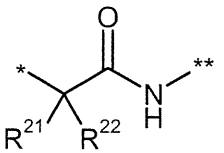
where $(C_1$-$C_{10})$-alkanediyl may be substituted by 1 to 4 substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of methyl, hydroxy and benzyl,

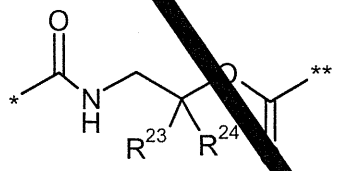
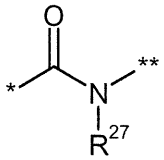
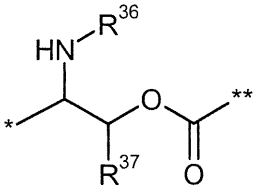
and

where two carbon atoms of the alkanediyl chain in 1,2-, 1,3 or 1,4-relation to one another, with inclusion of any carbon atoms situated between them, may be bridged to form a $(C_3$-$C_6)$-cycloalkyl ring or a phenyl ring,

B is a bond or a group of the formula


,

,

,


,

,

,


,

or


where

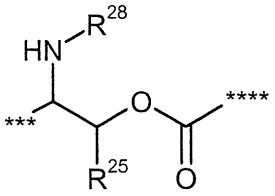
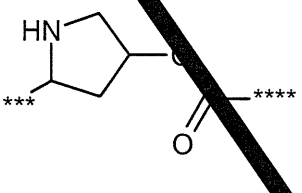
* marks the linkage site with L^1,

** marks the linkage site with L^2,

P is O or NH,

L^3 is a bond or $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$-alkanediyl,

L^4 is a bond or a group of the formula


or


in which

*** marks the linkage site with the carbonyl group,

**** marks the linkage site with L^2,

R^{25} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{28} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_4)-alkylcarbonyl, tert-butyloxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl,

Q^1 is a 4- to 7-membered heterocycle,

Q^2 is a 3- to 7-membered carbocycle or a 4- to 7-membered heterocycle,

R^{14} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

R^{15} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

or

R^{14} and R^{15} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle,

R^{16} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

R^{17} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

or

R^{16} and R^{17} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle,

R^{18} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

R^{19} is hydrogen or the side group of a natural □-amino acid or of its homologues or isomers,

R^{20} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl,

or

R^{19} and R^{20} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a pyrrolidinyl ring,

R^{21} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{22} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

or

R^{21} and R^{22} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a 3- to 7-membered carbocycle,

R^{23} is $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{24} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{27} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

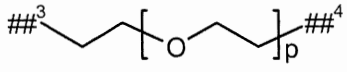
R^{36} is hydrogen, $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkylcarbonyl, tert-butyloxycarbonyl or benzyl-oxycarbonyl,

R^{37} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{36} and R^{37} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a pyrrolidine ring,

L^2 is linear $(C_2$-$C_{10})$-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



where

p is a number from 2 to 6,

$\#\#^3$ marks the linkage site with the group B,

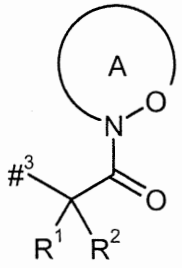
$\#\#^4$ marks the linkage site with the nitrogen atom,

where (C_2-C_{10})-alkanediyl may be substituted by 1 to 4 substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of methyl, hydroxy and benzyl,

and

where two carbon atoms of the alkanediyl chain in 1,2-, 1,3- or 1,4-relation to one another, with inclusion of any carbon atoms situated between them, may be bridged to form a (C_3-C_6)-cycloalkyl ring or a phenyl ring,

D is a group of the formula



,


or


in which

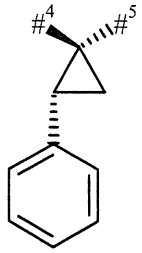
$\#^3$ marks the linkage site with the nitrogen atom,

R^1 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^2 is isopropyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl, *tert*-butyl, phenyl, benzyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzyl, 4-hydroxy-3-aminobenzyl, 1-phenylethyl, diphenylmethyl, 1*H*-imidazol-4-ylmethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula

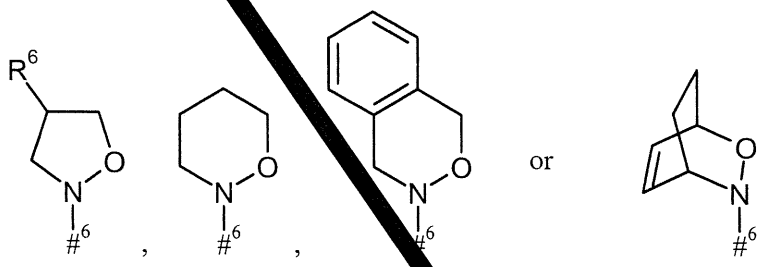


in which

#4 marks the linkage site with the adjacent nitrogen atom,

#5 marks the linkage site with the carbonyl group,

the ring A with the N,O moiety present therein is a mono- or bicyclic, optionally substituted heterocycle of the formula



in which

#6 marks the linkage site with the carbonyl group,

R^6 is hydrogen, hydroxy or benzyloxy,

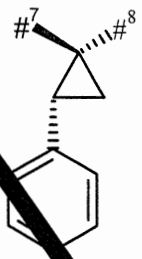
R^3 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^4 is isopropyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl, *tert*-butyl, phenyl, benzyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzyl, 4-hydroxy-3-aminobenzyl, 1-

phenylethyl, diphenylmethyl, 1*H*-imidazol-4-ylmethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



in which

$\#^7$ marks the linkage site with the adjacent nitrogen atom,

$\#^8$ marks the linkage site with the group T^1,

T^1 is a group of the formula -C(=O)-OR^7, -C(=O)-NR^8R^9, -C(=O)-NH-NH-R^{10} or -CH_2-O-R^{11},

in which

R^7 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *tert*-butyl, benzyl or adamantylmethyl,

R^8 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^9 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl or benzyl,

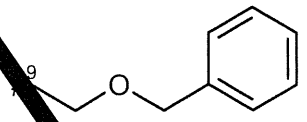
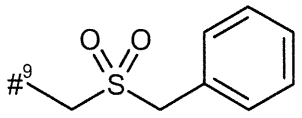
or

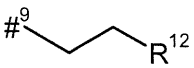
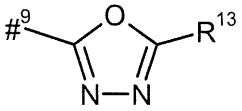
R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a 4- to 7-membered heterocycle,

R^{10} is benzoyl,

R^{11} is benzyl, which may be substituted in the phenyl group by methoxycarbonyl or carboxyl,

R^5 is hydrogen, methyl or a group of the formula

in which

$\#^9$ marks the linkage site with $-CHC(R^{26})\text{-}T^2$,

R^{12} is phenyl which may be substituted by methoxycarbonyl, carboxyl or a group of the formula $-S(O)_2OH$,

R^{13} is phenyl which may be substituted by methoxycarbonyl or carboxyl,

R^{26} is hydrogen or hydroxy,

T^2 is phenyl, benzyl, 1*H*-indol-3-yl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

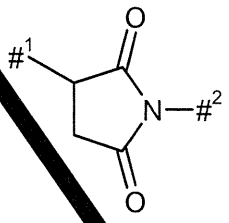
R^{35} is methyl or hydroxy,

and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

2. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia) according to Claim 1, in which

n is a number from 1 to 20,

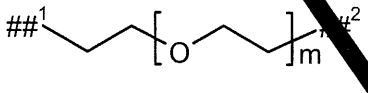
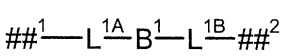
G when AK = AK_1, is a group of the formula



or

when AK = AK_2 is carbonyl,

L^1 is a bond, linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl, a group of the formula

 or 

where (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl is optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents

L^{1A} is linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl, optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents,

L^5 is a bond,

R^{33} is hydrogen, methylcarbonyl or tert-butyloxycarbonyl,

R^{34} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{29} is hydrogen,

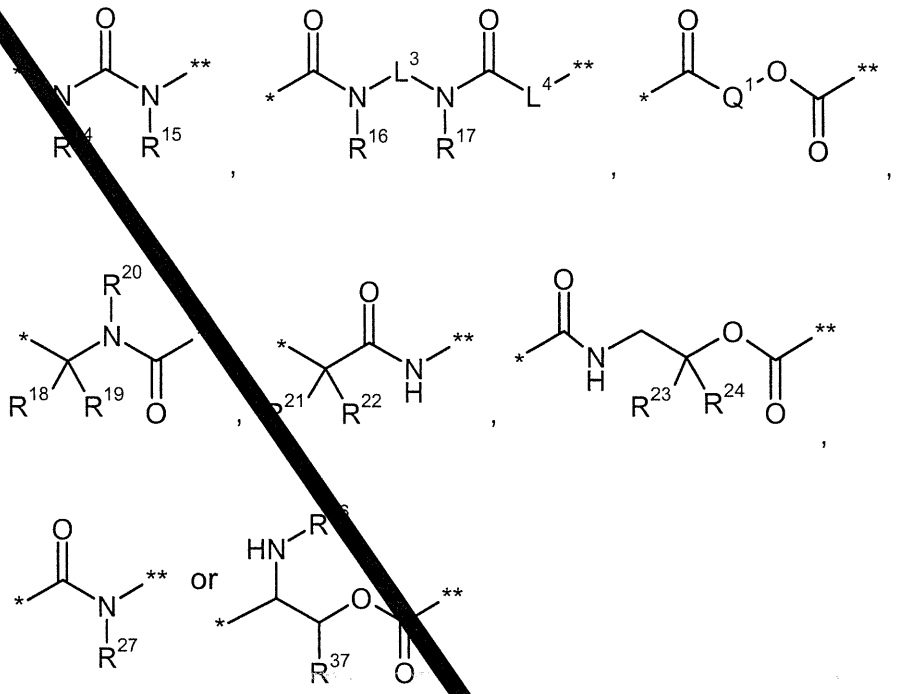
R^{30} is hydrogen,

R^{31} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{32} is hydrogen or methyl,

