

PROGRANULIN VARIANTS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/953,099, filed December 23, 2019, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/091,819, filed October 14, 2020, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

SEQUENCE LISTING

[0002] The instant application contains a Sequence Listing which has been submitted electronically in ASCII format and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Said ASCII copy, created on December 14, 2020, is named 102342-003920PC-1219188_SL.txt and is 543,756 bytes in size.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder which accounts for 5-10% of all patients with dementia and 10-20% of patients with an onset of dementia before 65 years (Rademakers et al., *Nat Rev Neurol.* 8(8):423-34, 2012). While several genes have been linked to FTD, one of the most frequently mutated genes in FTD is *GRN*, which maps to human chromosome 17q21 and encodes the cysteine-rich protein progranulin (PGRN) (also known as proepithelin and acrogranin). Highly penetrant mutations in *GRN* were first reported in 2006 as a cause of autosomal dominant forms of familial FTD (Baker et al., *Nature.* 442(7105):916-9, 2006; Cruts et al., *Nature.* 2006 Aug 24;442(7105):920-4; Gass et al., *Hum Mol Genet.* 15(20):2988-3001, 2006). Recent estimates suggest that *GRN* mutations account for 5–20% of FTD patients with positive family history and 1–5% of sporadic cases (Rademakers et al., *supra*).

[0004] Following the identification of *GRN* mutations as a cause of FTD, reduced levels of progranulin and progranulin loss of function have been linked to multiple neurodegenerative diseases and disorders, including Alzheimer's Disease (AD), Parkinson's Disease (PD), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), and neurodegenerative disorders caused by lysosomal storage disease (Petkau and Leavitt. 2014. *Trends Neurosci* 37(7):388-398). Accordingly,

there is a need to develop therapies that can address disorders caused by loss of progranulin function or reduced levels of progranulin, or disorders for which increased levels of progranulin are beneficial.

SUMMARY

[0005] Provided herein are progranulin variants and fusion proteins comprising a progranulin or a variant thereof and methods of use such variants or fusion proteins for treating any disease where increased levels of progranulin are beneficial, including a neurodegenerative disease (*e.g.*, FTD), atherosclerosis, a disorder associated with TDP-43, age-related macular degeneration (AMD), or a progranulin-associated disorder. The progranulin variants provided herein have modifications or additions to the C-terminus of a wild-type progranulin. As described herein, fusion proteins containing a progranulin variant are less susceptible to C-terminal cleavage in the progranulin portion of the protein, compared to fusion proteins containing the wild-type progranulin when the protein is recombinantly expressed and purified from Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells.

[0006] In one aspect, the disclosure features a progranulin variant comprising a sequence having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to SEQ ID NO:2 and a sequence defined by $X_1X_2X_3$ at the positions corresponding to residues 574 to 576 of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 are each independently an amino acid and together are not QLL. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant has at least 95% (*e.g.*, at least 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to SEQ ID NO:2. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant has at least 98% identity (*e.g.*, at least 99%) to SEQ ID NO:2. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant comprises a sequence having at least 95% (*e.g.*, at least 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to SEQ ID NO:2. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant comprises a sequence having at least 98% identity (*e.g.*, at least 99%) to SEQ ID NO:2.

[0007] In some embodiments of this aspect, the progranulin variant comprises the sequence:

TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCI
FTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSGNNSVGAIQCPDSQF
ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPL
AKKLPAQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPKGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDH
LHCCPQDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRL
QSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPVQVPMKAPAHLSLP
DPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVA
EGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACCQL

PHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPATFLARSPHVGVKDVECGEG
HFCHDNQTCCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPR
WDAPLRDPALRX₁X₂X₃ (SEQ ID NO:3),

in which X₁X₂X₃ together is not QLL.

[0008] In some embodiments, X₁ is R, H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, L, F, Y, P, or V. In some embodiments, X₂ is H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, G, P, A, Y, V, I, F, L, or R. In some embodiments, X₃ is L, Y, or P.

[0009] In some embodiments, X₁X₂X₃ is X₁IL, X₁FL, X₁QL, PX₂L, QX₂L, or VX₂L. In some embodiments, X₁X₂X₃ is X₁X₂L, and in some embodiments, X₂ in X₁X₂L is A, R, N, D, C, Q, E, G, H, I, K, M, F, P, S, T, W, Y, or V.

[0010] In particular embodiments, X₁X₂X₃ is PIL, PFL, QQL, VVL, or VTL. In particular embodiments, X₁X₂X₃ is PPL, PYL, QQL, QHL, or QRL.

[0011] In another aspect, the disclosure features a progranulin variant comprising a sequence having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to SEQ ID NO:2 and a sequence defined by Y₁Y₂QLL (SEQ ID NO:137) that is adjacent and C-terminal to the position corresponding to residue 576 of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein Y₁ is L or absent, and Y₂ is R or absent.

[0012] In some embodiments, the progranulin variant comprises the sequence:

TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCI
FTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSGNNSVGAIQCPDSQF
ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPL
AKKLPAQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDH
LHCCPQDQTVCDLIQSKLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRL
QSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPVWMEKAPAHLSLP
DPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVA
EGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACCQL
PHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPATFLARSPHVGVKDVECGEG
HFCHDNQTCCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPR
WDAPLRDPALRQLLY₁Y₂QLL (SEQ ID NO:55).

[0013] In some embodiments, Y₁ is L. In some embodiments, Y₂ is R. In some embodiments, Y₁ and Y₂ are both absent.

[0014] In another aspect, the disclosure features a polypeptide comprising a progranulin variant that comprises a sequence having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to SEQ ID NO:2 and a sequence defined by X₁X₂X₃ at the positions corresponding to residues 574 to 576 of SEQ ID NO:2,

wherein X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 are each independently an amino acid and together are not QLL. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant in the polypeptide has at least 95% (*e.g.*, at least 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity to SEQ ID NO:2. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant in the polypeptide comprises a sequence having at least 95% (*e.g.*, at least 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity to SEQ ID NO:2.

[0015] In some embodiments of this aspect, the progranulin variant in the polypeptide comprises the sequence:

TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCI
FTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSGNNSVGAIQCPDSQF
ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPL
AKKLPAQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDH
LHCCPQDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRL
QSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLP
DPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVA
EGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACCQL
PHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPATFLARSPHVGVDVECGEG
HFCHDNQTCCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPR
WDAPLRDPALRX₁X₂X₃ (SEQ ID NO:3).

wherein $X_1X_2X_3$ is not QQL.

[0016] In some embodiments of this aspect, X_1 is R, H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, L, F, Y, P, or V. In some embodiments, X_2 is H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, G, P, A, Y, V, I, F, L, or R. In some embodiments, X_3 is L, Y, or P.

[0017] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is X_1IL . In certain embodiments, X_1 in X_1IL can be R, H, K, E, P, N, F, or Y (*e.g.*, R, H, K, E, or P).

[0018] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is X_1FL . In certain embodiments, X_1 in X_1FL can be R, H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, L, F, Y, or P.

[0019] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is X_1QL . In certain embodiments, X_1 in X_1QL can be R, H, K, D, E, N, L, F, Y, or Q.

[0020] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is PX_2L . In certain embodiments, X_2 in PX_2L can be H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, G, P, A, Y, V, I, F, L, or R (*e.g.*, H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, G, P, A, Y, V, I, or F).

[0021] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is QX_2L . In certain embodiments, X_2 in QX_2L can be R, H, K, D, E, N, P, Y, or Q.

[0022] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is VX_2L . In certain embodiments, X_2 in VX_2L can be V or T.

[0023] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is X_1X_2L . In certain embodiments, X_2 in X_1X_2L is A, R, N, D, C, Q, E, G, H, I, K, M, F, P, S, T, W, Y, or V.

[0024] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is PIL. In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is PFL. In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is QQL. In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is VVL. In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is VTL. In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is PPL. In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is PYL. In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is QRL. In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is QHL.

[0025] In another aspect, the disclosure features a polypeptide comprising a progranulin variant, wherein the progranulin variant comprises at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to SEQ ID NO:2 and a sequence defined by Y_1Y_2QLL (SEQ ID NO:137) that is adjacent and C-terminal to the position corresponding to residue 576 of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein Y_1 is L or absent, and Y_2 is R or absent. In some embodiments, the polypeptide comprises a progranulin variant having the sequence:

TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSGNNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPAQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP SGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQD TVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGP HQVPWMEKAPAHLSLPDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACCQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPATFLARSPHVGKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRQLLY₁Y₂QLL (SEQ ID NO:55).

[0026] In some embodiments, Y_1 is L. In some embodiments, Y_2 is R. In some embodiments, Y_1 and Y_2 are both absent.

[0027] In some embodiments, a polypeptide described herein further comprises an Fc polypeptide that is linked to the progranulin variant. The N-terminus or C-terminus of the Fc polypeptide can be linked to the progranulin variant. In some embodiments, the Fc polypeptide is linked to the progranulin variant by a peptide bond or by a polypeptide linker. In some embodiments, the polypeptide linker is 1 to 50 (*e.g.*, 1 to 45, 1 to 40, 1 to 35, 1 to 30, 1 to 25, 1 to 20, 1 to 15, 1 to 10, 1 to 5, 5 to 50, 10 to 50, 15 to 50, 20 to 50, 25 to 50, 30 to 50, 35 to 50, 40 to 50, 45 to 50, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, or 45) amino acids in length. In some

embodiments, the polypeptide linker is a flexible polypeptide linker, *e.g.*, a glycine-rich linker. In certain embodiments, the glycine-rich linker is G₄S (SEQ ID NO:90) or (G₄S)₂ (SEQ ID NO:91).

[0028] In certain embodiments, the Fc polypeptide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:64-67. In certain embodiments, the Fc polypeptide is a modified Fc polypeptide that specifically binds to a transferrin receptor (TfR; *i.e.*, a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide). In some embodiments, the Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide) comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:68-87 and 129-132 (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NOS:70, 75, 80, 85, and 129-132).

[0029] In particular embodiments, the Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide) comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOS:70, 75, 80, 85, and 129-132.

[0030] In another aspect, the disclosure features a fusion protein comprising: (a) a progranulin variant described herein; (b) a first Fc polypeptide that is linked to the progranulin variant of (a); and (c) a second Fc polypeptide that forms an Fc polypeptide dimer with the first Fc polypeptide. In some embodiments of this aspect, the second Fc polypeptide is also linked to a wild-type progranulin or a progranulin variant described herein (*i.e.*, a second progranulin polypeptide). The progranulin variant linked to the first Fc polypeptide and the progranulin variant linked to the second Fc polypeptide can be the same or different.

[0031] In some embodiments, the first Fc polypeptide is linked to the progranulin variant by a peptide bond or by a polypeptide linker and/or the second Fc polypeptide is linked to the progranulin variant by a peptide bond or by a polypeptide linker. In some embodiments, the polypeptide linker is 1 to 50 (*e.g.*, 1 to 45, 1 to 40, 1 to 35, 1 to 30, 1 to 25, 1 to 20, 1 to 15, 1 to 10, 1 to 5, 5 to 50, 10 to 50, 15 to 50, 20 to 50, 25 to 50, 30 to 50, 35 to 50, 40 to 50, 45 to 50, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, or 45) amino acids in length. In some embodiments, the polypeptide linker is a flexible polypeptide linker, *e.g.*, a glycine-rich linker. In certain embodiments, the glycine-rich linker is G₄S (SEQ ID NO:90) or (G₄S)₂ (SEQ ID NO:91).

[0032] In some embodiments of this aspect, the C-terminus of the first Fc polypeptide is linked to the the N-terminus of the progranulin, and/or the C-terminus of the second Fc polypeptide is linked to the N-terminus of the progranulin variant.

[0033] In some embodiments, the first Fc polypeptide or the second Fc polypeptide specifically binds to a transferrin receptor. In certain embodiments, the first Fc polypeptide or

the second Fc polypeptide independently comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:68-87 and 129-132. In certain embodiments, the first Fc polypeptide or the second Fc polypeptide independently comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOS:70, 75, 80, 85, and 129-132.

[0034] In some embodiments, the first Fc polypeptide and the second Fc polypeptide each comprise modifications that promote heterodimerization. For example, the first Fc polypeptide comprises T366S, L368A, and Y407V substitutions and the second Fc polypeptide comprises a T366W substitution, according to EU numbering. In some embodiments, the first Fc polypeptide comprises a T366W substitution and the second Fc polypeptide comprises T366S, L368A, and Y407V substitutions, according to EU numbering.

[0035] In some embodiments, the first Fc polypeptide and/or the second Fc polypeptide independently comprises modifications that reduce effector function. In certain embodiments, the modifications that reduce effector function are L234A and L235A substitutions, according to EU numbering.

[0036] In some embodiments, the first Fc polypeptide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:64-67. In some embodiments, the second Fc polypeptide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:68-87 and 129-132 (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NOS:70, 75, 80, 85, and 129-132).

[0037] In some embodiments of this aspect, the first Fc polypeptide comprises T366S, L368A, and Y407V substitutions and L234A and L235A substitutions, and the second Fc polypeptide comprises a T366W substitution and L234A and L235A substitutions, according to EU numbering. In some embodiments, the first Fc polypeptide comprises a T366W substitution and L234A and L235A substitutions, and the second Fc polypeptide comprises T366S, L368A, and Y407V substitutions and L234A and L235A substitutions, according to EU numbering.

[0038] In some embodiments of this aspect, a hinge region or a portion thereof is linked to the first Fc polypeptide and/or the second Fc polypeptide.

[0039] In some embodiments, the K_D for sortilin binding of the fusion protein is less than about 100 nM (*e.g.*, less than about 95 nM, 90 nM, 85 nM, 80 nM, 75 nM, 70 nM, 65 nM, 60 nM, 55 nM, 50 nM, 45 nM, or 40 nM). In some embodiments, the K_D for sortilin binding of the fusion protein exhibits less than 10-fold decrease in sortilin binding relative to a fusion

protein comprising SEQ ID NO:2 in the first polypeptide. In some embodiments, the K_D for sortilin binding of the fusion protein exhibits less than 5-fold decrease in sortilin binding relative to a fusion protein comprising SEQ ID NO:2 in the first polypeptide.

[0040] In some embodiments, the EC_{50} for sortilin binding of the fusion protein is less than about 25 nM (*e.g.*, less than about 20 nM, 15 nM, 10 nM, 5 nM, 4 nM, 3 nM, 2.5 nM, 2 nM, 1.5 nM, or 1 nM). In particular embodiments, the EC_{50} for sortilin binding of the fusion protein exhibits less than 10-fold decrease in sortilin binding relative to a fusion protein comprising SEQ ID NO:2 in the first polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the EC_{50} is measured by ELISA as described herein (*e.g.*, as described in Example 4).

[0041] In some embodiments, the EC_{50} for sortilin binding of the fusion protein described herein exhibits less than 10-fold decrease in sortilin binding relative to a reference fusion protein, wherein the reference fusion protein comprises (i) a first polypeptide comprising SEQ ID NO:2 and (ii) a second Fc polypeptide that forms an Fc polypeptide dimer with the first Fc polypeptide.

[0042] In some embodiments, the EC_{50} for sortilin binding of the fusion protein exhibits less than 10-fold decrease in sortilin binding relative to a reference fusion protein, wherein the reference fusion protein comprises (i) a first polypeptide comprising SEQ ID NO:108 and (ii) a second Fc polypeptide that forms an Fc polypeptide dimer with the first Fc polypeptide.

[0043] In some embodiments, the reference fusion protein is produced in a HEK cell. In some embodiments, the reference fusion protein is purified substantially as described herein (*e.g.*, as described in Example 1).

[0044] In some embodiments, the fusion protein is produced in a Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell. In particular embodiments, more than 50% (*e.g.*, more than 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, or 99%) of the fusion proteins are not cleaved at the C-terminus of the progranulin variant portion of the fusion protein. In some embodiments, the fusion proteins are purified from a cell culture medium containing the fusion protein-expressing cells by one or more methods selected from the group consisting of: protein A chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, hydrophobic interaction column chromatography, and dialysis. In some embodiments, the fusion protein is purified substantially as described herein (*e.g.*, as described in Example 1).

[0045] In another aspect, the disclosure features a pharmaceutical composition comprising a progranulin variant or fusion protein described herein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0046] In another aspect, the disclosure features a pharmaceutical composition comprising a plurality of a fusion protein described herein and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In some embodiments, more than 50% (*e.g.*, more than 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95%) of the plurality of the fusion protein comprises an intact C-terminus in the progranulin variant of the fusion protein.

[0047] In another aspect, the disclosure features a method of treating a subject having a neurodegenerative disease, atherosclerosis, a disorder associated with TDP-43, AMD, or a progranulin-associated disorder comprising administering a progranulin variant described herein, a fusion protein described herein, or a pharmaceutical composition described herein to the subject. In particular embodiments, the subject has a neurodegenerative disease.

[0048] In another aspect, the disclosure features a method of increasing the amount of a progranulin or a variant thereof in a subject, the method comprising administering a progranulin variant described herein, a fusion protein described herein, or a pharmaceutical composition described herein to the subject. In certain embodiments, the subject has a neurodegenerative disease, atherosclerosis, a disorder associated with TDP-43, AMD, or a progranulin-associated disorder. In particular embodiments, the subject has a neurodegenerative disease.

[0049] In another aspect, the disclosure features a method of decreasing cathepsin D activity in a subject, the method comprising administering a progranulin variant described herein, a fusion protein described herein, or a pharmaceutical composition described herein to the subject. In certain embodiments, the subject has a neurodegenerative disease, atherosclerosis, a disorder associated with TDP-43, AMD, or a progranulin-associated disorder. In particular embodiments, the subject has a neurodegenerative disease.

[0050] In another aspect, the disclosure features a method of increasing lysosomal degradation or improving lysosomal function in a subject, the method comprising administering a progranulin variant described herein, a fusion protein described herein, or a pharmaceutical composition described herein to the subject. In certain embodiments, the subject has a neurodegenerative disease, atherosclerosis, a disorder associated with TDP-43,

AMD, or a progranulin-associated disorder. In particular embodiments, the subject has a neurodegenerative disease.

[0051] In some embodiments of the methods described herein, the neurodegenerative disease is frontotemporal dementia (FTD), neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (NCL), Niemann-Pick disease type A (NPA), Niemann-Pick disease type B (NPB), Niemann-Pick disease type C (NPC), C9ORF72-associated amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)/FTD, sporadic ALS, Alzheimer's disease (AD), Gaucher's disease, or Parkinson's disease. In certain embodiments, the neurodegenerative disease is FTD.

[0052] Embodiments also relate to methods of treating FTD in a subject in need thereof, wherein the method comprises administering a progranulin variant or fusion protein described herein to the subject. In some embodiments, the FTD is C9ORF72-associated FTD.

[0053] In some embodiments of any of the foregoing methods, the subject has a mutation in a gene encoding the progranulin.

[0054] In another aspect, the disclosure features a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a progranulin variant or polypeptide described herein. In another aspect, the disclosure features a vector comprising a polynucleotide described herein. In another aspect, the disclosure features a host cell comprising a polynucleotide or vector described herein. In some embodiments, the host cell further comprises a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a second Fc polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the second Fc polypeptide has a sequence selected from any one of SEQ ID NOs: 61 and 64-87. In another aspect, the disclosure features a method for producing a polypeptide, comprising culturing a host cell under conditions in which the polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide described herein is expressed.

[0055] In another aspect, provided is a method for evaluating a compound or monitoring a subject's response to a progranulin variant or a fusion protein described herein, or pharmaceutical composition or dosing regimen thereof, for treating a disease or disorder described herein, the method comprising: (a) measuring an abundance of one or more bis(monoacylglycero)phosphate (BMP) species and/or glucosylsphingosine (GlcSph) in a test sample from a subject having a progranulin-associated disorder, wherein the test sample or subject has been treated with the compound or pharmaceutical composition thereof (*e.g.*, treated with a fusion protein described herein); (b) comparing the difference in abundance between the one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph measured in (a) and one or more

reference values; and (c) determining from the comparison whether the compound, pharmaceutical composition, or dosing regimen thereof (*e.g.*, a fusion protein described herein) improves one or more BMP species levels and/or GlcSph level for treating the disease or disorder.

[0056] In some embodiments, the methods provided herein further comprise treating another test sample or subject with another compound and selecting a candidate compound that improves the one or more BMP species levels and/or GlcSph level.

[0057] In some embodiments, the methods provided herein further comprise (d) maintaining or adjusting the amount or frequency of administration of the compound (*e.g.*, a fusion protein described herein) to the test sample or subject; and (e) administering the compound to the test sample or to the subject.

[0058] In some embodiments, the methods provided herein further comprise administering to the subject a progranulin variant described herein for improving the one or more BMP species levels and/or GlcSph level for treating a progranulin-associated disorder. In some embodiments, at least one of the one or more signs or symptoms of a progranulin-associated disorder are ameliorated following treatment.

[0059] In some embodiments, treatment comprises administering a fusion protein described herein to the subject. In some embodiments, treatment comprises administering a library of compounds to a plurality of subjects or test samples.

[0060] In some embodiments, both the abundance of the one or more BMP species and the abundance of GlcSph can be measured from the same test sample from the subject. In other embodiments, two test samples (*e.g.*, taken at the same time or at different times) can be taken from the subject, in which one test sample can be used to measure the abundance of the one or more BMP species, while the other test sample can be used to measure the abundance of GlcSph. The two test samples can be taken from the same fluid, cell, or tissue of the subject (*e.g.*, whole blood, plasma, a cell, a tissue, serum, cerebrospinal fluid, interstitial fluid, sputum, urine, or lymph). In other embodiments, the two test samples can be taken from different fluids, cells, or tissues of the subject, *e.g.*, one sample can be plasma, while the other sample can be brain tissue.

[0061] In some embodiments, the reference value is measured in a reference sample obtained from a reference subject or a population of reference subjects (*e.g.*, an average value). In some

embodiments, the reference value is the abundance of the one or more BMP species measured in a reference sample. In some embodiments, the reference value is the abundance of GlcSph measured in a reference sample. In some embodiments, the reference sample is the same type of cell, tissue, or fluid as the test sample. In some embodiments, at least two reference values from different types of cell, tissue, or fluid is measured.

[0062] In some embodiments, the reference sample is a healthy control. In some embodiments, the reference subject or population of reference subjects do not have a progranulin-associated disorder or a decreased level of progranulin. In particular embodiments, the reference subject or population of reference subjects do not have any signs or symptoms of such a disorder.

[0063] In some embodiments, BMP species levels are increased in bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs) that are derived *in vitro* from bone marrow cells of a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder as compared to a healthy control or a control not related to a progranulin-associated disorder.

[0064] In some embodiments, BMP species levels are decreased in liver, brain, cerebrospinal fluid, plasma, or urine of a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder as compared to a healthy control or a control not related to a progranulin-associated disorder.

[0065] In some embodiments, the GlcSph level is increased in, *e.g.*, whole blood, plasma, a cell, a tissue, serum, cerebrospinal fluid, interstitial fluid, sputum, urine, lymph, or a combination thereof of a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder as compared to a healthy control or a control not related to a progranulin-associated disorder. In particular embodiments, the increased GlcSph level can be found in the plasma of the subject.

[0066] In some embodiments, the GlcSph level is increased in the brain, for example, in the frontal lobe and/or temporal lobe of the brain, of a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder as compared to a healthy control or a control not related to a progranulin-associated disorder. In particular embodiments, the increased GlcSph level can be found in one or more regions of the frontal lobe, *e.g.*, superior frontal gyrus, middle frontal gyrus, inferior frontal gyrus, and/or precentral gyrus.

[0067] In some embodiments, the GlcSph level is increased in a cell, such as a blood cell, a brain cell, a peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC), a bone marrow-derived macrophage (BMDM), a retinal pigmented epithelial (RPE) cell, an erythrocyte, a leukocyte, a neural cell, a microglial cell, a cerebral cortex cell, a spinal cord cell, a bone marrow cell, a liver cell, a kidney cell, a splenic cell, a lung cell, an eye cell, a chorionic villus cell, a muscle cell, a skin cell, a fibroblast, a heart cell, a lymph node cell, or a combination thereof, of a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder as compared to a healthy control or a control not related to a progranulin-associated disorder. In some embodiments, the increased GlcSph level can be found in a blood cell. In some embodiments, the increased GlcSph level can be found in a brain cell.

[0068] In some embodiments, the GlcSph level is increased in a tissue, such as brain tissue, cerebral cortex tissue, spinal cord tissue, liver tissue, kidney tissue, muscle tissue, heart tissue, eye tissue, retinal tissue, a lymph node, bone marrow, skin tissue, blood vessel tissue, lung tissue, spleen tissue, valvular tissue, or a combination thereof, of a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder as compared to a healthy control or a control not related to a progranulin-associated disorder. In some embodiments, the increased GlcSph level can be found in brain tissue, such as brain tissue from the frontal lobe or temporal lobe of the subject's brain. In particular embodiments, the increased GlcSph level can be found in the superior frontal gyrus, middle frontal gyrus, inferior frontal gyrus, and/or precentral gyrus of the frontal lobe.

[0069] In further embodiments, the GlcSph level is increased in an endosome, a lysosome, an extracellular vesicle, an exosome, a microvesicle, or a combination thereof of a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder as compared to a healthy control or a control not related to a progranulin-associated disorder.

[0070] In some embodiments, the abundance of a BMP species and/or GlcSph in the test sample of a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder has at least about a 1.2-fold, 1.5-fold, or 2-fold difference compared to a reference value of a control such as a healthy control or a control not related to a progranulin-associated disorder. In other embodiments, the abundance of a BMP species and/or GlcSph in the test sample of a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder has about a 1.2-fold to about 5-fold (*e.g.*, *e.g.*, about 1.5-fold, 2-fold, 2.5-fold, 3-fold, 3.5-fold, 4-fold, 4.5-fold, or 5-fold) difference compared to a reference value of a control such as a healthy control or a control not

related to a progranulin-associated disorder. In some embodiments, the difference compared to a reference value is about 2-fold to about 3-fold (*e.g.*, about 2-fold, 2.1-fold, 2.2-fold, 2.3-fold, 2.4-fold, 2.5-fold, 2.6-fold, 2.7-fold, 2.8-fold, 2.9-fold, or 3-fold). In some embodiments, the subject has a disorder associated with a decreased level of progranulin and/or one or more signs or symptoms of a disorder associated with a decreased level of progranulin.

[0071] In some embodiments, the reference value is the BMP species value and/or GlcSph value prior to treatment. In some embodiments, the subject is treated for a decreased level of progranulin or a progranulin-associated disorder, and the test sample comprises one or more pre-treatment test samples that are obtained from the subject before treatment has started and one or more post-treatment test samples that are obtained from the subject after treatment has started. In some embodiments, the method further comprises determining that the subject is responding to the treatment when the abundance of at least one of the one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph post-treatment shows an improvement over the one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph pre-treatment relative to a healthy control.

[0072] In some embodiments, the methods comprise (a) measuring an abundance of one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph in a test sample obtained from a subject; (b) treating the test sample or subject with a compound, pharmaceutical composition, or dosing regimen thereof (*e.g.*, treating the test sample or subject with a Fc dimer:PGRN fusion protein described herein); (c) measuring an abundance of one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph in a test sample obtained from the treated subject, and (d) comparing the abundance of the one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph measured in steps (a) and (c); and (e) determining whether the compound or a dosing regimen improves BMP levels and/or GlcSph level for treating a progranulin-associated disorder.

