

MUTATIONS IN CANINE ANTIBODY CONSTANT REGIONS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to and the benefit of United States Provisional Patent Application 63/142,774, filed January 28, 2021, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates generally to canine antibody variants and uses thereof. Specifically, the invention relates to one or more mutations in the Fc constant region of canine antibody for improving various characteristics.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Canine IgG monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) are being developed as effective therapeutics in veterinary medicine. Several years ago, four canine IgG subclasses were identified and characterized (Bergeron *et al.*, 2014, *Vet Immunol Immunopathol.*, vol. 157(1-2), pages 31-41). However, not much work has been done on extending the half-life of canine IgGs.

[0004] Through a recycling mechanism, the neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn) prolongs the half-life of an IgG in a pH-dependent interaction with its fragment crystallizable (Fc) region. Specifically, the Fc region spanning the interface of CH2 and CH3 domains interacts with the FcRn on the surface of cells to regulate IgG homeostasis. This interaction is favored by an acidic interaction after IgG pinocytosis and thus IgG is protected from degradation. The endocytosed IgG is then recycled back to the cell surface and released into the blood stream at an alkaline pH thereby maintaining sufficient serum IgG for proper function. Accordingly, the pharmacokinetic profile of IgGs depend on the structural and functional properties of their Fc regions.

[0005] Three canine IgG subclasses bind canine FcRn and have been compared to human IgG analogues. Half-life of canine IgG remains to be fully studied because, without any experimental support, one cannot expect or predict whether or not they will align closely with human IgGs.

[0006] Extended half-life of IgG could allow less frequent dosing and/or lower dose of the antibody drug, which in turn reduces veterinary visits, improves patient compliance, and lowers the concentration-dependent cytotoxicity/adverse events.

[0007] Accordingly, there exists a need to identify mutations in the Fc constant regions to improve half-life.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The invention relates to mutant canine IgGs that provide higher FcRn affinity, relative to wild-type canine IgGs. Specifically, the inventors of the instant application have found that substituting one or more amino acid residues surprisingly and unexpectedly enhanced the affinity to FcRn.

[0009] In one aspect, the invention provides a modified IgG comprising: a canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said substitution is at amino acid residue 247, 252, 254, 256, 311, 312, 314, 431, 434, or 439, numbered according to the Eu index as in Kabat.

[00010] In some embodiments, the constant domain comprises one or more of substitutions P247V, L252Y, L252P, L252W, L252A, L252D, L252G, L252H, L252I, L252K, L252M, L252N, L252Q, L252S, L252T, L252V, L252F, L252R, A254F, A254G, A254H, A254N, A254Q, A254R, A254W, A254C, A254D, A254I, A254K, A254L, A254M, A254P, A254S, A254T, A254V, A254Y, T256H, T256I, T256K, T256L, T256Q, T256Y, T256A, T256C, T256D, T256F, T256G, T256M, T256N, T256P, T256R, T256S, T256V, T256W, T256E, Q311H, Q311R, Q311Y, Q311W, D312P, L314K, A431K, N434A, N434C, N434D, N434E, N434F, N434G, N434H, N434I, N434K, N434L, N434M, N434P, N434Q, N434R, N434S, N434T, N434V, N434W, N434Y, and E439K.

[00011] In another aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide comprising: a canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said substitution is at amino acid residue 247, 252, 254, 256, 311, 312, 314, 431, 434, or 439, numbered according to the Eu index as in Kabat.

[00012] In yet another aspect, the invention provides an antibody comprising: a canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant

domain, wherein said substitution is at amino acid residue 247, 252, 254, 256, 311, 312, 314, 431, 434, or 439, numbered according to the Eu index as in Kabat.

[00013] In a further aspect, the invention provides a method for producing or manufacturing an antibody or a molecule, the method comprising: providing a vector or a host cell having an antibody comprising a canine IgG constant domain, said canine IgG constant domain comprising one or more amino acid substitutions relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said one or more substitutions are at amino acid residues 247, 252, 254, 256, 311, 312, 314, 431, 434, or 439, or a combination thereof.

[00014] In another aspect, the invention provides a fusion molecule comprising: a canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said substitution is at amino acid residue 247, 252, 254, 256, 311, 312, 314, 431, 434, or 439, numbered according to the Eu index as in Kabat.

[00015] In another aspect, the invention provides a method for increasing an antibody serum half-life in a dog, the method comprising: administering said dog a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody comprising a canine IgG constant domain, said canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said substitution is at amino acid residue 252, 254, 256, 311, 434, or 439, numbered according to the EU index as in Kabat. In one exemplary embodiment, the canine IgG constant domain comprises one or more of mutations L252F, L252R, L252Y, L252M, A254T, A254S, T256E, Q311W, N434H, N434Y, and E439K. In another exemplary embodiment, the canine IgG constant domain comprises one or more mutations selected from a group: (1) L252F; (2) L252R, N434H and Q311W; (3) L252R; (4) Q311W; (5) L252R, A254T, T256E and N434H; (6) L252Y and A254T; or (7) L252M, A254S and E439K.

[00016] Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description examples and figures. It should be understood, however, that the detailed description and the specific examples while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[00017] The patent or application file contains at least one drawing executed in color. Copies of this patent or patent application publication with color drawing(s) will be provided by the Office upon request and payment of the necessary fee.

5 [00018] FIG. 1 illustrates domain structure of IgG.

[00019] FIG. 2 shows the alignment of the amino acid sequences of wild-type (WT) human IgG1, WT canine IgGA, WT canine IgGB, WT canine IgGC, and WT canine IgGD. The amino acid residues are numbered according to the Eu index as in Kabat. The CH1, hinge, CH2, and CH3 amino acid residues are in red, violet, blue, and green, respectively.

10 [00020] FIG. 3 shows canine Fc IgGB WT nucleotide sequence.

[00021] FIG. 4 shows that certain canine IgG point mutations increase the half-life in dogs. Mut1 refers to L252F; Mut2 refers to the combination of mutations L252R, N434H and Q311W; Mut3 refers to L252R; Mut4 refers to the combination of mutations L252Y, N434Y and Q311W; Mut5 refers to Q311W; Mut6 refers to the combination of mutations L252R, A254T, T256E and N434H; Mut7 refers to the combination of mutations L252Y and A254T; and Mut8 refers to the combination of mutations L252M, A254S and E439K.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE LISTINGS

[00022] SEQ ID NO.: 1 refers to the amino acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGA constant region.

20 [00023] SEQ ID NO.: 2 refers to the amino acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB (65) constant region.

[00024] SEQ ID NO.: 3 refers to the amino acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGC constant region.

25 [00025] SEQ ID NO.: 4 refers to the amino acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGD constant region.

[00026] SEQ ID NO.: 5 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB (65) codon optimized, according to one embodiment.

[00027] SEQ ID NO.: 6 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB (65) constant domain, according to one embodiment.

[00028] SEQ ID NO.: 7 refers to the amino acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB CH1 domain.

5 [00029] SEQ ID NO.: 8 refers to the amino acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB hinge domain.

[00030] SEQ ID NO.: 9 refers to the amino acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB CH2 domain.

10 [00031] SEQ ID NO.: 10 refers to the amino acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB CH3 domain.

[00032] SEQ ID NO.: 11 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB CH1 domain.

[00033] SEQ ID NO.: 12 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB hinge domain.

15 [00034] SEQ ID NO.: 13 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB CH2 domain.

[00035] SEQ ID NO.: 14 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGB CH3 domain.

20 [00036] SEQ ID NO.: 15 refers to the amino acid sequence of the wildtype human IgG1 constant region.

[00037] SEQ ID NO.: 16 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGA constant region.

[00038] SEQ ID NO.: 17 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGC constant region.

25 [00039] SEQ ID NO.: 18 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of the wildtype canine IgGD constant region.

[00040] SEQ ID NO.: 19 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of the wildtype human IgG1 constant region.

[00041] SEQ ID NO.: 20 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of a variable heavy chain CDR1 of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

5 [00042] SEQ ID NO.: 21 refers to the amino acid sequence of a variable heavy chain CDR1 of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00043] SEQ ID NO.: 22 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of a variable heavy chain CDR2 of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00044] SEQ ID NO.: 23 refers to the amino acid sequence of a variable heavy chain CDR2 of anti-
10 IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00045] SEQ ID NO.: 24 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of a variable heavy chain CDR3 of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00046] SEQ ID NO.: 25 refers to the amino acid sequence of a variable heavy chain CDR3 of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

15 [00047] SEQ ID NO.: 26 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of a variable light chain CDR1 of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00048] SEQ ID NO.: 27 refers to the amino acid sequence of a variable light chain CDR1 of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00049] SEQ ID NO.: 28 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of a variable light chain CDR2 of anti-
20 IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00050] SEQ ID NO.: 29 refers to the amino acid sequence of a variable light chain CDR2 of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00051] SEQ ID NO.: 30 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of a variable light chain CDR3 of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

25 [00052] SEQ ID NO.: 31 refers to the amino acid sequence of a variable light chain CDR3 of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00053] SEQ ID NO.: 32 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of a variable light chain of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00054] SEQ ID NO.: 33 refers to the amino acid sequence of a variable light chain of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

5 [00055] SEQ ID NO.: 34 refers to the nucleic acid sequence of a variable heavy chain of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

[00056] SEQ ID NO.: 35 refers to the amino acid sequence of a variable heavy chain of anti-IL31 antibody referred to herein as ZTS-8183.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

10 [00057] The present subject matter may be understood more readily by reference to the following detailed description which forms a part of this disclosure. It is to be understood that this invention is not limited to the specific products, methods, conditions or parameters described and/or shown herein, and that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments by way of example only and is not intended to be limiting of the claimed invention.

15 [00058] Unless otherwise defined herein, scientific and technical terms used in connection with the present application shall have the meanings that are commonly understood by those of ordinary skill in the art. Further, unless otherwise required by context, singular terms shall include pluralities and plural terms shall include the singular.

[00059] As employed above and throughout the disclosure, the following terms and abbreviations,
20 unless otherwise indicated, shall be understood to have the following meanings.

Definitions

[00060] In the present disclosure the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" include the plural reference, and reference to a particular numerical value includes at least that particular value, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Thus, for example, a reference to "a molecule" or "a
25 compound" is a reference to one or more of such molecules or compounds and equivalents thereof known to those skilled in the art, and so forth. The term "plurality", as used herein, means more than one. When a range of values is expressed, another embodiment includes from the one particular and/or to the other particular value. Similarly, when values are expressed as

approximations, by use of the antecedent "about," it is understood that the particular value forms another embodiment. All ranges are inclusive and combinable.

[00061] In the specification and claims, the numbering of the amino acid residues in an immunoglobulin heavy chain is that of the Eu index as in Kabat *et al.*, Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. (1991). The "Eu index as in Kabat" refers to the residue numbering of the IgG antibody and is reflected herein in FIG. 2.

[00062] The term "isolated" when used in relation to a nucleic acid is a nucleic acid that is identified and separated from at least one contaminant nucleic acid with which it is ordinarily associated in its natural source. Isolated nucleic acid is in a form or setting different from that in which it is found in nature. Isolated nucleic acid molecules therefore are distinguished from the nucleic acid molecule as it exists in natural cells. An isolated nucleic acid molecule includes a nucleic acid molecule contained in cells that ordinarily express the polypeptide encoded therein where, for example, the nucleic acid molecule is in a plasmid or a chromosomal location different from that of natural cells. The isolated nucleic acid may be present in single-stranded or double-stranded form. When an isolated nucleic acid molecule is to be utilized to express a protein, the oligonucleotide or polynucleotide will contain at a minimum the sense or coding strand, but may contain both the sense and anti-sense strands (i.e., may be double-stranded).

[00063] A nucleic acid molecule is "operably linked" or "operably attached" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid molecule. For example, a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence of nucleic acid if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence of nucleic acid if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. A nucleic acid molecule encoding a variant Fc region is operably linked to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a heterologous protein (i.e., a protein or functional fragment thereof which does not, as it exists in nature, comprise an Fc region) if it is positioned such that the expressed fusion protein comprises the heterologous protein or functional fragment thereof adjoined either upstream or downstream to the variant Fc region polypeptide; the heterologous protein may be immediately adjacent to the variant Fc region polypeptide or may be separated therefrom by a linker sequence of any length and composition. Likewise, a polypeptide

(used synonymously herein with "protein") molecule is "operably linked" or "operably attached" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another polypeptide.

[00064] As used herein the term "functional fragment" when in reference to a polypeptide or protein (e.g., a variant Fc region, or a monoclonal antibody) refers to fragments of that protein which retain at least one function of the full-length polypeptide. The fragments may range in size from six amino acids to the entire amino acid sequence of the full-length polypeptide minus one amino acid. A functional fragment of a variant Fc region polypeptide of the present invention retains at least one "amino acid substitution" as herein defined. A functional fragment of a variant Fc region polypeptide retains at least one function known in the art to be associated with the Fc region (e.g., ADCC, CDC, Fc receptor binding, C1q binding, down regulation of cell surface receptors or may, e.g., increase the in vivo or in vitro half-life of a polypeptide to which it is operably attached).

[00065] The term "purified" or "purify" refers to the substantial removal of at least one contaminant from a sample. For example, an antigen-specific antibody may be purified by complete or substantial removal (at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, or more preferably at least 96%, 97%, 98% or 99%) of at least one contaminating non-immunoglobulin protein; it may also be purified by the removal of immunoglobulin protein that does not bind to the same antigen. The removal of non-immunoglobulin proteins and/or the removal of immunoglobulins that do not bind a particular antigen results in an increase in the percent of antigen-specific immunoglobulins in the sample. In another example, a polypeptide (e.g., an immunoglobulin) expressed in bacterial host cells is purified by the complete or substantial removal of host cell proteins; the percent of the polypeptide is thereby increased in the sample.

[00066] The term "native" as it refers to a polypeptide (e.g., Fc region) is used herein to indicate that the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence consisting of the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide as it commonly occurs in nature or a naturally occurring polymorphism thereof. A native polypeptide (e.g., native Fc region) may be produced by recombinant means or may be isolated from a naturally occurring source.

[00067] The term "expression vector" as used herein refers to a recombinant DNA molecule containing a desired coding sequence and appropriate nucleic acid sequences necessary for the expression of the operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism.