L^{1B} is linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl, optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents,

B is a bond or a group of the formula



L^3 is a bond or ethane-1,2-diyl,

R^{28} is hydrogen, methylcarbonyl or tert-butyloxycarbonyl,

R^{14} is hydrogen,

R^{15} is hydrogen,

R^{16} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{17} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{16} and R^{17} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a piperazinyl ring,

R^{18} is hydrogen,

R^{19} is hydrogen, methyl, propan-2-yl, 2-methylpropan-1-yl or 1-methylpropan-1-yl,

R^{20} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{19} and R^{20} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a pyrrolidinyl ring,

R^{21} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{22} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{21} and R^{22} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a cyclopropyl ring,

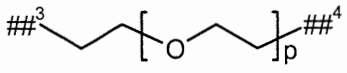
R^{23} is methyl,

R^{24} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{27} is hydrogen,

R^{36} is hydrogen, methylcarbonyl or tert-butyloxycarbonyl,

L^2 is linear $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



where $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$-alkanediyl is optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents,

R^1 is hydrogen,

R^2 is 1-hydroxyethyl, benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 1-phenylethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula

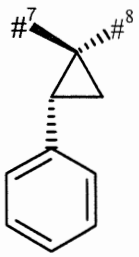


R^3 is hydrogen,

R^4 is 1-hydroxyethyl, benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 1-phenylethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula

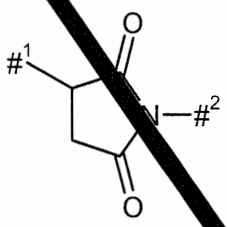


and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia) according to Claim 1 or 2, in which

n is a number from 1 to 10,

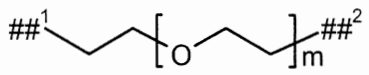
G when AK = AK_1, is a group of the formula



or

when AK = AK_2, is carbonyl,

L^1 is a bond, linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl, a group of the formula

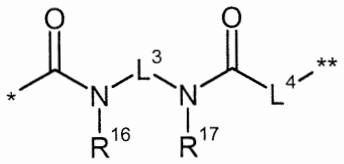
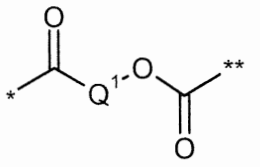
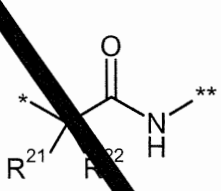
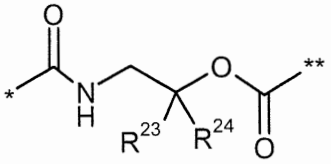


where

m is a number 2 or 3,

where (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl is optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents,

B is a bond or a group of the formula




or


L^3 is a bond or ethane-1,2-diyl,

R^{25} is methyl,

R^{28} is hydrogen, methylcarbonyl or tert-butyloxycarbonyl,

Q^1 is piperidine-1,4-diyl,

R^{16} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{17} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{16} and R^{17} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a piperazinyl ring,

R^{21} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{22} is hydrogen or methyl,

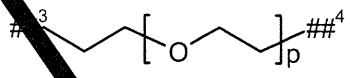
or

R^{21} and R^{22} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a cyclopropyl ring,

R^{23} is methyl,

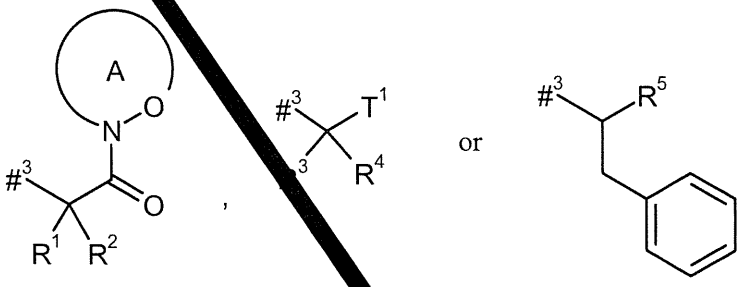
R^{24} is hydrogen,

L^2 is linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



,

D is a group of the formula



where

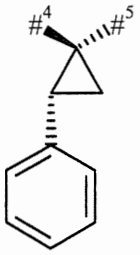
$\#^3$ marks the linkage site with the nitrogen atom,

R^1 is hydrogen,

R^2 is 1-hydroxyethyl, benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 1-phenylethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula

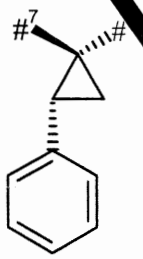


R^3 is hydrogen,

R^4 is benzyl, 1-hydroxybenzyl, 1-phenylethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



T^1 is a group of the formula -C(=O)-OR^7, -C(=O)-NR^8R^9, or -CH_2-O-R^{11},

in which

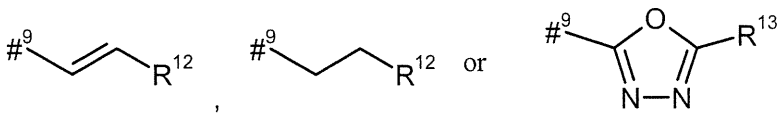
R^7 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *tert*-butyl, benzyl or adamantylmethyl,

R^8 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^9 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl or benzyl,

R^{11} is benzyl, which may be substituted in the phenyl group by methoxycarbonyl or carboxyl,

R^5 is hydrogen, methyl or a group of the formula



in which

$\#^9$ marks the linkage site with $-CHCH_2$phenyl,

R^{12} is phenyl which may be substituted by methoxycarbonyl, carboxyl or a group of the formula $-S(O)_2OH$, and

R^{13} is phenyl which may be substituted by methoxycarbonyl or carboxyl,

and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

4. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia) according to any of Claims 1 to 3, in which

n is a number from 1 to 10,

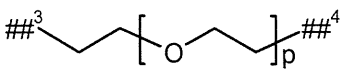
AK is AK_2

G is carbonyl,

L^1 is a bond,

B is a bond,

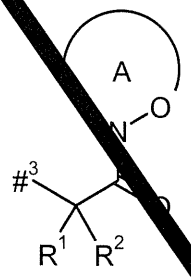
L^2 is linear $(C_3$-$C_6)$-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



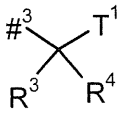
where

p is a number 2 or 3,

D is a group of the formula



or



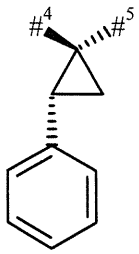
where

R^1 is hydrogen,

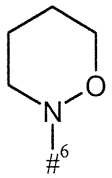
R^2 is benzyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



the ring A with the N-O moiety present therein is a mono- or bicyclic, optionally substituted heterocycle of the formula

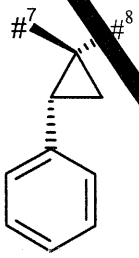


R^3 is hydrogen,

R^4 is benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



T^1 is a group of the formula -C(=O)-OR^7 or -C(=O)-NR^8R^9

in which

R^8 is hydrogen,

R^9 is hydrogen or benzyl, and

R^{35} is methyl,

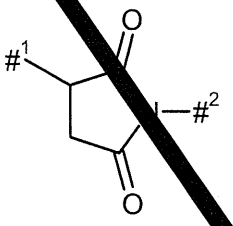
and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

5. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia) according to any of Claims 1 to 3, in which

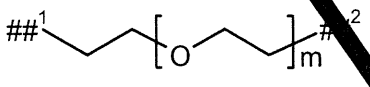
n is a number from 1 to 10,

AK is AK_1

G is a group of the formula



L^1 is a bond, linear (C_3-C_5)-alkanediyl or a group of the formula

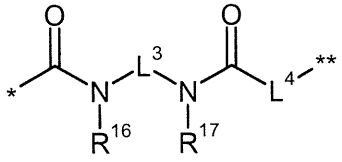


where

m is a number 2 or 3,

where (C_3-C_5)-alkanediyl may be substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents,

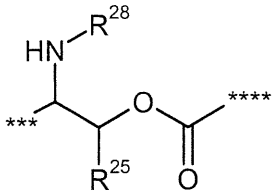
B is a bond or a group of the formula



where

L^3 is a bond or ethane-1,2-diyl,

L^4 is a bond or a group of the formula



in which

R^{25} is methyl,

R^{28} is hydrogen, methylcarbonyl or tert-butyloxycarbonyl,

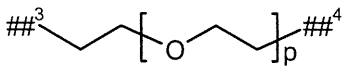
R^{16} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{17} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{16} and R^{17} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a piperazinyl ring,

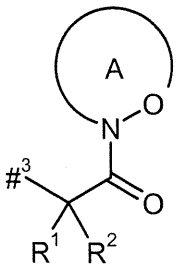
L^2 is linear (C_3-C_5)-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