[0073] In some embodiments, two or more post-treatment test samples are obtained at different time points after treatment has started, and the method further comprises determining that the subject is responding to treatment when the abundance of at least one of the one or more BMP species measured in a post-treatment sample is a) lower in BMDMs or b) higher in liver, brain, cerebrospinal fluid, plasma, or urine than the abundance of the corresponding one or more BMP species measured in the pre-treatment sample. In some embodiments, the subject is determined to be responding to the treatment when the abundance of at least one of the one or more BMP species measured in a post-treatment sample is a) at least about 1.2-fold lower in BMDM or b) at least about 1.2-fold higher in liver, brain, cerebrospinal fluid, plasma, or

urine than the abundance of the corresponding one or more BMP species measured in the pre-treatment sample.

[0074] In some embodiments, two or more post-treatment test samples are obtained at different time points after treatment has started, and the method further comprises determining that the subject is responding to treatment when the abundance of GlcSph measured in a post-treatment sample is lower in, *e.g.*, whole blood, plasma, a cell, a tissue, serum, cerebrospinal fluid, interstitial fluid, sputum, urine, or lymph than the abundance of GlcSph measured in the pre-treatment sample. In some embodiments, the subject is determined to be responding to the treatment when the abundance of GlcSph measured in a post-treatment sample is at least about 1.2-fold (*e.g.*, at least about 1.5-fold, 2-fold, 2.5-fold, 3-fold, 3.5-fold, 4-fold, 4.5-fold, 5-fold, 5.5-fold, 6-fold, 6.5-fold, 7-fold, 7.5-fold, 8-fold, 8.5-fold, 9-fold, 9.5-fold, or 10-fold) lower in, *e.g.*, whole blood, plasma, a cell, a tissue, serum, cerebrospinal fluid, interstitial fluid, sputum, urine, or lymph than the abundance of GlcSph measured in the pre-treatment sample.

[0075] In some embodiments, the improved BMP species level and/or GlcSph level is an improvement over the BMP species level and/or GlcSph level prior to treatment relative to the reference value of a control such as a healthy control or a control not related to a progranulin-associated disorder. In some embodiments, the improved BMP species level and/or GlcSph level is closer in value to the control than the pre-treatment BMP species level and/or GlcSph level is to the control. In some embodiments, the improved BMP species level and/or GlcSph level has a difference compared to the control of less than 20%, 15%, 10%, or 5%. In some embodiments, the improved BMP species level and/or GlcSph level has a difference compared to a healthy control of less than 10% or 5%. In some embodiments, the improved BMP species level and/or GlcSph level has a difference compared to a healthy control of less than 5%.

[0076] In some embodiments, the method further comprises determining that the subject is responding to the treatment when the abundance of at least one of the one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph measured in at least one of the one or more post-treatment test samples is about the same as the corresponding reference value of a healthy control.

[0077] In some embodiments, the test or reference sample or one or more reference values comprises or relates to a cell, a tissue, whole blood, plasma, serum, cerebrospinal fluid, interstitial fluid, sputum, urine, feces, bronchioalveolar lavage fluid, lymph, semen, breast milk, amniotic fluid, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the cell is a peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC), a BMDM, a retinal pigmented epithelial (RPE) cell, a blood

cell, an erythrocyte, a leukocyte, a neural cell, a microglial cell, a brain cell, a cerebral cortex cell, a spinal cord cell, a bone marrow cell, a liver cell, a kidney cell, a splenic cell, a lung cell, an eye cell, a chorionic villus cell, a muscle cell, a skin cell, a fibroblast, a heart cell, a lymph node cell, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the cell is a cultured cell. In some embodiments, the cultured cell is a BMDM or an RPE cell.

[0078] In some embodiments, the tissue comprises brain tissue, cerebral cortex tissue, spinal cord tissue, liver tissue, kidney tissue, muscle tissue, heart tissue, eye tissue, retinal tissue, a lymph node, bone marrow, skin tissue, blood vessel tissue, lung tissue, spleen tissue, valvular tissue, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the test and/or reference sample is purified from a cell and/or a tissue and comprises an endosome, a lysosome, an extracellular vesicle, an exosome, a microvesicle, or a combination thereof.

[0079] In some embodiments, the one or more BMP species comprise two or more BMP species. In some embodiments, the one or more BMP species comprise BMP(16:0_18:1), BMP(16:0_18:2), BMP(18:0_18:0), BMP(18:0_18:1), BMP(18:1_18:1), BMP(16:0_20:3), BMP(18:1_20:2), BMP(18:0_20:4), BMP(16:0_22:5), BMP(20:4_20:4), BMP(22:6_22:6), BMP(20:4_20:5), BMP(18:2_18:2), BMP(16:0_20:4), BMP(18:0_18:2), BMP(18:0e_22:6), BMP(18:1e_20:4), BMP(18:3_22:5), BMP(20:4_22:6), BMP(18:0e_20:4), BMP(18:2_20:4), BMP(18:1_22:6), BMP(18:1_20:4), BMP(18:0_22:6), or a combination thereof.

[0080] In some embodiments, the one or more BMP species comprise BMP(18:1_18:1), BMP(18:0_20:4), BMP(20:4_20:4), BMP(22:6_22:6), BMP(20:4_22:6), BMP(18:1_22:6), BMP(18:1_20:4), BMP(18:0_22:6), BMP(18:3_22:5), or a combination thereof.

[0081] In some embodiments, the test sample comprises a cultured cell and the one or more BMP species comprise BMP(18:1_18:1). In some embodiments, the test sample comprises plasma, tissue, urine, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and/or brain or liver tissue, and the one or more BMP species comprise BMP(22:6_22:6). In some embodiments, the test sample comprises liver tissue and the one or more BMP species comprise BMP(22:6_22:6), BMP(18:3_22:5), or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the test sample comprises CSF or urine and the one or more BMP species comprise BMP(22:6_22:6). In some embodiments, the test sample comprises microglia and the one or more BMP species comprise BMP(18:3_22:5).

[0082] In some embodiments, the abundance of the one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph is measured using liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). In some

embodiments, an internal BMP and/or GlcSph standard is used to measure the abundance of the one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph in step (a) and/or determine the corresponding reference value. In some embodiments, the internal BMP and/or GlcSph standard comprises a BMP species and/or GlcSph that is not naturally present in the subject and/or the reference subject or population of reference subjects. In some embodiments, the internal BMP standard comprises BMP(14:0_14:0). In some embodiments, the internal GlcSph standard comprises a deuterium-labeled GlcSph.

[0083] In some embodiments, the subject has, or is at risk of developing, a disorder related to progranulin expression, processing, glycosylation, cellular uptake, trafficking, and/or function. In some embodiments, the subject and/or the reference subject or population of reference subjects have a decreased level of progranulin and/or a disorder associated with a decreased level of progranulin, and the test sample has been contacted with a candidate compound (*e.g.*, a Fc dimer:PGRN fusion protein described herein). In some embodiments, the subject and/or the reference subject or population of reference subjects have one or more signs or symptoms of the disorder associated with a decreased level of progranulin. In some embodiments, the subject and/or the reference subject or population of reference subjects have a mutation in a granulin (*GRN*) gene. In some embodiments, the mutation in the *GRN* gene decreases progranulin expression and/or activity. In some embodiments, the subject has, or is at risk of developing, atherosclerosis, Gaucher's disease (*e.g.*, Gaucher's disease types 1, 2, or 3), or AMD. In some embodiments, the subject has, or is at risk of developing, a disorder associated with TDP-43 (*e.g.*, AD or ALS).

[0084] In some embodiments, the subject and/or the reference subject is a human, a non-human primate, a rodent, a dog, or a pig.

[0085] In another aspect, the present disclosure provides a kit for monitoring a progranulin variant level in a subject. In some embodiments, the kit comprises a BMP and/or GlcSph standard for measuring the abundance of one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph in a test sample obtained from the subject and/or a reference sample obtained from a reference subject or a population of reference subjects. In some embodiments, the BMP and/or GlcSph standard comprises a BMP species and/or GlcSph that is not naturally present in the subject and/or reference subject. In some embodiments, the BMP standard comprises BMP(14:0_14:0). In some embodiments, the GlcSph standard is a deuterium-labeled GlcSph.

[0086] In some embodiments, the kit further comprises reagents for obtaining the sample from the subject and/or reference subject, processing the sample, measuring the abundance of the one or more BMP species, measuring the abundance of GlcSph, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the kit further comprises instructions for use.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0087] FIG. 1A and FIG. 1B show chromatography traces demonstrating that exemplary fusion proteins as disclosed herein were purified to greater than 98% purity.

[0088] FIG. 2 shows a table demonstrating the thermal properties of exemplary fusion proteins as disclosed herein in different buffers.

[0089] FIG. 3 includes chromatograms illustrating the freeze-thaw stability of exemplary fusion proteins as disclosed herein.

[0090] FIG. 4 is a graph illustrating sortilin binding of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein.

[0091] FIG. 5 is a graph illustrating that exemplary fusion proteins as disclosed herein can reduce BMP levels *in vitro* in cultured cells obtained from bone marrow of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice.

[0092] FIGS. 6A-6C show representative plots of protein concentrations of an exemplary fusion protein disclosed herein in plasma (7-day period) and in brain and liver (7 days post-dose) of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice.

[0093] FIGS. 7A and 7B include representative plots of TREM2 levels in brain and liver of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice at 7 days post-dose after administration of an exemplary fusion protein disclosed herein.

[0094] FIGS. 8A and 8B include representative plots of BMP levels in brain and liver of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice at 7 days post-dose after administration of an exemplary fusion protein disclosed herein.

[0095] FIG. 9 is a graph illustrating that Fusion 1 as disclosed herein can reduce GlcSph level in the brain of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice.

[0096] FIG. 10 is a graph illustrating that Fusion 1 as disclosed herein can reduce GlcSph level in the brain of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice.

[0097] FIG. 11 is a graph illustrating that Fusion 1 as disclosed herein can correct BMP di-18:1 levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice.

[0098] FIG. 12 is a graph illustrating that Fusion 1 as disclosed herein can correct BMP di-22:6 levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice.

[0099] FIG. 13 is a graph illustrating that Fusion 1 as disclosed herein can correct glucocerebrosidase (GCase) activity in the brain of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice to wild-type levels at two weeks post-dose.

[0100] FIG. 14 is a scatter plot illustrating brain protein levels of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses. The figure displays mean $\pm$ SEM and p values: one-way ANOVA with Dunnett multiple comparison test; **** $p < 0.0001$.

[0101] FIG. 15 is a scatter plot illustrating liver protein levels of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses. The figure displays mean $\pm$ SEM and p values: one-way ANOVA with Dunnett multiple comparison test; ** $p < 0.01$ and **** $p < 0.0001$.

[0102] FIG. 16 is a scatter plot illustrating levels of a representative BMP species in the brains of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein. The figure displays mean $\pm$ SEM and p values: one-way ANOVA with Dunnett multiple comparison test; ** $p < 0.01$ and **** $p < 0.0001$.

[0103] FIG. 17 is a scatter plot illustrating CSF levels of a representative BMP species in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein. The figure displays mean $\pm$ SEM and p values: one-way ANOVA with Dunnett multiple comparison test; * $p < 0.05$ and **** $p < 0.0001$.

[0104] FIG. 18 is a scatter plot illustrating levels of a representative BMP species in the livers of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein.

[0105] FIG. 19 is a scatter plot illustrating plasma levels of a representative BMP species in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein.

[0106] FIG. 20 is a scatter plot illustrating brain glucosylsphingosine (GlcSph) levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein. The

figure displays mean $\pm$ SEM and p values: one-way ANOVA with Dunnett multiple comparison test; **** p < 0.0001.

[0107] FIG. 21 is a scatter plot illustrating liver glucosylsphingosine (GlcSph) levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein.

[0108] FIG. 22 is a scatter plot illustrating CSF neurofilament (Nf-L) levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein.

[0109] FIG. 23 is a scatter plot illustrating relative brain Trem2 levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein. The figure displays mean $\pm$ SEM and p values: one-way ANOVA with Dunnett multiple comparison test; * p<0.05 and **** p < 0.0001.

[0110] FIG. 24 is a scatter plot illustrating relative brain CD68 levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein. The figure displays mean $\pm$ SEM and p values: one-way ANOVA with Dunnett multiple comparison test; ** p < 0.01 and *** p < 0.001.

[0111] FIG. 25 is a scatter plot illustrating relative brain Iba1 levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein.

[0112] FIG. 26 is a scatter plot illustrating relative brain GFAP levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein.

[0113] FIG. 27 is a heat map illustrating relative changes in BMP species and lipids in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of exemplary fusion proteins disclosed herein.

[0114] FIGs. 28-30 provide scatter plots illustrating levels of representative BMP species in neurons, astrocytes, and microglial cells of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice after eight weekly doses of an exemplary fusion protein disclosed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

I. INTRODUCTION

[0115] Increasing levels of progranulin can be useful for treating a number of diseases in subjects, particularly where the subject has a reduced progranulin levels. We discovered that the C-terminus of wild-type progranulin is cleaved when expressed in CHO cells, which results

in impaired sortilin binding. Sortilin binds directly to progranulin and is involved in uptake and trafficking of progranulin to cellular lysosomes. To reduce this cleavage, we developed progranulin variants that have amino acid modifications at the C-terminus, as well as fusion proteins that include one or more progranulin variants linked to an Fc polypeptide. Specifically, certain variants described herein have one or more amino acid substitutions in the QLL sequence at the C-terminus of the wild-type progranulin or have additional amino acids added to the C-terminus, as compared to wild-type progranulin. Importantly, these progranulin variants can maintain sortilin binding. The progranulin variants and the fusion proteins described herein are therefore suitable for treating such diseases, including neurodegenerative disease (*e.g.*, FTD), atherosclerosis, a disorder associated with TDP-43, AMD, or a progranulin-associated disorder.

[0116] In addition to developing these progranulin variants, we have also developed fusion proteins that contain a progranulin variant fused to an Fc molecule. In some cases, the fusion protein includes a dimeric Fc polypeptide, wherein at least one of the Fc polypeptide monomers is linked to the progranulin variant. The Fc polypeptides can increase progranulin levels and, in some cases, can be modified to confer additional functional properties onto the protein.

[0117] We have also developed fusion proteins that facilitate delivery of a progranulin or a variant thereof across the blood-brain barrier (BBB). These proteins comprise an Fc polypeptide and a modified Fc polypeptide that form a dimer, and a progranulin or a variant thereof linked to the Fc region and/or the modified Fc region. The modified Fc region can specifically bind to a BBB receptor such as TfR. When administered to a subject, the fusion protein binds to the TfR receptor, which is present on the endothelium forming the BBB. The fusion protein can be transcytosed across the BBB, thus increasing its concentration in the brain, compared, for example, to a

[0118] Progranulin (PGRN) (also known as proepithelin and acrogranin) is a cysteine-rich protein encoded by the gene *GRN*, which maps to human chromosome 17q21. Progranulin is a lysosomal protein as well as a secreted protein consisting of seven and a half tandem repeats of conserved granulin peptides, each of which is about 60 amino acid long and can be released through cleavage by various extracellular proteases (*e.g.*, elastase) and lysosomal proteases (*e.g.*, cathepsin L) (Kao et al., *Nat Rev Neurosci.* 18(6):325-333, 2017). Generally, progranulin is believed to play both cell-autonomous and non-cell autonomous roles in the control of innate immunity as well as the function of lysosomes, where it regulates the activity and levels of

various cathepsins and other hydrolases (Kao et al., *supra*). Progranulin also has a neurotrophic function and promotes neurite outgrowth and neuronal survival (Kao et al., *supra*).

II. DEFINITIONS

[0119] As used herein, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural referents unless the content clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to “a polypeptide” may include two or more such molecules, and the like.

[0120] As used herein, the terms “about” and “approximately,” when used to modify an amount specified in a numeric value or range, indicate that the numeric value as well as reasonable deviations from the value known to the skilled person in the art, for example $\pm 20\%$, $\pm 10\%$, or $\pm 5\%$, are within the intended meaning of the recited value.

[0121] “Progranulin” or “PRGN” refers to a cysteine-rich, lysosomal protein encoded by the gene *GRN*. A progranulin may comprise a human progranulin sequence, *e.g.*, the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 2. A progranulin may comprise the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, in which the first 17 amino acids indicate the signal peptide. A progranulin may be a mature progranulin in which the 17-amino acid signal peptide is cleaved. A mature progranulin may comprise the sequence of SEQ ID NO:2. A progranulin may include a sequence from a non-human species, *e.g.*, mouse (accession no. NP_032201.2), rat (NP_058809.2 or NP_001139314.1), and chimpanzee (XP_016787144.1 or XP_016787145.1) in either a form that contains the signal peptide or in a mature form.

[0122] A “progranulin variant” or “PRGN variant” refers to a sequence variant of a wild-type progranulin. A progranulin variant can have similar or substantially the same functions as those of a wild-type progranulin, *e.g.*, where the progranulin variant also binds sortilin or prosaposin, regulates the activity and levels of various lysosomal proteins (*e.g.*, cathepsins), promotes neurite outgrowth and neuronal survival, and/or any other function described herein.

[0123] The term “progranulin-associated disorder” refers to any pathological condition relating to progranulin including expression, processing, glycosylation, cellular uptake, trafficking, and/or function. The term “disorder associated with a decreased level of progranulin” refers to any pathological condition that directly or indirectly results from a level of progranulin that is insufficient to enable (*i.e.*, is too low to enable) normal physiological function within a cell, a tissue, and/or a subject, as well as a precursors to such a condition. For example, the progranulin-associated disorder can be caused by, or associated with, a

mutation in the progranulin gene (*GRN*). In some embodiments, the progranulin-associated disorder is a neurodegenerative disease (*e.g.*, FTD) or a lysosomal storage disorder.

[0124] The term “progranulin level” refers to the amount, concentration, and/or activity level of progranulin that is present, either in a subject or in a sample (*e.g.*, a sample obtained from a subject). A progranulin level can refer to an absolute amount, concentration, and/or activity level of progranulin that is present, or can refer to a relative amount, concentration, and/or activity level. The term also refers to the amount or concentration of a progranulin and/or progranulin mRNA (*e.g.*, expressed from a *GRN* gene) that is present.

[0125] The term “bone marrow-derived macrophage” or “BMDM” refers to a macrophage cell that is generated or derived *in vitro* from a mammalian bone marrow (*e.g.*, a bone marrow obtained from a subject). As a non-limiting example, BMDMs can be generated by culturing undifferentiated bone marrow cells in the presence of a cytokine such as macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF).

[0126] A “transferrin receptor” or “TfR” as used in the context of this disclosure refers to transferrin receptor protein 1. The human transferrin receptor 1 polypeptide sequence is set forth in SEQ ID NO:109. Transferrin receptor protein 1 sequences from other species are also known (*e.g.*, chimpanzee, accession number XP_003310238.1; rhesus monkey, NP_001244232.1; dog, NP_001003111.1; cattle, NP_001193506.1; mouse, NP_035768.1; rat, NP_073203.1; and chicken, NP_990587.1). The term “transferrin receptor” also encompasses allelic variants of exemplary reference sequences, *e.g.*, human sequences, that are encoded by a gene at a transferrin receptor protein 1 chromosomal locus. Full-length transferrin receptor protein includes a short N-terminal intracellular region, a transmembrane region, and a large extracellular domain. The extracellular domain is characterized by three domains: a protease-like domain, a helical domain, and an apical domain.

[0127] As used herein, the term “Fc polypeptide” refers to the C-terminal region of a naturally occurring immunoglobulin heavy chain polypeptide that is characterized by an Ig fold as a structural domain. An Fc polypeptide contains constant region sequences including at least the CH2 domain and/or the CH3 domain and may contain at least part of the hinge region. In general, an Fc polypeptide does not contain a variable region.

[0128] A “modified Fc polypeptide” refers to an Fc polypeptide that has at least one mutation, *e.g.*, a substitution, deletion, or insertion, as compared to a wild-type

immunoglobulin heavy chain Fc polypeptide sequence, but retains the overall Ig fold or structure of the native Fc polypeptide.

[0129] As used herein, the term “Fc polypeptide dimer” refers to a dimer of two Fc polypeptides. In some embodiments, the two Fc polypeptides dimerize by the interaction between the two CH3 domains. If hinge regions or parts of the hinge regions are present in the two Fc polypeptides, one or more disulfide bonds can also form between the hinge regions of the two dimerizing Fc polypeptides.

[0130] A “modified Fc polypeptide dimer” refers to a dimer of two Fc polypeptides in which at least one Fc polypeptide is a modified Fc polypeptide that has at least one mutation, *e.g.*, a substitution, deletion, or insertion, as compared to a wild-type immunoglobulin heavy chain Fc polypeptide sequence. For example, a modified Fc polypeptide dimer can be one that specifically binds TfR and has at least one modified Fc polypeptide having at least one mutation, *e.g.*, a substitution, deletion, or insertion, as compared to a wild-type immunoglobulin heavy chain Fc polypeptide sequence.

[0131] The terms “CH3 domain” and “CH2 domain” as used herein refer to immunoglobulin constant region domain polypeptides. For purposes of this application, a CH3 domain polypeptide refers to the segment of amino acids from about position 341 to about position 447 as numbered according to the EU numbering scheme, and a CH2 domain polypeptide refers to the segment of amino acids from about position 231 to about position 340 as numbered according to the EU numbering scheme and does not include hinge region sequences. CH2 and CH3 domain polypeptides may also be numbered by the IMGT (ImMunoGeneTics) numbering scheme in which the CH2 domain numbering is 1-110 and the CH3 domain numbering is 1-107, according to the IMGT Scientific chart numbering (IMGT website). CH2 and CH3 domains are part of the Fc region of an immunoglobulin. An Fc region refers to the segment of amino acids from about position 231 to about position 447 as numbered according to the EU numbering scheme, but as used herein, can include at least a part of a hinge region of an antibody. An illustrative hinge region sequence is the human IgG1 hinge sequence EPKSCDKTHTCPPCP (SEQ ID NO:88).

[0132] The terms “wild-type,” “native,” and “naturally occurring” with respect to a CH3 or CH2 domain are used herein to refer to a domain that has a sequence that occurs in nature.

[0133] In the context of this disclosure, the term “mutant” with respect to a mutant polypeptide or mutant polynucleotide is used interchangeably with “variant.” A variant with

respect to a given wild-type CH3 or CH2 domain reference sequence can include naturally occurring allelic variants. A “non-naturally” occurring CH3 or CH2 domain refers to a variant or mutant domain that is not present in a cell in nature and that is produced by genetic modification, *e.g.*, using genetic engineering technology or mutagenesis techniques, of a native CH3 domain or CH2 domain polynucleotide or polypeptide. A “variant” includes any domain comprising at least one amino acid mutation with respect to wild-type. Mutations may include substitutions, insertions, and deletions.

[0134] The term “amino acid” refers to naturally occurring and synthetic amino acids, as well as amino acid analogs and amino acid mimetics that function in a manner similar to the naturally occurring amino acids.

[0135] Naturally occurring amino acids are those encoded by the genetic code, as well as those amino acids that are later modified, *e.g.*, hydroxyproline, γ -carboxyglutamate and O-phosphoserine. “Amino acid analogs” refers to compounds that have the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid, *i.e.*, an α carbon that is bound to a hydrogen, a carboxyl group, an amino group, and an R group, *e.g.*, homoserine, norleucine, methionine sulfoxide, methionine methyl sulfonium. Such analogs have modified R groups (*e.g.*, norleucine) or modified peptide backbones, but retain the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid. “Amino acid mimetics” refers to chemical compounds that have a structure that is different from the general chemical structure of an amino acid, but that function in a manner similar to a naturally occurring amino acid.

[0136] Naturally occurring α -amino acids include, without limitation, alanine (Ala), cysteine (Cys), aspartic acid (Asp), glutamic acid (Glu), phenylalanine (Phe), glycine (Gly), histidine (His), isoleucine (Ile), arginine (Arg), lysine (Lys), leucine (Leu), methionine (Met), asparagine (Asn), proline (Pro), glutamine (Gln), serine (Ser), threonine (Thr), valine (Val), tryptophan (Trp), tyrosine (Tyr), and combinations thereof. Stereoisomers of a naturally-occurring α -amino acids include, without limitation, D-alanine (D-Ala), D-cysteine (D-Cys), D-aspartic acid (D-Asp), D-glutamic acid (D-Glu), D-phenylalanine (D-Phe), D-histidine (D-His), D-isoleucine (D-Ile), D-arginine (D-Arg), D-lysine (D-Lys), D-leucine (D-Leu), D-methionine (D-Met), D-asparagine (D-Asn), D-proline (D-Pro), D-glutamine (D-Gln), D-serine (D-Ser), D-threonine (D-Thr), D-valine (D-Val), D-tryptophan (D-Trp), D-tyrosine (D-Tyr), and combinations thereof.

[0137] Amino acids may be referred to herein by either their commonly known three letter symbols or by the one-letter symbols recommended by the IUPAC-IUB Biochemical Nomenclature Commission.

[0138] The terms “polypeptide” and “peptide” are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues in a single chain. The terms apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residues is an artificial chemical mimetic of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid polymers and non-naturally occurring amino acid polymers. Amino acid polymers may comprise entirely L-amino acids, entirely D-amino acids, or a mixture of L and D amino acids.

[0139] The term “protein” as used herein refers to either a polypeptide or a dimer (*i.e.*, two) or multimer (*i.e.*, three or more) of single chain polypeptides. The single chain polypeptides of a protein may be joined by a covalent bond, *e.g.*, a disulfide bond, or non-covalent interactions.

[0140] The term “conservative substitution,” “conservative mutation,” or “conservatively modified variant” refers to an alteration that results in the substitution of an amino acid with another amino acid that can be categorized as having a similar feature. Examples of categories of conservative amino acid groups defined in this manner can include: a “charged/polar group” including Glu (Glutamic acid or E), Asp (Aspartic acid or D), Asn (Asparagine or N), Gln (Glutamine or Q), Lys (Lysine or K), Arg (Arginine or R), and His (Histidine or H); an “aromatic group” including Phe (Phenylalanine or F), Tyr (Tyrosine or Y), Trp (Tryptophan or W), and (Histidine or H); and an “aliphatic group” including Gly (Glycine or G), Ala (Alanine or A), Val (Valine or V), Leu (Leucine or L), Ile (Isoleucine or I), Met (Methionine or M), Ser (Serine or S), Thr (Threonine or T), and Cys (Cysteine or C). Within each group, subgroups can also be identified. For example, the group of charged or polar amino acids can be sub-divided into sub-groups including: a “positively-charged sub-group” comprising Lys, Arg and His; a “negatively-charged sub-group” comprising Glu and Asp; and a “polar sub-group” comprising Asn and Gln. In another example, the aromatic or cyclic group can be sub-divided into sub-groups including: a “nitrogen ring sub-group” comprising Pro, His and Trp; and a “phenyl sub-group” comprising Phe and Tyr. In another further example, the aliphatic group can be sub-divided into sub-groups, *e.g.*, an “aliphatic non-polar sub-group” comprising Val, Leu, Gly, and Ala; and an “aliphatic slightly-polar sub-group” comprising Met, Ser, Thr, and Cys. Examples of categories of conservative mutations include amino acid substitutions of

amino acids within the sub-groups above, such as, but not limited to: Lys for Arg or vice versa, such that a positive charge can be maintained; Glu for Asp or vice versa, such that a negative charge can be maintained; Ser for Thr or vice versa, such that a free -OH can be maintained; and Gln for Asn or vice versa, such that a free -NH₂ can be maintained. In some embodiments, hydrophobic amino acids are substituted for naturally occurring hydrophobic amino acid, *e.g.*, in the active site, to preserve hydrophobicity.