[00068] As used herein, the term "host cell" refers to any eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell (e.g., bacterial cells such as E. coli, CHO cells, yeast cells, mammalian cells, avian cells, amphibian cells, plant cells, fish cells, and insect cells), whether located in vitro or in situ, or in vivo

[00069] As used herein, the term "Fc region" refers to a C-terminal region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain. The "Fc region" may be a native sequence Fc region or a variant Fc region. Although the generally accepted boundaries of the Fc region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain might vary, the canine IgG heavy chain Fc region is usually defined to stretch, for example, from an amino acid residue at position 231 to the carboxyl-terminus thereof. In some embodiments, variants comprise only portions of the Fc region and can include or not include the carboxy-terminus. The Fc region of an immunoglobulin generally comprises two constant domains, CH2 and CH3. In some embodiments, variants having one or more of the constant domains are contemplated. In other embodiments, variants without such constant domains (or with only portions of such constant domains) are contemplated.

[00070] The "CH2 domain" of a canine IgG Fc region usually extends, for example, from about amino acid 231 to about amino acid 340 (see FIG. 2). The CH2 domain is unique in that it is not closely paired with another domain. Two N-linked branched carbohydrate chains are interposed between the two CH2 domains of an intact native IgG molecule.

[00071] The "CH3 domain" of a canine IgG Fc region generally is the stretch of residues C-terminal to a CH2 domain in an Fc region extending, for example, from about amino acid residue 341 to about amino acid residue 447 (see FIG. 2).

[00072] A "functional Fc region" possesses an "effector function" of a native sequence Fc region. At least one effector function of a polypeptide comprising a variant Fc region of the present invention may be enhanced or diminished with respect to a polypeptide comprising a native Fc region or the parent Fc region of the variant. Examples of effector functions include, but are not limited to: Clq binding; complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC); Fc receptor binding; antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC); phagocytosis; down regulation of cell surface receptors (e.g., B cell receptor; BCR), etc. Such effector functions may require the Fc region to be operably linked to a binding domain (e.g., an antibody variable domain) and can be assessed using various assays (e.g., Fc binding assay, ADCC assays, CDC assays, target cell depletion from whole or fractionated blood samples, etc.).

[00073] A "native sequence Fc region" or "wild type Fc region" refers to an amino acid sequence that is identical to the amino acid sequence of an Fc region commonly found in nature. Exemplary native sequence canine Fc regions are shown in FIG. 2 and include a native sequence of canine IgG Fc region.

5 [00074] A "variant Fc region" comprises an amino acid sequence that differs from that of a native sequence Fc region (or fragment thereof) by virtue of at least one "amino acid substitution" as defined herein. In preferred embodiments, the variant Fc region has at least one amino acid substitution compared to a native sequence Fc region or in the Fc region of a parent polypeptide, preferably 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 amino acid substitutions in a native sequence Fc region or in the Fc region
10 of the parent polypeptide. In an alternative embodiment, a variant Fc region may be generated according to the methods herein disclosed and this variant Fc region can be fused to a heterologous polypeptide of choice, such as an antibody variable domain or a non-antibody polypeptide, e.g., binding domain of a receptor or ligand.

[00075] As used herein, the term "derivative" in the context of polypeptides refers to a polypeptide
15 that comprises an amino acid sequence which has been altered by introduction of an amino acid residue substitution. The term "derivative" as used herein also refers to a polypeptide which has been modified by the covalent attachment of any type of molecule to the polypeptide. For example, but not by way of limitation, an antibody may be modified, e.g., by glycosylation, acetylation, pegylation, phosphorylation, amidation, derivatization by known protecting/blocking groups,
20 proteolytic cleavage, linkage to a cellular ligand or other protein, etc. A derivative polypeptide may be produced by chemical modifications using techniques known to those of skill in the art, including, but not limited to specific chemical cleavage, acetylation, formylation, metabolic synthesis of tunicamycin, etc. Further, a derivative polypeptide possesses a similar or identical function as the polypeptide from which it was derived. It is understood that a polypeptide
25 comprising a variant Fc region of the present invention may be a derivative as defined herein, preferably the derivatization occurs within the Fc region.

[00076] "Substantially of canine origin" as used herein in reference to a polypeptide (e.g., an Fc region or a monoclonal antibody), indicates the polypeptide has an amino acid sequence at least 80%, at least 85%, more preferably at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94% or even more preferably
30 at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% homologous to that of a native canine amino polypeptide.

[00077] The terms "Fc receptor" or "FcR" are used to describe a receptor that binds to an Fc region (e.g., the Fc region of an antibody). The preferred FcR is a native sequence FcR. Moreover, a preferred FcR is one which binds an IgG antibody (a gamma receptor) and includes receptors of the Fc gamma RI, Fc gamma RII, Fc gamma RIII subclasses, including allelic variants and alternatively spliced forms of these receptors. Another preferred FcR includes the neonatal receptor, FcRn, which is responsible for the transfer of maternal IgGs to the fetus (Guyer et al., J. Immunol. 117:587 (1976) and Kim et al., J. Immunol. 24:249 (1994)). Other FcRs, including those to be identified in the future, are encompassed by the term "FcR" herein.

[00078] The phrase "antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity" and "ADCC" refer to a cell-mediated reaction in which nonspecific cytotoxic cells (e.g., nonspecific) that express FcRs (e.g., Natural Killer ("NK") cells, neutrophils, and macrophages) recognize bound antibody on a target cell and subsequently cause lysis of the target cells. The primary cells for mediating ADCC, NK cells, express Fc gamma RIII only, whereas monocytes express Fc gamma RI, Fc gamma RII and Fc gamma RIII.

[00079] As used herein, the phrase "effector cells" refers to leukocytes (preferably canine) which express one or more FcRs and perform effector functions. Preferably, the cells express at least Fc gamma RIII and perform ADCC effector function. Examples of leukocytes which mediate ADCC include PBMC, NK cells, monocytes, cytotoxic T cells and neutrophils. The effector cells may be isolated from a native source (e.g., from blood or PBMCs).

[00080] A variant polypeptide with "altered" FcRn binding affinity is one which has either enhanced (i.e., increased, greater or higher) or diminished (i.e., reduced, decreased or lesser) FcRn binding affinity compared to the variant's parent polypeptide or to a polypeptide comprising a native Fc region when measured at pH 6.0. A variant polypeptide which displays increased binding or increased binding affinity to an FcRn binds FcRn with greater affinity than the parent polypeptide. A variant polypeptide which displays decreased binding or decreased binding affinity to an FcRn, binds FcRn with lower affinity than its parent polypeptide. Such variants which display decreased binding to an FcRn may possess little or no appreciable binding to an FcRn, e.g., 0-20% binding to the FcRn compared to a parent polypeptide. A variant polypeptide which binds an FcRn with "enhanced affinity" as compared to its parent polypeptide, is one which binds FcRn with higher binding affinity than the parent polypeptide, when the amounts of variant polypeptide and

parent polypeptide in a binding assay are essentially the same, and all other conditions are identical. For example, a variant polypeptide with enhanced FcRn binding affinity may display from about 1.10 fold to about 100 fold (more typically from about 1.2 fold to about 50 fold) increase in FcRn binding affinity compared to the parent polypeptide, where FcRn binding affinity is determined, for example, in an ELISA assay or other method available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

[00081] As used herein, an "amino acid substitution" refers to the replacement of at least one existing amino acid residue in a given amino acid sequence with another different "replacement" amino acid residue. The replacement residue or residues may be "naturally occurring amino acid residues" (i.e., encoded by the genetic code) and selected from: alanine (Ala); arginine (Arg); asparagine (Asn); aspartic acid (Asp); cysteine (Cys); glutamine (Gln); glutamic acid (Glu); glycine (Gly); histidine (His); isoleucine (Ile); leucine (Leu); lysine (Lys); methionine (Met); phenylalanine (Phe); proline (Pro); serine (Ser); threonine (Thr); tryptophan (Trp); tyrosine (Tyr); and valine (Val). Substitution with one or more non-naturally occurring amino acid residues is also encompassed by the definition of an amino acid substitution herein. A "non-naturally occurring amino acid residue" refers to a residue, other than those naturally occurring amino acid residues listed above, which is able to covalently bind adjacent amino acid residue(s) in a polypeptide chain. Examples of non-naturally occurring amino acid residues include norleucine, ornithine, norvaline, homoserine and other amino acid residue analogues such as those described in Ellman et al. Meth. Enzym. 202: 301-336 (1991).

[00082] The term "assay signal" refers to the output from any method of detecting protein-protein interactions, including but not limited to, absorbance measurements from colorimetric assays, fluorescent intensity, or disintegrations per minute. Assay formats could include ELISA, facs, or other methods. A change in the "assay signal" may reflect a change in cell viability and/or a change in the kinetic off-rate, the kinetic on-rate, or both. A "higher assay signal" refers to the measured output number being larger than another number (e.g., a variant may have a higher (larger) measured number in an ELISA assay as compared to the parent polypeptide). A "lower" assay signal refers to the measured output number being smaller than another number (e.g., a variant may have a lower (smaller) measured number in an ELISA assay as compared to the parent polypeptide).

[00083] The term "binding affinity" refers to the equilibrium dissociation constant (expressed in units of concentration) associated with each Fc receptor-Fc binding interaction. The binding affinity is directly related to the ratio of the kinetic off-rate (generally reported in units of inverse time, e.g., seconds⁻¹) divided by the kinetic on-rate (generally reported in units of concentration per unit time, e.g., molar/second). In general it is not possible to unequivocally state whether changes in equilibrium dissociation constants are due to differences in on-rates, off-rates or both unless each of these parameters are experimentally determined (e.g., by BIACORE or SAPIDYNE measurements).

[00084] As used herein, the term "hinge region" refers to the stretch of amino acids in canine IgG stretching, for example, from position 216 to position 230 of canine IgG. Hinge regions of other IgG isotypes may be aligned with the IgG sequence by placing the cysteine residues forming inter-heavy chain disulfide (S—S) bonds in the same positions.

[00085] "Clq" is a polypeptide that includes a binding site for the Fc region of an immunoglobulin. Clq together with two serine proteases, Clr and CIs, forms the complex Cl, the first component of the CDC pathway.

[00086] As used herein, the term "antibody" is used interchangeably with "immunoglobulin" or "Ig," is used in the broadest sense and specifically covers monoclonal antibodies (including full length monoclonal antibodies), polyclonal antibodies, multispecific antibodies (e.g., bispecific antibodies), and antibody fragments so long as they exhibit the desired biological activity or functional activity. Single chain antibodies, and chimeric, canine, or caninized antibodies, as well as chimeric or CDR-grafted single chain antibodies, and the like, comprising portions derived from different species, are also encompassed by the present invention and the term "antibody". The various portions of these antibodies can be joined together chemically by conventional techniques, synthetically, or can be prepared as a contiguous protein using genetic engineering techniques. For example, nucleic acids encoding a chimeric or caninized chain can be expressed to produce a contiguous protein. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567; U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,397; WO 86/01533; U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,539; and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,585,089 and 5,698,762. See also, Newman, R. et al. BioTechnology, 10: 1455-1460, 1993, regarding primatized antibody, and Ladner et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778 and Bird, R. E. et al., Science, 242:423-426, 1988, regarding single chain antibodies. It is understood that all forms of the antibodies comprising an Fc region (or portion

thereof) are encompassed herein within the term "antibody." Furthermore, the antibody may be labeled with a detectable label, immobilized on a solid phase and/or conjugated with a heterologous compound (e.g., an enzyme or toxin) according to methods known in the art.

[00087] As used herein, the term "antibody fragments" refers to a portion of an intact antibody.

5 Examples of antibody fragments include, but are not limited to, linear antibodies; single-chain antibody molecules; Fc or Fc' peptides, Fab and Fab fragments, and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments. The antibody fragments preferably retain at least part of the hinge and optionally the CH1 region of an IgG heavy chain. In other preferred embodiments, the antibody fragments comprise at least a portion of the CH2 region or the entire CH2 region.

10 [00088] As used herein, the term "functional fragment", when used in reference to a monoclonal antibody, is intended to refer to a portion of the monoclonal antibody that still retains a functional activity. A functional activity can be, for example, antigen binding activity or specificity, receptor binding activity or specificity, effector function activity and the like. Monoclonal antibody functional fragments include, for example, individual heavy or light chains and fragments thereof,
15 such as VL, VH and Fd; monovalent fragments, such as Fv, Fab, and Fab'; bivalent fragments such as F(ab')₂; single chain Fv (scFv); and Fc fragments. Such terms are described in, for example, Harlowe and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York (1989); Molec. Biology and Biotechnology: A Comprehensive Desk Reference (Myers, R. A. (ed.), New York: VCH Publisher, Inc.); Huston et al., *Cell Biophysics*, 22:189-224 (1993);
20 Pluckthun and Skerra, *Meth. Enzymol.*, 178:497-515 (1989) and in Day, E. D., *Advanced Immunochemistry*, Second Ed., Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, N.Y. (1990). The term functional fragment is intended to include, for example, fragments produced by protease digestion or reduction of a monoclonal antibody and by recombinant DNA methods known to those skilled in the art.

25 [00089] As used herein, the term "fragment" refers to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of at least 5, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50, 70, 90, 100 or more contiguous amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of another polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a fragment of a polypeptide retains at least one function of the full-length polypeptide.

[00090] As used herein, the term "chimeric antibody" includes monovalent, divalent or polyvalent
30 immunoglobulins. A monovalent chimeric antibody is a dimer formed by a chimeric heavy chain

associated through disulfide bridges with a chimeric light chain. A divalent chimeric antibody is a tetramer formed by two heavy chain-light chain dimers associated through at least one disulfide bridge. A chimeric heavy chain of an antibody for use in canine comprises an antigen-binding region derived from the heavy chain of a non-canine antibody, which is linked to at least a portion of a canine heavy chain constant region, such as CH1 or CH2. A chimeric light chain of an antibody for use in canine comprises an antigen binding region derived from the light chain of a non-canine antibody, linked to at least a portion of a canine light chain constant region (CL). Antibodies, fragments or derivatives having chimeric heavy chains and light chains of the same or different variable region binding specificity, can also be prepared by appropriate association of the individual polypeptide chains, according to known method steps. With this approach, hosts expressing chimeric heavy chains are separately cultured from hosts expressing chimeric light chains, and the immunoglobulin chains are separately recovered and then associated. Alternatively, the hosts can be co-cultured and the chains allowed to associate spontaneously in the culture medium, followed by recovery of the assembled immunoglobulin or fragment or both the heavy and light chains can be expressed in the same host cell. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are well known in the art (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,284,471; 5,807,715; 4,816,567; and 4,816,397).

