METHOD FOR TREATING DEMENTIA OR ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

This is a non-provisional application claiming priority under 35 USC §119 to provisional application no. 60/674,028 filed April 22, 2005, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Field of the Invention

The present invention concerns methods for treating AD or dementia in a human subject using a CD20 antibody, and an article of manufacture with instructions for such use.

Background of the Invention

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a major issue in today's healthcare and, until the past decade, has had no known beneficial treatments. The most common neurodegenerative disorder of the brain, AD accounts for approximately 70% of all cases of dementia. This dementia generally manifests as problems with memory, confusion, visual-spatial, calculations, judgment, and possibly delusions and hallucinations. Early in the illness the behavioral manifestations of the dementia are often subtle enough to go unnoticed. During the middle stage of the disease, while sufferers can still perform tasks independently, assistance is often needed for complicated tasks. In late stages, even common bodily functions such as the ability to chew and swallow, bowel and bladder control, and respiratory actions are lost, and the patient often becomes bedridden. Typically, death occurs about 5-10 years after onset of the disease. AD is currently ranked as the 4th leading cause of death in the United States.

In AD, progressive neurodegeneration occurs in multiple areas of the brain, including relatively selective involvement of the nuclei basalis, hippocampus, amygdala, entorhinal cortex, and eventually the high-order association cortex of the temporal, frontal, and parietal regions. The neuronal damage and the attending loss of synaptic density disable several neural systems essential to learning and retrieval of memories.

The most common form of AD, referred to as sporadic AD, accounts for approximately 90% of all diagnosed cases. This form of AD is generally termed sporadic because it has not been tied to the genetic causes of familial AD. Inherited risk factors might still play a role in this form of the disease.

Lal and Forster provide a review of autoimmunity and age-associated cognitive decline and discuss the presence of brain reactive antibodies (BRA) in C57BL/6 mice (Lal and Forster, *Neurobiology of Aging,* 9: 733-742 (1988)). Toro *et al. Rev. Neurol.* 29(12):1104-7 (1999) investigated levels of autoantibodies against cardiolipin and beta-

amyloid from serum of Alzheimer's patients who carried the E280A mutation of the presenilin-1 gene (PS-1). Autoantibodies in AD have been evaluated by others including: Terryberry *et al. Neurobiology of Aging* 19(3): 205-216 (1998); Singh *et al. Neurosci. Lett* 147(1): 25-28 (1992); Davydova *et al. Bull Exp. Biol. Med.* 134(1): 23-25 (2002); Capsoni *et al. Mol. Cell. Neurosci.* 21(1): 15-28 (2002); Evseev *et al. Bull Exp. Biol. Med.* 131(4):305-308 (2001); Appel *et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* 747: 183-194 (1994); D'Andrea, M. *Brain Res.* 982(1):19-30 (2003); Mruthinti *et al. Neurobiol Aging.* 25(8):1023-1032 (2004); Nath *et al. Neuromolecular Med.* 3(1):29-39 (2003); Weksler and Goodhardt *Exp Gerontol.* 37:971-979 (2002); and Furlan *et al. Brain* 126(Pt 2):285-291 (2003).

See, also, Keimowitz, R. *Arch Neurol.* 54(4):485-8 (1997); Aisen *et al. Neurology.* 54(3):588-93 (2000); and Aisen *et al. Dementia.* 7(4):201-6 (1996), concerning AD therapy.

Five prescription drugs are approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat AD. Four of the medications, approved for treating mild-moderate AD, are cholinesterase inhibitors: galantamine, (REMINYL®), rivastigmine (EXELON®), donepezil (ARICEPT®), and tacrine (COGNEX®). The fifth approved medication is an N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist, called memantine (NAMENDA®), approved for therapy of moderate-severe AD.

CD20 Antibodies and Therapy Therewith

Lymphocytes are one of many types of white blood cells produced in the bone marrow during the process of hematopoiesis. There are two major populations of lymphocytes: B lymphocytes (B cells) and T lymphocytes (T cells). The lymphocytes of particular interest herein are B cells.