[0141] The terms “identical” or percent “identity,” in the context of two or more polypeptide sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same or have a specified percentage of amino acid residues, *e.g.*, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% or greater, that are identical over a specified region when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window, or designated region as measured using a sequence comparison algorithm or by manual alignment and visual inspection.

[0142] For sequence comparison of polypeptides, typically one amino acid sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which a candidate sequence is compared. Alignment can be performed using various methods available to one of skill in the art, *e.g.*, visual alignment or using publicly available software using known algorithms to achieve maximal alignment. Such programs include the BLAST programs, ALIGN, ALIGN-2 (Genentech, South San Francisco, Calif.) or Megalign (DNASTAR). The parameters employed for an alignment to achieve maximal alignment can be determined by one of skill in the art. For sequence comparison of polypeptide sequences for purposes of this application, the BLASTP algorithm standard protein BLAST for aligning two proteins sequence with the default parameters is used.

[0143] The terms “corresponding to,” “determined with reference to,” or “numbered with reference to” when used in the context of the identification of a given amino acid residue in a polypeptide sequence, refers to the position of the residue of a specified reference sequence when the given amino acid sequence is maximally aligned and compared to the reference sequence. Thus, for example, an amino acid residue in a modified Fc polypeptide “corresponds to” an amino acid in SEQ ID NO:61, when the residue aligns with the amino acid in SEQ ID NO:61 when optimally aligned to SEQ ID NO:61. The polypeptide that is aligned to the reference sequence need not be the same length as the reference sequence.

[0144] A “binding affinity” as used herein refers to the strength of the non-covalent interaction between two molecules, *e.g.*, a single binding site on a polypeptide and a target,

e.g., transferrin receptor, to which it binds. Thus, for example, the term may refer to 1:1 interactions between a polypeptide and its target, unless otherwise indicated or clear from context. Binding affinity may be quantified by measuring an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D), which refers to the dissociation rate constant (k_d , time^{-1}) divided by the association rate constant (k_a , $\text{time}^{-1} \text{ M}^{-1}$). K_D can be determined by measurement of the kinetics of complex formation and dissociation, *e.g.*, using Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) methods, *e.g.*, a Biacore™ system; kinetic exclusion assays such as KinExA®; and BioLayer interferometry (*e.g.*, using the ForteBio® Octet® platform). As used herein, “binding affinity” includes not only formal binding affinities, such as those reflecting 1:1 interactions between a polypeptide and its target, but also apparent affinities for which K_D ’s are calculated that may reflect avid binding.

[0145] The phrase “specifically binds” or “selectively binds” to a target, *e.g.*, transferrin receptor, when referring to a polypeptide comprising a transferrin receptor-binding modified Fc polypeptide as described herein, refers to a binding reaction whereby the polypeptide binds to the target with greater affinity, greater avidity, and/or greater duration than it binds to a structurally different target, *e.g.*, a target not in the transferrin receptor family. In typical embodiments, the polypeptide has at least 5-fold, 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold, 1000-fold, 10,000-fold, or greater affinity for a transferrin receptor compared to an unrelated target when assayed under the same affinity assay conditions. The term “specific binding,” “specifically binds to,” or “is specific for” a particular target (*e.g.*, TfR), as used herein, can be exhibited, for example, by a molecule having an equilibrium dissociation constant K_D for the target to which it binds of, *e.g.*, 10^{-4} M or smaller, *e.g.*, 10^{-5} M, 10^{-6} M, 10^{-7} M, 10^{-8} M, 10^{-9} M, 10^{-10} M, 10^{-11} M, or 10^{-12} M. In some embodiments, a modified Fc polypeptide specifically binds to an epitope on a transferrin receptor that is conserved among species (*e.g.*, structurally conserved among species), *e.g.*, conserved between non-human primate and human species (*e.g.*, structurally conserved between non-human primate and human species). In some embodiments, a polypeptide may bind exclusively to a human transferrin receptor.

[0146] The terms “treatment,” “treating,” and the like are used herein to generally mean obtaining a desired pharmacologic and/or physiologic effect. “Treating” or “treatment” may refer to any indicia of success in the treatment or amelioration of a disease, including neurodegenerative diseases (*e.g.*, FTD, NCL, NPA, NPB, NPC, C9ORF72-associated ALS/FTD, sporadic ALS, AD, Gaucher’s disease (*e.g.*, Gaucher’s disease types 1, 2, or 3), and Parkinson’s disease), atherosclerosis, a disorder associated with TDP-43, AMD, and

progranulin-associated disorders, including any objective or subjective parameter such as abatement, remission, improvement in patient survival, increase in survival time or rate, diminishing of symptoms or making the disorder more tolerable to the patient, slowing in the rate of degeneration or decline, or improving a patient's physical or mental well-being. The treatment or amelioration of symptoms can be based on objective or subjective parameters. The effect of treatment can be compared to an individual or pool of individuals not receiving the treatment, or to the same patient prior to treatment or at a different time during treatment.

[0147] The term “subject,” “individual,” and “patient,” as used interchangeably herein, refer to a mammal, including but not limited to humans, non-human primates, rodents (*e.g.*, rats, mice, and guinea pigs), rabbits, cows, pigs, horses, and other mammalian species. In one embodiment, the patient is a human.

[0148] The term “pharmaceutically acceptable excipient” refers to a non-active pharmaceutical ingredient that is biologically or pharmacologically compatible for use in humans or animals, such as but not limited to a buffer, carrier, or preservative.

[0149] As used herein, a “therapeutic amount” or “therapeutically effective amount” of an agent is an amount of the agent that treats symptoms of a disease in a subject.

[0150] The term “administer” refers to a method of delivering agents, compounds, or compositions to the desired site of biological action. These methods include, but are not limited to, topical delivery, parenteral delivery, intravenous delivery, intradermal delivery, intramuscular delivery, intrathecal delivery, colonic delivery, rectal delivery, or intraperitoneal delivery. In one embodiment, the polypeptides described herein are administered intravenously.

III. PROGRANULIN REPLACEMENT THERAPY

[0151] In some aspects, described herein are progranulin variants and fusion proteins comprising the same. The fusion proteins described herein comprise an Fc polypeptide dimer and a progranulin variant. In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein further comprises a second progranulin or a variant thereof (*e.g.*, a wild-type progranulin or a progranulin variant). An Fc polypeptide in the Fc polypeptide dimer may contain modifications (*e.g.*, one or more modifications that promote heterodimerization) or may be a wild-type Fc polypeptide. In some embodiments, one or both Fc polypeptides in the Fc polypeptide dimer may contain modifications that result in binding to a BBB receptor, *e.g.*, a

TfR. One or both Fc polypeptides in the Fc polypeptide dimer may be a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide. A progranulin or a progranulin variant can be joined to the N-terminus or the C-terminus an Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, a wild-type Fc polypeptide or a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide). In some embodiments, a progranulin or a progranulin variant can be joined to an Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, a wild-type Fc polypeptide or a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide) either directly (*e.g.*, via a peptide bond) or by way of a linker. In further embodiments, a hinge region or a portion thereof may be present at the N-terminus of an Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, a wild-type Fc polypeptide or a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide). If a hinge region or a portion thereof is present, the progranulin or the progranulin variant can be joined to N-terminus of the hinge region or the portion thereof either directly or by way of a linker.

[0152] The progranulin may be deficient in neurodegenerative diseases. The progranulin may be deficient in FTD, as well as in other diseases, such as Gaucher's disease and AD. A progranulin or a progranulin variant incorporated into the fusion protein may bind to sortilin or prosaposin (*e.g.*, bind to sortilin).

[0153] In some embodiments, a progranulin or a progranulin variant that is present in a fusion protein described herein, retains at least 25% of its activity compared to its activity when not joined to an Fc polypeptide or a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide. In some embodiments, a progranulin or a progranulin variant that is present in a fusion protein described herein, retains at least 10%, or at least 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% (*e.g.*, at least 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95%) of its activity compared to its activity when not joined to an Fc polypeptide or a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide.

[0154] In some embodiments, fusion to an Fc polypeptide or to a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide does not decrease the expression and/or activity of the progranulin or the progranulin variant.

IV. PROGRANULIN VARIANTS

[0155] Provided herein are progranulin variants that have amino acid modifications or additions at the C-terminus of a wild-type progranulin. A progranulin variant is a functional variant of a wild-type progranulin that has at least 90% sequence identity (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity) to a mature wild-type progranulin (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:2) and amino acid modifications or additions at the C-terminus of the wild-type progranulin.

[0156] In some embodiments, a progranulin variant comprises modifications at the C-terminus of the wild-type progranulin, such that the last three amino acids at the C-terminus of the progranulin variant is not QLL. For example, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that is at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identical to SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the positions corresponding to residues 574 to 576 of SEQ ID NO:2 have an amino acid sequence defined by $X_1X_2X_3$, and with the proviso that $X_1X_2X_3$ together is not QLL. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant has the sequence:

TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCI
FTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSGNNSVGAIQCPDSQF
ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPL
AKKLPAQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDH
LHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRL
QSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLP
DPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVA
EGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACCQL
PHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPATFLARSPHVGVDVECGEG
HFCHDNQTCCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPR
WDAPLRDPALRX $X_1X_2X_3$ (SEQ ID NO:3),

wherein each of X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 is independently an amino acid, and $X_1X_2X_3$ together is not QLL. In certain embodiments, X_1 is R, H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, L, F, Y, P, or V. In certain embodiments, X_2 is H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, G, P, A, Y, V, I, F, L, or R. In certain embodiments, X_3 is L, Y, or P.

[0157] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is PX_2L . In certain embodiments, X_2 in PX_2L can be H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, G, P, A, Y, V, I, F, L, or R (*e.g.*, H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, G, P, A, Y, V, I, or F). For example, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:4-18, in which the progranulin variant has PHL, PKL, PDL, PEL, PSL, PTL, PNL, PQL, PGL, PPL, PAL, PYL, PVL, PIL, or PFL at the C-terminus. In particular, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, in which the progranulin variant has PPL at the C-terminus. In some embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:13. In particular, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:15, in which the progranulin variant has PYL at the C-terminus. In some embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:15. In particular, a progranulin variant

can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:17, in which the progranulin variant has PIL at the C-terminus. In some embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:17. In particular, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:18, in which the progranulin variant has PFL at the C-terminus. In some embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:18.

[0158] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is QX_2L . In certain embodiments, X_2 in QX_2L can be R, H, K, D, E, N, P, Y, or Q. For example, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:19-27, in which the progranulin variant has QRL, QHL, QKL, QDL, QEL, QNL, QPL, QYL, or QQL at the C-terminus. In particular, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:19, in which the progranulin variant has QRL at the C-terminus. In some embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:19. In particular, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:20, in which the progranulin variant has QHL at the C-terminus. In some embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In particular, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:27, in which the progranulin variant has QQL at the C-terminus. In some embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:27.

[0159] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is VX_2L . In certain embodiments, X_2 in VX_2L can be V or T. For example, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:28 and 29, in which the progranulin variant has VVL or VTL at the C-terminus. In particular, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, in which the progranulin variant has VVL at the C-terminus. In some embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:28. In

particular, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:29, in which the progranulin variant has VTL at the C-terminus. In some embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:29.

[0160] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is X_1IL . In certain embodiments, X_1 in X_1IL can be R, H, K, E, P, N, F, or Y (*e.g.*, R, H, K, E, or P). For example, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:30-33 and 17, in which the progranulin variant has RIL, HIL, KIL, EIL, or PIL at the C-terminus.

[0161] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is X_1FL . In certain embodiments, X_1 in X_1FL can be R, H, K, D, E, S, T, N, Q, L, F, Y, or P. For example, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:34-45 and 18, in which the progranulin variant has RFL, HFL, KFL, DFL, EFL, SFL, TFL, NFL, QFL, LFL, FFL, YFL, or PFL at the C-terminus.

[0162] In some embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is X_1QL . In certain embodiments, X_1 in X_1QL can be R, H, K, D, E, N, L, F, Y, or Q. For example, a progranulin variant can have a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:46-54 and 27, in which the progranulin variant has RQL, HQL, KQL, DQL, EQL, NQL, LQL, FQL, YQL, or QQL at the C-terminus.

[0163] In further embodiments, $X_1X_2X_3$ is X_1X_2L , in which X_2 is A, R, N, D, C, Q, E, G, H, I, K, M, F, P, S, T, W, Y, or V.

[0164] In other embodiments, a progranulin variant comprises additional amino acids at the C-terminus compared to a wild-type progranulin. For example, a progranulin variant can comprise the amino acids QLL or LRQLL (SEQ ID NO:58) added to the C-terminus of a wild-type progranulin. For example, a progranulin variant can comprise a sequence having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and a sequence defined by Y_1Y_2QLL (SEQ ID NO:137) that is adjacent and C-terminal to the position corresponding to residue 576 of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein Y_1 is L or absent, and Y_2 is R or absent. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant comprises the sequence:

TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTSLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCI
FTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSGNNSVGAIQCPDSQF
ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPL
AKKLPAQRTNRAVALSSSV MCPDARS RCPD GSTCCELP SGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDH
LHCCPQD TVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRL
QSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGP HQVPWMEKAP AHL SLP
DPQALKR DVP CDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIEAVCCSDH QHCCPQGYTCVA
EGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACCQL
PHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPATFLARSPHVGVKDVECGEG
HFCHDNQTCCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPR
WDAPLRDPALRQLLY₁Y₂QLL (SEQ ID NO:55).

[0165] In some embodiments, a progranulin variant can have the sequence having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:56, in which the progranulin variant has the amino acids QLLQLL (SEQ ID NO:59) at the C-terminus. In particular embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:56. In some embodiments, a progranulin variant can have the sequence having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:57, in which the progranulin variant has the amino acids QLLLRQLL (SEQ ID NO:60) at the C-terminus. In particular embodiments, a progranulin variant has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:57.

[0166] A progranulin variant described herein (*e.g.*, a progranulin variant having a sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:3-57, 111-121, 127, and 128 can be joined to the N-terminus or the C-terminus an Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, a wild-type Fc polypeptide or a modified Fc polypeptide). In some embodiments, the progranulin variant linked to the Fc polypeptide can have a sequence selected from any one of SEQ ID NOS:13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 27-29). In some embodiments, the progranulin variant can be joined to an Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, a wild-type Fc polypeptide or a modified Fc polypeptide) either directly (*e.g.*, via a peptide bond) or by way of a linker. If a hinge region or a portion thereof is present at the N-terminus of an Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, a wild-type Fc polypeptide or a modified Fc polypeptide), the progranulin variant can be joined to N-terminus of the hinge region or the portion thereof either directly or by way of a linker.

[0167] Further, progranulin variants described herein can be produced from CHO cells. In particular embodiments, more than 50% (*e.g.*, more than 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, or 99%) of the progranulin variants produced are not truncated at the C-terminus (*e.g.*, remain intact). In particular embodiments, more than 50% (*e.g.*, more than 55%, 65%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, or 99%) of the progranulin variants are able to

bind sortilin with a K_D value that is reduced by less than 10-fold (*e.g.*, less than 9-fold, 8-fold, 7-fold, 6-fold, or 5-fold) relative to a wild-type progranulin (*e.g.*, wild-type progranulin produced from HEK cells). The progranulin variants can be purified from a cell culture medium containing the progranulin variant-expressing cells by, *e.g.*, a purification scheme comprising protein A chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, hydrophobic interaction column chromatography, and/or dialysis.

V. FC POLYPEPTIDES AND MODIFICATIONS THEREOF

[0168] In some aspects, fusion proteins described herein can comprise a progranulin variant and an Fc polypeptide dimer in which either one or both Fc polypeptides in the dimer contain amino acid modifications relative to a wild-type Fc polypeptide. In some embodiments, the amino acid modifications in an Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, a modified Fc polypeptide) can result in binding of the Fc polypeptide dimer to a BBB receptor (*e.g.*, a TfR), promote heterodimerization of the two Fc polypeptides in the dimer, modulate effector function, extend serum half-life, influence glycosylation, and/or reduce immunogenicity in humans. In some embodiments, the Fc polypeptides present in the fusion protein independently have an amino acid sequence identity of at least about 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% to a corresponding wild-type Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 Fc polypeptide). Examples and descriptions of modified Fc polypeptides (*e.g.*, TfR-binding Fc polypeptides) can be found, *e.g.*, in International Patent Publication No. WO 2018/152326, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Fc Polypeptide Modifications for BBB Receptor Binding

[0169] Provided herein are fusion proteins comprising a progranulin variant that are capable of being transported across the BBB. Such a protein comprises a modified Fc polypeptide that binds to a BBB receptor. BBB receptors are expressed on BBB endothelia, as well as other cell and tissue types. In some embodiments, the BBB receptor is a TfR.

[0170] Amino acid residues designated in various Fc modifications, including those introduced in a modified Fc polypeptide that binds to a BBB receptor, *e.g.*, TfR, are numbered herein using EU index numbering. Any Fc polypeptide, *e.g.*, an IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 Fc polypeptide, may have modifications, *e.g.*, amino acid substitutions, in one or more positions as described herein. In some embodiments, the domain that is modified for BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding activity is a human Ig CH3 domain, such as an IgG1 CH3 domain. The CH3

domain can be of any IgG subtype, *i.e.*, from IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4. In the context of IgG1 antibodies, a CH3 domain refers to the segment of amino acids from about position 341 to about position 447 as numbered according to the EU numbering scheme.

[0171] In some embodiments, a modified Fc polypeptide that specifically binds to TfR binds to the apical domain of TfR and may bind to TfR without blocking or otherwise inhibiting binding of transferrin to TfR. In some embodiments, binding of transferrin to TfR is not substantially inhibited. In some embodiments, binding of transferrin to TfR is inhibited by less than about 50% (*e.g.*, less than about 45%, 40%, 35%, 30%, 25%, 20%, 15%, 10%, or 5%).

[0172] In some embodiments, a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide present in a fusion protein described herein comprises one or more at least one, two, or three substitutions; and in some embodiments, at least four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten substitutions at amino acid positions comprising 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 295, 297, 298, and 299, according to the EU numbering scheme. In some embodiments, a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide present in a fusion protein described herein comprises at least one, two, or three substitutions; and in some embodiments, at least four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine substitutions at amino acid positions comprising 274, 276, 283, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, and 290, according to the EU numbering scheme. In some embodiments, a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide present in a fusion protein described herein comprises at least one, two, or three substitutions; and in some embodiments, at least four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten substitutions at amino acid positions comprising 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 292, 293, 294, 296, and 300, according to the EU numbering scheme. In some embodiments, a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide present in a fusion protein described herein comprises at least one, two, or three substitutions; and in some embodiments, at least four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine substitutions at amino acid positions comprising 272, 274, 276, 322, 324, 326, 329, 330, and 331, according to the EU numbering scheme. In some embodiments, a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide present in a fusion protein described herein comprises at least one, two, or three substitutions; and in some embodiments, at least four, five, six, or seven substitutions at amino acid positions comprising 345, 346, 347, 349, 437, 438, 439, and 440, according to the EU numbering scheme.

[0173] In some embodiments, a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide present in a fusion protein described herein comprises at least one, two, or three substitutions; and in some embodiments, at least four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine substitutions at amino acid positions

384, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 413, 416, and 421, according to the EU numbering scheme. In some embodiments, the amino acid at position 388 and/or 421 is an aromatic amino acid, *e.g.*, Trp, Phe, or Tyr. In some embodiments, the amino acid at position 388 is Trp. In some embodiments, the aromatic amino acid at position 421 is Trp or Phe. In additional embodiments, the BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide further comprises one or more substitutions at positions comprising 391, 392, 414, 415, 424, and 426, according to the EU numbering scheme. In some embodiments, position 414 is Lys, Arg, Gly, or Pro; position 424 is Ser, Thr, Glu, or Lys; and/or position 426 is Ser, Trp, or Gly. In additional embodiments, the modified Fc polypeptide further comprises one, two, or three substitutions at positions comprising 414, 424, and 426, according to the EU numbering scheme. In some embodiments, position 414 is Lys, Arg, Gly, or Pro; position 424 is Ser, Thr, Glu, or Lys; and/or position 426 is Ser, Trp, or Gly.

[0174] In some embodiments, the BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:68 and in some embodiments has Glu at position 150, Tyr at position 154, Thr at position 156, Glu at position 157, Trp at position 158, Ala at position 159, Asn at position 160, Thr at position 183, Glu at position 185, Glu at position 186, and Phe at position 191, wherein each position is numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:68. In particular embodiments, the BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:68. In some embodiments of the fusion proteins described herein, one of the two Fc polypeptides in the Fc polypeptide dimer can be a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:68, while the other Fc polypeptide in the Fc polypeptide dimer can have the sequence of a wild-type Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:61). In other embodiments of the fusion proteins described herein, both Fc polypeptides in the Fc polypeptide dimer can be a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:68.

[0175] In some embodiments, the BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:78 and in some embodiments has Leu at position 150, Tyr at position 154, Thr at position 156, Glu at position 157, Trp at position 158, Ser at position 159, Ser at position 160, Thr at position 183, Glu at position 185, Glu at position 186, and Phe at position 191, wherein each position is numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:78. In particular embodiments, the BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide has the sequence of SEQ

ID NO:78. In some embodiments of the fusion proteins described herein, one of the two Fc polypeptides in the Fc polypeptide dimer can be a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:78, while the other Fc polypeptide in the Fc polypeptide dimer can have the sequence of a wild-type Fc polypeptide (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:61). In other embodiments of the fusion proteins described herein, both Fc polypeptides in the Fc polypeptide dimer can be a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor-binding Fc polypeptide having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:78.

Fc Polypeptide Modifications for Heterodimerization

[0176] In some embodiments, the Fc polypeptides present in the fusion protein include knob and hole mutations to promote heterodimer formation and hinder homodimer formation. Generally, the modifications introduce a protuberance (“knob”) at the interface of a first polypeptide and a corresponding cavity (“hole”) in the interface of a second polypeptide, such that the protuberance can be positioned in the cavity so as to promote heterodimer formation and thus hinder homodimer formation. Protuberances are constructed by replacing small amino acid side chains from the interface of the first polypeptide with larger side chains (*e.g.*, tyrosine or tryptophan). Compensatory cavities of identical or similar size to the protuberances are created in the interface of the second polypeptide by replacing large amino acid side chains with smaller ones (*e.g.*, alanine or threonine). In some embodiments, such additional mutations are at a position in the Fc polypeptide that does not have a negative effect on binding of the polypeptide to a BBB receptor, *e.g.*, TfR.

[0177] In one illustrative embodiment of a knob and hole approach for dimerization, position 366 (numbered according to the EU numbering scheme) of one of the Fc polypeptides present in the fusion protein comprises a tryptophan in place of a native threonine. The other Fc polypeptide in the dimer has a valine at position 407 (numbered according to the EU numbering scheme) in place of the native tyrosine. The other Fc polypeptide may further comprise a substitution in which the native threonine at position 366 (numbered according to the EU numbering scheme) is substituted with a serine and a native leucine at position 368 (numbered according to the EU numbering scheme) is substituted with an alanine. Thus, one of the Fc polypeptides of a fusion protein described herein has the T366W knob mutation and the other Fc polypeptide has the Y407V mutation, which is typically accompanied by the T366S and L368A hole mutations.

[0178] In some embodiments, one or both Fc polypeptides present in a fusion protein described herein may also be engineered to contain other modifications for heterodimerization, *e.g.*, electrostatic engineering of contact residues within a CH3-CH3 interface that are naturally charged or hydrophobic patch modifications.

[0179] For example, in some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein can contain an Fc polypeptide dimer that has one Fc polypeptide having the T366W knob mutation and at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:64 and the other Fc polypeptide having the T366S, L368A, and Y407V hole mutations and at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:66. In certain embodiments, one or both Fc polypeptides in the Fc polypeptide dimer can be a TFR-binding Fc polypeptide. In particular embodiments, a fusion protein described herein can contain an Fc polypeptide dimer that has (i) a first Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:66 Ser at position 136, Ala at position 138, and Val at position 177, and (ii) a second Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:69, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:69 Trp at position 136 and in some embodiments has Glu at position 150, Tyr at position 154, Thr at position 156, Glu at position 157, Trp at position 158, Ala at position 159, Asn at position 160, Thr at position 183, Glu at position 185, Glu at position 186, and Phe at position 191. In particular embodiments, a fusion protein described herein can contain an Fc polypeptide dimer that has (i) a first Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:66 Ser at position 136, Ala at position 138, and Val at position 177, and (ii) a second Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:79, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:79 Trp at position 136 and in some embodiments has Leu at position 150, Tyr at position 154, Thr at position 156, Glu at position 157, Trp at position 158, Ser at position 159, Ser at position 160, Thr at position 183, Glu at position 185, Glu at position 186, and Phe at position 191.

[0180] In particular embodiments, a fusion protein described herein can contain (i) a first Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:64 Trp at position 136, and (ii) a second Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:71, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:71 Ser at position 136, Ala at position 138, and Val at position 177 and in some embodiments has Glu at position 150, Tyr at position 154, Thr at position 156, Glu at position 157, Trp at position 158, Ala at position 159, Asn at position 160, Thr at position 183, Glu at position 185, Glu at position 186, and Phe at position 191. In particular embodiments, a fusion protein described herein can contain (i) a first Fc polypeptide dimer having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:64 Trp at position 136, and (ii) a second Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:81, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:81 Ser at position 136, Ala at position 138, and Val at position 177 and in some embodiments has Leu at position 150, Tyr at position 154, Thr at position 156, Glu at position 157, Trp at position 158, Ser at position 159, Ser at position 160, Thr at position 183, Glu at position 185, Glu at position 186, and Phe at position 191.

Fc Polypeptide Modifications for Modulating Effector Function

[0181] In some embodiments, one or both Fc polypeptides present in a fusion protein described herein may comprise modifications that reduce effector function, *i.e.*, having a reduced ability to induce certain biological functions upon binding to an Fc receptor expressed on an effector cell that mediates the effector function. Examples of antibody effector functions include, but are not limited to, C1q binding and complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC), Fc receptor binding, antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), antibody-dependent cell-mediated phagocytosis (ADCP), down-regulation of cell surface receptors (*e.g.*, B cell receptor), and B-cell activation. Effector functions may vary with the antibody class. For example, native human IgG1 and IgG3 antibodies can elicit ADCC and CDC activities upon binding to an appropriate Fc receptor present on an immune system cell; and native

human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4 can elicit ADCP functions upon binding to the appropriate Fc receptor present on an immune cell.

[0182] In some embodiments, one or both Fc polypeptides present in a fusion protein described herein may comprise modifications that reduce or eliminate effector function. Illustrative Fc polypeptide mutations that reduce effector function include, but are not limited to, substitutions in a CH2 domain, *e.g.*, at positions 234 and 235, according to the EU numbering scheme. For example, in some embodiments, one or both Fc polypeptides can comprise alanine residues at positions 234 and 235. Thus, one or both Fc polypeptides may have L234A and L235A (LALA) substitutions.