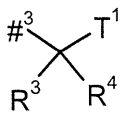
where

p is a number 2 or 3,

D is a group of the formula



or



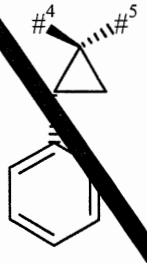
where

R^1 is hydrogen,

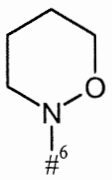
R^2 is benzyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



the ring A with the N-O moiety present therein is a mono- or bicyclic, optionally substituted heterocycle of the formula

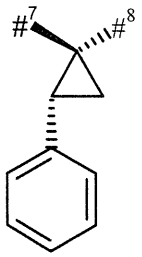


R^3 is hydrogen,

R^4 is benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



T^1 is a group of the formula $-C(=O)-OR^7$ or $-C(=O)-NR^8R^9$,

in which

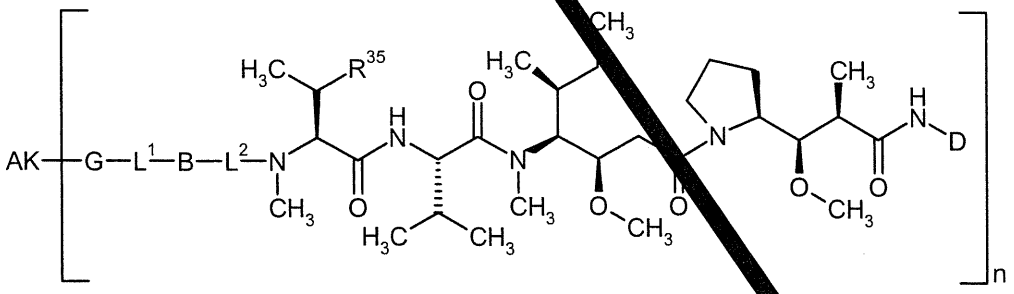
R^8 is hydrogen,

R^9 is hydrogen or benzyl, and

R^{35} is methyl,

and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

6. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia)



(Ia),

in which

n is a number from 1 to 50,

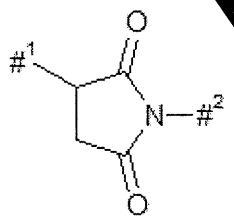
AK is AK_1 or AK_2

where

AK_1 is a monocolonal antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof which binds to FGFR2 and is bonded via a sulphur atom of the antibody or antigen binding fragment to the group G,

AK_2 is a monocolonal antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof which binds to FGFR2 and is bonded via a nitrogen atom of the antibody or antigen binding fragment to the group G,

G when AK = AK_1, is a group of the formula



where

$\#^1$ marks the linkage site with the sulphur atom of the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof,

$\#^2$ marks the linkage site with the group L^1,

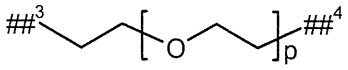
or

when AK = AK_2, is carbonyl,

L^1 is a bond

B is a bond

L^2 is linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



where

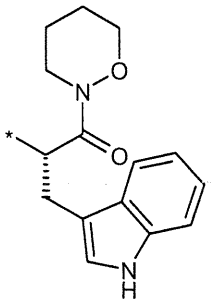
p is a number from 2 to 6,

marks the linkage site with the group B,

##4 marks the linkage site with the nitrogen atom,

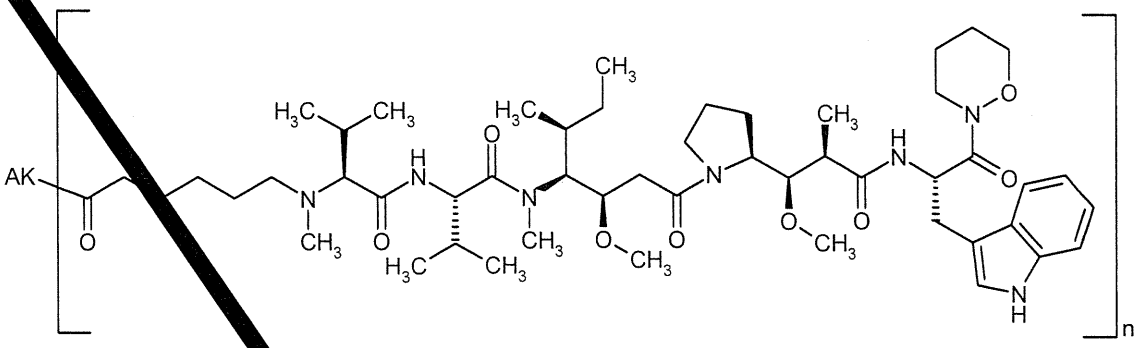
R^{35} is methyl, and

D is a group of the following formula, where * is the linkage site to the nitrogen atom



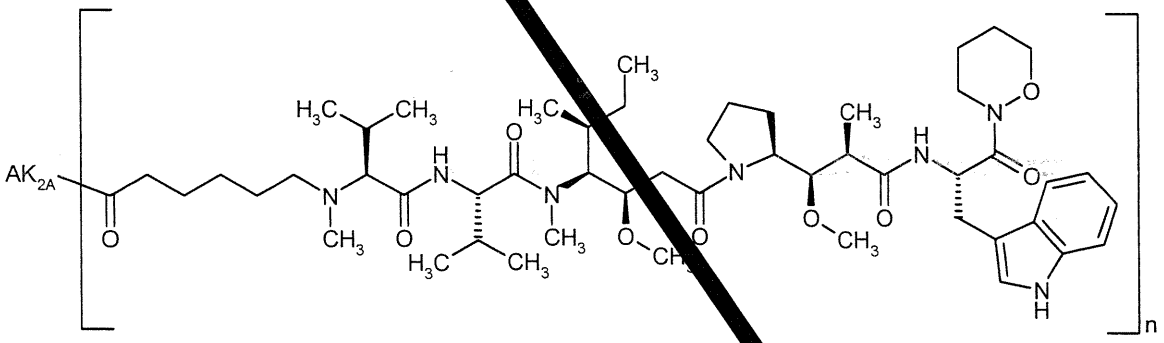
and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

7. Compounds of formula (Ia) as defined in claim 6, wherein the compound has the following formula



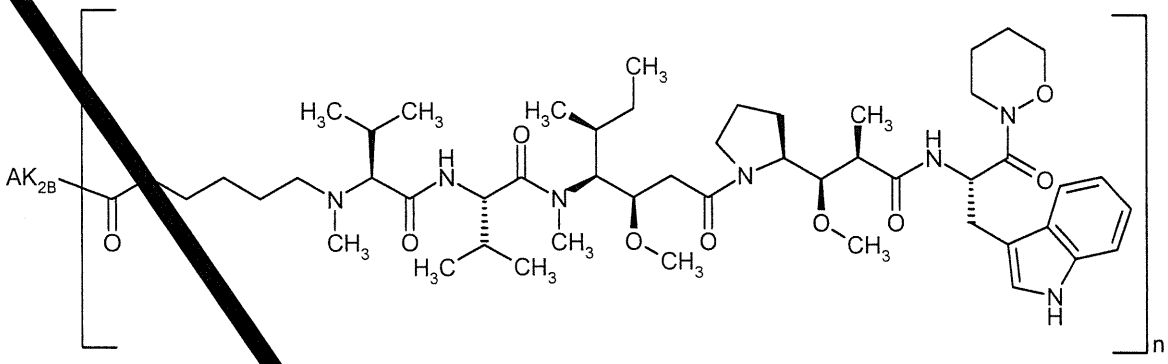
where n is a number from 1 to 10, and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

8. Compound of formula (Ia) as defined in claim 6, wherein the compound has the following formula



where n is a number from 1 to 10, and AK_{2A} is the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1, which comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7,, and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

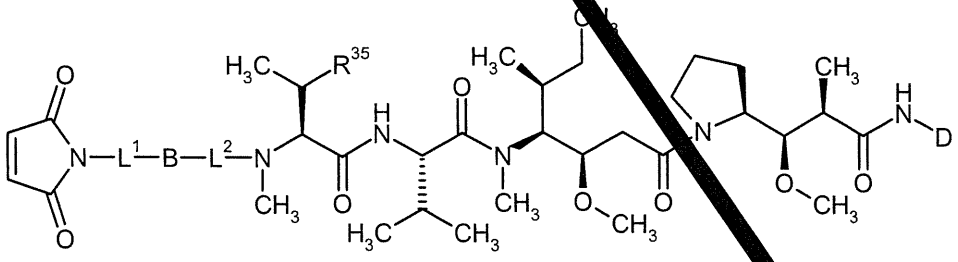
9. Compound of formula (Ia) as defined in claim 6, wherein the compound has the following formula



where n is a number from 1 to 10, and AK_{2B} is M048-D01-hIgG1-b, which comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9, and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

10. Process for preparing the compounds of the invention according to any of Claims 1 to 9, of the general formula (Ia), characterized in that a solution of the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof in a buffer