[00091] As used herein, "caninized" forms of non-canine (e.g., murine) antibodies (i.e., caninized antibodies) are antibodies that contain minimal sequence, or no sequence, derived from non-canine immunoglobulin. For the most part, caninized antibodies are canine immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a hypervariable region of the recipient are replaced by residues from a hypervariable region of a non-canine species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat, rabbit, human or nonhuman primate having the desired specificity, affinity, and capacity. In some instances, framework region (FR) residues of the canine immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-canine residues. Furthermore, caninized antibodies may comprise residues that are not found in the recipient antibody or in the donor antibody. These modifications are generally made to further refine antibody performance. In general, the caninized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the hypervariable loops (CDRs) correspond to those of a non-canine immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FR residues are those of a canine immunoglobulin sequence. The

caninized antibody may also comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a canine immunoglobulin.

[00092] As used herein, the term "immunoadhesin" designates antibody-like molecules which combine the binding domain of a heterologous "adhesin" protein (e.g., a receptor, ligand or enzyme) with an immunoglobulin constant domain. Structurally, immunoadhesins comprise a fusion of the adhesin amino acid sequence with the desired binding specificity which is other than the antigen recognition and binding site (antigen combining site) of an antibody (i.e., is "heterologous") with an immunoglobulin constant domain sequence.

[00093] As used herein, the term "ligand binding domain" refers to any native receptor or any region or derivative thereof retaining at least a qualitative ligand binding ability of a corresponding native receptor. In certain embodiments, the receptor is from a cell-surface polypeptide having an extracellular domain that is homologous to a member of the immunoglobulin supergene family. Other receptors, which are not members of the immunoglobulin supergene family but are nonetheless specifically covered by this definition, are receptors for cytokines, and in particular receptors with tyrosine kinase activity (receptor tyrosine kinases), members of the hematopoietin and nerve growth factor receptor superfamilies, and cell adhesion molecules (e.g., E-, L-, and P-selectins).

[00094] As used herein, the term "receptor binding domain" refers to any native ligand for a receptor, including, e.g., cell adhesion molecules, or any region or derivative of such native ligand retaining at least a qualitative receptor binding ability of a corresponding native ligand.

[00095] As used herein, an "isolated" polypeptide is one that has been identified and separated and/or recovered from a component of its natural environment. Contaminant components of its natural environment are materials that would interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the polypeptide, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous solutes. In certain embodiments, the isolated polypeptide is purified (1) to greater than 95% by weight of polypeptides as determined by the Lowry method, and preferably, more than 99% by weight, (2) to a degree sufficient to obtain at least 15 residues of N-terminal or internal amino acid sequence by use of a spinning cup sequenator, or (3) to homogeneity by SDS-page under reducing or nonreducing conditions using Coomassie blue or silver stain. Isolated polypeptide includes the polypeptide in situ within recombinant cells since at least one component of the polypeptide's

natural environment will not be present. Ordinarily, however, isolated polypeptide will be prepared by a least one purification step.

[00096] As used herein, the term "disorder" and "disease" are used interchangeably to refer to any condition that would benefit from treatment with a variant polypeptide (a polypeptide comprising a variant Fc region of the invention), including chronic and acute disorders or diseases (e.g., pathological conditions that predispose a patient to a particular disorder).

[00097] As used herein, the term "receptor" refers to a polypeptide capable of binding at least one ligand. The preferred receptor is a cell-surface or soluble receptor having an extracellular ligand-binding domain and, optionally, other domains (e.g., transmembrane domain, intracellular domain and/or membrane anchor). A receptor to be evaluated in an assay described herein may be an intact receptor or a fragment or derivative thereof (e.g. a fusion protein comprising the binding domain of the receptor fused to one or more heterologous polypeptides). Moreover, the receptor to be evaluated for its binding properties may be present in a cell or isolated and optionally coated on an assay plate or some other solid phase or labeled directly and used as a probe.

15 Canine Wildtype IgG

[00098] Canine IgGs are well known in the art and fully described, for example, in Bergeron *et al.*, 2014, *Vet Immunol Immunopathol.*, vol. 157 (1-2), pages 31-41. In one embodiment, canine IgG is IgG_A. In another embodiment, canine IgG is IgG_B. In yet another embodiment, canine IgG is IgG_C. In further embodiment, canine IgG is IgG_D. In a particular embodiment, canine IgG is IgG_B.

20 [00099] The amino acid and nucleic acid sequences of IgG_A, IgG_B, IgG_C, and IgG_D are also well known in the art.

[000100] In one example, IgG of the invention comprises a constant domain, for example, CH1, CH2, or CH3 domains, or a combination thereof. In another example, the constant domain of the invention comprises Fc region, including, for example, CH2 or CH3 domains or a combination thereof.

25 [000101] In a particular example, the wild-type constant domain comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 1, 2, 3, or 4. In some embodiments, the wild-type IgG constant domain is a homologue, a variant, an isomer, or a functional fragment of SEQ ID NO.: 1, 2, 3, or

4, but without any mutation described herein. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[000102] IgGs constant domains also include polypeptides with amino acid sequences substantially similar to the amino acid sequence of the heavy and/or light chain. Substantially the same amino acid sequence is defined herein as a sequence with at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to a compared amino acid sequence, as determined by the FASTA search method in accordance with Pearson and Lipman, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:2444-2448 (1988).

[000103] The present invention also includes nucleic acid molecules that encode IgGs or portion thereof, described herein. In one embodiment, the nucleic acids may encode an antibody heavy chain comprising, for example, CH1, CH2, CH3 regions, or a combination thereof. In another embodiment, the nucleic acids may encode an antibody heavy chain comprising, for example, any one of the VH regions or a portion thereof, or any one of the VH CDRs, including any variants thereof. The invention also includes nucleic acid molecules that encode an antibody light chain comprising, for example, any one of the CL regions or a portion thereof, any one of the VL regions or a portion thereof or any one of the VL CDRs, including any variants thereof. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid encodes both a heavy and light chain, or portions thereof.

[000104] The amino acid sequence of the wild-type constant domain set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 1, 2, 3, or 4 is encoded by its corresponding nucleic acid sequence. For example, the amino acid sequence of the wild-type constant domain set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 2 is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 5 or 6. In some embodiments, the amino acid sequence of the wild-type constant domain set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 1, 2, 3, or 4 is encoded by the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 16, 5, 17, or 18, respectively.

Modified Canine IgG

[000105] The inventors of the instant application have found that substituting one or more amino acid residues surprisingly and unexpectedly enhanced the affinity to FcRn. The amino acid position number, as used herein, refers to a position numbered according to the Eu index as in Kabat (Kabat *et al.*, Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. (1991)).

[000106] Accordingly, in one embodiment, the invention provides a modified IgG comprising: a canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said substitution is at amino acid residue 247, 252, 254, 256, 311, 312, 314, 431, 434, or 439, numbered according to the Eu index as in Kabat.

5 [000107] In some embodiments, the constant domain comprises one or more of substitutions P247V, L252Y, L252P, L252W, L252A, L252D, L252G, L252H, L252I, L252K, L252M, L252N, L252Q, L252S, L252T, L252V, L252F, L252R, A254F, A254G, A254H, A254N, A254Q, A254R, A254W, A254C, A254D, A254I, A254K, A254L, A254M, A254P, A254S, A254T, A254V, A254Y, T256H, T256I, T256K, T256L, T256Q, T256Y, T256A, T256C, T256D, T256F,
10 T256G, T256M, T256N, T256P, T256R, T256S, T256V, T256W, T256E, Q311H, Q311R, Q311Y, Q311W, D312P, L314K, A431K, N434A, N434C, N434D, N434E, N434F, N434G, N434H, N434I, N434K, N434L, N434M, N434P, N434Q, N434R, N434S, N434T, N434V, N434W, N434Y, and E439K.

[000108] In a particular example, the invention comprises one or more mutations, described herein,
15 in the wild-type amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 1, 2, 3, or 4. In some embodiments, the mutant IgG constant domain is a homologue, a variant, an isomer, or a functional fragment having one or more mutations, described herein. Each possibility represents a separate embodiment of the present invention.

[000109] The amino acid sequence of the mutant constant domain is encoded by its corresponding
20 mutant nucleic acid sequence.

Methods for Making Antibody Molecules of the Invention

[000110] Methods for making antibody molecules are well known in the art and fully described in U.S. Patents 8,394,925; 8,088,376; 8,546,543; 10,336,818; and 9,803,023 and U.S. Patent Application Publication 20060067930, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.
25 Any suitable method, process, or technique, known to one of skilled in the art, can be used. An antibody molecule having a variant Fc region of the invention may be generated according to the methods well known in the art. In some embodiments, the variant Fc region can be fused to a heterologous polypeptide of choice, such as an antibody variable domain or binding domain of a receptor or ligand.

[000111] With the advent of methods of molecular biology and recombinant technology, a person of skilled in the art can produce antibody and antibody-like molecules by recombinant means and thereby generate gene sequences that code for specific amino acid sequences found in the polypeptide structure of the antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced by either cloning the gene sequences encoding the polypeptide chains of said antibodies or by direct synthesis of said polypeptide chains, with assembly of the synthesized chains to form active tetrameric (H₂L₂) structures with affinity for specific epitopes and antigenic determinants. This has permitted the ready production of antibodies having sequences characteristic of neutralizing antibodies from different species and sources.

[000112] Regardless of the source of the antibodies, or how they are recombinantly constructed, or how they are synthesized, in vitro or in vivo, using transgenic animals, large cell cultures of laboratory or commercial size, using transgenic plants, or by direct chemical synthesis employing no living organisms at any stage of the process, all antibodies have a similar overall 3 dimensional structure. This structure is often given as H₂L₂ and refers to the fact that antibodies commonly comprise two light (L) amino acid chains and 2 heavy (H) amino acid chains. Both chains have regions capable of interacting with a structurally complementary antigenic target. The regions interacting with the target are referred to as "variable" or "V" regions and are characterized by differences in amino acid sequence from antibodies of different antigenic specificity. The variable regions of either H or L chains contain the amino acid sequences capable of specifically binding to antigenic targets.

[000113] As used herein, the term "antigen binding region" refers to that portion of an antibody molecule which contains the amino acid residues that interact with an antigen and confer on the antibody its specificity and affinity for the antigen. The antibody binding region includes the "framework" amino acid residues necessary to maintain the proper conformation of the antigen-binding residues. Within the variable regions of the H or L chains that provide for the antigen binding regions are smaller sequences dubbed "hypervariable" because of their extreme variability between antibodies of differing specificity. Such hypervariable regions are also referred to as "complementarity determining regions" or "CDR" regions. These CDR regions account for the basic specificity of the antibody for a particular antigenic determinant structure.

[000114] The CDRs represent non-contiguous stretches of amino acids within the variable regions but, regardless of species, the positional locations of these critical amino acid sequences within the variable heavy and light chain regions have been found to have similar locations within the amino acid sequences of the variable chains. The variable heavy and light chains of all antibodies each have three CDR regions, each non-contiguous with the others. In all mammalian species, antibody peptides contain constant (i.e., highly conserved) and variable regions, and, within the latter, there are the CDRs and the so-called "framework regions" made up of amino acid sequences within the variable region of the heavy or light chain but outside the CDRs.

[000115] The present invention further provides a vector including at least one of the nucleic acids described above. Because the genetic code is degenerate, more than one codon can be used to encode a particular amino acid. Using the genetic code, one or more different nucleotide sequences can be identified, each of which would be capable of encoding the amino acid. The probability that a particular oligonucleotide will, in fact, constitute the actual encoding sequence can be estimated by considering abnormal base pairing relationships and the frequency with which a particular codon is actually used (to encode a particular amino acid) in eukaryotic or prokaryotic cells expressing an antibody or portion. Such "codon usage rules" are disclosed by Lathe, et al., 183 J. Molec. Biol. 1-12 (1985). Using the "codon usage rules" of Lathe, a single nucleotide sequence, or a set of nucleotide sequences that contains a theoretical "most probable" nucleotide sequence capable of encoding canine IgG sequences can be identified. It is also intended that the antibody coding regions for use in the present invention could also be provided by altering existing antibody genes using standard molecular biological techniques that result in variants of the antibodies and peptides described herein. Such variants include, but are not limited to deletions, additions and substitutions in the amino acid sequence of the antibodies or peptides.

[000116] For example, one class of substitutions is conservative amino acid substitutions. Such substitutions are those that substitute a given amino acid in a canine antibody peptide by another amino acid of like characteristics. Typically seen as conservative substitutions are the replacements, one for another, among the aliphatic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu, and Ile; interchange of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr, exchange of the acidic residues Asp and Glu, substitution between the amide residues Asn and Gln, exchange of the basic residues Lys and Arg, replacements among the aromatic residues Phe, Tyr, and the like. Guidance concerning which

amino acid changes are likely to be phenotypically silent is found in Bowie *et al.*, 247 *Science* 1306-10 (1990).

[000117] Variant canine antibodies or peptides may be fully functional or may lack function in one or more activities. Fully functional variants typically contain only conservative variations or variations in non-critical residues or in non-critical regions. Functional variants can also contain substitution of similar amino acids that result in no change or an insignificant change in function. Alternatively, such substitutions may positively or negatively affect function to some degree. Non-functional variants typically contain one or more non-conservative amino acid substitutions, deletions, insertions, inversions, or truncation or a substitution, insertion, inversion, or deletion in a critical residue or critical region.

[000118] Amino acids that are essential for function can be identified by methods known in the art, such as site-directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis. Cunningham *et al.*, 244 *Science* 1081-85 (1989). The latter procedure introduces single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule. The resulting mutant molecules are then tested for biological activity such as epitope binding or in vitro ADCC activity. Sites that are critical for ligand-receptor binding can also be determined by structural analysis such as crystallography, nuclear magnetic resonance, or photoaffinity labeling. Smith *et al.*, 224 *J. Mol. Biol.* 899-904 (1992); de Vos *et al.*, 255 *Science* 306-12 (1992).

[000119] Moreover, polypeptides often contain amino acids other than the twenty "naturally occurring" amino acids. Further, many amino acids, including the terminal amino acids, may be modified by natural processes, such as processing and other post-translational modifications, or by chemical modification techniques well known in the art. Known modifications include, but are not limited to, acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent crosslinks, formation of cystine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, proteolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins

such as arginylation, and ubiquitination. Such modifications are well known to those of skill in the art and have been described in great detail in the scientific literature. Several particularly common modifications, glycosylation, lipid attachment, sulfation, gamma-carboxylation of glutamic acid residues, hydroxylation and ADP ribosylation, for instance, are described in most basic texts, such as *Proteins-Structure and Molecular Properties* (2nd ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman & Co., N.Y., 1993). Many detailed reviews are available on this subject, such as by Wold, *Posttranslational Covalent Modification of proteins*, 1-12 (Johnson, ed., Academic Press, N.Y., 1983); Seifter *et al.* 182 *Meth. Enzymol.* 626-46 (1990); and Rattan *et al.* 663 *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.* 48-62 (1992).