[0183] Additional Fc polypeptide mutations that modulate an effector function include, but are not limited to, the following: position 329 may have a mutation in which proline is substituted with a glycine or arginine or an amino acid residue large enough to destroy the Fc/Fc γ receptor interface that is formed between proline 329 of the Fc and tryptophan residues Trp 87 and Trp 110 of Fc γ RIII. Additional illustrative substitutions include S228P, E233P, L235E, N297A, N297D, and P331S, according to the EU numbering scheme. Multiple substitutions may also be present, *e.g.*, L234A and L235A of a human IgG1 Fc region; L234A, L235A, and P329G of a human IgG1 Fc region; S228P and L235E of a human IgG4 Fc region; L234A and G237A of a human IgG1 Fc region; L234A, L235A, and G237A of a human IgG1 Fc region; V234A and G237A of a human IgG2 Fc region; L235A, G237A, and E318A of a human IgG4 Fc region; and S228P and L236E of a human IgG4 Fc region, according to the EU numbering scheme. In some embodiments, one or both Fc polypeptides may have one or more amino acid substitutions that modulate ADCC, *e.g.*, substitutions at positions 298, 333, and/or 334, according to the EU numbering scheme.

[0184] For example, in some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein can contain an Fc polypeptide dimer that has (i) a first Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:67, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:67 Ala at position 4, Ala at position 5, Ser at position 136, Ala at position 138, and Val at position 177, and (ii) a second Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:70, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:70 Ala at position 4, Ala at position 5, Trp at position 136 and in some embodiments has

Glu at position 150, Tyr at position 154, Thr at position 156, Glu at position 157, Trp at position 158, Ala at position 159, Asn at position 160, Thr at position 183, Glu at position 185, Glu at position 186, and Phe at position 191. In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein can contain an Fc polypeptide dimer that has (i) a first Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:67, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:67 Ala at position 4, Ala at position 5, Ser at position 136, Ala at position 138, and Val at position 177, and (ii) a second Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:80, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:80 Ala at position 4, Ala at position 5, Trp at position 136 and in some embodiments has Leu at position 150, Tyr at position 154, Thr at position 156, Glu at position 157, Trp at position 158, Ser at position 159, Ser at position 160, Thr at position 183, Glu at position 185, Glu at position 186, and Phe at position 191.

[0185] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein can contain an Fc polypeptide dimer that has (i) a first Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:65, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:65 Ala at position 4, Ala at position 5, and Trp at position 136 and (ii) a second Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:72, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:72 Ala at position 4, Ala at position 5, Ser at position 136, Ala at position 138, and Val at position 177 and in some embodiments has Glu at position 150, Tyr at position 154, Thr at position 156, Glu at position 157, Trp at position 158, Ala at position 159, Asn at position 160, Thr at position 183, Glu at position 185, Glu at position 186, and Phe at position 191. In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein can contain an Fc polypeptide dimer that has (i) a first Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:65, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:65 Ala at position 4, Ala at position 5, and Trp at position 136, and (ii) a second Fc polypeptide having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:82, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID

NO:82 Ala at position 4, Ala at position 5, Ser at position 136, Ala at position 138, and Val at position 177 and in some embodiments has Leu at position 150, Tyr at position 154, Thr at position 156, Glu at position 157, Trp at position 158, Ser at position 159, Ser at position 160, Thr at position 183, Glu at position 185, Glu at position 186, and Phe at position 191.

Fc Polypeptide Modifications for Extending Serum Half-Life

[0186] In some embodiments, modifications to enhance serum half-life may be introduced. For example, in some embodiments, one or both Fc polypeptides present in a fusion protein described herein may comprise a tyrosine at position 252, a threonine at position 254, and a glutamic acid at position 256, as numbered according to the EU numbering scheme. Thus, one or both Fc polypeptides may have M252Y, S254T, and T256E substitutions. Alternatively, one or both Fc polypeptides may have M428L and N434S substitutions, as numbered according to the EU numbering scheme. Alternatively, one or both Fc polypeptides may have an N434S or N434A substitution.

[0187] In some embodiments, one or both of the Fc polypeptides can have its exposed C-terminal lysine removed (*e.g.*, the Lys residue at position 447 of the Fc polypeptide, according to EU numbering). The C-terminal lysine residue is highly conserved in Fc domains and may be fully or partially removed by the cellular machinery during protein production. In some embodiments, removal of the C-terminal lysines in the Fc polypeptides can improve the stability of the fusion proteins.

[0188] In some embodiments, a hinge region (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:88) or a portion thereof (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:89) can be joined to an Fc polypeptide or a modified Fc polypeptide described herein. The hinge region can be from any immunoglobulin subclass or isotype. An illustrative immunoglobulin hinge is an IgG hinge region, such as an IgG1 hinge region, *e.g.*, human IgG1 hinge amino acid sequence EPKSCDKTHTCPPCP (SEQ ID NO:88) or a portion thereof (*e.g.*, DKHTHTCPPCP; SEQ ID NO:89). In some embodiments, the hinge region is at the N-terminal region of the Fc polypeptide.

VI. LINKAGE BETWEEN PROGRANULINS AND FC POLYPEPTIDES

[0189] In some embodiments, an Fc polypeptide is joined to the progranulin or the progranulin variant by a linker, *e.g.*, a polypeptide linker. In some embodiments, the Fc polypeptide is joined to the progranulin or the progranulin variant by a peptide bond or by a polypeptide linker, *e.g.*, is a fusion polypeptide. The polypeptide linker may be configured

such that it allows for the rotation of the progranulin or the progranulin variant relative to the Fc polypeptide to which it is joined; and/or is resistant to digestion by proteases. Polypeptide linkers may contain natural amino acids, unnatural amino acids, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the polypeptide linker may be a flexible linker, *e.g.*, containing amino acids such as Gly, Asn, Ser, Thr, Ala, and the like. Such linkers are designed using known parameters and may be of any length and contain any number of repeat units of any length (*e.g.*, repeat units of Gly and Ser residues). For example, the linker may have repeats, such as two, three, four, five, or more Gly₄-Ser (SEQ ID NO:90) repeats or a single Gly₄-Ser (SEQ ID NO:90). In some embodiments, the polypeptide linker may include a protease cleavage site, *e.g.*, that is cleavable by an enzyme present in the central nervous system. In some embodiments, if a hinge region (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:88) or a portion thereof (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:89) is joined to the N-terminus of the Fc polypeptide, the C-terminus of the progranulin or the variant thereof can be joined to the N-terminus of the hinge region or the portion thereof by a peptide bond or by a polypeptide linker (*e.g.*, Gly₄-Ser (SEQ ID NO:90) repeats or a single Gly₄-Ser (SEQ ID NO:90)).

[0190] In some embodiments, the progranulin or the progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus of the Fc polypeptide, *e.g.*, by a Gly₄-Ser linker (SEQ ID NO:90) or a (Gly₄-Ser)₂ linker (SEQ ID NO:91). In some embodiments, the Fc polypeptide may comprise a hinge sequence or partial hinge sequence at the N-terminus that is joined to the linker or directly joined to the progranulin.

[0191] In some embodiments, the progranulin or the progranulin variant is joined to the C-terminus of the Fc polypeptide, *e.g.*, by a Gly₄-Ser linker (SEQ ID NO:90) or a (Gly₄-Ser)₂ linker (SEQ ID NO:91). In some embodiments, the C-terminus of the Fc polypeptide is directly joined to the progranulin.

[0192] In some embodiments, the polypeptide linker between the Fc polypeptide and the progranulin or the progranulin variant can have 3-50, 3-25, 3-10, 3-5, 3, 5, 7, 10, 25, or 50 amino acids. Suitable polypeptide linkers are known in the art (*e.g.*, as described in Chen *et al. Adv. Drug Deliv Rev.* 65(10):1357-1369, 2013), and include, for example, polypeptide linkers containing flexible amino acid residues such as glycine and serine. In certain embodiments, a polypeptide linker can be a polyglycine linker, *e.g.*, (Gly)_n (SEQ ID NO:138), in which n is an integer between 1 and 10. In certain embodiments, a polypeptide linker can contain motifs, *e.g.*, multiple or repeating motifs, of (GS)_n (SEQ ID NO:139), (GGS)_n (SEQ

ID NO:140), (GGGGS)_n (SEQ ID NO:133), (GGSG)_n (SEQ ID NO:134), or (SGGG)_n (SEQ ID NO:135), in which n is an integer between 1 and 10. In other embodiments, a polypeptide linker can also contain amino acids other than glycine and serine, *e.g.*, KESGSVSSEQLAQFRSLD (SEQ ID NO:94), EGKSSGSGSESKST (SEQ ID NO:95), and GSAGSAAGSGEF (SEQ ID NO:96). In other embodiments, polypeptide linkers can also be rigid polypeptide linkers. In some embodiments, rigid polypeptide linkers can adopt an α -helical conformation, which can be stabilized by intra-segment hydrogen bonds and/or intra-segment salt bridges. Examples of rigid polypeptide linkers include, but are not limited to, A(EAAAK)_nA (SEQ ID NO:136), in which n is an integer between 1 and 5, and (XP)_n (SEQ ID NO:141), in which X is Ala, Lys, or Glu, and n is an integer between 1 and 10, as described in Chen *et al. Adv. Drug Deliv Rev.* 65(10):1357-1369, 2013.

[0193] In some embodiments, the progranulin or the progranulin variant is joined to the Fc polypeptide by a chemical cross-linking agent. Such conjugates can be generated using well-known chemical cross-linking reagents and protocols. For example, there are a large number of chemical cross-linking agents that are known to those skilled in the art and useful for cross-linking the polypeptide with an agent of interest. For example, the cross-linking agents are heterobifunctional cross-linkers, which can be used to link molecules in a stepwise manner. Heterobifunctional cross-linkers provide the ability to design more specific coupling methods for conjugating proteins, thereby reducing the occurrences of unwanted side reactions such as homo-protein polymers. A wide variety of heterobifunctional cross-linkers are known in the art, including N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) or its water soluble analog N-hydroxysulfosuccinimide (sulfo-NHS), succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (SMCC), m-maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester (MBS); N-succinimidyl (4-iodoacetyl) aminobenzoate (SIAB), succinimidyl 4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyrate (SMPB), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC); 4-succinimidylloxycarbonyl- α -methyl- α -(2-pyridyldithio)-toluene (SMPT), N-succinimidyl 3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP), and succinimidyl 6-[3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate]hexanoate (LC-SPDP). Those cross-linking agents having N-hydroxysuccinimide moieties can be obtained as the N-hydroxysulfosuccinimide analogs, which generally have greater water solubility. In addition, those cross-linking agents having disulfide bridges within the linking chain can be synthesized instead as the alkyl derivatives so as to reduce the amount of linker cleavage *in vivo*. In addition to the heterobifunctional cross-linkers, there exist a number of other cross-linking agents including homobifunctional and

photoreactive cross-linkers. Disuccinimidyl subcrate (DSS), bismaleimido-hexane (BMH) and dimethylpimelimidate.2HCl (DMP) are examples of useful homobifunctional cross-linking agents, and bis-[B-(4-azidosalicylamido)ethyl]disulfide (BASED) and N-succinimidyl-6(4'-azido-2'-nitrophenylamino)hexanoate (SANPAH) are examples of useful photoreactive cross-linkers.

VII. ILLUSTRATIVE FUSION PROTEINS

[0194] In some aspects, a fusion protein described herein comprises a first Fc polypeptide that is linked to a progranulin variant; and a second Fc polypeptide that forms an Fc polypeptide dimer with the first Fc polypeptide. In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein further comprises a second progranulin or a variant thereof (*e.g.*, a wild-type progranulin or a progranulin variant). In some embodiments, the first Fc polypeptide is a modified Fc polypeptide and/or the second Fc polypeptide is a modified Fc polypeptide. In some embodiments, the modified Fc polypeptide contains one or more modifications that promote its heterodimerization to the other Fc polypeptide. In some embodiments, the modified Fc polypeptide contains one or more modifications that reduce effector function. In some embodiments, the modified Fc polypeptide contains one or more modifications that extend serum half-life. In some embodiments, the modified Fc polypeptide contains one or more modifications that confer binding to a BBB receptor, *e.g.*, a TfR.

[0195] In other aspects, a fusion protein described herein comprises a first polypeptide chain that comprises an Fc polypeptide, and a second polypeptide chain that comprises a modified Fc polypeptide that specifically binds to a BBB (*e.g.*, TfR) receptor, *e.g.*, a TfR-binding Fc polypeptide, which dimerizes with the Fc polypeptide in the first polypeptide chain to form an Fc polypeptide dimer. In some embodiments, a fusion protein comprises a progranulin variant, which can be joined to either the first or the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the first polypeptide chain by way of a polypeptide linker. In certain embodiments, the progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the second polypeptide chain by way of a polypeptide linker.

[0196] In some embodiments, a fusion protein comprises two progranulin variants. In certain embodiments, the first progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the second progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus of the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the first progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus of the

first polypeptide chain and the second progranulin variant is joined to the C-terminus of the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the first progranulin variant is joined to the C-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the second progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus of the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the first progranulin variant is joined to the C-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the second progranulin variant is joined to the C-terminus of the second polypeptide chain.

[0197] In some embodiments, a fusion protein comprises a progranulin variant and a wild-type progranulin. In certain embodiments, the progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the wild-type progranulin is joined to the N-terminus of the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the wild-type progranulin is joined to the C-terminus of the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the progranulin variant is joined to the C-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the wild-type progranulin is joined to the N-terminus of the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the progranulin variant is joined to the C-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the wild-type progranulin is joined to the C-terminus of the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the wild-type progranulin is joined to the N-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus of the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the wild-type progranulin is joined to the N-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the progranulin variant is joined to the C-terminus of the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the wild-type progranulin is joined to the C-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the progranulin variant is joined to the N-terminus of the second polypeptide chain. In certain embodiments, the wild-type progranulin is joined to the C-terminus of the first polypeptide chain and the progranulin variant is joined to the C-terminus of the second polypeptide chain.

[0198] In some embodiments, the K_D for sortilin binding of a fusion protein described herein is less than about 100 nM (*e.g.*, less than about 95 nM, 90 nM, 85 nM, 80 nM, 75 nM, 70 nM, 65 nM, 60 nM, 55 nM, 50 nM, 45 nM, or 40 nM). In some embodiments, the EC_{50} for sortilin binding of a fusion protein described herein is less than about 25 nM (*e.g.*, less than about 20 nM, 15 nM, 10 nM, 5 nM, 4 nM, 3 nM, 2.5 nM, 2 nM, 1.5 nM, or 1 nM). In particular embodiments, the EC_{50} for sortilin binding of the fusion protein exhibits less than about 10-fold (*e.g.*, less than about 9-fold, 8-fold, 7-fold, 6-fold, or 5-fold) decrease in sortilin binding relative to a fusion protein comprising SEQ ID NO:2 in the first polypeptide. In some

embodiments, the EC50 for sortilin binding of the fusion protein exhibits less than about 10-fold (*e.g.*, less than about 9-fold, 8-fold, 7-fold, 6-fold, or 5-fold) decrease in sortilin binding relative to a fusion protein comprising SEQ ID NO:108 in the first polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the EC50 is measured by ELISA. An exemplary method to measure EC50 for sortilin binding by ELISA is described herein.

[0199] In some embodiments, fusion proteins described herein are produced in CHO cells. In particular embodiments, more than 50% (*e.g.*, more than 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, or 99%) of the fusion proteins (*e.g.*, the fusion proteins produced from CHO cells) are not cleaved at the C-terminus of the progranulin variant portion of the fusion protein.

[0200] In particular embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises: (a) a first polypeptide chain that comprises a progranulin variant joined to a modified Fc polypeptide comprising T366S, L368A, and Y407V (hole) substitutions and L234A and L235A (LALA) substitutions; and (b) a second polypeptide chain that comprises a modified Fc polypeptide that binds to TfR and comprises a T366W (knob) substitution and L234A and L235A (LALA) substitutions. The progranulin variant can include a sequence having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to a sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:4-54, 111-121, and 127-128, wherein positions 574-576 of the progranulin variant are as defined in SEQ ID NOS:4-54, 111-121, and 127-128. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant can include a sequence having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to SEQ ID NO:56, wherein positions 574-579 of the progranulin variant are as defined in SEQ ID NO:56. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant can include a sequence having at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to SEQ ID NO:57, wherein positions 574-581 of the progranulin variant are as defined in SEQ ID NO:57. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant can be joined to the N-terminus or C-terminus (*e.g.*, C-terminus) of the modified Fc polypeptide. In particular embodiments, a hinge region or a portion thereof is joined at the N-terminus of each of the modified Fc polypeptides in the first and second polypeptide chains. In particular embodiments, a polypeptide linker (*e.g.*, GGGGS (SEQ ID NO:90) or GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:91)) is present between the progranulin variant and the modified Fc polypeptide in the first polypeptide chain.

[0201] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:98, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:98 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Pro at position 811, Ile at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:75 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:98, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:98, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:130.

[0202] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:99, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:99 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Pro at position 811, Phe at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:75 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:99, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:99, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:130.

[0203] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g., at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:100, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:100 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Gln at position 811, Gln at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g., at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:75 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:100, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:100, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:130.

[0204] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:101, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:101 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Val at position 811, Val at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:75 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:101, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:101, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:130.

[0205] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:102, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:102 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Val at position 811, Thr at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:75 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:102, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:102, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:130.

[0206] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g., at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:123, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:123 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Pro at position 811, Pro at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g., at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:75 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:123, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:123, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:130.

[0207] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:124, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:124 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Pro at position 811, Tyr at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:75 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:124, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:124, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:130.

[0208] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:125, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:125 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Gln at position 811, Arg at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:75 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:125, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:125, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:130.

[0209] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:126, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:126 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Gln at position 811, His at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:75 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:126, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:126, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:130.

[0210] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (*e.g.* at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:98, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:98 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Pro at position 811, Ile at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% identity (*e.g.*, at least 95%, 98%, or 99% identity) to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:85, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:85 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Leu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ser at position 169, Ser at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:98, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:85. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:98, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:132.

[0211] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:99, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:99 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Pro at position 811, Phe at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:85, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:85 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Leu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ser at position 169, Ser at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:99, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:85. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:99, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:132.

[0212] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:100, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:100 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Gln at position 811, Gln at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:85, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:85 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Leu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ser at position 169, Ser at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:100, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:85. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:100, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:132.

[0213] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:101, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:101 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Val at position 811, Val at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:85, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:85 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Leu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ser at position 169, Ser at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:101, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:85. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:101, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:132.

[0214] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:102, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:102 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Val at position 187, Val at position 811, Thr at position 812, and Leu at position 813, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:85, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:85 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Leu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ser at position 169, Ser at position 170, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:102, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:85. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:102, and the second polypeptide chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:132.

[0215] In particular embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises: (a) a first polypeptide chain that comprises a modified Fc polypeptide that binds to TfR and comprises T366S, L368A, and Y407V (hole) substitutions and L234A and L235A (LALA) substitutions; and (b) a second polypeptide chain that comprises a progranulin variant joined to a modified Fc polypeptide comprising a T366W (knob) substitution and L234A and L235A (LALA) substitutions. The progranulin variant can have a sequence having at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to a sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:3-57, 111-121, and 127-128. In some embodiments, the progranulin variant can be joined to the N-terminus or C-terminus (e.g., C-terminus) of the modified Fc polypeptide. In particular embodiments, a hinge region or a portion thereof is joined at the N-terminus of each of the modified Fc polypeptides in the first and second polypeptide chains. In particular embodiments, a polypeptide linker (e.g., GGGGS (SEQ ID NO:90) or GGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:91)) is present between the progranulin variant and the modified Fc polypeptide in the second polypeptide chain.

[0216] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:77, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:77 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Val at position 187, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the second polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:103, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:103 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Pro at position 811, Ile at position 812, and Leu at position 813.

[0217] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:77, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:77 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Val at

position 187, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the second polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:104, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:104 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Pro at position 811, Phe at position 812, and Leu at position 813.

[0218] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:77, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:77 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Val at position 187, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the second polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:105, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:105 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Gln at position 811, Gln at position 812, and Leu at position 813.

[0219] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:77, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:77 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Val at position 187, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the second polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:106, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:106 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Val at position 811, Val at position 812, and Leu at position 813.

[0220] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:77, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:77 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Glu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ala at position 169, Asn at position 170, Val at position 187, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the second polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:107, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:107 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Val at position 811, Thr at position 812, and Leu at position 813.

[0221] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:87, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:87 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Leu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ser at position 169, Ser at position 170, Val at position 187, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the second polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:103, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:103 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Pro at position 811, Ile at position 812, and Leu at position 813.

[0222] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:87, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:87 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Leu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ser at position 169, Ser at position 170, Val at position 187, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position

201, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the second polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:104, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:104 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Pro at position 811, Phe at position 812, and Leu at position 813.

[0223] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:87, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:87 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Leu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ser at position 169, Ser at position 170, Val at position 187, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the second polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:105, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:105 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Gln at position 811, Gln at position 812, and Leu at position 813.

[0224] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:87, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:87 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Leu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ser at position 169, Ser at position 170, Val at position 187, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the second polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:106, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:106 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Val at position 811, Val at position 812, and Leu at position 813.

[0225] In some embodiments, a fusion protein described herein comprises (a) a first polypeptide chain comprising a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:87, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:87 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Ser at position 146, Ala at position 148, Leu at position 160, Tyr at position 164, Thr at position 166, Glu at position 167, Trp at position 168, Ser at position 169, Ser at position 170, Val at position 187, Thr at position 193, Glu at position 195, Glu at position 196, and Phe at position 201, and (b) a second polypeptide chain comprising a progranulin variant and a modified Fc polypeptide, wherein the second polypeptide chain comprises a sequence that has at least 90% (e.g. at least 95%, 98%, or 99%) identity or 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:107, wherein the sequence includes at positions numbered with reference to SEQ ID NO:107 Ala at position 14, Ala at position 15, Trp at position 146, Val at position 811, Thr at position 812, and Leu at position 813.

VIII. BINDING PROPERTIES

[0226] Fusion proteins described herein may have a broad range of binding affinities. For example, in some embodiments, a protein has an affinity for a BBB receptor, *e.g.*, a TfR, ranging anywhere from 1 pM to 10 μ M. In some embodiments, the affinity for TfR ranges from 1 nM to 5 μ M, or from 10 nM to 1 μ M.

[0227] Methods for analyzing binding affinity, binding kinetics, and cross-reactivity to analyze binding to a BBB receptor, *e.g.*, TfR, are known in the art. These methods include, but are not limited to, solid-phase binding assays (*e.g.*, ELISA assay), immunoprecipitation, surface plasmon resonance (*e.g.*, Biacore™ (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ)), kinetic exclusion assays (*e.g.*, KinExA®), flow cytometry, fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), BioLayer interferometry (*e.g.*, Octet® (FortéBio, Inc., Menlo Park, CA)), and Western blot analysis. In some embodiments, ELISA is used to determine binding affinity and/or cross-reactivity. Methods for performing ELISA assays are known in the art and are also described in the Example section below. In some embodiments, surface plasmon resonance (SPR) is used to determine binding affinity, binding kinetics, and/or cross-reactivity. In some embodiments, kinetic exclusion assays are used to determine binding affinity, binding kinetics, and/or cross-reactivity. In some embodiments, BioLayer interferometry assays are used to determine binding affinity, binding kinetics, and/or cross-reactivity. evaluation of Effects of Fusion proteins

[0228] Activity of fusion proteins described herein that comprise a progranulin or a variant thereof, can be assessed using various assays, including assays that measure activity *in vitro* or *in vivo*. As described in the Examples, cellular uptake of the fusion proteins described herein may be assayed using bone marrow derived macrophages (BMDMs) and immunostaining with antibodies against human progranulin and human Fc. Cellular effects caused by *GRN* mutation (*e.g.*, increased cathepsin D activity and elevated mRNA levels of lysosomal genes such as *Ctsl*, *Tmem106b*, and *Psap*) may be evaluated again after the cells are treated with the fusion proteins described herein (Examples 6 and 7). Fluorogenic probes and qPCR techniques may be used in these assays. Finally, pharmacokinetic properties and brain uptake of the fusion proteins described herein may be determined using wild-type and/or transgenic mice, as shown in Examples 9 and 10.

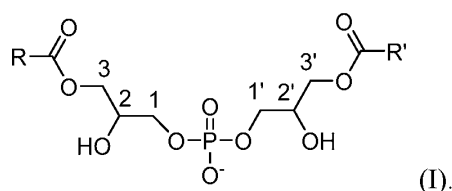
[0229] For cellular samples, the assay may include disrupting the cells and breaking open microvesicles. Disruption of cells may be achieved by using freeze-thawing and/or sonication. In some embodiments, a tissue sample is evaluated. A tissue sample can be evaluated using multiple free-thaw cycles, *e.g.*, 2, 3, 4, 5, or more, which are performed before the sonication step to ensure that microvesicles are broken open.

[0230] Samples that can be evaluated by the assays described herein include, *e.g.*, brain, liver, kidney, lung, spleen, plasma, serum, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and urine. In some embodiments, CSF samples from a patient receiving a fusion protein comprising a progranulin or a variant thereof as described herein may be evaluated.

IX. BIS(MONOACYLGLYCERO)PHOSPHATE (BMP)

[0231] Provided herein are methods of monitoring the levels of progranulin or a progranulin variant (*e.g.*, in a sample, in a cell, in a tissue, and/or in a subject), wherein determining the level of progranulin or the progranulin variant comprises measuring the abundance of BMP (*e.g.*, in the sample, cell, tissue, and/or subject).

[0232] BMP is a glycerophospholipid that is negatively charged (*e.g.* at the pH normally present within late endosomes and lysosomes) having the structure depicted in Formula I:



BMP molecules comprise two fatty acid side chains. R and R' in Formula I represent independently selected saturated or unsaturated aliphatic chains, each of which typically contains 14, 16, 18, 20, or 22 carbon atoms. When a fatty acid side chain is unsaturated, it can contain 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more carbon-carbon double bonds. Furthermore, a BMP molecule can contain one or two alkyl ether substituents, wherein the carbonyl oxygen of one or both fatty acid side chains is replaced with two hydrogen atoms. Nomenclature that is used herein to describe a particular BMP species refers to a species having two fatty acid side-chains, wherein the structures of the fatty acid side chains are indicated within parentheses in the BMP format (*e.g.*, BMP(18:1_18:1)). The numerals follow the standard fatty acid notation format of number of “fatty acid carbon atoms:number of double bonds.” An “e-” prefix is used to indicate the presence of an alkyl ether substituent wherein the carbonyl oxygen of the fatty acid side chain is replaced with two hydrogen atoms. For example, the “e” in “BMP(16:0e_18:0)” denotes that the side chain having 16 carbon atoms is an alkyl ether substituent.

[0233] In some embodiments of methods of the present disclosure, the abundance of a single BMP species is measured. In some embodiments, the abundance of two or more BMP species is measured. In some embodiments, the abundance of at least two, three, four, five, or more of the BMP species in Table 1 is measured. When the abundance of two or more BMP species is measured, any combination of different BMP species can be used.

[0234] In some embodiments, the abundance of more than one BMP species can be summed, and the total abundance will be compared to a reference value. For example, the abundance of one or more BMP species (*e.g.*, the BMP species listed in Table 1) can be summed, and the total abundance then compared to a reference value.