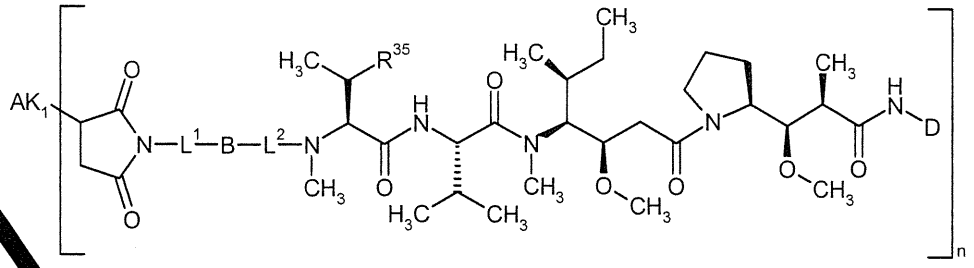
[A] is admixed with a suitable reducing agent selected from the group consisting of dithiothreitol or tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride, and is subsequently reacted with a compound of the formula (II)



(II),

in which D, L^1, B, L^2 and R^{35} each have the definitions indicated in Claims 1 to 9,

to give a compound of the formula (I-A)

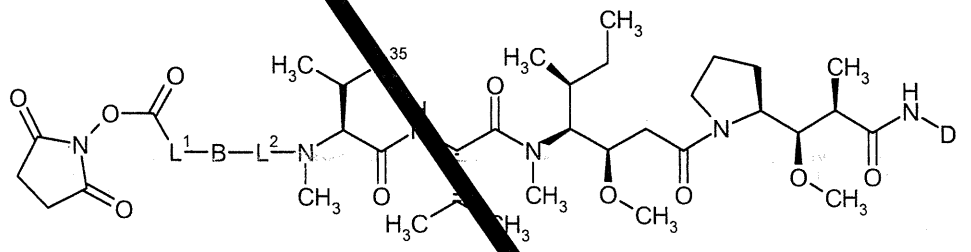


(I-A),

in which AK_1, D, L^1, B, L^2 and R^{35} each have the definitions indicated in Claims 1 to 9,

or

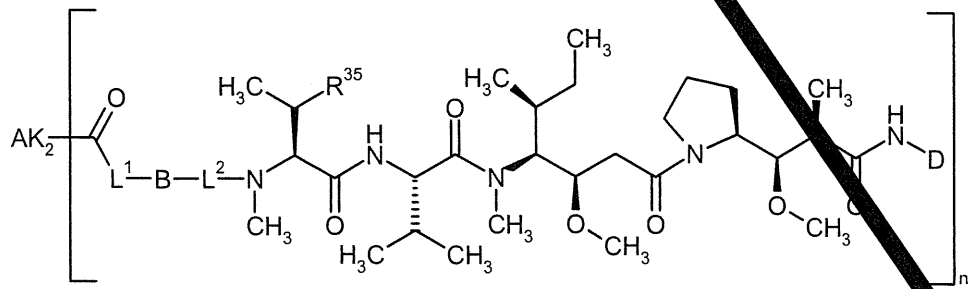
[B] is reacted with a compound of the formula (III)



(III),

in which D, L^1, B, L^2 and R^{35} each have the definitions indicated in Claims 1 to 9,

to give a compound of the formula (I-B)



(I-B),

in which n, AK_2, D, L^1, B, L^2 and R^{35} each have the definitions indicated in Claims 1 to 9.

11. Compounds prepared by the process in Claim 10, where AK_1 and AK_2 is an antibody which comprises:

the six CDR sequences of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1 or M048-D01-hIgG1-b, represented by SEQ ID NOs: 15-20,

the variable light and variable heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1, represented by SEQ ID NOs: 11 and 12,

the variable light and variable heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1-b, represented by SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14,

the light and heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1, represented by SEQ ID NOs: 7 and 8, or

the light and heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1-b, represented by SEQ ID NOs: 9 and 10,

and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

12. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9, where the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof binds specifically to FGFR2.

13. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12, where the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof binds to the extracellular N-terminal epitope (RPSFSLVEDTTLEPE[15]) of FGFR2.

14. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9, 12, or 13, where the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, after binding to FGFR2 on the target cell, is internalized by the binding of the target cell.

15. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-14, where the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof competes in binding to the cancer target molecule FGFR2 with the GAL-FR21, GAL-FR22, M048-D01-hIgG1, or M048-D01-hIgG1-b antibody, wherein the M048-D01-hIgG1 and M048-D01-hIgG1-b antibodies comprises six CDR sequences represented by SEQ ID NOs: 15-20.

16. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-15, where the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises

the amino acid sequence of the CDR sequences of the variable light and heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1 represented in SEQ ID NO:15 (H-CDR1), SEQ ID NO:16 (H-CDR2), SEQ ID NO:17 (H-CDR3), SEQ ID NO:18 (L-CDR1), SEQ ID NO:19 (L-CDR2) and SEQ ID NO:20 (L-CDR3),

the amino acid sequence of the variable light and heavy chains of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1, represented in SEQ ID NO:12 (Vl) and SEQ ID NO:11 (Vh),

the amino acid sequence of the variable light and heavy chains of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1-b, represented in SEQ ID NO:14 (Vl) and SEQ ID NO:13 (Vh),

the amino acid sequence of the light and heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1-b represented in SEQ ID NO: 9 (light chain) and SEQ ID NO:10 (heavy chain),

the amino acid sequence of the light and heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1 represented in SEQ ID NO: 7 (light chain) and SEQ ID NO:8 (heavy chain), or

the amino acid sequence of the variable light and heavy chains of the antibody GAL-FR21 or GAL-FR2

17. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-16 for use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of illnesses.

18. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-16 for use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of hyperproliferative and/or angiogenic diseases.

19. The use of a binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-16 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of hyperproliferative and/or angiogenic diseases.

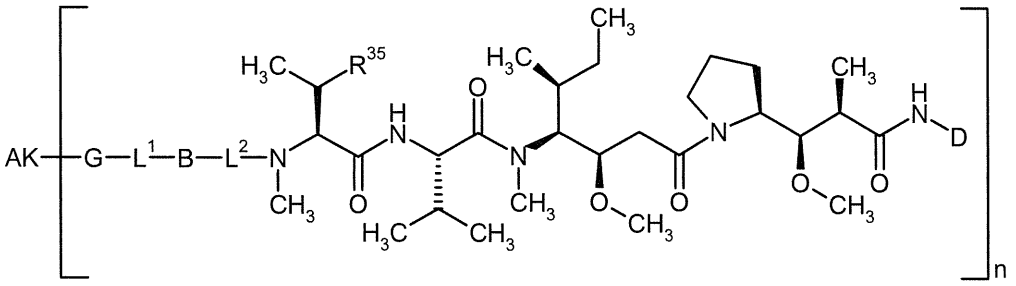
20. Medicament comprising a binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-16, in combination with an inert, non-toxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipient.

21. Medicament comprising a binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-16, in combination with one or more anti-hyperproliferative, cytostatic or cytotoxic substances.

22. Medicament according to Claim 20 or 21 for use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of hyperproliferative and/or angiogenic diseases.

Claims:

1. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia)



(Ia),

in which

n is a number from 1 to 50,

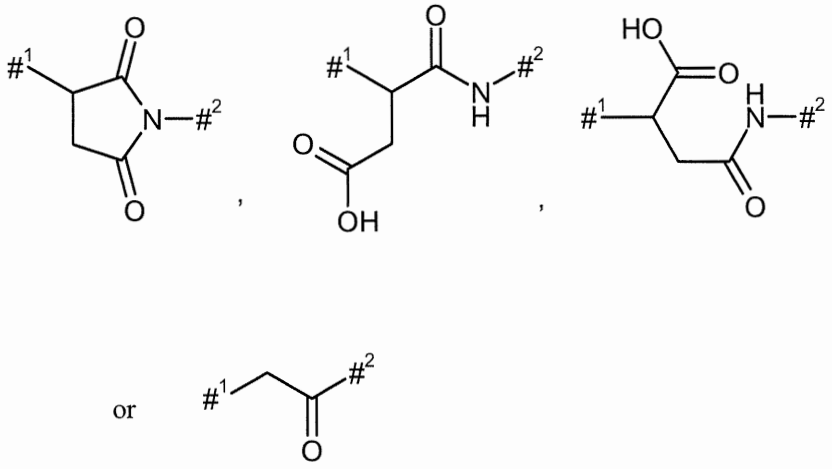
AK is AK_1 or AK_2

where

AK_1 is a monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof which binds to FGFR2 and is bonded via a sulphur atom of the antibody or antigen binding fragment to the group G,

AK_2 is a monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof which binds to FGFR2 and is bonded via a nitrogen atom of the antibody or antigen binding fragment to the group G,

G when AK = AK_1, is a group of the formula



or

where

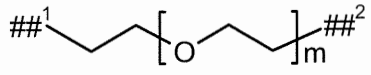
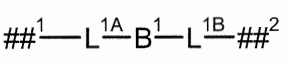
$\#^1$ marks the linkage site with the sulphur atom of the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof,

$\#^2$ marks the linkage site with the group L^1,

or

when AK = AK_2, is carbonyl,

L^1 is a bond, linear (C_1-C_{10})-alkanediyl, a group of the formula

 or 

where

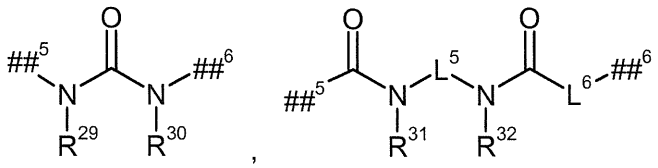
m is a number from 2 to 6,

$\#\#^1$ marks the linkage site with the group G,

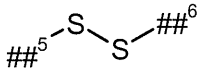
$\#\#^2$ marks the linkage site with the group B,