10 [000120] In another aspect, the invention provides antibody derivatives. A "derivative" of an antibody contains additional chemical moieties not normally a part of the protein. Covalent modifications of the protein are included within the scope of this invention. Such modifications may be introduced into the molecule by reacting targeted amino acid residues of the antibody with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or terminal
15 residues. For example, derivatization with bifunctional agents, well-known in the art, is useful for cross-linking the antibody or fragment to a water-insoluble support matrix or to other macromolecular carriers.

[000121] Derivatives also include radioactively labeled monoclonal antibodies that are labeled. For example, with radioactive iodine (251,1311), carbon (4C), sulfur (35S), indium, tritium (H³)
20 or the like; conjugates of monoclonal antibodies with biotin or avidin, with enzymes, such as horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, beta-D-galactosidase, glucose oxidase, glucoamylase, carboxylic acid anhydrase, acetylcholine esterase, lysozyme, malate dehydrogenase or glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase; and also conjugates of monoclonal antibodies with bioluminescent agents (such as luciferase), chemoluminescent agents (such as acridine esters) or
25 fluorescent agents (such as phycobiliproteins).

[000122] Another derivative bifunctional antibody of the invention is a bispecific antibody, generated by combining parts of two separate antibodies that recognize two different antigenic groups. This may be achieved by crosslinking or recombinant techniques. Additionally, moieties may be added to the antibody or a portion thereof to increase half-life in vivo (e.g., by lengthening
30 the time to clearance from the blood stream. Such techniques include, for example, adding PEG

moieties (also termed pegylation), and are well-known in the art. See U.S. Patent. Appl. Pub. No. 20030031671.

[000123] In some embodiments, the nucleic acids encoding a subject antibody are introduced directly into a host cell, and the cell is incubated under conditions sufficient to induce expression of the encoded antibody. After the subject nucleic acids have been introduced into a cell, the cell is typically incubated, normally at 37° C., sometimes under selection, for a period of about 1-24 hours in order to allow for the expression of the antibody. In one embodiment, the antibody is secreted into the supernatant of the media in which the cell is growing. Traditionally, monoclonal antibodies have been produced as native molecules in murine hybridoma lines. In addition to that technology, the present invention provides for recombinant DNA expression of the antibodies. This allows the production of antibodies, as well as a spectrum of antibody derivatives and fusion proteins in a host species of choice.

[000124] A nucleic acid sequence encoding at least one antibody, portion or polypeptide of the invention may be recombined with vector DNA in accordance with conventional techniques, including blunt-ended or staggered-ended termini for ligation, restriction enzyme digestion to provide appropriate termini, filling in of cohesive ends as appropriate, alkaline phosphatase treatment to avoid undesirable joining, and ligation with appropriate ligases. Techniques for such manipulations are disclosed, e.g., by Maniatis et al., MOLECULAR CLONING, LAB. MANUAL, (Cold Spring Harbor Lab. Press, NY, 1982 and 1989), and Ausubel et al. 1993 supra, may be used to construct nucleic acid sequences which encode an antibody molecule or antigen binding region thereof.

[000125] A nucleic acid molecule, such as DNA, is said to be "capable of expressing" a polypeptide if it contains nucleotide sequences which contain transcriptional and translational regulatory information and such sequences are "operably linked" to nucleotide sequences which encode the polypeptide. An operable linkage is a linkage in which the regulatory DNA sequences and the DNA sequence sought to be expressed are connected in such a way as to permit gene expression as peptides or antibody portions in recoverable amounts. The precise nature of the regulatory regions needed for gene expression may vary from organism to organism, as is well known in the analogous art. See, e.g., Sambrook *et al.*, 2001 supra; Ausubel *et al.*, 1993 supra.

[000126] The present invention accordingly encompasses the expression of an antibody or peptide, in either prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. Suitable hosts include bacterial or eukaryotic hosts including bacteria, yeast, insects, fungi, bird and mammalian cells either in vivo, or in situ, or host cells of mammalian, insect, bird or yeast origin. The mammalian cell or tissue may be of human, primate, hamster, rabbit, rodent, cow, pig, sheep, horse, goat, dog or cat origin. Any other suitable mammalian cell, known in the art, may also be used.

[000127] In one embodiment, the nucleotide sequence of the invention will be incorporated into a plasmid or viral vector capable of autonomous replication in the recipient host. Any of a wide variety of vectors may be employed for this purpose. See, e.g., Ausubel *et al.*, 1993 *supra*. Factors of importance in selecting a particular plasmid or viral vector include: the ease with which recipient cells that contain the vector may be recognized and selected from those recipient cells which do not contain the vector; the number of copies of the vector which are desired in a particular host; and whether it is desirable to be able to "shuttle" the vector between host cells of different species.

[000128] Example prokaryotic vectors known in the art include plasmids such as those capable of replication in *E. coli* (such as, for example, pBR322, CoIE1, pSC101, pACYC 184, .pi.vX). Such plasmids are, for example, disclosed by Maniatis *et al.*, 1989 *supra*; Ausubel *et al.*, 1993 *supra*. Bacillus plasmids include pC194, pC221, pT127, etc. Such plasmids are disclosed by Gryczan, in THE MOLEC. BIO. OF THE BACILLI 307-329 (Academic Press, NY, 1982). Suitable Streptomyces plasmids include p1J101 (Kendall *et al.*, 169 J. Bacteriol. 4177-83 (1987), and Streptomyces bacteriophages such as phLC31 (Chater *et al.*, in SIXTH INT'L SYMPOSIUM ON ACTINOMYCETALES BIO. 45-54 (Akademiai Kiado, Budapest, Hungary 1986). Pseudomonas plasmids are reviewed in John *et al.*, 8 Rev. Infect. Dis. 693-704 (1986); Izaki, 33 Jpn. J. Bacteriol. 729-42 (1978); and Ausubel *et al.*, 1993 *supra*.

[000129] Alternatively, gene expression elements useful for the expression of cDNA encoding antibodies or peptides include, but are not limited to, (a) viral transcription promoters and their enhancer elements, such as the SV40 early promoter (Okayama *et al.*, 3 Mol. Cell. Biol. 280 (1983), Rous sarcoma virus LTR (Gorman *et al.*, 79 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 6777 (1982), and Moloney murine leukemia virus LTR (Grosschedl *et al.*, 41 Cell 885 (1985); (b) splice regions and polyadenylation sites such as those derived from the SV40 late region (Okayama *et al.*, 1983), and (c) polyadenylation sites such as in SV40 (Okayama *et al.*, 1983).

[000130] Immunoglobulin cDNA genes can be expressed as described by Weidle *et al.*, 51 Gene 21 (1987), using as expression elements the SV40 early promoter and its enhancer, the mouse immunoglobulin H chain promoter enhancers, SV40 late region mRNA splicing, rabbit S-globin intervening sequence, immunoglobulin and rabbit S-globin polyadenylation sites, and SV40 polyadenylation elements. For immunoglobulin genes comprised of part cDNA, part genomic DNA (Whittle *et al.*, 1 Protein Engin. 499 (1987)), the transcriptional promoter can be human cytomegalovirus, the promoter enhancers can be cytomegalovirus and mouse/human immunoglobulin, and mRNA splicing and polyadenylation regions can be the native chromosomal immunoglobulin sequences.

[000131] In one embodiment, for expression of cDNA genes in rodent cells, the transcriptional promoter is a viral LTR sequence, the transcriptional promoter enhancers are either or both the mouse immunoglobulin heavy chain enhancer and the viral LTR enhancer, the splice region contains an intron of greater than 31 bp, and the polyadenylation and transcription termination regions are derived from the native chromosomal sequence corresponding to the immunoglobulin chain being synthesized. In other embodiments, cDNA sequences encoding other proteins are combined with the above-recited expression elements to achieve expression of the proteins in mammalian cells.

[000132] Each fused gene can be assembled in, or inserted into, an expression vector. Recipient cells capable of expressing the immunoglobulin chain gene product are then transfected singly with a peptide or H or L chain-encoding gene, or are co-transfected with H and L chain gene. The transfected recipient cells are cultured under conditions that permit expression of the incorporated genes and the expressed immunoglobulin chains or intact antibodies or fragments are recovered from the culture.

[000133] In one embodiment, the fused genes encoding the peptide or H and L chains, or portions thereof are assembled in separate expression vectors that are then used to cotransfect a recipient cell. Alternatively the fused genes encoding the H and L chains can be assembled on the same expression vector. For transfection of the expression vectors and production of the antibody, the recipient cell line may be a myeloma cell. Myeloma cells can synthesize, assemble and secrete immunoglobulins encoded by transfected immunoglobulin genes and possess the mechanism for glycosylation of the immunoglobulin. Myeloma cells can be grown in culture or in the peritoneal

cavity of a mouse, where secreted immunoglobulin can be obtained from ascites fluid. Other suitable recipient cells include lymphoid cells such as B lymphocytes of canine or non-canine origin, hybridoma cells of canine or non-canine origin, or interspecies heterohybridoma cells.

[000134] The expression vector carrying an antibody construct or polypeptide of the invention can be introduced into an appropriate host cell by any of a variety of suitable means, including such biochemical means as transformation, transfection, conjugation, protoplast fusion, calcium phosphate-precipitation, and application with polycations such as diethylaminoethyl (DEAE) dextran, and such mechanical means as electroporation, direct microinjection, and microprojectile bombardment. Johnston *et al.*, 240 *Science* 1538 (1988).

[000135] Yeast may provide substantial advantages over bacteria for the production of immunoglobulin H and L chains. Yeasts carry out post-translational peptide modifications including glycosylation. A number of recombinant DNA strategies now exist which utilize strong promoter sequences and high copy number plasmids which can be used for production of the desired proteins in yeast. Yeast recognizes leader sequences of cloned mammalian gene products and secretes peptides bearing leader sequences (i.e., pre-peptides). Hitzman *et al.*, 11th Int'l Conference on Yeast, Genetics & Molec. Biol. (Montpelier, France, 1982).

[000136] Yeast gene expression systems can be routinely evaluated for the levels of production, secretion and the stability of peptides, antibodies, fragments and regions thereof. Any of a series of yeast gene expression systems incorporating promoter and termination elements from the actively expressed genes coding for glycolytic enzymes produced in large quantities when yeasts are grown in media rich in glucose can be utilized. Known glycolytic genes can also provide very efficient transcription control signals. For example, the promoter and terminator signals of the phosphoglycerate kinase (PGK) gene can be utilized. A number of approaches can be taken for evaluating optimal expression plasmids for the expression of cloned immunoglobulin cDNAs in yeast. See Vol. II DNA Cloning, 45-66, (Glover, ed.,) IRL Press, Oxford, UK 1985).

[000137] Bacterial strains can also be utilized as hosts for the production of antibody molecules or peptides described by this invention. Plasmid vectors containing replicon and control sequences which are derived from species compatible with a host cell are used in connection with these bacterial hosts. The vector carries a replication site, as well as specific genes which are capable of providing phenotypic selection in transformed cells. A number of approaches can be taken for

evaluating the expression plasmids for the production of antibodies, fragments and regions or antibody chains encoded by the cloned immunoglobulin cDNAs in bacteria (see Glover, 1985 supra; Ausubel, 1993 supra; Sambrook, 2001 supra; Colligan et al., eds. Current Protocols in Immunology, John Wiley & Sons, NY, N.Y. (1994-2001); Colligan et al., eds. Current Protocols in Protein Science, John Wiley & Sons, NY, N.Y. (1997-2001).

[000138] Host mammalian cells may be grown in vitro or in vivo. Mammalian cells provide posttranslational modifications to immunoglobulin protein molecules including leader peptide removal, folding and assembly of Heavy L chains, glycosylation of the antibody molecules, and secretion of functional antibody protein. Mammalian cells which can be useful as hosts for the production of antibody proteins, in addition to the cells of lymphoid origin described above, include cells of fibroblast origin, such as Vero (ATCC CRL 81) or CHO-K1 (ATCC CRL 61) cells. Many vector systems are available for the expression of cloned Heavy L chain genes in mammalian cells (see Glover, 1985 supra). Different approaches can be followed to obtain complete H2L2 antibodies. It is possible to co-express Heavy L chains in the same cells to achieve intracellular association and linkage of Heavy L chains into complete tetrameric H2L2 antibodies and/or peptides. The co-expression can occur by using either the same or different plasmids in the same host. Genes for both Heavy L chains and/or peptides can be placed into the same plasmid, which is then transfected into cells, thereby selecting directly for cells that express both chains. Alternatively, cells can be transfected first with a plasmid encoding one chain, for example the L chain, followed by transfection of the resulting cell line with an H chain plasmid containing a second selectable marker. cell lines producing peptides and/or H2L2 molecules via either route could be transfected with plasmids encoding additional copies of peptides, H, L, or H plus L chains in conjunction with additional selectable markers to generate cell lines with enhanced properties, such as higher production of assembled H2L2 antibody molecules or enhanced stability of the transfected cell lines.

[000139] For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant antibodies, stable expression may be used. For example, cell lines, which stably express the antibody molecule may be engineered. Rather than using expression vectors which contain viral origins of replication, host cells can be transformed with immunoglobulin expression cassettes and a selectable marker. Following the introduction of the foreign DNA, engineered cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in enriched media, and then are switched to a selective media. The selectable marker in the recombinant

plasmid confers resistance to the selection and allows cells to stably integrate the plasmid into a chromosome and grow to form foci which in turn can be cloned and expanded into cell lines. Such engineered cell lines may be particularly useful in screening and evaluation of compounds/components that interact directly or indirectly with the antibody molecule.

- 5 [000140] Once an antibody of the invention has been produced, it may be purified by any method known in the art for purification of an immunoglobulin molecule, for example, by chromatography (e.g., ion exchange, affinity, particularly affinity for the specific antigen after Protein A, and sizing column chromatography), centrifugation, differential solubility, or by any other standard technique for the purification of proteins. In many embodiments, antibodies are secreted from the cell into
10 culture medium and harvested from the culture medium.

Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Applications

- [000141] The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising molecules of the invention and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. More specifically, the invention provides for a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or
15 diluent and, as active ingredient, an antibody or peptide according to the invention.

[000142] "Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers" include any excipient which is nontoxic to the cell or animal being exposed thereto at the dosages and concentrations employed. The pharmaceutical composition may include one or additional therapeutic agents.

- [000143] "Pharmaceutically acceptable" refers to those compounds, materials, compositions,
20 and/or dosage forms which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for contact with the tissues of animals without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem complications commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

- [000144] Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include solvents, dispersion media, buffers, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, wetting agents, preservatives, buffers, chelating
25 agents, antioxidants, isotonic agents and absorption delaying agents.