Table 1. BMP Species

Name	Total carbon atoms : total unsaturations	Name	Total carbon atoms : total unsaturations	Name	Total carbon atoms : total unsaturations
BMP(14:0_14:0)	BMP(28:0)	BMP(16:0e_20:5)	BMP(36:5)	BMP(18:3_20:3)	BMP(38:6)
BMP(14:0_16:0)	BMP(30:0)	BMP(16:0e_22:4)	BMP(38:4)	BMP(18:3_20:4)	BMP(38:7)
BMP(14:0_16:1)	BMP(30:1)	BMP(16:0e_22:6)	BMP(38:6)	BMP(18:3_20:5)	BMP(38:8)
BMP(14:0_18:0)	BMP(32:0)	BMP(16:1e_14:0)	BMP(30:1)	BMP(18:3_22:4)	BMP(40:7)

Name	Total carbon atoms : total unsaturations	Name	Total carbon atoms : total unsaturations	Name	Total carbon atoms : total unsaturations
BMP(14:0 18:1)	BMP(32:1)	BMP(16:1e 16:0)	BMP(32:1)	BMP(18:3 22:5)	BMP(40:8)
BMP(14:0 18:2)	BMP(32:2)	BMP(16:1e 18:0)	BMP(34:1)	BMP(18:3 22:6)	BMP(40:9)
BMP(14:0 18:3)	BMP(32:3)	BMP(16:1e 18:1)	BMP(34:2)	BMP(18:0e 14:0)	BMP(32:0)
BMP(14:0 20:1)	BMP(34:1)	BMP(16:1e 18:2)	BMP(34:3)	BMP(18:0e 16:0)	BMP(34:0)
BMP(14:0 20:2)	BMP(34:2)	BMP(16:1e 18:3)	BMP(34:4)	BMP(18:0e 18:0)	BMP(36:0)
BMP(14:0 20:3)	BMP(34:3)	BMP(16:1e 20:3)	BMP(36:4)	BMP(18:0e 18:1)	BMP(36:1)
BMP(14:0 20:4)	BMP(34:4)	BMP(16:1e 20:4)	BMP(36:5)	BMP(18:0e 18:2)	BMP(36:2)
BMP(14:0 20:5)	BMP(34:5)	BMP(16:1e 20:5)	BMP(36:6)	BMP(18:0e 18:3)	BMP(36:3)
BMP(14:0 22:4)	BMP(36:4)	BMP(16:1e 22:4)	BMP(38:5)	BMP(18:0e 20:3)	BMP(38:3)
BMP(14:0 22:5)	BMP(36:5)	BMP(16:1e 22:6)	BMP(38:7)	BMP(18:0e 20:4)	BMP(38:4)
BMP(14:0 22:6)	BMP(36:6)	BMP(18:0 18:0)	BMP(36:0)	BMP(18:0e 20:5)	BMP(38:5)
BMP(16:0 16:0)	BMP(32:0)	BMP(18:0 18:1)	BMP(36:1)	BMP(18:0e 22:4)	BMP(40:4)
BMP(16:0 16:1)	BMP(32:1)	BMP(18:0 18:2)	BMP(36:2)	BMP(18:0e 22:6)	BMP(40:6)
BMP(16:0 18:0)	BMP(34:0)	BMP(18:0 18:3)	BMP(36:3)	BMP(18:1e 14:0)	BMP(32:1)
BMP(16:0 18:1)	BMP(34:1)	BMP(18:0 20:1)	BMP(38:1)	BMP(18:1e 16:0)	BMP(34:1)
BMP(16:0 18:2)	BMP(34:2)	BMP(18:0 20:2)	BMP(38:2)	BMP(18:1e 18:0)	BMP(36:1)
BMP(16:0 18:3)	BMP(34:3)	BMP(18:0 20:3)	BMP(38:3)	BMP(18:1e 18:1)	BMP(36:2)
BMP(16:0 20:1)	BMP(36:1)	BMP(18:0 20:4)	BMP(38:4)	BMP(18:1e 18:2)	BMP(36:3)
BMP(16:0 20:2)	BMP(36:2)	BMP(18:0 20:5)	BMP(38:5)	BMP(18:1e 18:3)	BMP(36:4)
BMP(16:0 20:3)	BMP(36:3)	BMP(18:0 22:4)	BMP(40:4)	BMP(18:1e 20:3)	BMP(38:4)
BMP(16:0 20:4)	BMP(36:4)	BMP(18:0 22:5)	BMP(40:5)	BMP(18:1e 20:4)	BMP(38:5)
BMP(16:0 20:5)	BMP(36:5)	BMP(18:0 22:6)	BMP(40:6)	BMP(18:1e 20:5)	BMP(38:6)
BMP(16:0 22:4)	BMP(38:4)	BMP(18:1 18:1)	BMP(36:2)	BMP(18:1e 22:4)	BMP(40:5)
BMP(16:0 22:5)	BMP(38:5)	BMP(18:1 18:2)	BMP(36:3)	BMP(18:1e 22:6)	BMP(40:7)
BMP(16:0 22:6)	BMP(38:6)	BMP(18:1 18:3)	BMP(36:4)	BMP(20:3 20:3)	BMP(40:6)
BMP(16:1 16:1)	BMP(32:2)	BMP(18:1 20:1)	BMP(38:2)	BMP(20:3 20:4)	BMP(40:7)
BMP(16:1 18:0)	BMP(34:1)	BMP(18:1 20:2)	BMP(38:3)	BMP(20:3 20:5)	BMP(40:8)
BMP(16:1 18:1)	BMP(34:2)	BMP(18:1 20:3)	BMP(38:4)	BMP(20:3 22:4)	BMP(42:7)
BMP(16:1 18:2)	BMP(34:3)	BMP(18:1 20:4)	BMP(38:5)	BMP(20:3 22:5)	BMP(42:8)
BMP(16:1 18:3)	BMP(34:4)	BMP(18:1 20:5)	BMP(38:6)	BMP(20:3 22:6)	BMP(42:9)
BMP(16:1 20:1)	BMP(36:2)	BMP(18:1 22:4)	BMP(40:5)	BMP(20:4 20:4)	BMP(40:8)
BMP(16:1 20:2)	BMP(36:3)	BMP(18:1 22:5)	BMP(40:6)	BMP(20:4 20:5)	BMP(40:9)
BMP(16:1 20:3)	BMP(36:4)	BMP(18:1 22:6)	BMP(40:7)	BMP(20:4 22:4)	BMP(42:8)
BMP(16:1 20:4)	BMP(36:5)	BMP(18:2 18:2)	BMP(36:4)	BMP(20:4 22:5)	BMP(42:9)
BMP(16:1 20:5)	BMP(36:6)	BMP(18:2 18:3)	BMP(36:5)	BMP(20:4 22:6)	BMP(42:10)
BMP(16:1 22:4)	BMP(38:5)	BMP(18:2 20:1)	BMP(38:3)	BMP(20:5 20:5)	BMP(40:10)
BMP(16:1 22:5)	BMP(38:6)	BMP(18:2 20:2)	BMP(38:4)	BMP(20:5 22:4)	BMP(42:9)
BMP(16:1 22:6)	BMP(38:7)	BMP(18:2 20:3)	BMP(38:5)	BMP(20:5 22:5)	BMP(42:10)
BMP(16:0e 14:0)	BMP(40:0)	BMP(18:2 20:4)	BMP(38:6)	BMP(20:5 22:6)	BMP(42:11)
BMP(16:0e 16:0)	BMP(32:0)	BMP(18:2 20:5)	BMP(38:7)	BMP(22:4 22:4)	BMP(44:8)
BMP(16:0e 18:0)	BMP(34:0)	BMP(18:2 22:4)	BMP(40:6)	BMP(22:4 22:5)	BMP(44:9)
BMP(16:0e 18:1)	BMP(34:1)	BMP(18:2 22:5)	BMP(40:7)	BMP(22:4 22:6)	BMP(44:10)
BMP(16:0e 18:2)	BMP(34:2)	BMP(18:2 22:6)	BMP(40:8)	BMP(22:6 22:6)	BMP(44:12)
BMP(16:0e 18:3)	BMP(34:3)	BMP(18:3 18:3)	BMP(36:6)		
BMP(16:0e 20:3)	BMP(36:3)	BMP(18:3 20:1)	BMP(38:4)		
BMP(16:0e 20:4)	BMP(36:4)	BMP(18:3 20:2)	BMP(38:5)		

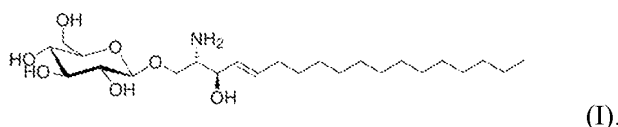
[0235] In some cases, one or more BMP species may be differentially expressed (*e.g.*, more or less abundant) in one type of sample when compared to another, such as, for example, cell-based samples (*e.g.*, cultured cells) versus tissue-based or blood samples. Accordingly, in some embodiments, the selection of the one or more BMP species (*i.e.*, for the measurement of abundance) depends on the type of sample. In some embodiments, the one or more BMP species comprise BMP(18:1_18:1), *e.g.*, when a sample (*e.g.*, a test sample and/or a reference sample) includes BMDMs. In other embodiments, the one or more BMP species comprise BMP(20:4_20:4), *e.g.*, when a sample comprises tissue (*e.g.*, brain tissue, liver tissue) or plasma, urine, or CSF. In other embodiments, the one or more BMP species comprise BMP(22:6_22:6), *e.g.*, when a sample comprises tissue (*e.g.*, brain tissue, liver tissue) or plasma, urine, or CSF.

[0236] In some embodiments, an internal BMP standard (*e.g.*, BMP(14:0_14:0)) is used to measure the abundance of one or more BMP species in a sample and/or determine a reference value (*e.g.*, measure the abundance of one or more BMP species in a reference sample). For example, a known amount of the internal BMP standard can be added to a sample (*e.g.*, a test sample and/or a reference sample) to serve as a calibration point such that the amount of one or more BMP species that are present in the sample can be determined. In some embodiments, a reagent used in the extraction or isolation of BMP from a sample (*e.g.*, methanol) is “spiked” with the internal BMP standard. Typically, the internal BMP standard will be one that does not naturally occur in the subject.

X. GLUCOSYLSPHINGOSINE (GLCSPH)

[0237] Provided herein are methods of monitoring the levels of progranulin or a progranulin variant (*e.g.*, in a sample, in a cell, in a tissue, and/or in a subject), wherein determining the level of progranulin or the progranulin variant comprises measuring the abundance of glucosylsphingosine (GlcSph) (*e.g.*, in the sample, cell, tissue, and/or subject).

[0238] GlcSph is a lysoglycosphingolipid having the structure depicted in Formula I:



[0239] GlcSph is a substrate of glucocerebrosidase (GCase) and is found to accumulate in cells and tissues of human Gaucher disease patients and mouse models that exhibit reduced

GCase activity. The accumulation of GlcSph is implicated in the visceral and neuronal pathologies observed in Gaucher disease.

[0240] In some embodiments, the abundance of GlcSph can be compared to a reference value. In some embodiments, a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder has an increased GlcSph level compared to the reference value, *e.g.*, the abundance of the GlcSph in the test sample of the subject can be at least about 1.2-fold (*e.g.*, about 1.2-fold, 1.3-fold, 1.4-fold, 1.5-fold, 2-fold, 2.5-fold, 3-fold, 3.5-fold, 4-fold, 4.5-fold, 5-fold, 5.5-fold, 6-fold, 6.5-fold, 7-fold, 7.5-fold, 8-fold, 8.5-fold, 9-fold, 9.5-fold, 10-fold, or more) of the reference value. In some embodiments, the reference value is the GlcSph level in a test sample of the subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder prior to the subject receiving treatment.

[0241] In some embodiments of the methods, the reference value is measured in a reference sample obtained from a reference subject or a population of reference subjects. The reference subject or population of reference subjects can be a healthy control subject or a population of healthy control subjects. The reference subject or population of reference subjects can be a subject or a population of subjects who does not have a progranulin-associated disorder or a decreased level of progranulin. In some embodiments, after the subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder receives treatment, the GlcSph level in a test sample from the subject can improve over the GlcSph level in a test sample from the subject prior to the subject receiving any treatment. In some embodiments, the improved GlcSph level is closer to the reference value (*e.g.*, the reference value measured in a reference sample obtained from a healthy control subject or a population of healthy control subjects) than the GlcSph level in the subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder prior to the subject receiving treatment, for example, the improved GlcSph level is within about 20%, 15%, 10%, or 5% of the reference level. In some embodiments, the improved GlcSph level is substantially the same as the reference level.

[0242] In some cases, in subjects having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder, the increased GlcSph level compared to a reference value can be found in, *e.g.*, whole blood, plasma, a cell, a tissue, serum, cerebrospinal fluid, interstitial fluid, sputum, urine, lymph, or a combination thereof of the subject. In particular embodiments, the increased GlcSph level can be found in the plasma of the subject. In some embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the test sample taken from the subject having, or at risk of having, a

progranulin-associated disorder or one or more reference values can comprise or relate to plasma.

[0243] Further, in subjects having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder, the increased GlcSph level compared to a reference value can be found in the brain of the subject, for example, in the frontal lobe and/or temporal lobe of the brain. In particular embodiments, the increased GlcSph can be found in one or more regions of the frontal lobe, *e.g.*, superior frontal gyrus, middle frontal gyrus, inferior frontal gyrus, and/or precentral gyrus.

[0244] The test sample taken from the subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder used in the methods described herein can comprise a cell, such as a blood cell, a brain cell, a peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC), a bone marrow-derived macrophage (BMDM), a retinal pigmented epithelial (RPE) cell, an erythrocyte, a leukocyte, a neural cell, a microglial cell, a cerebral cortex cell, a spinal cord cell, a bone marrow cell, a liver cell, a kidney cell, a splenic cell, a lung cell, an eye cell, a chorionic villus cell, a muscle cell, a skin cell, a fibroblast, a heart cell, a lymph node cell, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the test sample comprises a blood cell. In some embodiments, the test sample comprises a brain cell.

[0245] The test sample taken from the subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder used in the methods described herein can comprise a tissue, such as brain tissue, cerebral cortex tissue, spinal cord tissue, liver tissue, kidney tissue, muscle tissue, heart tissue, eye tissue, retinal tissue, a lymph node, bone marrow, skin tissue, blood vessel tissue, lung tissue, spleen tissue, valvular tissue, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the test sample comprises brain tissue, such as brain tissue from the frontal lobe or temporal lobe of the subject's brain. In particular embodiments, the brain tissue used in the test sample can be from the superior frontal gyrus, middle frontal gyrus, inferior frontal gyrus, and/or precentral gyrus.

[0246] The test sample taken from the subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder can comprise an endosome, a lysosome, an extracellular vesicle, an exosome, a microvesicle, or a combination thereof.

[0247] In some embodiments, an internal GlcSph standard is used to measure the abundance of GlcSph in a test sample from a subject having, or at risk of having, a progranulin-associated disorder and/or determine a reference value (*e.g.*, measure the abundance of GlcSph in a reference sample). For example, a known amount of the internal GlcSph standard can be added

to a sample (*e.g.*, a test sample and/or a reference sample) to serve as a calibration point such that the amount of GlcSph that is present in the sample can be determined. In some embodiments, a reagent used in the extraction or isolation of GlcSph from a sample (*e.g.*, methanol) is “spiked” with the internal GlcSph standard. Typically, the internal GlcSph standard is one that does not naturally occur in the subject. In some embodiments, the internal GlcSph is a deuterium-labeled GlcSph, such as GlcSph(d5) used in the Examples.

XI. MONITORING RESPONSE TO TREATMENT

[0248] In one aspect, the present disclosure provides methods for monitoring progranulin levels or progranulin variant levels in a subject (*e.g.*, a target subject). In another aspects, provided are methods for monitoring a subject’s response a progranulin variant or a fusion protein described herein, or pharmaceutical composition or dosing regimen thereof, for treating a disease or disorder (*e.g.*, any described herein).

[0249] Typically, the abundance of each of the one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph in a test sample will be compared to one or more reference values (*e.g.*, a corresponding reference value). In some embodiments, a BMP value and/or a GlcSph value is measured before treatment and at one or more time points after treatment. The abundance value taken at a later time point can be compared to the value prior to treatment as well as to a control value, such as that of a healthy or diseased control, to determine how the subject is responding to the therapy. The one or more reference values can be from different cells, tissues, or fluids corresponding to the cell, tissue, or fluid of the test sample.

[0250] In some embodiments, the reference value is the abundance of the one or more BMP species that is measured in a reference sample. In some embodiments, the reference value is the abundance of GlcSph that is measured in a reference sample. The reference value can be a measured abundance value (*e.g.*, abundance value measured in the reference sample), or can be derived or extrapolated from a measured abundance value. In some embodiments, the reference value is a range of values, *e.g.*, when the reference values are obtained from a plurality of samples or a population of subjects. Furthermore, the reference value can be presented as a single value (*e.g.*, a measured abundance value, a mean value, or a median value) or a range of values, with or without a standard deviation or standard of error.

[0251] When two or more test samples are obtained (*e.g.*, from a subject), the time points at which they are obtained can be separated about 1, 12, 24, or more hours; about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

7, or more days; about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more weeks; or even longer. When three or more test samples are obtained, the time intervals between when each test sample is obtained can all be the same, the intervals can all be different, or a combination thereof.

[0252] In some embodiments, both the first test sample and the second test sample are obtained from a subject (*e.g.*, a target subject) after the subject has been treated, *i.e.*, the first test sample is obtained from the subject at an earlier time point during treatment than the second test sample. In some embodiments, the first test sample is obtained before the subject has been treated for the disorder associated with a decreased level of progranulin (*i.e.*, a pre-treatment test sample) and the second test sample is obtained after the subject has been treated for the disorder associated with a decreased level of progranulin (*i.e.*, a post-treatment test sample). In some embodiments, more than one (*e.g.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more) pre-treatment and/or post-treatment test samples are obtained from the subject. Furthermore, the number of pre-treatment and post-treatment test samples that are obtained need not be the same.

[0253] In some embodiments, it may be determined that the subject is not responding to the treatment when the abundance of the BMP species measured is within about 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, or 20% of the reference value taken in a reference sample from the subject before the subject receiving any treatment.

[0254] In some embodiments, it may be determined that the subject is responding to the treatment when the abundance of the BMP species measured is within about 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, or 20% of the reference value taken in a reference sample from a healthy control subject.

[0255] In some embodiments, it may be determined that the subject is not responding to the treatment when the abundance of GlcSph measured is within about 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, or 20% of the reference value taken in a reference sample from the subject before the subject receiving any treatment.

[0256] In some embodiments, it may be determined that the subject is responding to the treatment when the abundance of GlcSph measured is within about 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, or 20% of the reference value taken in a reference sample from a healthy control subject.

[0257] When a subject (*e.g.*, a target subject) is not responding to treatment (*e.g.*, for a disorder associated with a decreased level of progranulin), in some embodiments, the dosage of one or more therapeutic agents (*e.g.*, progranulin) is altered (*e.g.*, increased) and/or the dosing interval is altered (*e.g.*, the time between doses is decreased). In some embodiments, when a subject is not responding to treatment, a different therapeutic agent is selected. In some embodiments, when a subject is not responding to treatment, one or more therapeutic agents is discontinued.

XII. BMP AND GLCSPH DETECTION TECHNIQUES

[0258] In some embodiments, antibodies can be used to detect and/or measure the abundance of one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph. In some embodiments, BMP species bound to the antibody can be detected such as by microscopy or ELISA. In some embodiments, GlcSph bound to the antibody can be detected such as by microscopy or ELISA.

[0259] In other embodiments, mass spectrometry (MS) is used to detect and/or measure the abundance of one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph according to methods of the present disclosure. Mass spectrometry is a technique in which compounds are ionized, and the resulting ions are sorted by their mass-to-charge ratios (abbreviated m/Q , m/q , m/Z , or m/z). A sample (*e.g.*, comprising a BMP molecule and/or a GlcSph molecule), which can be present in gas, liquid, or solid form, is ionized, and the resulting ions are then accelerated through an electric and/or magnetic field, causing them to be separated by their mass-to-charge ratios. The ions ultimately strike an ion detector and a mass spectrogram is generated. The mass-to-charge ratios of the detected ions, together with their relative abundance, can be used to identify the parent compound(s), sometimes by correlating known masses (*e.g.*, of entire or intact molecules) to the masses of the detected ions and/or by recognition of patterns that are detected in the mass spectrogram.

[0260] In some embodiments, the one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph can be detected by single MS, which uses a single mass analyzer (*e.g.*, quadrupole). In some embodiments, the one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph can be detected by tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS), which uses a series of mass analyzers (*e.g.*, three mass analyzers) to perform multiple rounds of mass spectrometry, typically having a molecule fragmentation step in between.

[0261] Several methods can be used for fragmentation, including but not limited to collision-induced dissociation (CID), electron capture dissociation (ECD), electron transfer dissociation (ETD), infrared multiphoton dissociation (IRMPD), blackbody infrared radiative dissociation (BIRD), electron-detachment dissociation (EDD), and surface-induced dissociation (SID).

[0262] Tandem mass spectrometers can be used to run different types of experiments, including full scans, product ion scans, precursor ion scans, neutral loss scans, and selective (or multiple) reaction monitoring (SRM or MRM) scans. In a full scan experiment, the entire mass range or a portion thereof of both mass analyzers (*e.g.*, Q1 and Q3) are scanned and the second mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q2) does not contain any collision gas. This allows all ions contained in a sample to be detected. In a product ion scan experiment, a specific mass-to-charge ratio is selected for the first mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q1), the second mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q2) is filled with a collision gas to fragment ions having the selected mass-to-charge ratio, and then the entire mass range (or a portion thereof) of the third mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q3) is scanned. This allows all fragment ions of a selected precursor ion to be detected. In a precursor ion scan experiment, the entire mass range (or a portion thereof) of the first mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q1) is scanned, the second mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q2) is filled with collision gas to fragment ions falling within the scan range, and a specific mass-to-charge ratio is selected for the third mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q3). By correlating the time between detection of a product ion and the particular mass-to-charge ratio that was selected just prior to its detection, this type of experiment can allow a user to determine which precursor ion(s) may have generated the product ion of interest. In a neutral loss scan experiment, the entire mass range (or a portion thereof) of the first mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q1) is scanned, the second mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q2) is filled with collision gas to fragment all ions within the scan range, and the third mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q3) is scanned across a specified range that corresponds to the fragmentation-induced loss of a single specific mass that has occurred for every potential ion in the precursor scan range. This type of experiment permits the identification of all precursors that have lost a particular chemical group of interest (*e.g.*, a methyl group) in common. In an MRM experiment, one specific mass-to-charge ratio is selected for the first mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q1), the second mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q2) is filled with collision gas, and the third mass analyzer (*e.g.*, Q3) is set for another specific mass-to-charge ratio. This type of experiment permits the highly specific detection of molecules that are known to fragment into the products that are selected for in the third mass analyzer. MS and MS/MS methods are described further in Grebe *et al. Clin. Biochem. Rev.* (2011) 32:5-31, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

[0263] Furthermore, MS and MS/MS techniques can be coupled with liquid chromatography (LC) or gas chromatography (GC) techniques. Such liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS), liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), and gas chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (GC-MS/MS) methods allow for enhanced mass resolving and mass determining over what is typically possible with MS or MS/MS alone.

[0264] Liquid chromatography refers to a process in which one or more components of a fluid solution are selectively retarded as the fluid uniformly percolates through a column of a finely divided substance, or through capillary passageways. The retardation results from the distribution of the components of the mixture between one or more stationary phases and the bulk fluid (*i.e.*, mobile phase), as the fluid moves relative to the stationary phase(s). High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), also sometimes known as “high pressure liquid chromatography,” is a variant of LC in which the degree of separation is increased by forcing the mobile phase under pressure through a stationary phase, typically a densely packed column.

[0265] Furthermore, ultra high performance liquid chromatography (UHPLC), also known as “ultra high pressure liquid chromatography,” or “ultra performance liquid chromatography (UPLC),” is a variant of HPLC that is performed using much higher pressures than traditional HPLC techniques.

[0266] Gas chromatography refers to a method for separating and/or analyzing compounds that can be vaporized without being decomposed. The mobile phase is a carrier gas that is typically an inert gas (*e.g.*, helium) or an unreactive gas (*e.g.*, nitrogen), and the stationary phase is typically a microscopic liquid or polymer layer positioned on an inert solid support inside glass or metal tubing that serves as the “column.” As the gaseous compounds of interest interact with the stationary phase within the column, they are differentially retarded and eluted from the column at different times. The separated compounds can then be introduced into the mass spectrometer.

[0267] In some embodiments, antibody-based methods are used to detect and/or measure the abundance of one or more BMP species and/or GlcSph. Non-limiting examples of suitable methods include ELISA, immunofluorescence, and radioimmunoassay (RIA) techniques. Methods for performing ELISA, immunofluorescence, and RIA techniques are known in the art.

[0268] Any number of sample types can be used as a test sample and/or reference sample in methods of the present disclosure so long as the sample comprises BMP and/or GlcSph in an amount sufficient for detection such that the abundance can be measured. Non-limiting examples include cells, tissues, blood (*e.g.*, whole blood, plasma, serum), fluids (*e.g.*, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, bronchioalveolar lavage fluid, lymph, semen, breast milk, amniotic fluid), feces, sputum, or any combination thereof. Non-limiting examples of suitable cell types include BMDMs, blood cells (*e.g.*, PBMCs, erythrocytes, leukocytes), neural cells (*e.g.*, brain cells, cerebral cortex cells, spinal cord cells), bone marrow cells, liver cells, kidney cells, splenic cells, lung cells, eye cells (*e.g.*, retinal cells such as RPE cells), chorionic villus cells, muscle cells, skin cells, fibroblasts, heart cells, lymph node cells, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the sample comprises a portion of a cell. In some embodiments, the sample is purified from a cell or a tissue. Non-limiting examples of purified samples include endosomes, lysosomes, extracellular vesicles (*e.g.*, exosomes, microvesicles), and combinations thereof.

[0269] In some embodiments, the sample (*e.g.*, test sample and/or reference sample) comprises a cell that is a cultured cell. Non-limiting examples include BMDMs and RPE cells. BMDMs can be obtained, for example, by procuring a sample comprising PBMCs and culturing the monocytes contained therein.

[0270] Non-limiting examples of suitable tissue sample types include neural tissue (*e.g.*, brain tissue, cerebral cortex tissue, spinal cord tissue), liver tissue, kidney tissue, muscle tissue, heart tissue, eye tissue (*e.g.*, retinal tissue), lymph nodes, bone marrow, skin tissue, blood vessel tissue, lung tissue, spleen tissue, valvular tissue, and a combination thereof. In some embodiments, a test sample and/or a reference sample comprises brain tissue or liver tissue. In some embodiments, a test and/or a reference sample comprises plasma.

XIII. NUCLEIC ACIDS, VECTORS, AND HOST CELLS

[0271] Polypeptide chains contained in the fusion proteins as described herein are typically prepared using recombinant methods. Accordingly, in some aspects, the disclosure provides isolated nucleic acids comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding any of the progranulin variants, polypeptides, or fusion proteins as described herein, and host cells into which the nucleic acids are introduced that are used to replicate the polypeptide-encoding nucleic acids

and/or to express the polypeptides. In some embodiments, the host cell is eukaryotic, *e.g.*, a human cell.