L^{1A} is linear (C_2-C_{10})-alkanediyl,

B^1 is a group of the formula



or



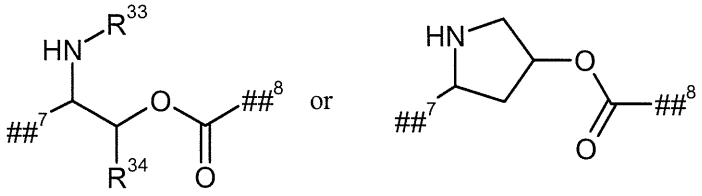
in which

$\#\#^5$ marks the linkage site with the group L^{1A},

$\#\#^6$ marks the linkage site with the group L^{1B},

L^5 is a bond or $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$-alkanediyl,

L^6 is a bond or a group of the formula



in which

$\#\#^7$ marks the linkage site with the carbonyl group,

$\#\#^8$ marks the linkage site with L^{1B},

R^{33} is hydrogen, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$-alkylcarbonyl, tert-butyloxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl,

R^{34} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{29} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{30} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

or

R^{29} and R^{30} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle,

R^{31} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{32} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

or

R^{31} and R^{32} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle,

L^{1B} is linear $(C_2$-$C_{10})$-alkanediyl,

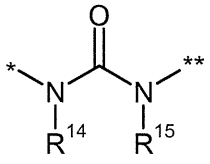
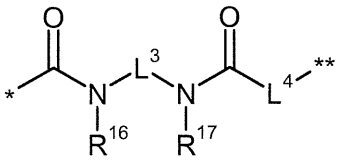
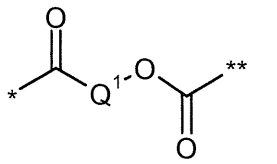
and

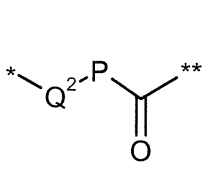
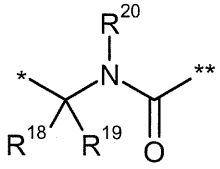
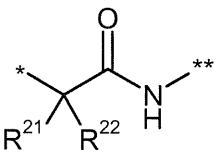
where $(C_1$-$C_{10})$-alkanediyl may be substituted by 1 to 4 substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of methyl, hydroxy and benzyl,

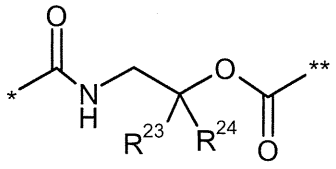
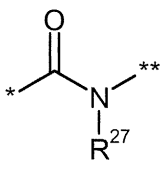
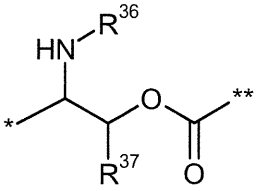
and

where two carbon atoms of the alkanediyl chain in 1,2, 1,3 or 1,4-relation to one another, with inclusion of any carbon atoms situated between them, may be bridged to form a $(C_3$-$C_6)$-cycloalkyl ring or a phenyl ring,

B is a bond or a group of the formula


,

,

,


,

,

,


,

or


where

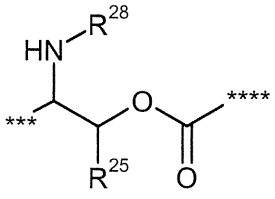
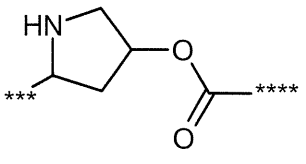
* marks the linkage site with L^1,

** marks the linkage site with L^2,

P is O or NH,

L^3 is a bond or $(C_2\text{-}C_4)$-alkanediyl,

L^4 is a bond or a group of the formula


or


in which

*** marks the linkage site with the carbonyl group,

**** marks the linkage site with L^2,

R^{25} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{28} is hydrogen, $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkylcarbonyl, tert-butyloxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl,

Q^1 is a 4- to 7-membered heterocycle,

Q^2 is a 3- to 7-membered carbocycle or a 4- to 7-membered heterocycle,

R^{14} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{15} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

or

R^{14} and R^{15} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle,

R^{16} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{17} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

or

R^{16} and R^{17} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle,

R^{18} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{19} is hydrogen or the side group of a natural □-amino acid or of its homologues or isomers,

R^{20} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

or

R^{19} and R^{20} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a pyrrolidinyl ring,

R^{21} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{22} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

or

R^{21} and R^{22} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a 3- to 7-membered carbocycle,

R^{23} is $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{24} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

R^{27} is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl,

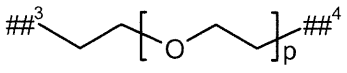
R^{36} is hydrogen, $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkylcarbonyl, tert-butyloxycarbonyl or benzyl-oxycarbonyl,

R^{37} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{36} and R^{37} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a pyrrolidine ring,

L^2 is linear $(C_2$-$C_{10})$-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



where

p is a number from 2 to 6,

[3] marks the linkage site with the group B,

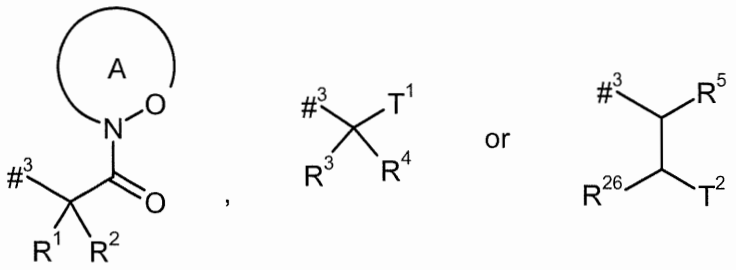
[4] marks the linkage site with the nitrogen atom,

where (C_2-C_{10})-alkanediyl may be substituted by 1 to 4 substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of methyl, hydroxy and benzyl,

and

where two carbon atoms of the alkanediyl chain in 1,2-, 1,3- or 1,4-relation to one another, with inclusion of any carbon atoms situated between them, may be bridged to form a (C_3-C_6)-cycloalkyl ring or a phenyl ring,

D is a group of the formula



in which

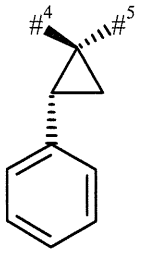
#[3] marks the linkage site with the nitrogen atom,

R^1 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^2 is isopropyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl, *tert*-butyl, phenyl, benzyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzyl, 4-hydroxy-3-aminobenzyl, 1-phenylethyl, diphenylmethyl, 1*H*-imidazol-4-ylmethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula

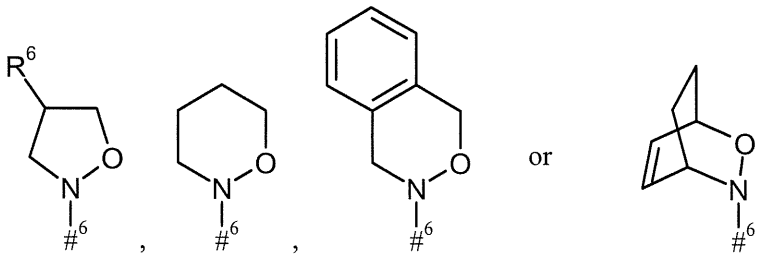


in which

$\#^4$ marks the linkage site with the adjacent nitrogen atom,

$\#^5$ marks the linkage site with the carbonyl group,

the ring A with the N-O moiety present therein is a mono- or bicyclic, optionally substituted heterocycle of the formula



in which

$\#^6$ marks the linkage site with the carbonyl group,

R^6 is hydrogen, hydroxy or benzyloxy,

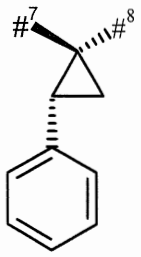
R^3 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^4 is isopropyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl, *tert*-butyl, phenyl, benzyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzyl, 4-hydroxy-3-aminobenzyl, 1-

phenylethyl, diphenylmethyl, 1*H*-imidazol-4-ylmethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



in which

$\#^7$ marks the linkage site with the adjacent nitrogen atom,

$\#^8$ marks the linkage site with the group T^1,

T^1 is a group of the formula -C(=O)-OR^7, -C(=O)-NR^8R^9, -C(=O)-NH-NH-R^{10} or -CH_2-O-R^{11},

in which

R^7 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *tert*-butyl, benzyl or adamantylmethyl,

R^8 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^9 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl or benzyl,

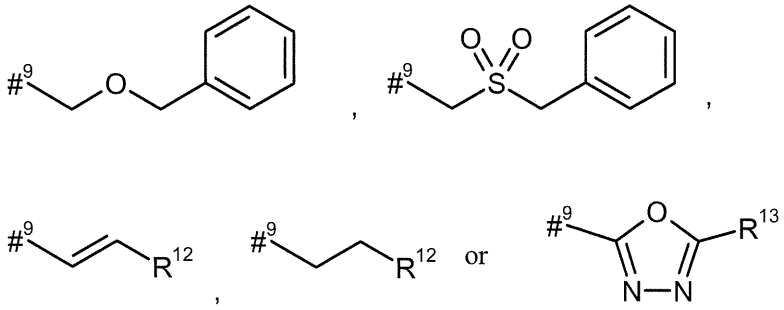
or

R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a 4- to 7-membered heterocycle,