[000145] Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include water; saline; phosphate buffered saline; dextrose; glycerol; alcohols such as ethanol and isopropanol; phosphate, citrate and other organic acids; ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as

polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; EDTA; salt forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as TWEEN, polyethylene glycol (PEG), and PLURONICS; isotonic agents such as sugars, polyalcohols such as mannitol and sorbitol, and sodium chloride; as well as combinations thereof.

[000146] The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may be formulated in a variety of ways, including for example, liquid, semi-solid, or solid dosage forms, such as liquid solutions (e.g., injectable and infusible solutions), dispersions or suspensions, liposomes, suppositories, tablets, pills, or powders. In some embodiments, the compositions are in the form of injectable or infusible solutions. The composition can be in a form suitable for intravenous, intraarterial, intramuscular, subcutaneous, parenteral, transmucosal, oral, topical, or transdermal administration. The composition may be formulated as an immediate, controlled, extended or delayed release composition.

[000147] The compositions of the invention can be administered either as individual therapeutic agents or in combination with other therapeutic agents. They can be administered alone, but are generally administered with a pharmaceutical carrier selected on the basis of the chosen route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice. Administration of the antibodies disclosed herein may be carried out by any suitable means, including parenteral injection (such as intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, or intramuscular injection), orally, or by topical administration of the antibodies (typically carried in a pharmaceutical formulation) to an airway surface. Topical administration to an airway surface can be carried out by intranasal administration (e.g., by use of dropper, swab, or inhaler). Topical administration of the antibodies to an airway surface can also be carried out by inhalation administration, such as by creating respirable particles of a pharmaceutical formulation (including both solid and liquid particles) containing the antibodies as an aerosol suspension, and then causing the subject to inhale the respirable particles. Methods and apparatus for administering respirable particles of pharmaceutical formulations are well known, and any conventional technique can be employed.

[000148] In some desired embodiments, the antibodies are administered by parenteral injection. For parenteral administration, antibodies or molecules can be formulated as a solution, suspension, emulsion or lyophilized powder in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable parenteral

vehicle. For example, the vehicle may be a solution of the antibody or a cocktail thereof dissolved in an acceptable carrier, such as an aqueous carrier such vehicles are water, saline, Ringer's solution, dextrose solution, trehalose or sucrose solution, or 5% serum albumin, 0.4% saline, 0.3% glycine and the like. Liposomes and nonaqueous vehicles such as fixed oils can also be used. These solutions are sterile and generally free of particulate matter. These compositions may be sterilized by conventional, well known sterilization techniques. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, toxicity adjustment agents and the like, for example sodium acetate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium lactate, etc. The concentration of antibody in these formulations can vary widely, for example from less than about 0.5%, usually at or at least about 1% to as much as 15% or 20% by weight and will be selected primarily based on fluid volumes, viscosities, etc., in accordance with the particular mode of administration selected. The vehicle or lyophilized powder can contain additives that maintain isotonicity (e.g., sodium chloride, mannitol) and chemical stability (e.g., buffers and preservatives). The formulation is sterilized by commonly used techniques. Actual methods for preparing parenterally administrable compositions will be known or apparent to those skilled in the art and are described in more detail in, for example, REMINGTON'S PHARMA. SCI. (15th ed., Mack Pub. Co., Easton, Pa., 1980).

[000149] The antibodies or molecules of the invention can be lyophilized for storage and reconstituted in a suitable carrier prior to use. This technique has been shown to be effective with conventional immune globulins. Any suitable lyophilization and reconstitution techniques can be employed. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that lyophilization and reconstitution can lead to varying degrees of antibody activity loss and that use levels may have to be adjusted to compensate. The compositions containing the present antibodies or a cocktail thereof can be administered for prevention of recurrence and/or therapeutic treatments for existing disease. Suitable pharmaceutical carriers are described in the most recent edition of REMINGTON'S PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, a standard reference text in this field of art. In therapeutic application, compositions are administered to a subject already suffering from a disease, in an amount sufficient to cure or at least partially arrest or alleviate the disease and its complications.

[000150] Effective doses of the compositions of the present invention, for treatment of conditions or diseases as described herein vary depending upon many different factors, including, for

example, but not limited to, the pharmacodynamic characteristics of the particular agent, and its mode and route of administration; target site; physiological state of the animal; other medications administered; whether treatment is prophylactic or therapeutic; age, health, and weight of the recipient; nature and extent of symptoms kind of concurrent treatment, frequency of treatment, and
5 the effect desired.

[000151] Single or multiple administrations of the compositions can be carried out with dose levels and pattern being selected by the treating veterinarian. In any event, the pharmaceutical formulations should provide a quantity of the antibody(ies) of this invention sufficient to effectively treat the subject.

10 [000152] Treatment dosages may be titrated using routine methods known to those of skill in the art to optimize safety and efficacy.

[000153] The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may include a “therapeutically effective amount.” A “therapeutically effective amount” refers to an amount effective, at dosages and for periods of time necessary, to achieve the desired therapeutic result. A therapeutically
15 effective amount of a molecule may vary according to factors such as the disease state, age, sex, and weight of the individual, and the ability of the molecule to elicit a desired response in the individual. A therapeutically effective amount is also one in which any toxic or detrimental effects of the molecule are outweighed by the therapeutically beneficial effects.

[000154] In another aspect, the compositions of the invention can be used, for example, in the
20 treatment of various diseases and disorders in dogs. As used herein, the terms “treat” and “treatment” refer to therapeutic treatment, including prophylactic or preventative measures, wherein the object is to prevent or slow down (lessen) an undesired physiological change associated with a disease or condition. Beneficial or desired clinical results include, but are not limited to, alleviation of symptoms, diminishment of the extent of a disease or condition, stabilization of a disease or condition (i.e., where the disease or condition does not worsen), delay
25 or slowing of the progression of a disease or condition, amelioration or palliation of the disease or condition, and remission (whether partial or total) of the disease or condition, whether detectable or undetectable. Those in need of treatment include those already with the disease or condition as well as those prone to having the disease or condition or those in which the disease or condition is
30 to be prevented.

[000155] All patents and literature references cited in the present specification are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

[000156] The following examples are provided to supplement the prior disclosure and to provide a better understanding of the subject matter described herein. These examples should not be considered to limit the described subject matter. 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 apparent to persons skilled in the art and are to be included within, and can be made without departing from, the true scope of the invention.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

Construction of canine IgG Fc mutants

[000157] Construction of all canine IgGs (**FIG. 1**) was carried out as described by Bergeron *et al.* (Bergeron *et al.*, 2014, *Vet Immunol Immunopathol.*, vol. 157(1-2), pages 31-41), in which plasmids containing sequence encoding for canine constant regions for the IgGB (65) sub-class were utilized and VH/VL sequences for each mAb investigated herein were inserted upstream and in frame with the nucleotides encoding for the constant domains. Mutations were incorporated into each respective position of the CH1, CH2 or CH3 domain (**Fig. 2**) of each plasmid by direct DNA synthesis of the constant region as gene fragment and were subsequently sub-cloned into respective variable region of interest.

Expression and Purification

[000158] The monoclonal antibody (mAbs) mutants were expressed in mammalian suspension cell systems, EXPICHO-S (Chinese Hamster Ovary) cells, obtained from Thermo Fisher. Suspension EXPICHO-S cells were maintained in EXPICHO expression medium (Gibco) between 0.14 and 8.0x10⁶ cells/ml. Cells were diluted following the ExpiCHO Protocol user manual on Day -1 and transfection day. Diluted cells were transfected as described in the protocol using reagents sourced from ExpiFectamine CHO Transfection Kit (Gibco) following Max Titer conditions. Following 12-14 days of incubation, the cultures were harvested and clarified. Antibodies were purified from the clarified supernatant via Protein A chromatography over MabSelect Sure LX

(GE Healthcare) which had been pre-equilibrated with PBS. Following sample load, the resin was washed with PBS and then with 20 mM sodium acetate, pH 5.5. Samples were eluted from the column with 20 mM acetic acid, pH 3.5. Following elution, pools were made and neutralized with the addition of 1 M sodium acetate to 4%. Depending on available volume and intended use, samples were sometimes exchanged into a final buffer (e.g. PBS, other). Concentration was measured by absorbance at 280 nm.

SDS-PAGE

[000159] Non-reduced (nr) and reduced sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) was performed using 4-12% Bis-Tris NuPAGE gels in MES-SDS running buffer, and SeeBlue Plus 2 standards, all from Invitrogen. For non-reduced samples, 1mM of alkylating agent N-ethylmaleimide (NEM) was added, for reduced samples reducing agent dithiothreitol (DTT) was added. Gels were stained with Coomassie Blue to detect the protein bands.

Analytical SEC

[000160] Analytical SEC was conducted using a TSK gel SuperSW3000, 4.6mm, 10x30 cm, 4µm column from TOSOH BioScience, in 200mM NaPhosphate pH 7.2 running buffer at 0.25ml/minute.

NR-CGE

[000161] Non-reduced capillary gel electrophoresis (nrCGE) was performed using a Beckman Coulter PA800 plus analyzer using an A55625 capillary cartridge per the manufacturer's instructions.

SMAC

[000162] Standup monolayer absorption chromatography (SMAC) was conducted using a Sepax Zenix SEC-300, 4.6X300mm column in 200mM Na Phosphate pH 7.2 running buffer at 0.35ml/min.

HIC

[000163] Hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC) was conducted using a Sepax Proteomix HIC Butyl-NP5, 4.6x100mm column. A linear gradient from 100% 1.8M Ammonium Sulfate in

0.1M Na Phosphate pH 6.5 to 100% 0.1M Na Phosphate pH 6.5 was applied at 0.75ml/min for 20min.

Octet – BLI

[000164] This assay was conducted using Forte Bio's Octet QKe with Amine Reactive Second-
5 Generation Biosensors. Samples are exchanged into 1x Gibco PBS without calcium and magnesium and diluted to a concentration of 0.5mg/mL. After establishing the biosensor's baseline, a biosensor is submerged into 100uL of the sample for 600sec.

[000165] Antibodies were screened for binding to protein A or protein G sensors via Octet QKe quantitation (Pall ForteBio Corp, Menlo Park, CA, USA). Constructs which bound to protein A
10 were purified and quantified as described in Bergeron et al. for protein quality.

EXAMPLE 2

FcRn Binding assay

[000166] Canine FcRn was isolated, prepared and mutant Fc IgGs were assayed against canine FcRn according to Bergeron *et.al.*, discussed above. Standard PCR was used to amplify canine
15 FcRn- α subunit and β -microglobulin. FcRn- α subunit and β -microglobulin were co-transfected into HEK 293 cells and the FcRn complex was purified by IMAC affinity purification via the c-terminal His tag. FcRn complex was biotin labeled through BirA enzymatic biotinylation reaction. KD's were measured by Biacore 3000 or Biacore T200 (GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA, USA) using a SA sensor chip.

20 [000167] FcRn was captured on the surface of the sensor using a modified SA capture method. 10mM MES; 150mM NaCl; 0.005% Tween20; 0.5 mg/mL BSA; pH6 was used as capture, method running buffer and titrations. 1x HBS-P, 0.5 mg/mL BSA; pH7.4 was also used for method running buffer and titrations. Fc mutant IgGs were flowed over receptor surfaces and affinity was determined using Scrubber2 software analysis (BioLogic Software Pty, Ltd., Campbell, Australia)
25 or T200 evaluation software (**Table 1**). Blank runs containing buffer only were subtracted out from all runs. Flow cells were regenerated using 50 mM Tris pH8. Runs were performed at 15 °C.

[000168] Mutations made at respective positions have a marked effect on the affinity of the IgG to FcRn at pH6. Increase in FcRn affinity for IgG is not dependent on the VHVL domains, and is universal for any canine IgG.

[000169] Binding of wild-type (WTs) and mutant IgGs to canine FcRn were measured by surface plasmon resonance (Biacore). Biophysical Characterizations were also performed.

[000170] As shown in Table 2, the data on biophysical characterization shows that a plurality of mutations exhibited improved biophysical properties, particularly on polyreactivity.

Table 1. Effect of mutants on FcRn binding affinity.

ID No.	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	KD at pH6	KD at pH7.4
1	WT				2.41E-08	NBO
2	L252Y	N434R			1.73E-09	3.37E-08
3	A254F				1.15E-06	NBO
4	A254G				2.87E-08	NBO
5	A254H				2.16E-08	NBO
6	A254N				4.31E-08	NBO
7	A254Q				3.65E-08	NBO
8	A254R				7.83E-09	NBO
9	A254W				8.18E-07	NBO
10	L252P				3.41E-08	NBO
11	L252W				7.67E-09	NBO
12	L252A				9.85E-09	NBO
13	T256H				1.53E-08	NBO
14	T256I				2.03E-08	NBO
15	T256K				3.31E-08	NBO
16	T256L				1.87E-08	NBO
17	T256Q				1.96E-08	NBO
18	T256Y				2.53E-08	NBO
19	A254C				4.53E-08	NBO
20	A254D				6.00E-08	NBO
21	A254I				1.44E-08	NBO
22	A254K				1.14E-08	NBO
23	A254L				1.17E-08	NBO
24	A254M				2.78E-08	NBO
25	A254P				1.14E-07	NBO
26	A254S				1.22E-08	NBO
27	A254T				1.40E-08	NBO
28	A254V				1.13E-08	NBO

ID No.	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	KD at pH6	KD at pH7.4
29	A254Y				1.37E-10	NBO
30	Buffer				NBO	NBO
31	L252D				4.56E-07	NBO
32	L252G				3.56E-08	NBO
33	L252H				1.03E-08	NBO
34	L252I				1.36E-08	NBO
35	L252K				6.07E-09	NBO
36	L252M				6.47E-09	NBO
37	L252N				1.59E-08	NBO
38	L252Q				1.38E-08	NBO
39	L252S				5.36E-09	NBO
40	L252T				1.33E-08	NBO
41	L252V				1.61E-08	NBO
42	T256A				1.26E-08	NBO
43	T256C				1.55E-08	NBO
44	T256D				1.56E-08	NBO
45	T256F				1.96E-08	NBO
46	T256G				1.31E-08	NBO
47	T256M				2.02E-08	NBO
48	T256N				1.01E-08	NBO
49	T256P				2.05E-08	NBO
50	T256R				1.01E-08	NBO
51	T256S				1.24E-08	NBO
52	T256V				1.26E-08	NBO
53	T256W				1.50E-08	NBO
54	A431K				2.17E-08	NBO
55	D312P				9.88E-09	NBO
56	L252F	A254R			2.85E-09	1.03E-07
57	L252F	A254R	T256H		3.09E-09	8.92E-07
58	L252F	A254T	T256E		6.90E-09	NBO
59	L252F	N434F			1.58E-09	3.81E-08
60	L252F	N434H			3.40E-09	2.84E-08
61	L252F	N434R			3.35E-09	6.23E-08
62	L252F	N434W			4.70E-09	4.54E-08
63	L252F	N434Y			9.74E-10	7.28E-09
64	L252F	T256H			2.29E-09	3.14E-09
65	L252M	A254R			3.05E-09	1.24E-07
66	L252M	A254R	T256H		3.42E-09	2.99E-09
67	L252M	A254T	T256E		1.38E-08	NBO
68	L252M	N434F			1.71E-09	5.33E-08