[0272] In another aspect, polynucleotides are provided that comprise a nucleotide sequence that encodes the progranulin variants and polypeptide chains described herein. The polynucleotides may be single-stranded or double-stranded. In some embodiments, the polynucleotide is DNA. In particular embodiments, the polynucleotide is cDNA. In some embodiments, the polynucleotide is RNA.

[0273] The disclosure provides an isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide having the sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:98-108 and 123-126. Also provided herein is an isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a progranulin variant having the sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:3-57, 111-121, 127, and 128.

[0274] In some embodiments, the polynucleotide is included within a nucleic acid construct. In some embodiments, the construct is a replicable vector. In some embodiments, the vector is selected from a plasmid, a viral vector, a phagemid, a yeast chromosomal vector, and a non-episomal mammalian vector.

[0275] In some embodiments, the polynucleotide is operably linked to one or more regulatory nucleotide sequences in an expression construct. In one series of embodiments, the nucleic acid expression constructs are adapted for use as a surface expression library. In some embodiments, the library is adapted for surface expression in yeast. In some embodiments, the library is adapted for surface expression in phage. In another series of embodiments, the nucleic acid expression constructs are adapted for expression of the polypeptide in a system that permits isolation of the polypeptide in milligram or gram quantities. In some embodiments, the system is a mammalian cell expression system. In some embodiments, the system is a yeast cell expression system.

[0276] Expression vehicles for production of a recombinant polypeptide include plasmids and other vectors. For instance, suitable vectors include plasmids of the following types: pBR322-derived plasmids, pEMBL-derived plasmids, pEX-derived plasmids, pBTac-derived plasmids, and pUC-derived plasmids for expression in prokaryotic cells, such as *E. coli*. The pcDNAI/amp, pcDNAI/neo, pRc/CMV, pSV2gpt, pSV2neo, pSV2-dhfr, pTk2, pRSVneo, pMSG, pSVT7, pko-neo, and pHyg-derived vectors are examples of mammalian expression vectors suitable for transfection of eukaryotic cells. Alternatively, derivatives of viruses such

as the bovine papilloma virus (BPV-1), or Epstein-Barr virus (pHEBo, pREP-derived, and p205) can be used for transient expression of polypeptides in eukaryotic cells. In some embodiments, it may be desirable to express the recombinant polypeptide by the use of a baculovirus expression system. Examples of such baculovirus expression systems include pVL-derived vectors (such as pVL1392, pVL1393, and pVL941), pAcUW-derived vectors (such as pAcUW1), and pBlueBac-derived vectors. Additional expression systems include adenoviral, adeno-associated virus, and other viral expression systems.

[0277] Vectors may be transformed into any suitable host cell. In some embodiments, the host cells, *e.g.*, bacteria or yeast cells, may be adapted for use as a surface expression library. In some cells, the vectors are expressed in host cells to express relatively large quantities of the polypeptide. Such host cells include mammalian cells, yeast cells, insect cells, and prokaryotic cells. In some embodiments, the cells are mammalian cells, such as CHO cell, baby hamster kidney (BHK) cell, NS0 cell, Y0 cell, HEK293 cell, COS cell, Vero cell, or HeLa cell. In particular embodiments, the cells are CHO cells.

[0278] A host cell transfected with an expression vector encoding one or more progranulin variants for fusion protein described herein can be cultured under appropriate conditions to allow expression of the one or more polypeptides to occur. The polypeptide(s) may be secreted and isolated from a mixture of cells and medium containing the polypeptide(s). Alternatively, the polypeptide(s) may be retained in the cytoplasm or in a membrane fraction and the cells harvested, lysed, and the polypeptide(s) isolated using a desired method.

XIV. PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND KITS

[0279] In other aspects, pharmaceutical compositions and kits comprising a progranulin variant or fusion protein in accordance with the disclosure are provided.

Pharmaceutical compositions

[0280] Guidance for preparing formulations for use in the disclosure can be found in any number of handbooks for pharmaceutical preparation and formulation that are known to those of skill in the art.

[0281] In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition comprises a progranulin variant or fusion protein as described herein and further comprises one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients. A pharmaceutically acceptable carrier includes any

solvents, dispersion media, or coatings that are physiologically compatible and that do not interfere with or otherwise inhibit the activity of the active agent.

[0282] The progranulin variant or fusion protein can be formulated for parenteral administration by injection. Typically, a pharmaceutical composition for use in *in vivo* administration is sterile, *e.g.*, heat sterilization, steam sterilization, sterile filtration, or irradiation.

[0283] Dosages and desired drug concentration of pharmaceutical compositions described herein may vary depending on the particular use envisioned.

Kits

[0284] In some embodiments, a kit for use in treating a neurodegenerative disease (*e.g.*, FTD, NCL, NPA, NPB, NPC, C9ORF72-associated ALS/FTD, sporadic ALS, AD, Gaucher's disease (*e.g.*, Gaucher's disease types 2 and 3), and Parkinson's disease), atherosclerosis, a disorder associated with TDP-43, and AMD, and a progranulin-associated disorder) comprising a progranulin variant or fusion protein described herein is provided.

[0285] In some embodiments, the kit further comprises one or more additional therapeutic agents. For example, in some embodiments, the kit comprises a progranulin variant or fusion protein as described herein and further comprises one or more additional therapeutic agents for use in the treatment of any disease or disorder described herein (*e.g.*, a neurodegenerative disease (*e.g.*, FTD)). In some embodiments, the kit further comprises instructional materials containing directions (*i.e.*, protocols) for the practice of the methods described herein (*e.g.*, instructions for using the kit for administering a fusion protein comprising the progranulin variant). While the instructional materials typically comprise written or printed materials, they are not limited to such. Any medium capable of storing such instructions and communicating them to an end user is contemplated by this disclosure. Such media include, but are not limited to, electronic storage media (*e.g.*, magnetic discs, tapes, cartridges, chips), optical media (*e.g.*, CD-ROM), and the like. Such media may include addresses to internet sites that provide such instructional materials.

XV. INDICATIONS

[0286] In some embodiments, the progranulin variants and fusion proteins described herein are used to treat a neurodegenerative disease or neurodegenerative diseases. For example, the

fusion proteins described herein can be used to treat one or more neurodegenerative diseases selected from the group consisting of AD, primary age-related tauopathy, lewy body dementia, progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), FTD, FTD with parkinsonism linked to chromosome 17, argyrophilic grain dementia, ALS, ALS/parkinsonism-dementia complex of Guam (ALS-PDC), corticobasal degeneration, chronic traumatic encephalopathy, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, dementia pugilistica, diffuse neurofibrillary tangles with calcification, Down's syndrome, familial British dementia, familial Danish dementia, Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker disease, globular glial tauopathy, Guadeloupean parkinsonism with dementia, Guadeloupean PSP, Hallevorden-Spatz disease, hereditary diffuse leukoencephalopathy with spheroids (HDLS), inclusion-body myositis, multiple system atrophy, myotonic dystrophy, Nasu-Hakola disease, neurofibrillary tangle-predominant dementia, NPC, pallido-ponto-nigral degeneration, Parkinson's disease, Pick's disease, postencephalitic parkinsonism, prion protein cerebral amyloid angiopathy, progressive subcortical gliosis, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, and tangle only dementia.

[0287] A number of neurodegenerative diseases may be caused by or linked to lysosomal storage disorders characterized by the accumulation of undigested or partially digested macromolecules, which ultimately results in cellular and organismal dysfunction as well as clinical abnormalities. Lysosomal storage disorders are defined by the type of accumulated substrate, and may be classified as cholesterol storage disorders, sphingolipidoses, oligosaccharidoses, mucopolipidoses, mucopolysaccharidoses, lipoprotein storage disorders, neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses, and others. In some cases, lysosomal storage disorders also include deficiencies or defects in proteins that result in accumulation of macromolecules, such as proteins necessary for normal post-translational modification of lysosomal enzymes, or proteins important for proper lysosomal trafficking. Examples of neurodegenerative diseases that may be caused by or linked to lysosomal storage disorders include, *e.g.*, FTD, NCL, NPA, NPB, NPC, C9ORF72-associated ALS/FTD, sporadic ALS, AD, Gaucher's disease (*e.g.*, Gaucher's disease types 2 and 3), and Parkinson's disease. In some embodiments, the progranulin variants and fusion proteins described herein are used to treat a neurodegenerative disease caused by or linked to lysosomal storage disorders, including, for example, any of the foregoing neurodegenerative diseases.

[0288] Examples of other disorders include atherosclerosis, a disorder associated with TDP-43, and AMD. Such disorders may benefit from administration of the progranulin variants or fusion proteins described herein.

[0289] In some embodiments, the progranulin variants and fusion proteins described herein are used to treat FTD. FTD is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder. FTD includes a spectrum of clinically, pathologically, and genetically heterogeneous diseases presenting selective involvement of the frontal and temporal lobes (Gazzina et al., *Eur J Pharmacol.* 817:76-85, 2017). Clinical manifestations of FTD include alterations in behavior and personality, frontal executive deficits, and language dysfunction. Based on the diversity of clinical phenotypes, different presentations have been identified, such as behavioral variants of FTD (bvFTD) and primary progressive aphasia (PPA), which can either be the nonfluent/agrammatic variant PPA (avPPA) or the semantic variant PPA (svPPA). These clinical presentations can also overlap with atypical parkinsonism, such as corticobasal syndrome (CBS), progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), and ALS (Gazzina et al., *Eur J Pharmacol.* 817:76-85, 2017). FTD is associated with various neuropathological hallmarks, including tau pathology in neurons and astrocytes or cytoplasmic ubiquitin inclusions in neurons. The Trans-activating DNA-binding Protein with a molecular weight of 43 kDa (TDP-43) is the most prominent, ubiquitinated protein pathology accumulating in the majority of cases of FTD as well as in ALS (Petkau and Leavitt, *supra*). FTD is a significant cause of early-onset dementia with up to 80% of cases presenting between ages 45 and 64. The disease also presents a significant familial component, with about 30–50% of cases reporting family history of the disease (Petkau and Leavitt, *supra*).

[0290] In some embodiments, the progranulin variants and fusion proteins described herein are used to treat a disorder linked to, or associated with, a mutation in *GRN*. While several genes have been linked to FTD, one of the most frequently mutated genes in FTD is *GRN*, which maps to human chromosome 17q21 and encodes the cysteine-rich protein progranulin (also known as proepithelin and acrogranin). Recent estimates suggest that *GRN* mutations account for 5–20% of FTD patients with positive family history and 1–5% of sporadic cases (Rademakers et al., *supra*). The precise molecular and cellular mechanisms underlying neurodegeneration and disease processes in *GRN*-associated FTD are unknown, although phenotypic characterization of *GRN*-knockout mice combined with histological analyses of patients' brain suggests that both inflammation and lysosomal defects are central to the disease (Kao et al., *Nat Rev Neurosci.* 18(6):325-333, 2017). Indeed, massive gliosis is present in cortical regions of patients (Lui et al., *Cell.* 165(4):921-35, 2016) and lipofuscin, a lysosomal pigment denoting lysosomal disorder, has been reported in the eye and cortex of mutated *GRN*

carriers including both presymptomatic individuals and patients (Ward et al., *Sci Transl Med.* 9(385), 2017).

[0291] More than seventy *GRN* disease mutations have been reported and mapped throughout the gene, where they result in confirmed or predicted loss of function (LOF) alleles (Ji et al. *J Med Genet.* 54:145–154, 2017). Most heterozygous mutations linked to FTD cause about 50% reduction in mRNA level primarily as a result of non-sense mRNA decay and a comparable reduction in progranulin protein level (Petkau and Leavitt, *supra*; Kao et al., *supra*). Lower levels of progranulin are also found in the blood (serum) and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of carriers, including presymptomatic individuals (Finch et al., *Nat Rev Neurosci.* 18(6):325-333, 2017; Goossens et al., *Alzheimers Res Ther.* 10(1):31, 2018; Meeter et al., *Dement Geriatr Cogn Dis Extra.* 6(2):330-340, 2016). Therefore, haplo-insufficiency is believed to be the main disease mechanism in *GRN*-associated FTD, suggesting that therapeutic approaches that elevate progranulin levels in carriers may delay the age of onset as well as the progression of FTD (Petkau and Leavitt, *supra*; Kao et al., *supra*). This notion is supported by human genetic studies indicating that a variant of the gene *TMEM106B* both enhances the levels of progranulin by 25% and delay the age of onset of *GRN*-associated FTD by 13 years (Nicholson and Rademakers, *Acta Neuropathol.* 132(5):639-651, 2016).

[0292] Homozygous *GRN* mutations have also been reported, although carriers present a vastly different clinical phenotype known as NCL (Batten disease; incidence 1-2.5 in 100,000 live births; Cotman et al., *Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep.* 13(8):366, 2013), which is a lysosomal storage disorder (Smith et al., *Am J Hum Genet.* 90(6):1102-7, 2012; Almeida et al., *Neurobiol Aging.* 41:200.e1-200.e5, 2016). *GRN* is in fact one of the 14 ceroid-lipofuscinosis neuronal (*CLN*) genes reported to be linked to NCL and *GRN* is also known as CLN11 (Kollmann et al., *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1832(11):1866-81, 2013). The progranulin variants or fusion proteins described herein may exhibit anti-inflammatory properties and enhanced lysosomal function, either of which may be beneficial in NCL. In some embodiments, the progranulin variants and fusion proteins described herein can be used to treat NCL.

[0293] Patients with Gaucher's disease who carry homozygous mutations in the *GBA* gene have lower levels of progranulin in their serum (Jian et al., *EBioMedicine* 11:127–137, 2016). Parkinson's disease patients with heterozygous mutations in *GBA* may also have lower levels of progranulin. In some embodiments, the progranulin variants and fusion proteins described herein can be used to treat Gaucher's disease or Parkinson's disease.

[0294] Variants in *GRN* have been linked to AD (Rademakers et al., *supra*; Brouwers et al., *Neurology*. 71(9):656-64, 2008; Lee et al., *Neurodegener Dis*. 8(4):216-20, 2011; Viswanathan et al., *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet*. 150B(5):747-50, 2009) and the TDP-43 pathology is common in the brain of AD patients (Youmans and Wolozin, *Exp Neurol*. 237(1):90-5, 2012). Progranulin gene delivery has also been shown to decrease amyloid burden in mouse models of AD (van Kampen and Kay, *PLoS One*. 12(8):e0182896, 2017). Thus, in some embodiments, the progranulin variants and fusion proteins described herein can be used to treat AD.

[0295] NPA and NPB result from mutations in the gene encoding acid sphingomyelinase (SMPD1). NPC results from mutations in the genes involved in cholesterol transport, *i.e.*, NPC1 and NPC2 (Kolter and Sandhoff, *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol*. 21:81-103, 2005; Kobayashi et al., *Nat Cell Biol*. 1(2):113-8, 1999). In some embodiments, the progranulin variants and fusion proteins described herein can be used to treat NPA, NPB, and/or NPC.

[0296] The vast majority of ALS cases present the TDP-43 pathology, which is also shared with patients harboring *GRN* mutations (Petkau and Leavitt, *Trends Neurosci*. 37(7):388-98, 2014; Rademakers et al., *Nat Rev Neurol*. 8(8):423-34, 2012). Among all ALS cases, GGGGCC repeat expansions within the C9ORF72 gene are the most common cause of ALS and a significant cause of FTD. The average mutation frequencies reported in North American and European populations are 37% for familial ALS, 6% for sporadic ALS, 21% for familial FTD, and 6% for sporadic FTD patients (Rademakers et al., *supra*). Additionally, the *TMEM106B* variant that is protective in *GRN*-associated FTD is also protective in FTD patients harboring repeat expansions in the C9ORF72 gene (van Blitterswijk et al., *Acta Neuropathol*. 127(3):397-406, 2014). In some embodiments, the progranulin variants and fusion proteins described herein can be used to reduce TDP-43 pathology in C9ORF72-associated ALS/FTD, *e.g.*, by promoting lysosomal function and/or decreasing inflammation.

[0297] AMD is a degenerative disease and a major cause of blindness in the developed world. It causes damage to the macula, a small spot near the center of the retina and the part of the eye needed for sharp, central vision. The degenerative changes in the eye and loss of vision may be caused by impaired function of lysosomes and harmful protein accumulations behind the retina (Viiri et al., *PLoS One*. 8(7):e69563, 2013). As the disease progresses, retinal sensory cells in the central vision area are damaged, leading to loss of central vision. In some

embodiments, the progranulin variants and fusion proteins described herein can be used to treat AMD.

XVI. THERAPEUTIC METHODS

[0298] A progranulin variant or fusion protein described herein may be used therapeutically to treat a neurodegenerative disease (*e.g.*, FTD, NCL, NPA, NPB, NPC, C9ORF72-associated ALS/FTD, sporadic ALS, AD, Gaucher's disease (*e.g.*, Gaucher's disease types 2 and 3), and Parkinson's disease), atherosclerosis, a disorder associated with TDP-43, AMD, or a progranulin-associated disorder.

[0299] A progranulin variant or fusion protein described herein may be administered to a subject at a therapeutically effective amount or dose. The dosages may be varied according to several factors, including the dose frequency, the chosen route of administration, the formulation of the composition, patient response, the severity of the condition, the subject's weight, and the judgment of the prescribing physician. The dosage can be increased or decreased over time, as required by an individual patient. In some embodiments, a patient initially is given a low dose, which is then increased to an efficacious dosage tolerable to the patient.

[0300] In various embodiments, a progranulin variant or fusion protein described herein is administered by any route. In some embodiments, the protein is administered by parenteral delivery. In some embodiments, the protein is administered intravenously. In some embodiments, the protein is administered by intraperitoneal delivery.

XVII. EXAMPLES

[0301] The present disclosure will be described in greater detail by way of specific examples. The following examples are offered for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the disclosure in any manner. Those of skill in the art will readily recognize a variety of noncritical parameters which can be changed or modified to yield essentially the same results. Efforts have been made to ensure accuracy with respect to numbers used (*e.g.*, amounts, temperatures, *etc.*), but some experimental error and deviation may be present. The practice of the present disclosure will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional methods of protein chemistry, biochemistry, recombinant DNA techniques and pharmacology, within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. Additionally, it should be apparent

to one of skill in the art that the methods for engineering as applied to certain libraries can also be applied to other libraries described herein.

Example 1. Recombinant Fc Dimer:PGRN Fusion Protein Expression and Purification

[0302] To express the recombinant Fc dimer:PGRN fusion proteins, constructs were expressed via transient transfection of Glutamine Synthetase (GS) knockout Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) K1 cells (Horizon Discovery) using PEI_{Max} (MW 40,000, Linear, Polysciences) at a 1:4 ratio of DNA (μg) to PEI (μL). Cells were initially grown and transfected in BalanCD Transfectory CHO (Irvine Scientific) at 37 °C. Post transfection, the cell culture temperature was shifted to 32 °C, and the duration of the culture was maintained at 5% CO₂ and 80% humidity in an orbital shaker (Infors Multitron). A nutrient feed, BalanCD CHO Feed 4 (Irvine Scientific), was added on day 1 of the culture at 20% of the initial culture volume. After 7 days, protein was harvested by centrifugation, followed by filtration using a 0.22μm PES filter.

[0303] For fusion proteins expressed in HEK cells, in Expi293 (Thermo-Fisher), cells were transfected at 2x10⁶ cells/mL density with Expifectamine™ 293 /plasmid DNA complex according to manufacturer's instructions (Thermo-Fisher). After transfection, cells were incubated at 37 °C with a humidified atmosphere of 6-8% CO₂ in an orbital shaker (Infors HT Multitron). On day one post-transfection, Expifectamine™ transfection enhancer 1 and 2 were added to the culture. Media supernatant was harvested by centrifugation after 96-hour post-transfection. The clarified supernatant was supplemented with EDTA-free protease inhibitor (Roche) and was stored at -80 °C.

[0304] For recombinant fusion protein purification, clarified media supernatant was loaded on a HiTrap MabSelect Prisma Protein A affinity column (GE Healthcare Life Sciences) and washed with 0.5% (v/v) Triton X-100 in PBS buffer pH 7.4 with 0.5 M NaCl). The fusion protein was eluted in 50 mM citrate buffer with 100 mM NaCl, pH 3.5-3.6. Eluate from the affinity column was either (1) loaded on a HiTrap® desalting column (GE Healthcare Life Sciences) for tandem buffer exchange into a final buffer of 1x PBS or (2) neutralized by addition of arginine-succinate buffer (1 M arginine, 685 mM succinic acid, pH 5.0) to adjust the pH of the eluate. For certain fusion proteins, the eluate from the affinity column was further treated by loading onto a cation exchange column (SP HP, HiTrap™) and washing the column with 200 mM NaCl, pH 5.0. Fusion protein was then eluted from the column by applying a gradient of NaCl solution (200 mM to 500 mM) over 20 column volumes. Fractions containing

>95% protein were then pooled together. Ammonium sulfate was added to the pooled fractions to a final concentration of about 1 M, after which the solution was loaded into a hydrophobic interaction column (Butyl HP, HiTrap™). The column was washed with 1 M ammonium sulfate in 0.1 M citrate buffer, pH 6.0, and the protein was eluted by applying a gradient of ammonium sulfate (1 M to 0) over 20 column volumes. Pooled fractions containing >95% protein were combined and dialyzed in 10 mM sodium phosphate buffer containing 6% sucrose. Purified protein in 10 mM sodium phosphate, 6% sucrose, pH 6.5 was obtained. Tables 2 and 3 below show the sequences of exemplary fusion proteins.

[0305] FIGS. 1A and 1B include representative data indicating that the fusion proteins were purified to greater than 98% purity.

Table 2. Sequences of Fc Dimer:PGRN Fusion Proteins

Fc Dimer:PGRN	First Fc Polypeptide	Second Fc Polypeptide-PGRN
Fusion 1	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:98
Fusion 2	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:99
Fusion 3	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:100
Fusion 4	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:101
Fusion 5	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:102
Fusion 6	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:98
Fusion 7	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:99
Fusion 8	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:100
Fusion 9	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:101
Fusion 10	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:102
Fusion 11	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:108
Fusion 32	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:123
Fusion 34	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:124
Fusion 36	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:125
Fusion 37	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:126

Table 3 Additional Sequences of Fc Dimer:PGRN Fusion Proteins

Fc Dimer:PGRN	First Fc Polypeptide	Second Fc Polypeptide-PGRN		
		Partial hinge + Fc	Linker	PGRN variant
Fusion 12	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:111
Fusion 13	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:112
Fusion 14	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:113
Fusion 15	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:114
Fusion 16	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:115
Fusion 17	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:116
Fusion 18	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:117
Fusion 19	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:118
Fusion 20	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:119
Fusion 21	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:120
Fusion 22	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:121
Fusion 23	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:4
Fusion 24	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:5

Fc Dimer:PGRN	First Fc Polypeptide	Second Fc Polypeptide-PGRN		
		Partial hinge + Fc	Linker	PGRN variant
Fusion 25	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:6
Fusion 26	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:7
Fusion 27	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:8
Fusion 28	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:9
Fusion 29	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:10
Fusion 30	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:11
Fusion 31	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:12
Fusion 32	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:13
Fusion 33	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:14
Fusion 34	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:15
Fusion 35	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:16
Fusion 36	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:19
Fusion 37	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:20
Fusion 38	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:21
Fusion 39	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:22
Fusion 40	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:23
Fusion 41	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:24
Fusion 42	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:25
Fusion 43	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:26
Fusion 44	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:30
Fusion 45	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:31
Fusion 46	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:32
Fusion 47	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:33
Fusion 48	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:34
Fusion 49	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:35
Fusion 50	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:36
Fusion 51	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:37
Fusion 52	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:38
Fusion 53	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:39
Fusion 54	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:40
Fusion 55	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:41
Fusion 56	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:42
Fusion 57	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:43
Fusion 58	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:44
Fusion 59	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:45
Fusion 60	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:46
Fusion 61	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:47
Fusion 62	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:48
Fusion 63	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:49
Fusion 64	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:50
Fusion 65	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:51
Fusion 66	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:52
Fusion 67	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:53
Fusion 68	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:54
Fusion 69	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:56
Fusion 70	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:57
Fusion 71	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:127
Fusion 72	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:110	SEQ ID NO:91	SEQ ID NO:128

Example 2. Top-Down Mass Spectrometry Analysis of C-terminus Cleavage of Fc Dimer:PGRN Fusion Proteins

[0306] Intact Fc Dimer:PGRN fusion proteins expressed and purified from CHO cells were measured by peptide-mapping or by top-down mass spectrometry using a Thermo Ultimate

3000 UHPLC coupled to Exactive plus EMR Mass Spectrometer. For comparison, a fusion protein containing wild-type PGRN sequence (Fusion 11) expressed in HEK293 cells or CHO cells was also evaluated.

Top-down Mass Spectrometry Analysis

[0307] Approximately 10 µg of sample in PBS buffer or formulation buffer (10 mM phosphate buffer, pH 6.5, 6% sucrose) was injected for analysis. Liquid chromatography (LC) was performed with a Thermo MabPAC RP column (4 µm, 2.1 x 50 mm, P/N 88648) at a column temperature of 55 °C and using a mobile phase (A) of 0.1 Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in H₂O and mobile phase (B) of acetonitrile at a flow rate of 0.3 mL/minute. The gradient started at 20% (B) and ramped up to 70% (B) before returning to 20% (B). Detection was carried out using UV/Vis at 214 nm and 280 nm. The EMR Mass Spectrometer was operated with two All Ion Fragmentation Analysis (AIF) scans.

[0308] First AIF setting: scan range 350-5000 m/z. CE: 25. In-source CID 90 ev. Resolution setting: 17,500 and AGC target 3e6, maximum IT: 200 ms. Microscans: 1.

[0309] Second AIF setting: scan range 350-5000 m/z. CE: 200. In-source CID 90 ev. Resolution setting: 35,000 and AGC target 1e6, maximum IT: 200 ms. Microscans: 5.

[0310] Electrospray ionization (ESI) source conditions: Sheath gas flow rate: 25, Aux Gas rate: 4. Spray voltage 3kV, capillary temp 325 °C, S-lens RF level 125. Aux gas heater temp 300 °C. EMR mode on. Trapping gas pressure setting 2.0.

[0311] The top-down gas phase reaction induced cleavage of the C-terminus of PGRN between amino acids of aspartic acid (D) and proline (P) (which correspond to position 569 and position 570 of SEQ ID NO:2), which generated intact peptides 7 amino acids in length with sequences corresponding to the distinct C-terminus sequences of the different progranulin variants. The cleaved peptides represented sequential loss from the C terminus. The peptide XIC peaks were extracted using 20 ppm (part per million), and the area under curve (AUC) was used to calculate the percentage of the intact protein against total protein.