B cells mature within the bone marrow and leave the marrow expressing an antigen-binding antibody on their cell surface. When a naïve B cell first encounters the antigen for which its membrane-bound antibody is specific, the cell begins to divide rapidly and its progeny differentiate into memory B cells and effector cells called "plasma cells". Memory B cells have a longer life span and continue to express membrane-bound antibody with the same specificity as the original parent cell. Plasma cells do not produce membrane-bound antibody, but instead produce the antibody in a form that can be secreted. Secreted antibodies are the major effector molecules of humoral immunity.

The CD20 antigen (also called human B-lymphocyte-restricted differentiation antigen, Bp35) is a hydrophobic transmembrane protein with a molecular weight of approximately 35 kD located on pre-B and mature B lymphocytes. Valentine *et al., J. Biol. Chem.* 264(19):11282-11287 (1989) and Einfeld *et al., EMBO J.* 7(3):711-717 (1988). The antigen is also expressed on greater than 90% of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHL) (Anderson *et al. Blood* 63(6):1424-1433 (1984)), but is not found on hematopoietic stem

cells, pro-B cells, normal plasma cells, or other normal tissues (Tedder *et al. J. Immunol.* 135(2):973-979 (1985)). CD20 regulates an early step(s) in the activation process for cell-cycle initiation and differentiation (Tedder *et al., supra*), and possibly functions as a calcium-ion channel. Tedder *et al., J. Cell. Biochem.* 14D:195 (1990).

Given the expression of CD20 in B-cell lymphomas, this antigen can serve as a candidate for "targeting" of such lymphomas. In essence, such targeting can be generalized as follows: antibodies specific to the CD20 surface antigen of B cells are administered to a patient. These anti-CD20 antibodies specifically bind to the CD20 antigen of (ostensibly) both normal and malignant B cells; the antibody bound to the CD20 surface antigen may lead to the destruction and depletion of neoplastic B cells. Additionally, chemical agents or radioactive labels having the potential to destroy the tumor can be conjugated to the anti-CD20 antibody such that the agent is specifically "delivered" to the neoplastic B cells. Irrespective of the approach, a primary goal is to destroy the tumor; the specific approach can be determined by the particular anti-CD20 antibody that is utilized, and thus, the available approaches to targeting the CD20 antigen can vary considerably.

The rituximab (RITUXAN®) antibody is a genetically engineered chimeric murine/human monoclonal antibody directed against the CD20 antigen. Rituximab is the antibody called "C2B8" in US Patent No. 5,736,137 issued April 7, 1998 (Anderson *et al.*). Rituximab is indicated for the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory low-grade or follicular, CD20-positive, B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *In vitro*, rituximab has been demonstrated to mediate complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and to induce apoptosis (Reff *et al., Blood* 83(2):435-445 (1994); Maloney *et al., Blood* 88:637a (1996); Manches *et al., Blood* 101:949–954 (2003)). Synergy between rituximab and chemotherapies and toxins has also been observed experimentally. In particular, rituximab sensitizes drug-resistant human B-cell lymphoma cell lines to the cytotoxic effects of doxorubicin, CDDP, VP-16, diphtheria toxin, and ricin (Demidem *et al., Cancer Chemotherapy & Radiopharmaceuticals* 12(3):177-186 (1997)). *In vivo* preclinical studies have shown that rituximab depletes B cells from the peripheral blood, lymph nodes, and bone marrow of cynomolgus monkeys. Reff *et al., Blood* 83:435-445 (1994).

Rituximab has also been studied in a variety of non-malignant autoimmune disorders, in which B cells and autoantibodies appear to play a role in disease pathophysiology. Edwards *et al., Biochem Soc. Trans.* 30:824–828 (2002). Rituximab has been reported to potentially relieve signs and symptoms of, for example, rheumatoid arthritis (RA) (Leandro *et al., Ann. Rheum. Dis.* 61:883–888 (2002); Edwards *et al., Arthritis Rheum.,* 46 (Suppl. 9): S46 (2002); Stahl *et al., Ann. Rheum. Dis.*, 62 (Suppl. 1): OP004 (2003); Emery *et al., Arthritis Rheum.* 48(9): S439 (2003)), lupus (Eisenberg, *Arthritis. Res. Ther.* 5:157–159