R^{10} is benzoyl,

R^{11} is benzyl, which may be substituted in the phenyl group by methoxycarbonyl or carboxyl,

R^5 is hydrogen, methyl or a group of the formula



in which

$\#^9$ marks the linkage site with $-CHC(R^{26})-T^2$,

R^{12} is phenyl which may be substituted by methoxycarbonyl, carboxyl or a group of the formula $-S(O)_2OH$,

R^{13} is phenyl which may be substituted by methoxycarbonyl or carboxyl,

R^{26} is hydrogen or hydroxy,

T^2 is phenyl, benzyl, 1*H*-indol-3-yl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

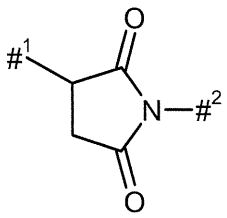
R^{35} is methyl or hydroxy,

and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

2. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia) according to Claim 1, in which

n is a number from 1 to 20,

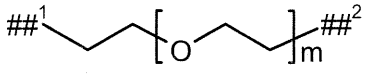
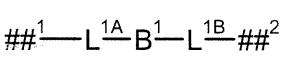
G when AK = AK_1, is a group of the formula



or

when AK = AK_2, is carbonyl,

L^1 is a bond, linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl, a group of the formula

 or 

where (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl is optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents

L^{1A} is linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl, optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents,

L^5 is a bond,

R^{33} is hydrogen, methylcarbonyl or tert-butyloxycarbonyl,

R^{34} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{29} is hydrogen,

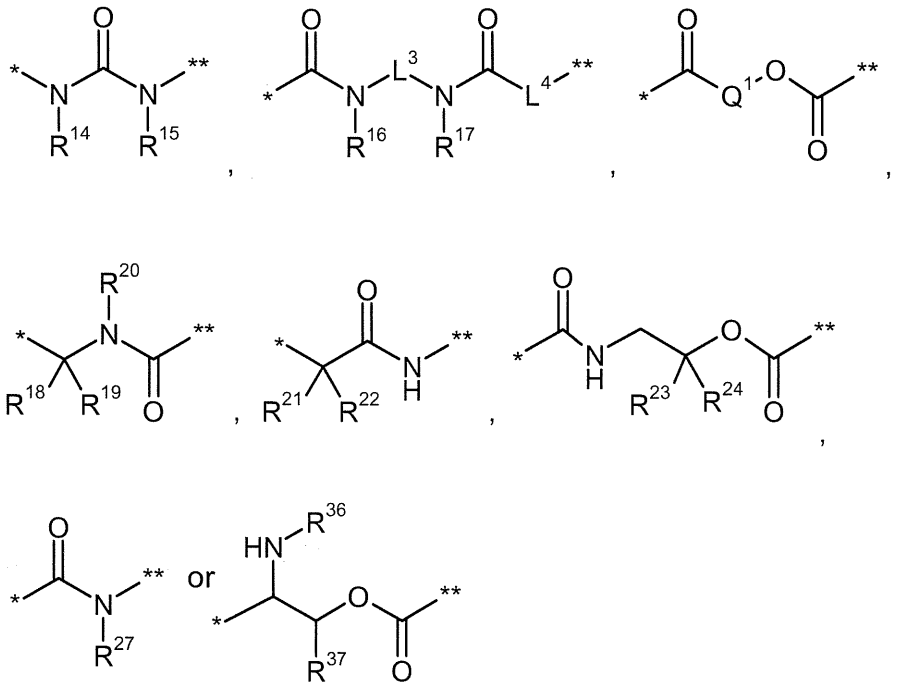
R^{30} is hydrogen,

R^{31} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{32} is hydrogen or methyl,

L^{1B} is linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl, optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents,

B is a bond or a group of the formula



L^3 is a bond or ethane-1,2-diyl,

R^{28} is hydrogen, methylcarbonyl or tert-butyloxycarbonyl,

R^{14} is hydrogen,

R^{15} is hydrogen,

R^{16} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{17} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{16} and R^{17} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a piperazinyl ring,

R^{18} is hydrogen,

R^{19} is hydrogen, methyl, propan-2-yl, 2-methylpropan-1-yl or 1-methylpropan-1-yl,

R^{20} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{19} and R^{20} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a pyrrolidinyl ring,

R^{21} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{22} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{21} and R^{22} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a cyclopropyl ring,

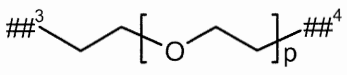
R^{23} is methyl,

R^{24} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{27} is hydrogen,

R^{36} is hydrogen, methylcarbonyl or tert-butyloxycarbonyl,

L^2 is linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



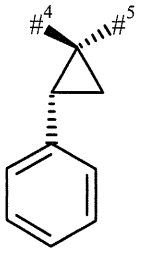
where (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl is optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents,

R^1 is hydrogen,

R^2 is 1-hydroxyethyl, benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 1-phenylethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula

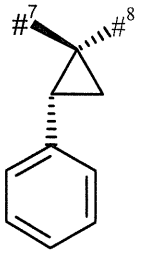


R^3 is hydrogen,

R^4 is 1-hydroxyethyl, benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 1-phenylethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula

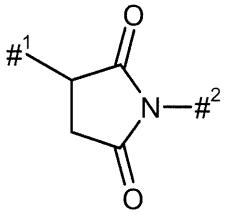


and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

3. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia) according to Claim 1 or 2, in which

n is a number from 1 to 10,

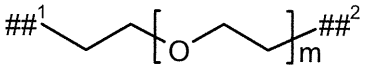
G when AK = AK_1, is a group of the formula



or

when AK = AK_2, is carbonyl,

L^1 is a bond, linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl, a group of the formula

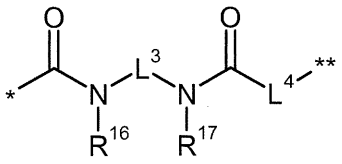
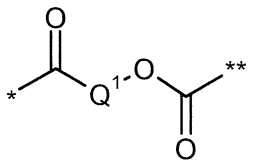
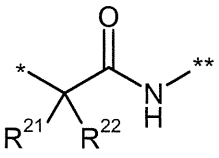
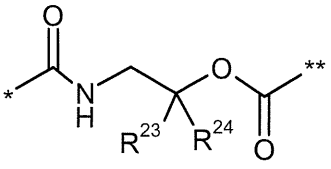


where

m is a number 2 or 3,

where (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl is optionally substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents,

B is a bond or a group of the formula

L^3 is a bond or ethane-1,2-diyl,

R^{25} is methyl,

R^{28} is hydrogen, methylcarbonyl or tert-butyloxycarbonyl,

Q^1 is piperidine-1,4-diyl,

R^{16} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{17} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{16} and R^{17} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a piperazinyl ring,

R^{21} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{22} is hydrogen or methyl,

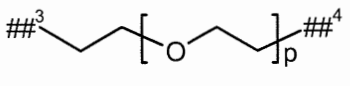
or

R^{21} and R^{22} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a cyclopropyl ring,

R^{23} is methyl,

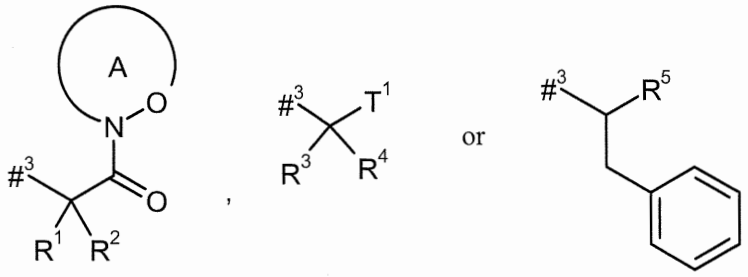
R^{24} is hydrogen,

L^2 is linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



,

D is a group of the formula



where

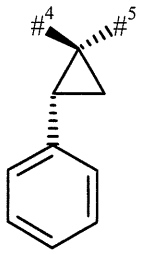
$\#^3$ marks the linkage site with the nitrogen atom,

R^1 is hydrogen,

R^2 is 1-hydroxyethyl, benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 1-phenylethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula

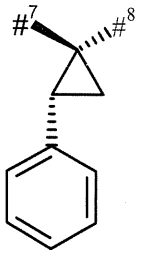


R^3 is hydrogen,

R^4 is benzyl, 1-hydroxybenzyl, 1-phenylethyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



T^1 is a group of the formula -C(=O)-OR^7, -C(=O)-NR^8R^9, or -CH_2-O-R^{11},

in which

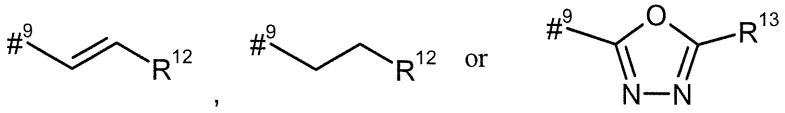
R^7 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *tert*-butyl, benzyl or adamantylmethyl,

R^8 is hydrogen or methyl,

R^9 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl or benzyl,

R^{11} is benzyl, which may be substituted in the phenyl group by methoxycarbonyl or carboxyl,

R^5 is hydrogen, methyl or a group of the formula



in which

$\#^9$ marks the linkage site with $-CHCH_2$phenyl,

R^{12} is phenyl which may be substituted by methoxycarbonyl, carboxyl or a group of the formula $-S(O)_2OH$, and