ID No.	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	KD at pH6	KD at pH7.4
69	L252M	N434H			3.96E-09	1.89E-07
70	L252M	N434R			3.52E-09	1.36E-07
71	L252M	N434W			2.45E-09	2.42E-08
72	L252M	N434Y			1.21E-09	3.60E-08
73	L252M	T256H			6.88E-09	6.37E-08
74	L252R	A254R			8.45E-09	NBO
75	L252R	A254R	T256H		1.01E-08	5.08E-08
76	L252R	A254T	T256E		1.22E-08	NBO
77	L252R	N434F			1.18E-09	4.07E-08
78	L252R	N434H			1.17E-09	NBO
79	L252R	N434R			2.21E-09	1.08E-07
80	L252R	N434W			4.32E-09	7.19E-08
81	L252R	N434Y			1.06E-09	1.94E-08
82	L252R	T256H			2.76E-09	4.83E-09
83	L252R	N434H	A431K		1.40E-09	6.06E-08
84	L252R	N434H	D312P		1.37E-09	1.29E-07
85	L252R	N434H	L314K		9.72E-12	NBO
86	L252R	N434H	Q311H		1.16E-09	2.40E-08
87	L252R	N434H	Q311R		1.19E-09	1.24E-07
88	L252R	N434H	Q311Y		8.15E-10	1.72E-08
89	L252S	A254R			4.02E-09	4.16E-07
90	L252S	A254R	T256H		3.16E-09	2.81E-06
91	L252S	N434F			5.80E-09	4.63E-08
92	L252S	N434H			1.07E-08	NBO
93	L252S	N434R			8.07E-09	1.29E-07
94	L252S	N434W			6.22E-09	1.36E-07
95	L252S	N434Y			2.28E-09	1.96E-08
96	L252S	T256H			7.49E-09	NBO
97	L252Y				6.98E-09	2.81E-07
98	L252Y	N434F			7.64E-10	1.86E-08
99	L252Y	N434H			1.66E-09	4.12E-08
100	L252Y	N434W			4.66E-09	2.88E-08
101	L252Y	N434Y			2.63E-10	5.28E-09
102	L252Y	N434Y	A431K		2.93E-10	2.38E-09
103	L252Y	N434Y	P247V		2.25E-10	2.23E-09
104	L252Y	N434Y	P247V	T250Q	1.69E-10	5.57E-09
105	L252Y	T256E			7.29E-09	NBO
106	L252Y	N434Y	L314K		2.12E-09	3.10E-08
107	L314K				2.99E-08	NBO
108	Q311H				1.02E-08	NBO

ID No.	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	KD at pH6	KD at pH7.4
109	Q311R				7.62E-09	NBO
110	Q311Y				5.86E-09	NBO
111	L252M	A254S			1.29E-08	NBO
112	L252Y	A254T	T256E		6.41E-09	NBO
113	N434A				2.14E-08	9.58E-08
114	N434C				7.59E-10	NBO
115	N434D				1.50E-05	NBO
116	N434E				5.42E-08	NBO
117	N434F				7.99E-09	2.94E-06
118	N434G				2.66E-08	NBO
119	N434H				4.51E-09	NBO
120	N434I				1.67E-08	NBO
121	N434K				1.58E-08	1.43E-08
122	N434L				2.80E-08	1.55E-08
123	N434M				1.88E-08	1.10E-08
124	N434P				1.69E-09	NBO
125	N434Q				1.18E-08	NBO
126	N434R				5.02E-09	1.07E-07
127	N434S				1.73E-08	NBO
128	N434T				1.66E-08	NBO
129	N434V				1.36E-08	NBO
130	N434W				8.43E-09	2.90E-07
131	N434Y				2.81E-09	7.18E-08
132	L252F				1.09E-08	NBO
133	L252R				7.81E-09	NBO
134	L252R	A254T	T256E	N434H	3.84E-09	NBO
135	L252R	N434H	Q311W		1.08E-09	1.96E-08
136	L252Y	A254T			5.96E-09	NBO
137	L252Y	N434Y	Q311W		2.76E-10	2.76E-09
138	Q311W				8.13E-09	NBO
139	L252M	A254S	E439K		7.74E-09	NBO

Mutants are numbered according to the EU Index as in Kabat. NBO=no binding observed.

ID No.	Yield (mg/L)	SEC % Monomer	SEC RT (min)	SMAC RT	HIC RT	Tm1 (°C)	Tm2 (°C)	Tagg 266 (°C)	Tagg 473 (°C)	Avg PolyReactivity
95	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.03425
97	48	93.86	12.262	>60min	>20min	61.9	71.39	58.48	61.55	0.2588
99	75.75	93.36	12.433							0.53215
100	25	90.79	14.342	>60min	>20min	62.2	68.97	56.64	61.99	
101	22	94.85	12.503	>60min	>20min	61.9	69	57.26	70.07	0.1438
105	60.48	94.14	12.371							0.5143
106	82	95.39	12.514							0.3063
107	78.4	96.01	12.384							0.3024
108	27.52	89.42	12.41							0.4893
109	8.36	96.02	12.431							0.4709
110	42.24	94.65	12.429							0.45135
111	112.14	95.28	12.315							0.43775
117	30	94.75	12.94	>60min	>20min	61.4	68.53	56.09	60.89	
119	56	94.22	12.359	>60min	>20min	61.4	69.41	55.96	60.99	0.23625
126	70	95.38	12.356	>60min	>20min	61.1	68.75	57.64	60.58	0.12995
130		93.38	14.247	>60min	>20min	61.2	68.08	56.62	57.51	
131	48	95.42	12.476	>60min	>20min	61.1	68.82	54.4	61.6	0.1406
132	52	95.15	12.388	>60min	>20min	61.7	71.61	57.86	62.55	0.2563
133	84	94.75	12.304	>60min	>20min	61.7	71.7	58.45	60.66	0.2819
134	121.6	94.17	12.481							0.32625
135	33	93.45	13.085							0.64825
136	25.2	95.24	12.43							0.39895
137	87.2	94.29	12.871							0.4093
138	88.2	94.79	12.513							0.6871
139	114.18	95.91	12.345							0.31525

For specific mutation numbers, refer to the corresponding ID numbers in Table 1. SEC = Size Exclusion Chromatography; RT = Retention Time; SMAC = Standup Monolayer Absorption Chromatography; HIC = Hydrophobic Interaction Chromatography; Tm = Melting Temperature; Tagg = Aggregation Temperature.

Table 3. Codons of Mutations in Tables 1 and 2

ID No.	Mutations as per EU numbering system				Codon Usage			
	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4
1	WT				-			
2	L252Y	N434R			TAC	CGG		
3	A254F				TTC			
4	A254G				GGA			
5	A254H				CAC			
6	A254N				AAC			
7	A254Q				CAA			
8	A254R				CGG			
9	A254W				TGG			
10	L252P				CCA			
11	L252W				TGG			
12	L252A				GCA			
13	T256H				CAC			
14	T256I				ATA			
15	T256K				AAA			
16	T256L				CTA			
17	T256Q				CAA			
18	T256Y				TAC			
19	A254C				TGT			
20	A254D				GAT			
21	A254I				ATT			
22	A254K				AAG			
23	A254L				CTT, TTG			
24	A254M				ATG			
25	A254P				CCG			
26	A254S				TCC			
27	A254T				ACC			
28	A254V				GTT, GTG			

ID No.	Mutations as per EU numbering system				Codon Usage			
	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4
29	A254Y				TAT			
30	Buffer				-			
31	L252D				GAC			
32	L252G				GGA			
33	L252H				CAC			
34	L252I				ATA			
35	L252K				AAA			
36	L252M				ATG			
37	L252N				AAC			
38	L252Q				CAA			
39	L252S				AGC			
40	L252T				ACA			
41	L252V				GTA			
42	T256A				GCT, GCG			
43	T256C				TGT			
44	T256D				GAC			
45	T256F				TTT			
46	T256G				GGG, GGT			
47	T256M				ATG			
48	T256N				AAT			
49	T256P				CCT			
50	T256R				CGG, AGG			
51	T256S				AGT, TCT			
52	T256V				GTT, GTG			
53	T256W				TGG			
54	A431K				AAG			
55	D312P				CCC			
56	L252F	A254R			TTC	AGG		
57	L252F	A254R	T256H		TTC	AGG	CAC	

ID No.	Mutations as per EU numbering system				Codon Usage			
	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4
58	L252F	A254T	T256E		TTC	ACC	GAG	
59	L252F	N434F			TTC	TTC		
60	L252F	N434H			TTC	CAC		
61	L252F	N434R			TTC	CGG		
62	L252F	N434W			TTC	TGG		
63	L252F	N434Y			TTC	TAC		
64	L252F	T256H			TTC	CAC		
65	L252M	A254R			ATG	AGG		
66	L252M	A254R	T256H		ATG	AGG	CAC	
67	L252M	A254T	T256E		ATG	ACC	GAG	
68	L252M	N434F			ATG	TTC		
69	L252M	N434H			ATG	CAC		
70	L252M	N434R			ATG	CGG		
71	L252M	N434W			ATG	TGG		
72	L252M	N434Y			ATG	TAC		
73	L252M	T256H			ATG	CAC		
74	L252R	A254R			AGG	AGG		
75	L252R	A254R	T256H		AGG	AGG	CAC	
76	L252R	A254T	T256E		AGG	ACC	GAG	
77	L252R	N434F			AGG	TTC		
78	L252R	N434H			AGG	CAC		
79	L252R	N434R			AGG	CGG		
80	L252R	N434W			AGG	TGG		
81	L252R	N434Y			AGG	TAC		
82	L252R	T256H			AGG	CAC		
83	L252R	N434H	A431K		AGG	CAC	AAG	
84	L252R	N434H	D312P		AGG	CAC	CCC	
85	L252R	N434H	L314K		AGG	CAC	AAG	
86	L252R	N434H	Q311H		AGG	CAC	CAC	

ID No.	Mutations as per EU numbering system				Codon Usage			
	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4
87	L252R	N434H	Q311R		AGG	CAC	AGG	
88	L252R	N434H	Q311Y		AGG	CAC	TAC	
89	L252S	A254R			TCC	AGG		
90	L252S	A254R	T256H		TCC	AGG	CAC	
91	L252S	N434F			AGC	TTC		
92	L252S	N434H			AGC	CAC		
93	L252S	N434R			AGC	CGG		
94	L252S	N434W			AGC	TGG		
95	L252S	N434Y			AGC	TAC		
96	L252S	T256H			TCC	CAC		
97	L252Y				TAC			
98	L252Y	N434F			TAC	TTC		
99	L252Y	N434H			TAC	CAC		
100	L252Y	N434W			TAC	TGG		
101	L252Y	N434Y			TAC	TAC		
102	L252Y	N434Y	A431K		TAC	TAC	AAG	
103	L252Y	N434Y	P247V		TAC	TAC	GTG	
104	L252Y	N434Y	P247V	T250Q	TAC	TAC	GTG	CAG
105	L252Y	T256E			TAC	GAG		
106	L252Y	N434Y	L314K		TAC	TAC	AAG	
107	L314K				AAG			
108	Q311H				CAC			
109	Q311R				AGG			
110	Q311Y				TAC			
111	L252M	A254S			ATG	TCC		
112	L252Y	A254T	T256E		TAC	ACC	GAG	
113	N434A				GCC			
114	N434C				TGC			

ID No.	Mutations as per EU numbering system				Codon Usage			
	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4
115	N434D				GAC			
116	N434E				GAG			
117	N434F				TTC			
118	N434G				GGC			
119	N434H				CAC			
120	N434I				ATC			
121	N434K				AAG			
122	N434L				CTG			
123	N434M				ATG			
124	N434P				CCC			
125	N434Q				CAG			
126	N434R				AGG			
127	N434S				TCC			
128	N434T				ACC			
129	N434V				GTG			
130	N434W				TGG			
131	N434Y				TAC			
132	L252F				TTC			
133	L252R				AGG			
134	L252R	A254T	T256E	N434H	AGG	ACC	GAG	CAT
135	L252R	N434H	Q311W		AGG	CAC	TGG	
136	L252Y	A254T			TAC	ACC		
137	L252Y	N434Y	Q311W		TAC	TAC	TGG	
138	Q311W				TGG			
139	L252M	A254S	E439K		ATG	TCC	AAG	

Table 4. Effect of mutants on FcRn binding affinity.