Peptide-mapping Analysis

[0312] To prepare the samples, approximately 40 µg of sample in 50 mM bicarbonate (pH 7.8) was incubated with AspN (New England Biolabs, Cat. P8014S) at an enzyme:protein ratio of 1:40 (w/w) for 30 minutes at 37 °C. Formic acid (1%) was added to quench the reaction, and

the sample was transferred to LCMS vials for analysis. Peptide mapping analyses were performed by liquid chromatography on UHPLC Vanquish (Thermo Scientific, CA,USA) coupled to UV/Vis and Q Exactive Orbitrap electrospray ionization mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific, CA,USA). For each analysis, 25 μ L of sample was injected on a CSH C18 1.7 μ m, 2.1 $\times$ 150 mm column (Waters) using a flow rate of 0.20 mL/min at 40°C under positive ionization mode. Mobile phase A consisted of water with 0.1% formic acid, while mobile phase B consisted of acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid. The gradient started at 1% (B) and ramped up in three steps from 1% to 10% (B), from 10% to 40% (B), and from 40% to 70% (B) over a 50-minute period before returning to 1% (B). The UV/Vis trace was recorded at wavelengths of 280 and 214 nm, and data was collected using Full MS-ddMS2 acquisition under positive mode. The peak areas were used to calculate the percentages of intact and cleaved peptides.

[0313] Table 4 below shows that greater than 95% of Fusion 1 has an intact C-terminus and greater than 80% of Fusion 2 has an intact C-terminus. The presence of clipped fusion protein (*e.g.*, fusion protein missing between 1 and 3 amino acids at the C-terminus) was less than 5% (Fusion 1) and less than 20% (Fusion 2). In Table 4, “-L,” “-IL,” “-PIL,” “-FL,” and “-PFL” refers to the terminal amino acids being cleaved from the fusion proteins. Data for additional fusion proteins can be found in Tables 8A and 8B. As a point of reference, about 95% of fusion protein containing wild-type PGRN (Fusion 11) remained intact when expressed in HEK cells, while 7% of Fusion 11 remained intact when expressed in CHO cells.

Table 4

	Fusion 1 (PIL)			Fusion 2 (PFL)	
	Area Counts	% Relative Area		Area Counts	% Relative Area
Intact	50114249	95.6	Intact	41831754	80.3
-L	2206596	4.2	-L	9100294	17.5
-IL	12728	0.0	-FL	529791	1.0
-PIL	76847	0.1	-PFL	608392	1.2

Example 3. Thermal Stability and Freeze-Thaw Stability

[0314] The thermal stability of fusion proteins was measured by a Prometheus instrument (NanoTemper). Intrinsic fluorescence is used to monitor the protein during temperature ramp-

up in order to generate a melting profile (T_m , T_{onset}). The results for Fusion 1 and Fusion 2 are illustrated in FIG. 2.

[0315] Fusion proteins were also subjected to freeze-thaw analysis. Briefly, a protein sample was incubated on dry ice for about 10 minutes, after which the sample was transferred to room temperature and incubated for 30 minutes. The freeze-thaw cycle was repeated five times, after which the samples were brought to 4 °C and analyzed using SEC-HPLC (Waters BEH SEC column, 200 Å 1.7 µm, 30 cm, with a mobile phase of 2x PBS with 10% (v/v) ethanol, 0.2 mL/min flow rate). The results for Fusion 1 and Fusion 2 are illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0316] The results obtained for Fusion 1 and Fusion 2 (FIGS. 2 and 3) indicate that the two fusion proteins had good thermal stability and good freeze-thaw stability.

Example 4. Recombinant Fc Dimer:PGRN Fusion Protein Binding to Sortilin

[0317] All surface plasmon resonance (SPR) experiments were performed on a GE Healthcare Biacore 8K instrument with Series S Sensor Chip CM5 and HBS-EP+ running buffer at 25 °C. To measure the binding affinity of the Fc Dimer:PGRN fusion proteins for sortilin, the fusion proteins were captured using a sensor chip that was immobilized with a GE Healthcare Human Antibody Capture Kit (for human sortilin) or a Biacore™ Sensor Chip Protein A (for cynomolgus and mouse sortilin, Cytiva, # 29127555). Multi-cycle kinetics were used with a 3-fold concentration series of sortilin analyte ranging from 0.4 nM – 100 nM, allowing for 300 seconds of contact time, 600 seconds of dissociation time, and a flow rate of 30 µL/min. A 1:1 kinetics model was used to evaluate the binding kinetics of sortilin binding. The Biacore binding data of Fc dimer:PGRN fusion proteins to sortilin is shown in Tables 5-7 below. Sortilin analyte was sourced as follows: human sortilin (R&D Systems); mouse sortilin (R&D Systems); cynomolgus sortilin (in-house, based on UniProt A0A2K5VHG2).

[0318] As illustrated in Table 5, Fusion 1 exhibited stronger affinity for human sortilin relative to Fusion 2. With respect to a fusion protein containing wild-type PGRN (Fusion 11) expressed in HEK cells, Fusion 1 illustrated a smaller loss of binding affinity for human sortilin (approximately 3-fold) than Fusion 2 (approximately 14-fold). The loss of human sortilin binding affinity appears to result from faster off-rate kinetics for both Fusion 1 and Fusion 2 relative to the wild-type PGRN fusion protein. With respect to wild-type PGRN fusion protein (Fusion 11) expressed in HEK cells, Fusion 1 illustrated about the same binding affinity for mouse sortilin and about a 2- to 3-fold weaker binding affinity for cynomolgus sortilin.

Table 5. Human sortilin binding

Fusion Protein	k_a (1/Ms)	k_d (1/s)	K_D (M)	Fold-difference from Fusion 11 (HEK)
Fusion 11 (HEK)	1.08E+05	1.66E-03	1.53E-08	1.0
Fusion 1 (CHO)	9.59E+04	4.66E-03	4.85E-08	3.2
Fusion 2 (CHO)	8.50E+04	1.82E-02	2.14E-07	14.0

Table 6. Mouse sortilin binding

Fusion Protein	k_a (1/Ms)	k_d (1/s)	K_D (M)
Fusion 11 (HEK)	3.87 X 10 ⁴	2.94 X 10 ⁻³	7.61 X 10 ⁻⁸
Fusion 1 (CHO)	2.03 X 10 ⁵	1.38 X 10 ⁻²	6.38 X 10 ⁻⁸

Table 7. Cynomolgus monkey sortilin binding

Fusion Protein	k_a (1/Ms)	k_d (1/s)	K_D (M)
Fusion 11 (HEK)	5.38 X 10 ⁴	1.43 X 10 ⁻³	2.65 X 10 ⁻⁸
Fusion 1 (CHO)	4.49 X 10 ⁴	2.96 X 10 ⁻³	6.58 X 10 ⁻⁸

[0319] Sortilin binding of additional fusion proteins was analyzed by SPR (described *supra*) or by a standard colorimetric ELISA assay that measured the binding of Fc dimer:PGRN fusion proteins to immobilized sortilin. For measurement by ELISA, recombinant His-tagged sortilin (R&D Systems, Cat. 3154-ST-050) was immobilized on a Nickel-coated 96-well plate. Fusion proteins containing a mixture of intact and C-terminal cleaved protein (“% intact” in Tables 8A and 8B) were diluted in 3% BSA/TBST and added to the coated wells in serial dilutions. After incubation with the fusion proteins at room temperature for two hours, the wells were washed with TBST. Bound fusion proteins were detected by incubation at room temperature for one hour with an anti-human IgG antibody (goat anti-human IgG HRP antibody, Jackson ImmunoResearch Cat. 109-035-088) diluted in 3% BSA/TBST. After incubation with detection antibody, the wells were washed with TBST and incubated with TMB solution (Surmodics, Cat. TMBW-1000-01) for five minutes. The development reaction was stopped with 450 nM Stop solution (Surmodics, Cat. LSTP-1000-01), and absorbance was measured at 450 nm using a BioTek Synergy Plate Reader (Model Neo2). Results for exemplary fusion proteins are provided in Tables 8A and 8B. All fusion proteins listed in Tables 8A and 8B were expressed from CHO cells except where indicated.

Table 8A

Fusion Protein	QLL replaced with	% Intact (top down MS)	% Intact (peptide mapping)	Sortilin EC50 (nM) (ELISA)	Fold-difference in EC50
Fusion 11 (HEK)	---	95%	---	2.8	1.0
Fusion 11 (CHO)	---	7%	---	60±12.7	21.0
Fusion 6	PIL	98%	---	13.5	4.8
Fusion 7	PFL	87%	---	14.3	5.1
Fusion 8	QQL	59%	---	19.1	6.8
Fusion 9	VVL	39%	---	18.6	6.6
Fusion 10	VTL	29%	---	23.9	8.5
Fusion 12	NIL	3%	---	34.4	12.3
Fusion 13	LLL	< 1%	---	56.5	20.2
Fusion 14	PLL	< 1%	---	55	19.6
Fusion 15	PRL	< 1%	---	120	42.9
Fusion 16	YIL	---	0.6%	> 100	> 50
Fusion 17	VLL	---	2.5%	> 100	> 50
Fusion 18	VIV	---	35%	> 100	> 50
Fusion 19	FIL	---	4.4%	> 100	> 50
Fusion 20	MLL	---	0.7%	> 100	> 50
Fusion 21	QLLG (SEQ ID NO:142)	0%	---	> 100	> 50
Fusion 22	QLLGK (SEQ ID NO:143)	0%	---	> 100	> 50

Table 8B

Fusion Protein	QLL replaced with	% Intact (peptide mapping)	Sortilin K _D (M) (SPR)	Fold-difference in K _D
Fusion 11 (HEK)	---	85.8%	9.70E-09	1.0
Fusion 1	PIL	91.0%	3.27E-08	3.4
Fusion 23	PHL	---	5.18E-08	5.3
Fusion 24	PKL	38.0%	1.10E-08	1.1
Fusion 25	PDL	---	4.88E-08	5.0
Fusion 26	PEL	51.4%	2.98E-08	3.1
Fusion 27	PSL	---	7.96E-08	8.2
Fusion 28	PTL	---	5.51E-08	5.7
Fusion 29	PNL	---	1.04E-07	10.7
Fusion 31	PGL	---	4.67E-08	4.8
Fusion 32	PPL	89.70%	9.30E-09	1.0

Fusion Protein	QLL replaced with	% Intact (peptide mapping)	Sortilin K _D (M) (SPR)	Fold-difference in K _D
Fusion 34	PYL	77.8%	2.62E-08	2.7
Fusion 35	PVL	---	4.57E-08	4.7
Fusion 36	QRL	64.7%	1.24E-08	1.3
Fusion 37	QHL	62.6%	1.17E-08	1.2
Fusion 38	QKL	62.7%	1.57E-08	1.6
Fusion 39	QDL	---	4.04E-08	4.2
Fusion 41	QNL	36.5%	2.68E-08	2.8
Fusion 42	QPL	---	6.25E-08	6.4
Fusion 52	EFL	0.00%	6.84E-09	0.7
Fusion 54	TFL	0.0%	1.66E-08	1.7
Fusion 60	RQL	0.10%	7.75E-09	0.8
Fusion 62	KQL	2.4%	1.91E-08	2.0
Fusion 68	YQL	0.60%	8.81E-09	0.9
Fusion 70	QLLLRQLL (SEQ ID NO:60)	5.0%	1.19E-08	1.2

[0320] Fusions 30, 33, 40, 43-51, 53, 55-59, 61, 62-67, 69, 71, and 72 exhibited little to no sortilin binding as measured by SPR.

[0321] Fusion 1 and Fusion 2 were also assayed by surface plasmon resonance (SPR) for binding to human TfR. The surface plasmon resonance (SPR) experiments were performed on a GE Healthcare Biacore 8K instrument with Series S Sensor Chip CM5 and HBS-EP+ running buffer at 25 °C. To measure the binding affinity of the fusion proteins for hTfR, the sensor chip was immobilized with streptavidin and biotinylated-AviTag-hTfR was captured. Single-cycle kinetics was used with a 3-fold concentration series of fusion protein analyte ranging from 25 nM – 2 μM, allowing for 80 seconds of contact time, 180 seconds of dissociation time, and a flow rate of 30 μL/min. A steady-state affinity model was used to demonstrate that the fusion proteins were capable of binding hTfR with an affinity of from about 50 nM to 150 nM.

Example 5. *In vitro* Functional Assay

[0322] BMDMs were derived *in vitro* from bone marrow of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice (described below) using a similar method as in Trouplin et al. *J. Vis. Exp.* 2013 (81) 50966, but recombinant M-CSF was added directly to the cell growth media to induce differentiation. The BMDMs were treated for 48 hours with semi-log titration of Fusion 11, Fusion 1, and Fusion 2. Cellular lipids were extracted via addition of methanol containing an internal standard

mixture and BMP abundance was measured by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) on a Q-trap 6500 (SCIEX). *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI BMDMs had about 2.5-fold increase in BMP 36:2 relative to *GRN* WT/hTfR.KI BMDMs. Both Fusion 1 and Fusion 2 rescued BMP accumulation in a dose-dependent manner with comparable efficacy (FIG. 5). Relative to a fusion protein containing wild-type PGRN (Fusion 11), Fusion 1 illustrated very similar *in vitro* potency.

Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry

[0323] BMP analyses were performed by liquid chromatography (Shimadzu Nexera X₂ system, Shimadzu Scientific Instrument, Columbia, MD, USA) coupled to electrospray mass spectrometry (Sciex 6500+ QTRAP, Sciex, Framingham, MA, USA). For each analysis, 5 μ L of sample was injected onto a BEH amide 1.7 μ m, 2.1 $\times$ 150 mm column (Waters Corporation, Milford, Massachusetts, USA) using a flow rate of 0.40 mL/min. at 55 °C. Mobile phase A consisted of water with 10 mM ammonium formate + 0.1% formic acid. Mobile phase B consisted of acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid. The gradient was programmed as follows: 0.0–1.0 min. at 95% B; 1.0–7.0 min. to 50% B; 7.0–7.1 min. to 95% B; and 7.1–12.0 min. at 95% B. Electrospray ionization was performed in the negative-ion mode using the following settings: curtain gas at 25; collision gas was set at medium; ion spray voltage at -4500; temperature at 600; ion source gas 1 at 50; ion source gas 2 at 60; collision energy at -50, CXP at -15; DP at -60; EP at -10; dwell time at 20 ms. Data acquisition was performed using Analyst 1.6.3 (Sciex) in multiple reaction monitoring mode (MRM) with acquisition parameters similar to that described previously (Ullman et al. 2020. *Sci Transl Med* 12(545):eaay1163). BMP species were detected using the MRM transition parameters. BMP species were quantified using BMP(14:0_14:0) as the internal standard. BMP species were identified based on their retention times and MRM properties. Quantification was performed using MultiQuant 3.02 (Sciex) after correction for isotopic overlap. BMP species were normalized to either total protein amount, tissue weight or biofluid volume. Protein concentration was measured using the bicinchoninic acid (BCA) assay (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA).

[0324] Precursor (Q1) [M-H]⁻ and product ion (Q3) *m/z* transitions were used to measure BMP species. Abbreviations are used herein to refer to species with two side-chains, where the structures of the fatty acid side chains are indicated within parentheses in the BMP format (e.g., BMP(18:1_18:1)). The numerals follow the standard fatty acid notation format of number of fatty acid carbon atoms: number of double bonds. Alternatively the BMP species

can be referred to generically according to the total number of carbon atoms: total number of double bonds; species having similar values can be distinguished by their Q1 and Q3 values.

Example 6. Fusion Proteins Cross the BBB and Correct Relevant Pharmacodynamic Endpoints in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI Mice

[0325] Fusion 1 (Table 2) was injected via the tail vein into *GRN* KO mice (Jackson Laboratory, Stock No. 013175) crossed with hTfR KI mice (*GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice) to test its ability to cross the BBB. hTfR KI mice are described in International Patent Publication No. WO2018152285. To generate *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice, in the first round of breeding, *GRN* heterozygous (*GRN* HET) mice were crossed to the TfR^{ms/hu} KI homozygous (TfR^{ms/hu}.KI HOM) mice to generate *GRN* HET x TfR^{ms/hu}.KI HET progeny. The *GRN* HET x TfR^{ms/hu}.KI HET mice were then crossed to the TfR^{ms/hu}.KI HOM mice to get *GRN* HET x TfR^{ms/hu}.KI HOM progeny in this second round. In the third and final round of breeding, *GRN* HET x TfR^{ms/hu}.KI HOM mice were crossed to *GRN* HET x TfR^{ms/hu}.KI HOM mice to generate the final *GRN* KO x TfR^{ms/hu}.KI HOM mice that were used in this study.

[0326] 2-3 months old *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice were dosed with a single dose of sterile saline (vehicle) or Fusion 1 at 0.5, 1.5, 5, or 15 mg/kg intravenously *via* the tail vein. Mice were bled by submandibular bleed at 3 days post-dose for plasma isolation. At 7 days post-dose, the mice were sedated with avertine, and a cardiac puncture was performed to collect whole blood for plasma isolation. Animals were transcardially perfused with chilled 1X PBS at a rate of 5 mL/minute for 5-8 minutes, or until the livers were cleared of blood. A 100 mg portion of the liver and the left hemisphere of the brain were collected. Blood samples were centrifuged at 1000xg at 4°C, after which the top plasma layer was removed, snap frozen on dry ice, and stored at or below -80°C until analysis as described below. All tissue samples were immediately snapped frozen on dry ice and stored at or below -80°C until analysis as described below.

Table 9. Study Design/Experimental Groups

Molecule	Cell Line	Genotype	Dose (mg/kg)	N/group
Saline	N/A	TfR.KI	N/A	8
Saline	N/A	<i>GRN</i> KO/TfR.KI	N/A	6
Fusion 1	CHO	<i>GRN</i> KO/TfR.KI	0.5	6
Fusion 1	CHO	<i>GRN</i> KO/TfR.KI	1.5	6
Fusion 1	CHO	<i>GRN</i> KO/TfR.KI	5	6

Molecule	Cell Line	Genotype	Dose (mg/kg)	N/group
Fusion 1	CHO	<i>GRN</i> KO/TfR.KI	15	6

[0327] To measure fusion protein content in tissue samples, the tissue samples were weighed and homogenized in 10X volume by weight cell lysis buffer (Cell Signaling Technologies; 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM Na₂EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1% Triton, 2.5 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 1 mM beta-glycerophosphate, 1 mM Na₃VO₄, and 1 µg/mL leupeptin) supplemented with 1X protease inhibitor (Roche) and 1X phosphatase inhibitor (Roche). Samples were homogenized using the TissueLyzer with 3 mm metal beads for 2x 3min at 29 Hz. Following homogenization, samples were spun at maximum speed on the tabletop centrifuge for 20 minutes at 4 °C. Supernatant was transferred to new tubes, and a portion of supernatant was analyzed by Fc-PGRN ELISA assay (Fc capture and PGRN detection ELISA) and Fc-Fc ELISA assay (Fc capture and Fc detection ELISA).

[0328] BMP analysis on samples was carried out as described in Example 5.

[0329] Soluble TREM2 (sTREM2) levels were measured as follows: An MSD GOLD 96w small spot streptavidin plate (MSD L45SA) was prepared for Trem2 assay by coating with 1µg/mL biotinylated sheep anti-mouse antibody (R&D Systems BAF1729) overnight at 4°C. The next day, the MSD plate was rinsed with tris buffered saline with triton (TBST) and blocked for two hours using 3% bovine serum albumin in TBST, while shaking at 600rpm. The MSD plate was again rinsed again with TBST, and brain lysates were diluted 5x in blocking solution and added to the MSD plate to incubate for 1 hour at 600rpm. Following the next TBST rinse, sulfotagged sheep anti-mouse antibody (R&D Systems AF1729) was added to the plate and incubated for 1 hour, again at 600rpm, and a final rinse was conducted before adding 2X MSD read buffer diluted in water. The plate was then read using the MSD Meso Sector S600. The Trem2 signal was normalized to the protein concentration and plotted with GraphPad Prism.

[0330] FIGS. 6A-6C illustrate the pharmacokinetics of Fusion 1 in plasma, brain, and liver of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice. Hollow circles represent the vehicle-treated *GRN* WT cohort, and squares represent vehicle-treated *GRN* KO cohort. Fusion protein-treated *GRN* KO cohorts are represented by triangles (15 mg/kg), diamonds (5 mg/kg), asterisks (1.5 mg/kg) and x-marks (0.5 mg/kg). At all doses, the fusion protein cleared from plasma, brain and liver with less than

0.1 nM of detected protein in tissue and about 1 nM of detected protein in plasma at 7 days post-dose.

[0331] FIGS. 7A and 7B illustrate TREM2 levels in brain and liver tissue of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice at 7 days post-dose. Hollow circles represent the vehicle-treated *GRN* WT cohort, and squares represent vehicle-treated *GRN* KO cohort. Fusion protein-treated *GRN* KO cohorts are represented by triangles (15 mg/kg), diamonds (5 mg/kg), asterisks (1.5 mg/kg) and x-marks (0.5 mg/kg). Dose levels of 5 mg/kg and 15 mg/kg were able to rescue TREM2 levels in brain, whereas dose levels as low as 1.5 mg/kg were able to rescue TREM2 levels in liver.

[0332] FIGS. 8A and 8B illustrate levels of BMP(18:1/18:1) in brain and liver tissue of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice at 7 days post-dose. Hollow circles represent the vehicle-treated *GRN* WT cohort, and squares represent vehicle-treated *GRN* KO cohort. Fusion protein-treated *GRN* KO cohorts are represented by triangles (15 mg/kg), diamonds (5 mg/kg), asterisks (1.5 mg/kg) and x-marks (0.5 mg/kg). Dose levels as low as 1.5 mg/kg were able to rescue BMP levels in brain, whereas BMP levels were rescued at all doses in the liver. Similar results were observed for other BMP species, including BMP(20:4/20:4) and BMP(22:6/22:6).

[0333] The data in FIGS. 6A-6C, 7A and 7B, and 8A and 8B shows that Fusion 1 is able to cross the BBB in the brain of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice and correct relevant PD endpoints of granulin deficiency.

Example 7. Rescue of Glucosylsphingosine Levels in Brain Tissue of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI Mice

Brain Collection & Processing for Lipid Extraction and Glucosylsphingosine Analysis

[0334] Fusion 1 (as described in Table 2) or a corresponding fusion protein that does not have any TfR-binding ability was injected in a single dose via the tail vein at 5mg/kg into *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice (“Grn KO” in FIG. 9). The corresponding fusion protein comprises a first polypeptide having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:122 and a second polypeptide having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:108. Both fusion proteins were expressed and purified from CHO cells as described in Example 1. At seven days following administration of the fusion proteins, the mice were sacrificed to examine glucosylsphingosine (GlcSph) levels in brain, liver and plasma. Following anesthetization with a lethal dose of tribromoethanol, mice were cardiac perfused with ice-cold PBS. 18-20 mg of frontal cortex was then collected on ice, weighed, transferred to a 1.5 Safe-Lock Eppendorf tube, along with a 3-mm stainless steel bead, then flash frozen. To prepare brain samples for lipidomic analysis, 400 μ L of LCMS-grade

methanol with internal standards was added to the samples. Tissues were then homogenized with a Qiagen Tissuelyser for 30 seconds at 25 Hz at 4 °C. Samples were then centrifuged for 20 min at 21,000xg at 4 °C. Following the spin, the supernatant was transferred to 96-well V-bottom half deep-well plates and stored at -20 °C for 1 hour to further precipitate proteins. Following this incubation, samples were spun for an additional 10 min at 21,000xg at 4 °C. 100 µL of the supernatant was transferred to a 96-well plate with glass inserts (Analytical Sales & Services, Ref# 27350). The samples were then dried down under nitrogen stream (about 2hrs) then resuspended in 100 µL acetonitrile/isopropanol/water (92.5/5/2.5, v/v/v) with 5 mM ammonium formate and 0.5% formic acid.

LCMS Assay for Glucosylsphingosine

[0335] Glucosylsphingosine (GlcSph) analysis was performed by liquid chromatography (Shimadzu Nexera X2 system, Shimadzu Scientific Instrument, Columbia, MD, USA) coupled to electrospray mass spectrometry (Sciex QTRAP 6500+ Sciex, Framingham, MA, USA). For each analysis, 10 µL of sample was injected on a HALO HILIC 2.0 µm, 3.0 × 150 mm column (Advanced Materials Technology, PN 91813-701) using a flow rate of 0.45 mL/min at 45 °C. Mobile phase A consisted of 92.5/5/2.5 ACN/IPA/H₂O with 5 mM ammonium formate and 0.5% formic Acid. Mobile phase B consisted of 92.5/5/2.5 H₂O/IPA/ACN with 5 mM ammonium formate and 0.5% formic Acid. The gradient was programmed as follows: 0.0–3.1 min at 100% B, 3.2 min at 95% B, 5.7 min at 85% B, hold to 7.1 min at 85% B, drop to 0% B at 7.25 min and hold to 8.75 min, and ramp back to 100% at 10.65 min and hold to 11 min. Electrospray ionization was performed in the positive-ion mode applying the following settings: curtain gas at 25; collision gas was set at medium; ion spray voltage at 5500; temperature at 350 °C; ion source Gas 1 at 55; ion source Gas 2 at 60. Data acquisition was performed using Analyst 1.6 (Sciex) in multiple reaction monitoring mode (MRM) with the following parameters: dwell time (msec) and collision energy (CE); entrance potential (EP) at 10; and collision cell exit potential (CXP) at 12.5. Data acquisition parameters were similar to that described previously (Ullman et al. 2020. *Sci Transl Med* 12(545):eaay1163). GlcSph was quantified using the isotope labeled internal standard GlcSph(d5). Quantification was performed using MultiQuant 3.02 (Sciex).

Glucosylsphingosine Brain Result

[0336] GlcSph levels in the brain of *GRN* KO and *GRN* WT mice, as well as in *GRN* KO mice that received an IV administered 5 mg/kg dose of Fusion 1 or the corresponding fusion protein were evaluated (FIG. 9). *GRN* KO brain GlcSph levels were on average 4.13-fold the

value of WT littermates (23.91 ± 1.963 ng/ μ L vs. 5.782 ± 1.262 ng/ μ L, respectively, $p < 0.0001$). In Fusion 1-treated mice, there was an 88% rescue towards *GRN* WT mice (7.866 ± 0.8237 ng/ μ L, $p = 0.0002$). Conversely, *GRN* KO mice treated with the non-CNS targeting corresponding fusion protein only exhibited a 22% return toward WT GlcSph levels (19.92 ± 3.486 ng/ μ L, $p = 0.5619$).

Example 8. Durability of BMP and Glucosylsphingosine Correction in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI Mice

[0337] Fusion 1 (as described in Table 2, expressed and purified from CHO cells as described in Example 1) was injected in a single dose via the tail vein into *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice at the following doses: 1 mg/kg, 2.5 mg/kg, and 5 mg/kg. For control, *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI and *GRN* wild-type/hTfR.KI mice were injected with saline. At two, three, and six weeks following administration of the fusion protein or saline, cohorts of mice were sacrificed to examine BMP and glucosylsphingosine (GlcSph) levels in the brain. Mice were anesthetized and their brain tissues were prepared as described in Example 7. BMP and GlcSph levels were measured as described in Examples 5 and 7, respectively. The results are illustrated in FIGs. 10-12.

Glucosylsphingosine Brain Result

[0338] The glucosylsphingosine (GlcSph) levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI and *GRN* wild-type/hTfR.KI mice were evaluated. As illustrated in FIG. 10, the GlcSph levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI was about 4-fold elevated relative to *GRN* wild-type/hTfR.KI mice. Administration of Fusion 1 at all doses corrected the elevated GlcSph levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI, with the highest dose administered (5 mg/kg) showing the most improvement of all the fusion protein-treated cohorts. Maximum correction to nearly *GRN* wild-type levels with a single dose of Fusion 1 was observed at two weeks post-dose, although partial correction was observed out to six weeks post-dose.