R^{13} is phenyl which may be substituted by methoxycarbonyl or carboxyl,

and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

4. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia) according to any of Claims 1 to 3, in which

n is a number from 1 to 10,

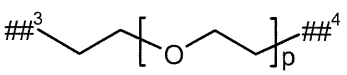
AK is AK_2

G is carbonyl,

L^1 is a bond,

B is a bond,

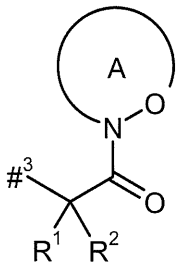
L^2 is linear $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



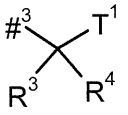
where

p is a number 2 or 3,

D is a group of the formula



or



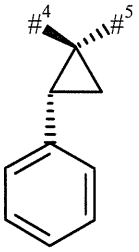
where

R^1 is hydrogen,

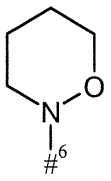
R^2 is benzyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



the ring A with the N-O moiety present therein is a mono- or bicyclic, optionally substituted heterocycle of the formula

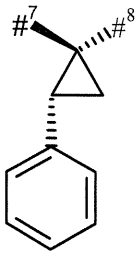


R^3 is hydrogen,

R^4 is benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



T^1 is a group of the formula -C(=O)-OR^7 or -C(=O)-NR^8R^9

in which

R^8 is hydrogen,

R^9 is hydrogen or benzyl, and

R^{35} is methyl,

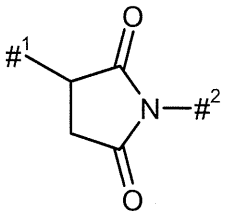
and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

5. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia) according to any of Claims 1 to 3, in which

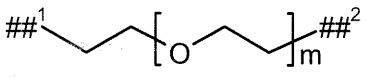
n is a number from 1 to 10,

AK is AK_1

G is a group of the formula



L^1 is a bond, linear (C_3-C_5)-alkanediyl or a group of the formula

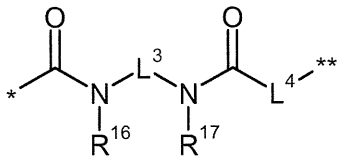


where

m is a number 2 or 3,

where (C_3-C_5)-alkanediyl may be substituted by 1 or 2 methyl substituents,

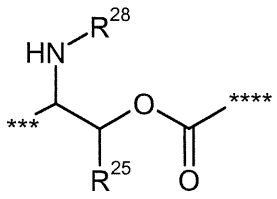
B is a bond or a group of the formula



where

L^3 is a bond or ethane-1,2-diyl,

L^4 is a bond or a group of the formula



in which

R^{25} is methyl,

R^{28} is hydrogen, methylcarbonyl or tert-butyloxycarbonyl,

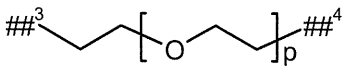
R^{16} is hydrogen or methyl,

R^{17} is hydrogen or methyl,

or

R^{16} and R^{17} together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a piperazinyl ring,

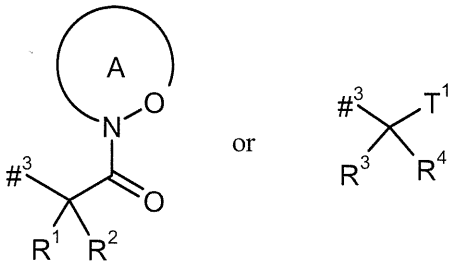
L^2 is linear (C_3-C_5)-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



where

p is a number 2 or 3,

D is a group of the formula



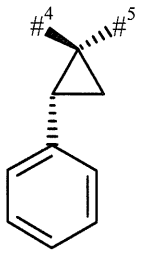
where

R^1 is hydrogen,

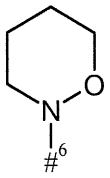
R^2 is benzyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^1 and R^2 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



the ring A with the N-O moiety present therein is a mono- or bicyclic, optionally substituted heterocycle of the formula

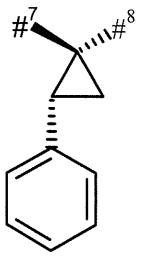


R^3 is hydrogen,

R^4 is benzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl or 1*H*-indol-3-ylmethyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded form a (1*S*,2*R*)-2-phenylcyclopropane-1,1-diyl group of the formula



T^1 is a group of the formula -C(=O)-OR^7 or -C(=O)-NR^8R^9,

in which

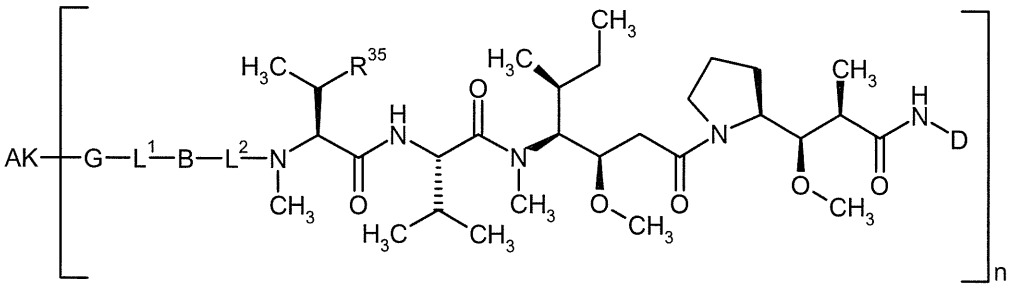
R^8 is hydrogen,

R^9 is hydrogen or benzyl, and

R^{35} is methyl,

and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

6. Binder-drug conjugates of the general formula (Ia)



(Ia),

in which

n is a number from 1 to 50,

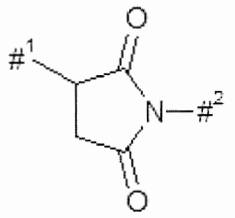
AK is AK_1 or AK_2

where

AK_1 is a monocolonal antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof which binds to FGFR2 and is bonded via a sulphur atom of the antibody or antigen binding fragment to the group G,

AK_2 is a monocolonal antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof which binds to FGFR2 and is bonded via a nitrogen atom of the antibody or antigen binding fragment to the group G,

G when AK = AK_1, is a group of the formula



where

$\#^1$ marks the linkage site with the sulphur atom of the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof,

$\#^2$ marks the linkage site with the group L^1,

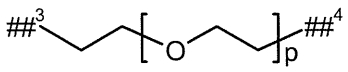
or

when AK = AK_2, is carbonyl,

L^1 is a bond

B is a bond

L^2 is linear (C_2-C_6)-alkanediyl or is a group of the formula



where

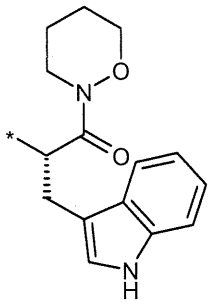
p is a number from 2 to 6,

[3] marks the linkage site with the group B,

##[4] marks the linkage site with the nitrogen atom,

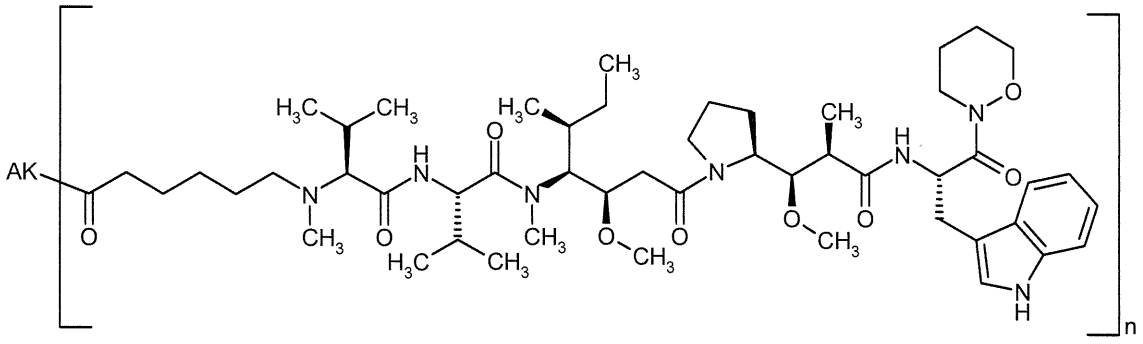
R^{35} is methyl, and

D is a group of the following formula, where * is the linkage site to the nitrogen atom



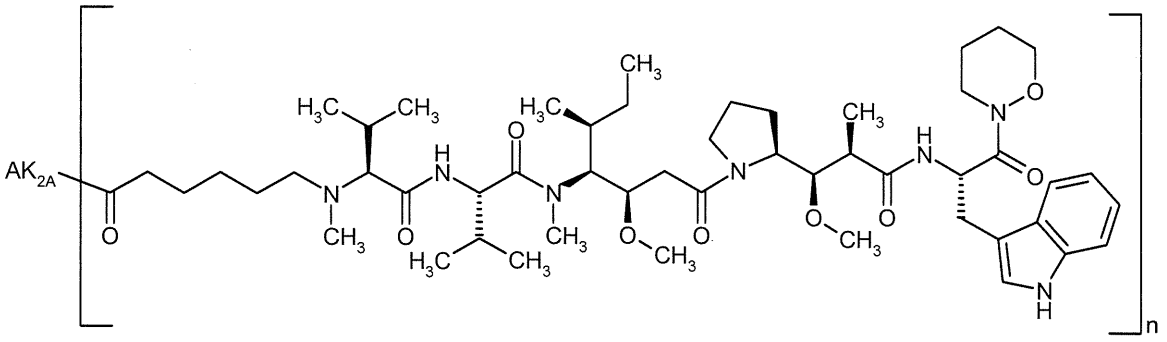
and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