ID No.	Mutations as per EU numbering system				Canine FcRn binding affinity		Codon Usage			
	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	KD at pH6	KD at pH7.4	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4
140	WT				1.1808E-08	NBO				
141	L252Y	A254T			4.3799E-09	LS	TAC	ACC		
142	L252Y	A254T	Q311M		3.0994E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	ATG	
143	L252Y	A254T	Q311N		3.9588E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	AAC	
144	L252Y	A254T	Q311P		8.8167E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	CCC	
145	L252Y	A254T	Q311R		2.7329E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	CGG	
146	L252Y	A254T	Q311S		4.6808E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	AGC	
147	L252Y	A254T	Q311T		4.0472E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	ACC	
148	L252Y	A254T	Q311V		3.9622E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	GTG	
149	L252Y	A254T	Q311W		1.6406E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	TGG	
150	L252Y	A254T	Q311Y		2.2389E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	TAC	
151	L252Y	A254T	Q311A		4.7636E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	GCC	
152	L252Y	A254T	Q311C		4.7199E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	TGC	
153	L252Y	A254T	Q311D		6.3586E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	GAC	
154	L252Y	A254T	Q311E		7.1448E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	GAG	
155	L252Y	A254T	Q311F		4.8406E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	TTC	
156	L252Y	A254T	Q311G		5.5697E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	GGC	
157	L252Y	A254T	Q311H		3.1564E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	CAC	
158	L252Y	A254T	Q311I		3.6406E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	ATC	
159	L252Y	A254T	Q311K		5.7157E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	AAG	
160	L252Y	A254T	Q311L		4.9143E-09	LS	TAC	ACC	CTG	
161	L252Y	A254T	N434F		7.5713E-10	7.45E-09	TAC	ACC	TTC	
162	L252Y	A254T	N434H		1.9465E-09	2.16E-08	TAC	ACC	CAC	
163	L252Y	A254T	N434R		1.7229E-09	1.34E-08	TAC	ACC	CGG	
164	L252Y	A254T	N434W		7.6313E-10	7.77E-09	TAC	ACC	TGG	
165	L252Y	A254T	N434Y		5.9951E-10	5.43E-09	TAC	ACC	TAC	

ID No.	Mutations as per EU numbering system				Canine FcRn binding affinity		Codon Usage			
	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	KD at pH6	KD at pH7.4	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4
166	L252Y	A254T	Q311A	N434F	6.5314E-10	6.20E-09	TAC	ACC	GCC	TTC
167	L252Y	A254T	Q311C	N434F	6.2285E-10	7.68E-09	TAC	ACC	TGC	TTC
168	L252Y	A254T	Q311D	N434F	8.5422E-10	1.24E-08	TAC	ACC	GAC	TTC
169	L252Y	A254T	Q311E	N434F	8.1071E-10	1.31E-08	TAC	ACC	GAG	TTC
170	L252Y	A254T	Q311F	N434F	7.086E-10	7.40E-09	TAC	ACC	TTC	TTC
171	L252Y	A254T	Q311G	N434F	7.2154E-10	5.62E-09	TAC	ACC	GGC	TTC
172	L252Y	A254T	Q311H	N434F	4.8161E-10	3.52E-09	TAC	ACC	CAC	TTC
173	L252Y	A254T	Q311I	N434F	5.1209E-10	5.08E-09	TAC	ACC	ATC	TTC
174	L252Y	A254T	Q311K	N434F	-	-	TAC	ACC	AAG	TTC
175	L252Y	A254T	Q311L	N434F	6.4178E-10	5.68E-09	TAC	ACC	CTG	TTC
176	L252Y	A254T	Q311M	N434F	6.886E-10	6.26E-09	TAC	ACC	ATG	TTC
177	L252Y	A254T	Q311N	N434F	6.7755E-10	4.64E-09	TAC	ACC	AAC	TTC
178	L252Y	A254T	Q311P	N434F	1.3674E-09	1.20E-08	TAC	ACC	CCC	TTC
179	L252Y	A254T	Q311R	N434F	3.9992E-10	6.02E-09	TAC	ACC	CGG	TTC
180	L252Y	A254T	Q311S	N434F	7.7973E-10	5.35E-09	TAC	ACC	AGC	TTC
181	L252Y	A254T	Q311T	N434F	7.2606E-10	5.97E-09	TAC	ACC	ACC	TTC
182	L252Y	A254T	Q311V	N434F	5.5237E-10	5.69E-09	TAC	ACC	GTG	TTC
183	L252Y	A254T	Q311W	N434F	2.1268E-10	1.77E-09	TAC	ACC	TGG	TTC
184	L252Y	A254T	Q311Y	N434F	3.0614E-10	2.68E-09	TAC	ACC	TAC	TTC
185	L252Y	A254T	Q311A	N434H	1.3554E-09	1.18E-08	TAC	ACC	GCC	CAC
186	L252Y	A254T	Q311C	N434H	1.3173E-09	1.47E-08	TAC	ACC	TGC	CAC
187	L252Y	A254T	Q311D	N434H	2.3266E-09	2.27E-08	TAC	ACC	GAC	CAC
188	L252Y	A254T	Q311E	N434H	2.3765E-09	1.78E-08	TAC	ACC	GAG	CAC
189	L252Y	A254T	Q311F	N434H	1.5886E-09	1.33E-08	TAC	ACC	TTC	CAC
190	L252Y	A254T	Q311G	N434H	1.6628E-09	1.69E-08	TAC	ACC	GGC	CAC
191	L252Y	A254T	Q311H	N434H	8.5647E-10	8.36E-09	TAC	ACC	CAC	CAC
192	L252Y	A254T	Q311I	N434H	1.2116E-09	1.14E-08	TAC	ACC	ATC	CAC

ID No.	Mutations as per EU numbering system				Canine FcRn binding affinity		Codon Usage			
	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	KD at pH6	KD at pH7.4	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4
193	L252Y	A254T	Q311K	N434H	1.6435E-09	1.62E-08	TAC	ACC	AAG	CAC
194	L252Y	A254T	Q311L	N434H	1.2468E-09	1.09E-08	TAC	ACC	CTG	CAC
195	L252Y	A254T	Q311M	N434H	1.1023E-09	9.78E-09	TAC	ACC	ATG	CAC
196	L252Y	A254T	Q311N	N434H	1.4699E-09	9.88E-09	TAC	ACC	AAC	CAC
197	L252Y	A254T	Q311P	N434H	3.4488E-09	5.38E-08	TAC	ACC	CCC	CAC
198	L252Y	A254T	Q311R	N434H	1.034E-09	9.69E-09	TAC	ACC	CGG	CAC
199	L252Y	A254T	Q311S	N434H	1.4029E-09	9.69E-09	TAC	ACC	AGC	CAC
200	L252Y	A254T	Q311T	N434H	1.6654E-09	1.15E-08	TAC	ACC	ACC	CAC
201	L252Y	A254T	Q311V	N434H	1.3817E-09	1.15E-08	TAC	ACC	GTG	CAC
202	L252Y	A254T	Q311W	N434H	6.9637E-10	5.90E-09	TAC	ACC	TGG	CAC
203	L252Y	A254T	Q311Y	N434H	6.9522E-10	5.48E-09	TAC	ACC	TAC	CAC
204	L252Y	A254T	Q311A	N434R	1.6295E-09	1.02E-08	TAC	ACC	GCC	CGG
205	L252Y	A254T	Q311C	N434R	1.4752E-09	7.92E-09	TAC	ACC	TGC	CGG
206	L252Y	A254T	Q311D	N434R	2.4185E-09	1.73E-08	TAC	ACC	GAC	CGG
207	L252Y	A254T	Q311E	N434R	2.2791E-09	1.58E-08	TAC	ACC	GAG	CGG
208	L252Y	A254T	Q311F	N434R	1.7461E-09	1.17E-08	TAC	ACC	TTC	CGG
209	L252Y	A254T	Q311G	N434R	1.9607E-09	1.02E-08	TAC	ACC	GGC	CGG
210	L252Y	A254T	Q311H	N434R	1.0272E-09	6.64E-09	TAC	ACC	CAC	CGG
211	L252Y	A254T	Q311I	N434R	1.413E-09	8.04E-09	TAC	ACC	ATC	CGG
212	L252Y	A254T	Q311K	N434R	1.5216E-09	9.49E-09	TAC	ACC	AAG	CGG
213	L252Y	A254T	Q311L	N434R	1.2966E-09	7.42E-09	TAC	ACC	CTG	CGG
214	L252Y	A254T	Q311M	N434R	1.1557E-09	6.76E-09	TAC	ACC	ATG	CGG
215	L252Y	A254T	Q311N	N434R	1.7545E-09	1.00E-08	TAC	ACC	AAC	CGG
216	L252Y	A254T	Q311P	N434R	4.0339E-09	3.55E-08	TAC	ACC	CCC	CGG
217	L252Y	A254T	Q311R	N434R	8.6034E-10	6.88E-09	TAC	ACC	CGG	CGG
218	L252Y	A254T	Q311S	N434R	1.9273E-09	1.01E-08	TAC	ACC	AGC	CGG
219	L252Y	A254T	Q311T	N434R	1.7209E-09	8.98E-09	TAC	ACC	ACC	CGG

ID No.	Mutations as per EU numbering system				Canine FcRn binding affinity		Codon Usage			
	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	KD at pH6	KD at pH7.4	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4
220	L252Y	A254T	Q311V	N434R	1.6688E-09	1.09E-08	TAC	ACC	GTG	CGG
221	L252Y	A254T	Q311W	N434R	1.0237E-09	5.29E-09	TAC	ACC	TGG	CGG
222	L252Y	A254T	Q311Y	N434R	7.1789E-10	4.73E-09	TAC	ACC	TAC	CGG
223	L252Y	A254T	Q311A	N434W	9.6356E-10	7.87E-09	TAC	ACC	GCC	TGG
224	L252Y	A254T	Q311C	N434W	8.3841E-10	1.17E-08	TAC	ACC	TGC	TGG
225	L252Y	A254T	Q311D	N434W	1.2555E-09	1.07E-08	TAC	ACC	GAC	TGG
226	L252Y	A254T	Q311E	N434W	1.1887E-09	1.25E-08	TAC	ACC	GAG	TGG
227	L252Y	A254T	Q311F	N434W	9.8069E-10	6.84E-09	TAC	ACC	TTC	TGG
228	L252Y	A254T	Q311G	N434W	1.0068E-09	5.48E-09	TAC	ACC	GGC	TGG
229	L252Y	A254T	Q311H	N434W	7.1116E-10	3.94E-09	TAC	ACC	CAC	TGG
230	L252Y	A254T	Q311I	N434W	8.8204E-10	5.83E-09	TAC	ACC	ATC	TGG
231	L252Y	A254T	Q311K	N434W	8.6719E-10	6.57E-09	TAC	ACC	AAG	TGG
232	L252Y	A254T	Q311L	N434W	5.8886E-10	4.09E-09	TAC	ACC	CTG	TGG
233	L252Y	A254T	Q311M	N434W	7.0697E-10	4.22E-09	TAC	ACC	ATG	TGG
234	L252Y	A254T	Q311N	N434W	7.5728E-10	4.62E-09	TAC	ACC	AAC	TGG
235	L252Y	A254T	Q311P	N434W	1.5297E-09	1.03E-08	TAC	ACC	CCC	TGG
236	L252Y	A254T	Q311R	N434W	4.0908E-10	3.73E-09	TAC	ACC	CGG	TGG
237	L252Y	A254T	Q311S	N434W	9.8647E-10	5.79E-09	TAC	ACC	AGC	TGG
238	L252Y	A254T	Q311T	N434W	7.5459E-10	4.90E-09	TAC	ACC	ACC	TGG
239	L252Y	A254T	Q311V	N434W	9.8759E-10	8.20E-09	TAC	ACC	GTG	TGG
240	L252Y	A254T	Q311W	N434W	3.6869E-10	1.89E-09	TAC	ACC	TGG	TGG
241	L252Y	A254T	Q311Y	N434W	4.8151E-10	3.17E-09	TAC	ACC	TAC	TGG
242	L252Y	A254T	Q311A	N434Y	8.247E-10	4.69E-09	TAC	ACC	GCC	TAC
243	L252Y	A254T	Q311C	N434Y	5.5363E-10	4.90E-09	TAC	ACC	TGC	TAC
244	L252Y	A254T	Q311D	N434Y	1.0526E-09	7.75E-09	TAC	ACC	GAC	TAC
245	L252Y	A254T	Q311E	N434Y	1.0156E-09	9.18E-09	TAC	ACC	GAG	TAC
246	L252Y	A254T	Q311F	N434Y	7.4997E-10	4.49E-09	TAC	ACC	TTC	TAC

ID No.	Mutations as per EU numbering system				Canine FcRn binding affinity		Codon Usage			
	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4	KD at pH6	KD at pH7.4	Mut#1	Mut#2	Mut#3	Mut#4
247	L252Y	A254T	Q311G	N434Y	9.5585E-10	5.26E-09	TAC	ACC	GGC	TAC
248	L252Y	A254T	Q311H	N434Y	5.6626E-10	2.88E-09	TAC	ACC	CAC	TAC
249	L252Y	A254T	Q311I	N434Y	7.6121E-10	4.49E-09	TAC	ACC	ATC	TAC
250	L252Y	A254T	Q311K	N434Y	9.0335E-10	6.61E-09	TAC	ACC	AAG	TAC
251	L252Y	A254T	Q311L	N434Y	8.1441E-10	4.97E-09	TAC	ACC	CTG	TAC
252	L252Y	A254T	Q311M	N434Y	7.8224E-10	4.53E-09	TAC	ACC	ATG	TAC
253	L252Y	A254T	Q311N	N434Y	8.3411E-10	4.06E-09	TAC	ACC	AAC	TAC
254	L252Y	A254T	Q311P	N434Y	1.4902E-09	1.59E-08	TAC	ACC	CCC	TAC
255	L252Y	A254T	Q311R	N434Y	6.0439E-10	4.17E-09	TAC	ACC	CGG	TAC
256	L252Y	A254T	Q311S	N434Y	9.1546E-10	5.03E-09	TAC	ACC	AGC	TAC
257	L252Y	A254T	Q311T	N434Y	9.3112E-10	4.77E-09	TAC	ACC	ACC	TAC
258	L252Y	A254T	Q311V	N434Y	9.8239E-10	6.28E-09	TAC	ACC	GTG	TAC
259	L252Y	A254T	Q311W	N434Y	3.1634E-10	1.93E-09	TAC	ACC	TGG	TAC
260	L252Y	A254T	Q311Y	N434Y	3.2729E-10	2.08E-09	TAC	ACC	TAC	TAC

LS = Low signal. NBO = No binding observed.

[000171] The results clearly show that mutations made at various positions have a marked effect on the affinity of the IgG to FcRn.

EXAMPLE 3

Fc Mutant IgG PK Studies in Dogs

5 [000172] Pharmacokinetic (PK) studies were conducted to show the effect of the half-life extension of various canine IgG point mutations: (1) L252F; (2) L252R, N434H, Q311W; (3) L252R; (4) L252Y, N434Y, Q311W; (5) Q311W; (6) L252R, A254T, T256E, N434H; (7) L252Y, A254T; and (8) L252M, A254S, E439K.

10 [000173] Eight Fc modified caninized monoclonal antibodies, listed in Table 5, as well as a wildtype caninized monoclonal antibody were used in the experiments. Eight Fc modified caninized monoclonal antibodies were administered to ~4 yr old beagle dogs at a single 1 mg/kg subcutaneously (n=2). Serum concentrations of those molecules were analyzed using a ligand binding method.

15 [000174] Pharmacokinetics properties of eight Fc modified canine monoclonal antibodies were evaluated in dogs using the noncompartmental approach (linear trapezoidal rule for AUC calculations) with the aid of Watson™. Additional calculations were performed with Excel™, including correction of the AUC for the overlap of the concentration-time profiles after the 2nd and 3rd injections of drug. Summaries of concentration-time data and pharmacokinetic data with simple statistics (mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation) were calculated using Excel™
20 or Watson™. No other statistical analyses were conducted.

[000175] The results are summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Effect of mutations on increasing the half-life.