BMP Brain Result

[0339] As previously reported, the BMP levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI are impacted by insufficient levels of progranulin. Administration of Fusion 1 the *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI was able to correct this impact. The levels of representative BMP species are illustrated in FIGs. 11 and 12. Administration of Fusion 1 at all doses corrected the BMP levels in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI. At the highest dose administered, maximum correction of BMP levels was observed at two weeks post-dose, with partial correction maintained at three weeks post-dose.

Example 9. Rescue of GCase Activity in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI Mice

[0340] Fusion 1 (as described in Table 2, expressed and purified from CHO cells as described in Example 1) was injected via the tail vein into *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice at the doses described in Example 8. For control, *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI and *GRN* wild-type/hTfR.KI mice were injected with saline. At two, three, and six weeks following administration of the fusion protein or saline, cohorts of mice were sacrificed to examine glucocerebrosidase (GCase) enzyme activity in the brain. Mice were anesthetized and their brain tissues were prepared as described in Example 7. GCase activity was assayed as follows. Brain tissue was lysed in 1% NP-40 in PBS buffer. Total protein levels in the brain lysate samples were measured by BCA assay, and samples were normalized for measurement of GCase activity. Tissue samples were first diluted in GBA activity buffer (phosphate citrate buffer (Sigma-Aldrich cat# P4809) with 0.5% sodium taurocholate and 0.25% Triton X-100) and added to wells of a 96-well plate. 4-MU glucose substrate (Sigma-Aldrich, Cat. M3633-1G) was subsequently added to a final concentration of 1 mM to each sample well. The plate was covered and agitated at 700 RPM for 5 minutes at room temperature before being transferred to a non-CO₂ incubator and incubated at 37°C for three hours. At the end of the incubation period, a stop solution (500 mM glycine, 300 mM NaOH, pH 9.8) was added to the samples to halt the enzymatic reaction, and enzymatic activity was measured in a BioTek plate reader. The results are illustrated in FIG. 13.

[0341] As illustrated in FIG. 13, administration of Fusion 1 corrected GCase activity in the brain of *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice to wild-type levels at two weeks post-dose.

Example 10. Chronic Dosing of Fusion Proteins Rescues Distal Biomarkers in *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI Mice

[0342] A study was carried out to determine if chronic dosing with fusion proteins as described herein can rescue distal biomarkers. Fusion proteins were administered by intraperitoneal delivery to 7-month old *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI mice at 5 mg/kg once per week for eight (8) weeks. For control, *GRN* KO/hTfR.KI and *GRN* wild-type/hTfR.KI mice (also referred to as “hTfR.KI mice”) were injected with saline. Injections of CD4 were provided to the mice in each cohort starting with initial dose of fusion protein and every two weeks thereafter. Blood samples were obtained by submandibular bleed for plasma isolation at weeks 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8 (post-dose). Twenty-four (24) hours after the eighth and final dose of fusion protein, the cohorts of mice were sacrificed; terminal blood and CSF samples were obtained,

and brain and liver tissue were collected and preserved as previously described (Example 6). Quantities of administered fusion proteins were measured in the brain and liver using the Fc:Fc: ELISA described in Example 6. BMP, glucosylphingosine (GlcSph), and Trem2 levels were analyzed in the brain, liver, plasma, and/or CSF. In addition, certain markers of gliosis (CD68, Iba1, GFAP) were analyzed in brain tissue, and neurofilament light chain (Nf-L) levels were analyzed in CSF and plasma samples. BMP, TREM2, and GlcSph levels were measured as described in Examples 5, 6, and 7, respectively. CSF Nf-L levels and brain levels of gliosis markers were measured as described below. Table 10 provides a summary of the experimental design, and the results are illustrated in FIGs. 14-28.

Table 10. Study Design/Experimental Groups for Chronic Dosing Study

Molecule	First Fc Polypeptide	Second Fc Polypeptide-PGRN	Cell Line	Genotype	Dose (mg/kg)
Saline	--	--	N/A	hTfR.KI	N/A
Saline	--	--	N/A	<i>GRN</i> KO/hTfR.KI	N/A
Fusion 1	SEQ ID NO:75	SEQ ID NO:98	CHO	<i>GRN</i> KO/hTfR.KI	5
Fusion 11	SEQ ID NO:85	SEQ ID N:108	HEK	<i>GRN</i> KO/hTfR.KI	5
Fc-PGRN (non-TfR binding)	SEQ ID NO:122	SEQ ID NO:108	CHO	<i>GRN</i> KO/hTfR.KI	5

Methods for CSF and Plasma Analysis of Nf-L

[0343] CSF and Plasma Nf-L levels were analyzed as described previously and in line with manufacturer recommendations (Ullman et al. 2020. *Sci Transl Med* 12(545):eaay1163). Briefly, using the Quanterix Simoa Neurofilament Light Advantage (NFL) kit. Briefly, Cerebrospinal fluid was diluted 100x and plasma was diluted 10X in sample diluent (Quanterix 102252) then Simoa detector reagent and bead reagent (Quanterix 103159, 102246) were added and samples were incubated for 30 mins, at 30°C, shaking at 800rpm. Following this, the sample plate was washed with Simoa Wash Buffer A (Quanterix 103078) on Simoa Microplate Washer according to Quanterix two step protocol, SBG reagent (Quanterix 102250) was added, and samples were again incubated at 30°C, 800rpm for an additional 10 min. The two-step

washer protocol was continued, with the sample beads being twice resuspended in Simoa Wash Buffer B (Quanterix 103079) before final aspiration of buffer. After drying for 10 minutes at RT, sample Nf-L concentrations were measured using the Nf-L analysis protocol on the Quanterix SR-X instrument and interpolated against a calibration curve provided with the Quanterix assay kit.

Assay for Gliosis Markers

[0344] Following PBS transcardiac perfusion and post-fixation in 4% PFA, mouse hemibrains were coronally sectioned. Briefly, a multitude of brains (up to 40) were trimmed and mounted in a single gelatin block, then coronally sectioned at a thickness of 40µm. Gelatin sheets with embedded brain sections were then stored in antigen preservation solution (50% PBS:50% ethylene glycol + 1% PVP) until staining. Sections were stained for gliosis markers GFAP (donkey anti-chicken, Novus NBP1-05198, 1:1000), Iba1 (donkey anti-goat, Novus NB100-1028, 1:1500) & CD68 (donkey anti-rat, BioRad MCA1957, 1:500). Briefly, sections were incubated with rocking at room temperature for 4 hours in blocking buffer (PBS + 1% BSA + 0.1% fish gelatin + 0.5% triton X-100), then transferred to antibody dilution buffer with primary antibodies at concentrations listed above and stored with rocking at 4°C overnight. Following 3X washes in PBS, samples were then transferred to antibody dilution buffer with secondary antibodies (1:500 dilution) and incubated with rocking at room temperature for 4 hours. Samples were then washed with PBS + DAPI (Invitrogen D1306 1:10,000) for 20 minutes, then washed twice more with PBS before mounting on 2- x 3-inch slides with Prolong Glass hardset mounting media (Life Tech P36984) and allowed to dry overnight at room temperature. Full brain hemispheres were imaged at 20X using a Zeiss Axio Scan.Z1 digital slide scanner. Image analysis was completed using Zeiss Zen Blue 3.2 software. Thalamus ROIs were drawn and a rolling ball thresholding approach was used to determine the area of each gliosis marker relative to total thalamus area. 1-3 sections were analyzed per brain and average percent coverage values were calculated across images.

CNS Cell Type Isolation

[0345] To prepare a single cell suspension for sorting CNS cells, brain tissue was dissected and processed into a single cell suspension according to the manufacturers' protocol using the adult brain dissociation kit (Miltenyi Biotec 130-107-677). Cells were Fc blocked (Biolegend #101320, 1:100) and stained for flow cytometric analysis with Fixable Viability Stain BV510 (BD Biosciences #564406, 1:100) to exclude dead cells, CD11b-BV421 (BD Biosciences

562605, 1:100), ACSA2-APC (Miltenyi #130-117-386, 1:100), and Thy1-PE (R&D #FAB7335P, 1:100). Cells were washed with PBS/1% BSA and strained through a 100µm filter before sorting CD11b+ microglia, ACSA2+ astrocytes, and Thy1+ neurons on a FACS Aria III (BD Biosciences) with a 100µm nozzle. Sorted cells were collected directly into MS grade methanol with added internal standards for lipidomic and metabolomic analysis. Cell lysate preparation and LCMS assays for measurement of GAGs, BMPs, gangliosides, GlcCer, and GalCer were performed using methods similar to those described in Example 1.

Results

[0346] FIGs. 14 and 15 provide information about the concentrations of the administered fusion proteins in brain and liver tissues of the treated GRN KO mice cohorts. As illustrated in FIGs 14 and 15, TfR binding in Fusions 1 and 11 drove a significant increase in the brain uptake of protein relative to the non-TfR binding Fc:PGRN protein. In addition, weekly treatment up to eight (8) weeks with Fusion 1 did not reduce brain uptake of the protein relative to a single intraperitoneal dose of the same. On the other hand, exposure of Fc:PGRN in the liver was greater than that of Fusion 1 and Fusion 11, likely due to lack of TfR-mediated clearance from the periphery.

[0347] FIGs. 16-19 provide information about the levels of an exemplary BMP (di-22:6) in the brain, CSF, liver, and plasma of the treated GRN KO mice cohorts. As illustrated in FIGs. 16 and 17, weekly administration of both Fusion 1 and Fusion 11 up to eight (8) weeks improved rescue of BMP levels in CNS compartments (brain, CSF) relative to vehicle treatment or treatment with Fc:PGRN. In the periphery (liver, plasma), administration of Fc:PGRN, Fusion 1, and Fusion 11 rescued BMP levels with equivalent effect.

[0348] FIGs. 20 and 21 provide information about the GlcSph levels in brain and liver tissues of the treated GRN KO mice cohorts. As illustrated in FIG. 20, weekly administration of Fusions 1 and 11 up to eight (8) weeks rescued GlcSph levels in the brain in a statistically significant manner relative to vehicle treatment and treatment with Fc:PGRN. In the periphery (FIG. 21), weekly administration of Fc:PGRN, Fusion 1, and Fusion 11 rescued GlcSph levels with equivalent effect.

[0349] FIG. 22 provides information about CSF Nf-L levels in the treated GRN KO mice cohorts. As illustrated in FIG. 22, a trend in reduction of CSF Nf-L was observed following

eight (8) weeks of weekly administration of Fusion 1 in GRN KO mice. In contrast, CSF Nf-L did not appear to be corrected by weekly treatment with Fc:PGRN or Fusion 11.

[0350] FIG. 23 provides information about relative TREM2 levels in the brains of the treated GRN KO mice cohorts. As illustrated in FIG. 23, weekly administration of Fusion 1 up to eight (8) weeks reduced TREM2 levels in brain tissue in a statistically significant manner relative to vehicle treatment. Weekly administration of Fusion 11 also reduced TREM2 levels in the brains of GRN KO mice, but the effect was not as great as that observed with weekly administration of Fusion 1.

[0351] FIGs. 24-26 provide information about gliosis markers in the brain (thalamus) of the treated GRN KO mice cohorts. As illustrated in FIGs. 24-26, weekly administration of Fc:PGRN, Fusion 1, and Fusion 11 up to eight (8) weeks reduced levels of CD68, Iba1, and GFAP in the brains of GRN KO mice relative to vehicle treatment.

[0352] FIG. 27 is a heat map of BMP and certain lipids in the neurons, astrocytes, and microglial cells sorted from the brain tissues of the treated GRN KO mice cohorts. As illustrated in FIG. 27, weekly administration of Fusion 1 up to eight (8) weeks rescued BMP phenotypes across microglia, astrocytes and neurons. The rescue was most pronounced in microglial cells, although correction was also observed in astrocytes and neurons to a lesser extent. FIGs. 28-30 illustrate the trends in correction of certain BMP species (BMP 18:1/18:1, BMP 22:6/22:6, and BMP 20:4/20:4) upon administration of Fusion 1 in the sorted populations of neurons, astrocytes, and microglial cells of the treated GRN KO (relative to CNS cells of vehicle-treated GRN wild-type (hTfR.KI) cohorts).

[0353] It is understood that the examples and embodiments described herein are for illustrative purposes only and that various modifications or changes in light thereof will be suggested to persons skilled in the art and are to be included within the spirit and purview of this application and scope of the appended claims. The sequences of the sequence accession numbers cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference.

INFORMAL SEQUENCE LISTING

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
1	MWTLVSVWVALTAGLVAGTRCPDQGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNNNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSCGYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTCVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLPDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRQLL	Progranulin (PGRN) polypeptide containing the signal peptide (amino acids 1-17)
2	TRCPDQGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNNNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSCGYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTCVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLPDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRQLL	mature PRGN
3	TRCPDQGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNNNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSCGYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTCVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLPDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRQLL, wherein each of X ₁ , X ₂ , and X ₃ is independently an amino acid, and X ₁ X ₂ X ₃ together is not QLL	PGRN variant-1
4	TRCPDQGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNNNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSCGYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTCVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLPDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRPHL	PGRN variant-2
5	TRCPDQGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNNNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSCGYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTCVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLPDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRPHL	PGRN variant-3
6	TRCPDQGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNNNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSCGYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTCVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLPDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRPHL	PGRN variant-4
7	TRCPDQGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNNNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSCGYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTCVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLPDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRPHL	PGRN variant-5

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8	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPSL	PGRN variant-6
9	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPTL	PGRN variant-7
10	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPNL	PGRN variant-8
11	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPQL	PGRN variant-9
12	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPL	PGRN variant-10
13	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPPL	PGRN variant-11
14	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPAL	PGRN variant-12
15	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPYL	PGRN variant-13

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
16	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPVL	PGRN variant-14
17	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPIL	PGRN variant-15
18	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPFL	PGRN variant-16
19	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQL	PGRN variant-17
20	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQHL	PGRN variant-18
21	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQKL	PGRN variant-19
22	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQDL	PGRN variant-20
23	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQEL	PGRN variant-21

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
24	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQNL	PGRN variant-22
25	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQNL	PGRN variant-23
26	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQNL	PGRN variant-24
27	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQNL	PGRN variant-25
28	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRVVL	PGRN variant-26
29	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRVTL	PGRN variant-27
30	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRRIL	PGRN variant-28
31	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRHIL	PGRN variant-29

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
32	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRKIL	PGRN variant-30
33	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALREIL	PGRN variant-31
34	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRRFL	PGRN variant-32
35	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRHFL	PGRN variant-33
36	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRKFL	PGRN variant-34
37	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRDFL	PGRN variant-35
38	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALREFL	PGRN variant-36
39	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRSFL	PGRN variant-37

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
40	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRFL	PGRN variant-38
41	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRFL	PGRN variant-39
42	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRFL	PGRN variant-40
43	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRFL	PGRN variant-41
44	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRFL	PGRN variant-42
45	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRYFL	PGRN variant-43
46	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRRQL	PGRN variant-44
47	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGWSGCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRHQL	PGRN variant-45

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
48	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPAALRKQL	PGRN variant-46
49	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPAALRDQL	PGRN variant-47
50	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPAALRQL	PGRN variant-48
51	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPAALRNQL	PGRN variant-49
52	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPAALRLQL	PGRN variant-50
53	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPAALRFQL	PGRN variant-51
54	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPAALRYQL	PGRN variant-52
55	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELP YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVECEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPAALRQLLY ₁ Y ₂ QLL, wherein Y ₁ is L or absent, and Y ₂ is R or absent	PGRN variant-53

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
56	TRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNNVSGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSPGYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLPDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGGTCCPSLGGSWACCQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSQAQATFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQLLQLL	PGRN variant-54
57	TRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNNVSGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPARTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSPGYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLPDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGGTCCPSLGGSWACCQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSQAQATFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRC AARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQLLQLL	PGRN variant-55
58	LRQLL	
59	QLLQLL	
60	QLLLRQLL	
61	APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Wild-type human Fc sequence positions 231-447 EU index numbering
62	APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAK	CH2 domain sequence positions 231-340 EU index numbering
63	GQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	CH3 domain sequence Positions 341-447 EU index numbering
64	APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Fc sequence with knob mutation
65	APEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Fc sequence with knob and LALA mutations
66	APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Fc sequence with hole mutations
67	APEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Fc sequence with hole and LALA mutations
68	APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Clone CH3C.35.23.2
69	APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Clone CH3C.35.23.2 with knob mutation
70	APEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Clone CH3C.35.23.2 with knob and LALA mutations
71	APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Clone CH3C.35.23.2 with hole mutations

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
72	APEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTEWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Clone CH3C.35.23.2 with hole and LALA mutations
73	DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTEWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.23.2
74	DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTEWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.23.2 with knob mutation
75	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTEWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.23.2 with knob and LALA mutations
76	DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTEWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.23.2 with hole mutations
77	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTEWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.23.2 with hole and LALA mutations
78	APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Clone CH3C.35.21.17
79	APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Clone CH3C.35.21.17 with knob mutation
80	APEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Clone CH3C.35.21.17 with knob and LALA mutations
81	APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Clone CH3C.35.21.17 with hole mutations
82	APEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Clone CH3C.35.21.17 with hole and LALA mutations
83	DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.21.17
84	DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.21.17 with knob mutation
85	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.21.17 with knob and LALA mutations
86	DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.21.17 with hole mutations

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
87	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVLSLSCAVKGFYPDSIAVWESYGTEWSSYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVTKKEWQQGFVFSVCSVMHEA LHNHYTQKLSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge-Clone CH3C.35.21.17 with hole and LALA mutations
88	EPKSCDKTHTCPPCP	Human IgG1 hinge amino acid sequence
89	DKTHTCPPCP	Portion of human IgG1 hinge sequence (Partial hinge)
90	GGGGS	Polypeptide linker
91	GGGSGGGGS	Polypeptide linker
92	GGSG	Polypeptide linker
93	SGGG	Polypeptide linker
94	KESGSVSSEQLAQFRSLD	Polypeptide linker
95	EGKSSGSGSESKST	Polypeptide linker
96	GSAGSAAGSGEF	Polypeptide linker
97	AEEAAKA	Polypeptide linker
98	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVLSLSCAVKGFYPDSIAVWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVCSVMHEA LHNHYTQKLSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPITLSRHLGGPC QVDAHCSAGHSCTFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFE CPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLAQRTNRAVA LSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT KLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQ VPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACCCQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQG VCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRPIL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with hole and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(PIL)
99	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVLSLSCAVKGFYPDSIAVWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVCSVMHEA LHNHYTQKLSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPITLSRHLGGPC QVDAHCSAGHSCTFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFE CPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLAQRTNRAVA LSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT KLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQ VPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACCCQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQG VCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRPFL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with hole and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(PFL)
100	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVLSLSCAVKGFYPDSIAVWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVCSVMHEA LHNHYTQKLSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPITLSRHLGGPC QVDAHCSAGHSCTFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFE CPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLAQRTNRAVA LSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT KLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQ VPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACCCQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQG VCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRQQL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with hole and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(QQL)
101	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDITLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVLSLSCAVKGFYPDSIAVWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVCSVMHEA LHNHYTQKLSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPITLSRHLGGPC QVDAHCSAGHSCTFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFE CPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLAQRTNRAVA LSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT KLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQ VPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACCCQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQG VCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRVVL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with hole and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(VVL)

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
102	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEA LHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDQGFQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPITLRLHGGP QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQF ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSSVMCDDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT TKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGP VPMWEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQ GVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRVTL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with hole and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(VTL)
103	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEA LHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDQGFQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPITLRLHGGP QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQF ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSSVMCDDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT TKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGP VPMWEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQ GVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRPIL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with knob and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(PIL)
104	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEA LHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDQGFQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPITLRLHGGP QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQF ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSSVMCDDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT TKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGP VPMWEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQ GVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRPFL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with knob and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(PFL)
105	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEA LHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDQGFQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPITLRLHGGP QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQF ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSSVMCDDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT TKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGP VPMWEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQ GVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRQQL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with knob and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(QQL)
106	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEA LHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDQGFQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPITLRLHGGP QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQF ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSSVMCDDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT TKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGP VPMWEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQ GVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRVVL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with knob and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(VVL)
107	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEA LHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDQGFQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPITLRLHGGP QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQF ECPDFSTCCVMVDGSWGCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSSVMCDDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDQTVCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT TKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDGYTCCRLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGP VPMWEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQ GVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRVTL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with knob and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(VTL)

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
108	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVLSLCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSSVMHEA LHNHYTQKLSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDQGQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPPTLSRHLGGPC QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFE CPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLT TKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCRQLQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGHQ VPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGGTCCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQG VCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRQLL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with hole and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN
109	MMDQARSAFSLNLFGRPELSYTRFSLARQVDGDNHVMKLAVDDEENADNNTKANVTKPKRCSGSIY TIAVIVFFLIGFMIGLYGYCKGVEPKTECERLAGTESPVREEPGEDFPAARRLYWDDLKRKLSEKLDSTDF GTIKLLNENSYVPREAGSQKDENLALYVENQFREFKLSKVWRDQHFVKIQVKDSAQNSVIIVDKNGRLVY LVENPGGYVAYSKAATVTGKLVHANFGTKKDFEDLYTPVNGSIVIVRAGKITFAEKVANAESLNAIGVLIY MDQTKFPIVNAELSFHGAHLGTGDPYTPGFPSFNHTQFPSSRSSLGNIPVQTISRAAAEKLFGNMEGDCPS DWTQDSTCRMTVESKENVKLTVSNNVLKEIKILNIFGVKGFVEPDHYVVVGAQRDAWGPAAKSGVGTAL LLKLAQMFSMDMVLKDGFPQPSRIIFASWSAGDFGSVGATEWLEGLYSSHLHLKAFTYINLDKAVLGTSNFKV SASPLLTYLIEKTMQNVKHPVTGQFLYQDSNWASKVEKLTLDNAAFPFLAYSIGIPAVSFCFCEDTDYPYLG TTMDTYKELIERIPENKVARAAAEVAGQFVIKLTHDVELNLDYERYSQLLSFVRDLNQYRADIKEMGLS LQWLVSARGDFFRATSRLLTDFGNAEKTDRFVMMKLNDRVMRVEYHFLSPYVSPKESPRHFVFWGSGSH TLPALLENLKLKQNNGAFNETLFRNQLALATWTIQGAANALSGDVWDIDNEF	Human transferrin receptor protein 1 (TFR1)
110	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVLSLCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSSVMHEA LHNHYTQKLSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge-Fc sequence with hole and LALA mutations
111	TRCPDQGQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPPTLSRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGK YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGHQVWPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGGTCCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCPCAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRNIL	PGRN variant-56
112	TRCPDQGQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPPTLSRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGK YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGHQVWPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGGTCCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCPCAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRLL	PGRN variant-57
113	TRCPDQGQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPPTLSRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGK YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGHQVWPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGGTCCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCPCAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPLL	PGRN variant-58
114	TRCPDQGQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPPTLSRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGK YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGHQVWPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGGTCCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCPCAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPRL	PGRN variant-59
115	TRCPDQGQCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPPTLSRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGK YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGHQVWPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGGTCCPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCPCAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRYIL	PGRN variant-60

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
116	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSPGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRVLL	PGRN variant-61
117	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSPGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRVIV	PGRN variant-62
118	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSPGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRFL	PGRN variant-63
119	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSPGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRMLL	PGRN variant-64
120	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSPGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQLL	PGRN variant-65
121	TRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFECPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSPGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQLLG	PGRN variant-66
122	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSQSVSMHE ALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	Partial hinge-Fc sequence with knob and LALA mutations
123	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTIKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSQSVSMHEA LHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPC QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFE CPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCELPSPGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATTDLTK LPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHIHCCPAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPHQVPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCVAEGQCQRGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCPPSLGGSWACCPQLPHAVCCEDRQHCCPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVVSAQPAITFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRPL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with hole and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ -PGRN(PPL)

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
124	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVMSHEA LHNHYTQKLSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPC QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFE CPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT KLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCRQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHHCPCAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQ VPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQORGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAATFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQG VCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRPYL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with hole and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ - PGRN(PYL)
125	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVMSHEA LHNHYTQKLSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPC QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFE CPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT KLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCRQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHHCPCAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQ VPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQORGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAATFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQG VCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRQL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with hole and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ - PGRN(QRL)
126	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVMSHEA LHNHYTQKLSLSLSPGKGGGSGGGGSTRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPC QVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPEAVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFE CPDFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASCCEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVA LSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGKYGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLT KLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCRQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHHCPCAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQ VPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCDNNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQORGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSHPRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHC CPAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAATFLARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQG VCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRREAPRWDAPLRDPALRQL	Partial hinge-Fc polypeptide with hole and LALA mutations-(G ₄ S) ₂ - PGRN(QHL)
127	TRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFCEPDEFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGK YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHHCPCAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQORGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCPCAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAATFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQLY	PGRN variant-67
128	TRCPDGGQFCPVACCLDPGGASYSCCRPLLDKWPTTLRHLGGPCQVDAHCSAGHSCIFTVSGTSSCCPFPE AVACGDGHHCCPRGFHCSADGRSCFQRSNGNSVGAIQCPDSQFCEPDEFSTCCVMVDGSGWCCPMPQASC CEDRVHCCPHGAFCDLVHTRCITPTGTHPLAKKLPQRTNRAVALSSVMCPDARSRCPDGSTCCCLPSGK YGCCPMPNATCCSDHLHCCPQDVTCDLIQSKCLSKENATDILLTKLPAHTVGDVKCDMEVSCPDPGYTCCR LQSGAWGCCPFTQAVCCEDHHCPCAGFTCDTQKGTCEQGPQVPWMEKAPAHLSLDPQALKRDVPCD NNVSSCPSSDTCCQLTSGEWGCCPIPEAVCCSDHQHCCPQGYTCV AEGQCQORGSEIVAGLEKMPARRASLSH PRDIGCDQHTSCPVGQTCCPSLGGSWACQQLPHAVCCEDRQHCPCAGYTCNVKARSCEKEVSAQPAATFL ARSPHVGVKDVCEGEGHFCHDNQTCRDRNRQGWACCPYRQGVCCADRRHCCPAGFRCAARGTKCLRRE APRWDAPLRDPALRQLP	PGRN variant-68
129	APEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTY RVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLWCLVK GFYPSDIAVEWESYGTEWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKKEWQQGFVFSVMSHEALHNHYTKQS LSLSLSPG	Clone CH3C.35.23.2 with knob and LALA mutations, truncated
130	DKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESYGTEWANYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKKEWQQGFVFSVMSHE ALHNHYTKQKLSLSLSPG	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.23.2 with knob and LALA mutations, truncated
131	APEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPVETCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTY RVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLWCLVK GFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKKEWQQGFVFSVMSHEALHNHYTKQS LSLSLSPG	Clone CH3C.35.21.17 with knob and LALA mutations, truncated

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
132	DKTH'TCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEV'TCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKN QVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVLWESYGTEWSSYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVTKEEWQQGFVFSQVMHEA LHNHYTQKSLSLSPG	Partial hinge- Clone CH3C.35.21.17 with knob and LALA mutations, truncated