7. Compounds of formula (Ia) as defined in claim 6, wherein the compound has the following formula



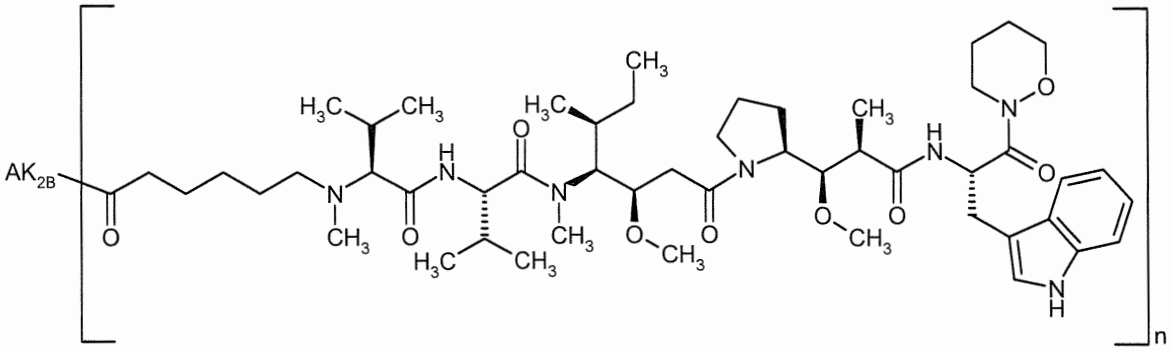
where n is a number from 1 to 10, and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

8. Compound of formula (Ia) as defined in claim 6, wherein the compound has the following formula



where n is a number from 1 to 10, and AK_{2A} is the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1, which comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7,, and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

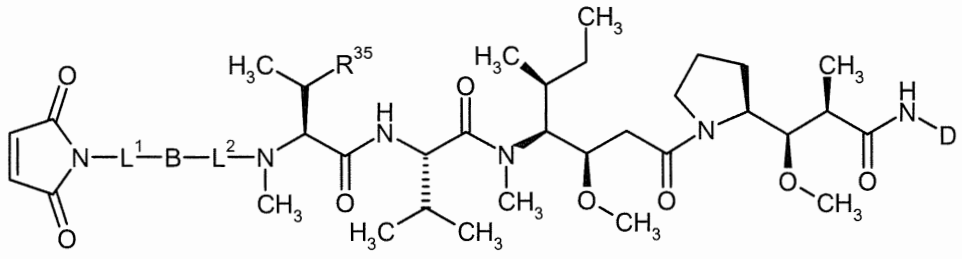
9. Compound of formula (Ia) as defined in claim 6, wherein the compound has the following formula



where n is a number from 1 to 10, and AK_{2B} is M048-D01-hIgG1-b, which comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10 and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9, and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

10. Process for preparing the compounds of the invention according to any of Claims 1 to 9, of the general formula (Ia), characterized in that a solution of the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof in a buffer

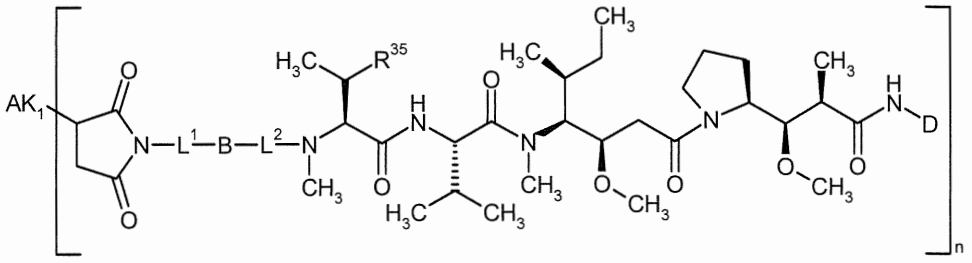
[A] is admixed with a suitable reducing agent selected from the group consisting of dithiothreitol or tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride, and is subsequently reacted with a compound of the formula (II)



(II),

in which D, L^1, B, L^2 and R^{35} each have the definitions indicated in Claims 1 to 9,

to give a compound of the formula (I-A)

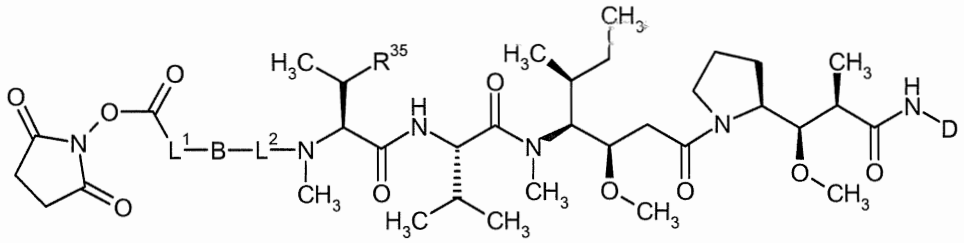


(I-A),

in which n, AK_1, D, L^1, B, L^2 and R^{35} each have the definitions indicated in Claims 1 to 9,

or

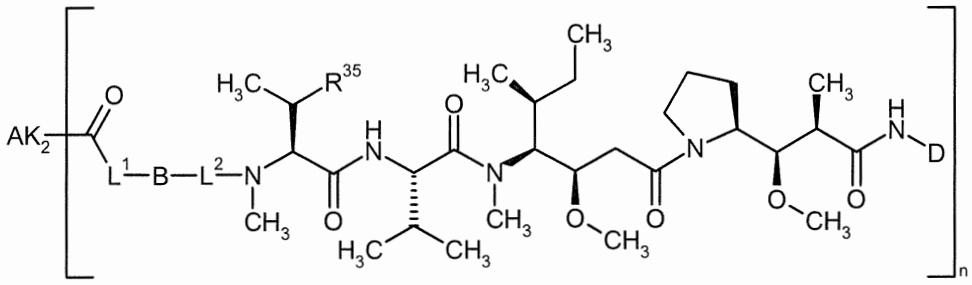
[B] is reacted with a compound of the formula (III)



(III),

in which D, L^1, B, L^2 and R^{35} each have the definitions indicated in Claims 1 to 9,

to give a compound of the formula (I-B)



(I-B),

in which n, AK_2, D, L^1, B, L^2 and R^{35} each have the definitions indicated in Claims 1 to 9.

11. Compounds prepared by the process in Claim 10, where AK_1 and AK_2 is an antibody which comprises:

the six CDR sequences of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1 or M048-D01-hIgG1-b, represented by SEQ ID NOs: 15-20,

the variable light and variable heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1, represented by SEQ ID NOs: 11 and 12,

the variable light and variable heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1-b, represented by SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14,

the light and heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1, represented by SEQ ID NOs: 7 and 8, or

the light and heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1-b, represented by SEQ ID NOs: 9 and 10,

and also their salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

12. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9, where the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof binds specifically to FGFR2.

13. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12, where the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof binds to the extracellular N-terminal epitope (^{1}RPSFSLVEDTTLEPE^{15}) of FGFR2.

14. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9, 12, or 13, where the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, after binding to FGFR2 on the target cell, is internalized by the binding of the target cell.

15. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-14, where the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof competes in binding to the cancer target molecule FGFR2 with the GAL-FR21, GAL-FR22, M048-D01-hIgG1, or M048-D01-hIgG1-b antibody, wherein the M048-D01-hIgG1 and M048-D01-hIgG1-b antibodies comprises six CDR sequences represented by SEQ ID NOs: 15-20.

16. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-15, where the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises

the amino acid sequence of the CDR sequences of the variable light and heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1 represented in SEQ ID NO:15 (H-CDR1), SEQ ID NO:16 (H-CDR2), SEQ ID NO:17 (H-CDR3), SEQ ID NO:18 (L-CDR1), SEQ ID NO:19 (L-CDR2) and SEQ ID NO:20 (L-CDR3),

the amino acid sequence of the variable light and heavy chains of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1, represented in SEQ ID NO:12 (Vl) and SEQ ID NO:11 (Vh),

the amino acid sequence of the variable light and heavy chains of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1-b, represented in SEQ ID NO:14 (Vl) and SEQ ID NO:13 (Vh),

the amino acid sequence of the light and heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1-b represented in SEQ ID NO: 9 (light chain) and SEQ ID NO:10 (heavy chain),

the amino acid sequence of the light and heavy chain of the antibody M048-D01-hIgG1 represented in SEQ ID NO: 7 (light chain) and SEQ ID NO:8 (heavy chain), or

the amino acid sequence of the variable light and heavy chains of the antibody GAL-FR21 or GAL-FR22.

17. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-16 for use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of illnesses.

18. Binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-16 for use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of hyperproliferative and/or angiogenic diseases.

19. Medicament comprising a binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-16, in combination with an inert, non-toxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipient.

20. Medicament comprising a binder-drug conjugate according to any of Claims 1-9 or 12-16, in combination with one or more anti-hyperproliferative, cytostatic or cytotoxic substances.

21. Medicament according to Claim 19 or 20 for use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of hyperproliferative and/or angiogenic diseases.