Mutations	mAb	Treatment	AUC ($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{Day}/\text{mL}$)	AUC Extrap ($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{Day}/\text{mL}$)	Cmax ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)	Tmax (Day)	T1/2 (Day)
L252F	ZTS-00530712	T01	241	263	6.63	5.0	23.0
L252R, N434H, Q311W	ZTS-00530713	T02	21.5	31.3	3.72	3.0	4.23
L252R	ZTS-00530714	T03	189	196	9.74	7.0	13.9
L252Y, N434Y, Q311W	ZTS-00530715	T04	0	0	0	-	-
Q311W	ZTS-00530716	T05	362	389	11.1	5.0	22.2
L252R, A254T, T256E, N434H	ZTS-00530717	T06	415	492	9.47	7.0	31.4
L252Y, A254T	ZTS-00530718	T07	404	475	8.71	14	27.8
L252M, A254S, E439K	ZTS-00530719	T08	413	461	11.1	7.0	25.3

ZTS-00530712, ZTS-00530713, ZTS-00530714, ZTS-00530715, ZTS-00530716, ZTS-00530717, ZTS-00530718 and ZTS-00530719 refer to Fc modified caninized anti-IL31 antibodies. ZTS-8183, discussed herein, is a wildtype caninized anti-IL31 antibody. Anti-IL31 antibody is well known in the art. See e.g., U.S. Patents 10,526,405; 10,421,807; 9,206,253; 8,790,651.

[000176] The results demonstrate that certain modifications of Fc region have significant impact on their half-life time as shown in the above table. Specifically, canine IgG point mutations (1) L252F; (2) L252R, N434H, Q311W; (3) L252R; (5) Q311W; (6) L252R, A254T, T256E, N434H; (7) L252Y, A254T; and (8) L252M, A254S, E439K are effective in enhancing the half-life, relative to wildtype.

[000177] The half-life (T1/2) of wildtype mAb ZTS-8183 was ~ 11 days. However, the half-life (T1/2) of Fc modified canine monoclonal antibodies, ZTS-00530712, ZTS-00530713, ZTS-00530714, ZTS-00530716, ZTS-00530717, ZTS-00530718 and ZTS-00530719, were 23.0, 4.23, 13.9, 22.2, 31.4, 27.8, and 25.3, respectively.

[000178] As shown in Table 5 above and Figure 4, the half-life (T1/2) of Fc modified canine monoclonal antibody, ZTS-00530715 (i.e., the combination of mutations L252Y, N434Y, and Q311W), is not effective.

[000179] In sum, the results clearly show that canine IgG point mutations (1) L252F; (2) L252R, N434H, Q311W; (3) L252R; (5) Q311W; (6) L252R, A254T, T256E, N434H; (7) L252Y, A254T; and (8) L252M, A254S, E439K are highly effective in enhancing half-life in canine.

5 [000180] Having described preferred embodiments of the invention, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise embodiments, and that various changes and modifications may be effected therein by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A modified IgG comprising: a canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said substitution is at amino acid residue 247, 252, 254, 256, 311, 312, 314, 431, 434, or 439,
5 numbered according to the Eu index as in Kabat.
2. The modified IgG of claim 1, wherein said constant domain comprising one or more of substitutions P247V, L252Y, L252P, L252W, L252A, L252D, L252G, L252H, L252I, L252K, L252M, L252N, L252Q, L252S, L252T, L252V, L252F, L252R, A254F, A254G, A254H, A254N, A254Q, A254R, A254W, A254C, A254D, A254I, A254K, A254L,
10 A254M, A254P, A254S, A254T, A254V, A254Y, T256H, T256I, T256K, T256L, T256Q, T256Y, T256A, T256C, T256D, T256F, T256G, T256M, T256N, T256P, T256R, T256S, T256V, T256W, T256E, Q311H, Q311R, Q311Y, Q311W, D312P, L314K, A431K, N434A, N434C, N434D, N434E, N434F, N434G, N434H, N434I, N434K, N434L, N434M, N434P, N434Q, N434R, N434S, N434T, N434V, N434W, N434Y, and E439K.
- 15 3. The modified IgG of claim 1, wherein the modified IgG has a higher affinity for FcRn than the IgG having the wild-type canine IgG constant domain.
4. The modified IgG of claim 1, wherein the modified IgG is a canine or caninized IgG.
5. The modified IgG of claim 1, wherein the IgG is IgG_A, IgG_B, IgG_C, or IgG_D.
6. The modified IgG of claim 1, wherein the IgG constant domain is a constant domain of
20 IgG_A, IgG_B, IgG_C, or IgG_D.
7. The modified IgG of claim 1, wherein the IgG constant domain comprises an Fc constant region having CH3 domain.
8. The modified IgG of claim 1, wherein the IgG constant domain comprises an Fc constant region having CH2 and CH3 domain.
- 25 9. The modified IgG of claim 1, wherein the wild-type canine IgG constant domain comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 1.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the modified IgG of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
11. A kit comprising the modified IgG of claim 1, in a container, and instructions for use.
12. A polypeptide comprising: a canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino
5 acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said substitution is at amino acid residue 247, 252, 254, 256, 311, 312, 314, 431, 434, or 439, numbered according to the EU index as in Kabat.
13. The polypeptide of claim 12, wherein said constant domain comprising one or more of
10 substitutions P247V, L252Y, L252P, L252W, L252A, L252D, L252G, L252H, L252I, L252K, L252M, L252N, L252Q, L252S, L252T, L252V, L252F, L252R, A254F, A254G, A254H, A254N, A254Q, A254R, A254W, A254C, A254D, A254I, A254K, A254L, A254M, A254P, A254S, A254T, A254V, A254Y, T256H, T256I, T256K, T256L, T256Q, T256Y, T256A, T256C, T256D, T256F, T256G, T256M, T256N, T256P, T256R, T256S, T256V, T256W, T256E, Q311H, Q311R, Q311Y, Q311W, D312P, L314K, A431K,
15 N434A, N434C, N434D, N434E, N434F, N434G, N434H, N434I, N434K, N434L, N434M, N434P, N434Q, N434R, N434S, N434T, N434V, N434W, N434Y, and E439K.
14. The polypeptide of claim 12, wherein the polypeptide has a higher affinity for FcRn than the polypeptide of the IgG having the wild-type canine IgG constant domain.
15. The polypeptide of claim 12, wherein the polypeptide is a polypeptide of a canine or
20 caninized IgG.
16. The polypeptide of claim 12, wherein the IgG is IgG_A, IgG_B, IgG_C, or IgG_D.
17. The polypeptide of claim 12, wherein the IgG constant domain is a constant domain of IgG_A, IgG_B, IgG_C, or IgG_D.
18. The polypeptide of claim 12, wherein the IgG constant domain comprises an Fc constant
25 region having CH3 domain.

19. The polypeptide of claim 12, wherein the IgG constant domain comprises an Fc constant region having CH2 and CH3 domain.
20. The polypeptide of claim 12, wherein the wild-type canine IgG constant domain comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 1.
- 5 21. An antibody comprising: a canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said substitution is at amino acid residue 247, 252, 254, 256, 311, 312, 314, 431, 434, or 439, numbered according to the EU index as in Kabat.
- 10 22. The antibody of claim 21, wherein said constant domain comprising one or more of substitutions P247V, L252Y, L252P, L252W, L252A, L252D, L252G, L252H, L252I, L252K, L252M, L252N, L252Q, L252S, L252T, L252V, L252F, L252R, A254F, A254G, A254H, A254N, A254Q, A254R, A254W, A254C, A254D, A254I, A254K, A254L, A254M, A254P, A254S, A254T, A254V, A254Y, T256H, T256I, T256K, T256L, T256Q, T256Y, T256A, T256C, T256D, T256F, T256G, T256M, T256N, T256P, T256R, T256S, 15 T256V, T256W, T256E, Q311H, Q311R, Q311Y, Q311W, D312P, L314K, A431K, N434A, N434C, N434D, N434E, N434F, N434G, N434H, N434I, N434K, N434L, N434M, N434P, N434Q, N434R, N434S, N434T, N434V, N434W, N434Y, and E439K.
23. The antibody of claim 21, wherein the polypeptide has a higher affinity for FcRn than the polypeptide of the IgG having the wild-type canine IgG constant domain.
- 20 24. The antibody of claim 21, wherein the polypeptide is a polypeptide of a canine or caninized IgG.
25. The antibody of claim 21, wherein the IgG is IgGA, IgGB, IgGC, or IgGD.
26. The antibody of claim 21, wherein the IgG constant domain is a constant domain of IgGA, IgGB, IgGC, or IgGD.
- 25 27. The antibody of claim 21, wherein the IgG constant domain comprises an Fc constant region having CH3 domain.

28. The antibody of claim 21, wherein the IgG constant domain comprises an Fc constant region having CH2 and CH3 domain.
29. The antibody of claim 21, wherein the wild-type canine IgG constant domain comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 1.
- 5 30. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibody of claim 29 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
31. A kit comprising the antibody of claim 29, in a container, and instructions for use.
32. A vector comprising the nucleic acid sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of antibody of claim 21, wherein the wild-type canine IgG constant domain comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 1.
- 10 33. An isolated cell comprising the vector of claim 32.
34. A method of manufacturing an antibody or a molecule, the method comprising: providing the cell of claim 33; and culturing said cell.
35. A method of manufacturing an antibody, the method comprising: providing an antibody of any one of claims 21-19.
- 15 36. A fusion molecule comprising: a canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said substitution is at amino acid residue 247, 252, 254, 256, 311, 312, 314, 431, 434, or 439, numbered according to the EU index as in Kabat.
- 20 37. The molecule of claim 36, wherein said constant domain comprising one or more of substitutions P247V, L252Y, L252P, L252W, L252A, L252D, L252G, L252H, L252I, L252K, L252M, L252N, L252Q, L252S, L252T, L252V, L252F, L252R, A254F, A254G, A254H, A254N, A254Q, A254R, A254W, A254C, A254D, A254I, A254K, A254L, A254M, A254P, A254S, A254T, A254V, A254Y, T256H, T256I, T256K, T256L, T256Q, T256Y, T256A, T256C, T256D, T256F, T256G, T256M, T256N, T256P, T256R, T256S, T256V, T256W, T256E, Q311H, Q311R, Q311Y, Q311W, D312P, L314K, A431K,
- 25

N434A, N434C, N434D, N434E, N434F, N434G, N434H, N434I, N434K, N434L, N434M, N434P, N434Q, N434R, N434S, N434T, N434V, N434W, N434Y, and E439K.

38. The molecule of claim 36, wherein the polypeptide has a higher affinity for FcRn than the polypeptide of the IgG having the wild-type canine IgG constant domain.
- 5 39. The molecule of claim 36, wherein the polypeptide is a polypeptide of a canine or caninized IgG.
40. The molecule of claim 36, wherein the IgG is IgG_A, IgG_B, IgG_C, or IgG_D.
41. The molecule of claim 36, wherein the IgG constant domain is a constant domain of IgG_A, IgG_B, IgG_C, or IgG_D.
- 10 42. The molecule of claim 36, wherein the IgG constant domain comprises an Fc constant region having CH3 domain.
43. The molecule of claim 36, wherein the IgG constant domain comprises an Fc constant region having CH2 and CH3 domain.
44. The molecule of claim 36, wherein the wild-type canine IgG constant domain comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 1.
- 15 45. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the molecule of claim 36 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
46. A kit comprising the molecule of claim 36, in a container, and instructions for use.
47. The modified IgG of claim 1, wherein at least one of said mutations improves a biophysical property.
- 20 48. The modified IgG of claim 47, wherein said biophysical property is polyreactivity.
49. The polypeptide of claim 12, wherein at least one of said mutations improves a biophysical property.
50. The polypeptide of claim 49, wherein said biophysical property is polyreactivity.

51. The antibody of claim 21, wherein at least one of said mutations improves a biophysical property.
52. The antibody of claim 51, wherein said biophysical property is polyreactivity.
53. The molecule of claim 36, wherein at least one of said mutations improves a biophysical
5 property.
54. The molecule of claim 53, wherein said biophysical property is polyreactivity.
55. A method for increasing an antibody serum half-life in a dog, the method comprising:
administering said dog a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody comprising a
canine IgG constant domain, said canine IgG constant domain comprising at least one amino
10 acid substitution relative to a wild-type canine IgG constant domain, wherein said
substitution is at amino acid residue amino acid residue 252, 254, 256, 311, 434, or 439,
numbered according to the Eu index as in Kabat.
56. The method of claim 55, wherein said canine IgG constant domain comprises one or more
of mutations L252F, L252R, L252Y, L252M, A254T, A254S, T256E, Q311W, N434H,
15 N434Y, and E439K.
57. The method of claim 55, wherein said canine IgG constant domain comprises the mutations
selected from a group: (1) L252F; (2) L252R, N434H and Q311W; (3) L252R; (4) Q311W;
(5) L252R, A254T, T256E and N434H; (6) L252Y and A254T; or (7) L252M, A254S and
E439K.
- 20 58. The method of claim 55, wherein said canine IgG constant domain comprises the mutation
L252F.
59. The method of claim 55, wherein said canine IgG constant domain comprises the
combination of mutations L252R, N434H and Q311W.
60. The method of claim 55, wherein said canine IgG constant domain comprises the mutation
25 L252R or Q311W.

61. The method of claim 55, wherein said canine IgG constant domain comprises the combination of mutations L252R, A254T, T256E and N434H.
62. The method of claim 55, wherein said canine IgG constant domain comprises the combination of mutations L252Y and A254T.
- 5 63. The method of claim 55, wherein said canine IgG constant domain comprises the combination of mutations L252M, A254S and E439K.
64. The method of claim 55, wherein said canine IgG constant domain has a higher serum half-life than an IgG having the wild-type canine IgG constant domain.
65. The method of claim 55, wherein the IgG is IgGA, IgGB, IgGC, or IgGD.
- 10 66. The method of claim 55, wherein the IgG constant domain is a constant domain of IgGA, IgGB, IgGC, or IgGD.
67. The method of claim 55, wherein the IgG constant domain comprises an Fc constant region having CH3 domain.
68. The method of claim 55, wherein the IgG constant domain comprises an Fc constant region having CH2 and CH3 domain.
- 15 69. The method of claim 55, wherein the wild-type canine IgG constant domain comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO.: 1, 2, 3, or 4.
70. The method of claim 55, wherein said antibody is an anti-IL31 antibody.
71. A method of treating an IL-31-mediated pruritic or allergic condition in a canine subject, the method comprising: administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of the anti-IL31 antibody of claim 55, thereby treating said IL-31-mediated pruritic or allergic condition in said canine subject.
- 20 72. The method of claim 55, wherein the IL-31-mediated pruritic or allergic condition is a pruritic condition selected from the group consisting of atopic dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis, scleroderma, and pruritis.
- 25