CLAMS

1. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cancer, wherein the polypeptide further comprises an EGF binding domain.

2. The use of claim 1, where said cancer is breast cancer, brain cancer, stomach cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer, ovarian cancer, testicular cancer, colon cancer, skin cancer, rectal cancer, cervical cancer, uterine cancer, liver cancer, pancreatic cancer, head & neck cancer or esophageal cancer.

3. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an autoimmune disease, wherein the polypeptide further comprises an EGF binding domain.

4. The use of claim 3, wherein said autoimmune disease is spondyloarthropathy, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis, enteropathic arthritis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn’s disease, irritable bowel disease, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, familial Mediterranean fever, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Sjogren’s syndrome, early arthritis, viral arthritis, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, vasculitis, Wegener's granulomatosis, Addison's disease, alopecia, antiphospholipid syndrome, Behcet's disease, celiac disease, chronic fatigue syndrome, ulcerative colitis, type I diabetes, fibromyalgia, autoimmune gastritis, Goodpasture syndrome, Graves' disease, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), myasthenia gravis, pemphigus vulgaris, primary biliary cirrhosis, rheumatic fever, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, vitiligo, vasculitis, small vessel vasculitis, hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, graft versus host disease (acute and chronic), aplastic anemia, or cyclic neutropenia.

5. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a

medicament for the treatment of a viral disease, wherein the polypeptide further comprises an EGF binding domain.

6. The use of claim 5, wherein said viral disease is influenza, human immunodeficiency virus, dengue virus, West Nile virus, smallpox virus, respiratory syncytial virus, Korean hemorrhagic fever virus, chickenpox, varicella zoster virus, herpes simplex virus 1 or 2, Epstein-Barr virus, Marburg virus, hantavirus, yellow fever virus, hepatitis A, B, C or E, Ebola virus, human papilloma virus, rhinovirus, Coxsackie virus, polio virus, measles virus, rubella virus, rabies virus, Newcastle disease virus, rotavirus, HTLV-1 and -2.

7. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a hypercoagulation disorder in a subject, wherein the polypeptide further comprises an EGF binding domain.

8. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of sepsis, wherein the polypeptide further comprises an EGF binding domain.

9. The use of an isolated polypeptide comprising a gamma-carboxyglutamic-acid (Gla) domain and lacking a protease or hormone-binding domain in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of vaso-occlusive crisis in a sickle cell subject, wherein the polypeptide further comprises an EGF binding domain.