(2003); Leandro *et al. Arthritis Rheum.* 46: 2673–2677 (2002); Gorman *et al., Lupus,* 13: 312-316 (2004)), immune thrombocytopenic purpura (D'Arena *et al., Leuk. Lymphoma* 44:561–562 (2003); Stasi *et al., Blood*, 98: 952-957 (2001); Saleh *et al., Semin. Oncol.*, 27 (Supp 12):99-103 (2000); Zaia *et al., Haematolgica*, 87: 189-195 (2002); Ratanatharathorn *et al., Ann. Int. Med.*, 133: 275-279 (2000)), pure red cell aplasia (Auner *et al., Br. J. Haematol.*, 116: 725-728 (2002)); autoimmune anemia (Zaja *et al., Haematologica* 87:189–195 (2002) (erratum appears in *Haematologica* 87:336 (2002)), cold agglutinin disease (Layios *et al., Leukemia*, 15: 187-8 (2001); Berentsen *et al., Blood*, 103: 2925-2928 (2004); Berentsen *et al., Br. J. Haematol.*, 115: 79-83 (2001); Bauduer, *Br. J. Haematol.*, 112: 1083-1090 (2001); Damiani *et al., Br. J. Haematol.*, 114: 229-234 (2001)), type B syndrome of severe insulin resistance (Coll *et al., N. Engl. J. Med.*, 350: 310-311 (2004), mixed cryoglobulinemia (DeVita *et al., Arthritis Rheum.* 46 Suppl. 9:S206/S469 (2002)), myasthenia gravis (Zaja *et al., Neurology*, 55: 1062-63 (2000); Wylam *et al., J. Pediatr.*, 143: 674-677 (2003)), Wegener's granulomatosis (Specks *et al., Arthritis & Rheumatism* 44: 2836-2840 (2001)), refractory pemphigus vulgaris (Dupuy *et al., Arch Dermatol.*, 140:91-96 (2004)), dermatomyositis (Levine, *Arthritis Rheum.*, 46 (Suppl. 9):S1299 (2002)), Sjogren's syndrome (Somer *et al., Arthritis & Rheumatism*, 49: 394-398 (2003)), active type-II mixed cryoglobulinemia (Zaja *et al., Blood*, 101: 3827-3834 (2003)), pemphigus vulgaris (Dupay *et al., Arch. Dermatol.*, 140: 91-95 (2004)), autoimmune neuropathy (Pestronk *et al., J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatry* 74:485–489 (2003)), paraneoplastic opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome (Pranzatelli *et al. Neurology* 60(Suppl. 1) PO5.128:A395 (2003)), and relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS). Cross *et al.* (abstract) "Preliminary results from a phase II trial of rituximab in MS" Eighth Annual Meeting of the Americas Committees for Research and Treatment in Multiple Sclerosis, 20–21 (2003).

A Phase II study (WA16291) has been conducted in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), providing 48-week follow-up data on safety and efficacy of rituximab. Emery *et al. Arthritis Rheum* 48(9):S439 (2003); Szczepanski *et al. Arthritis Rheum* 48(9):S121 (2003); Edwards *et al.*, "Efficacy of B-cell-targeted therapy with rituximab in patients with rheumatoid arthritis" *N Engl. J. Med.* 350:2572-82 (2004). A total of 161 patients were evenly randomized to four treatment arms: methotrexate, rituximab alone, rituximab plus methotrexate, and rituximab plus cyclophosphamide (CTX). The treatment regimen of rituximab was one gram administered intravenously on days 1 and 15. Infusions of rituximab in most patients with RA were well tolerated by most patients, with 36% of patients experiencing at least one adverse event during their first infusion (compared with 30% of patients receiving placebo). Overall, the majority of adverse events was considered to be mild to moderate in severity and was well balanced across all treatment groups. There were a total of 19 serious adverse events across the four arms over the 48 weeks, which were slightly

more frequent in the rituximab/CTX group. The incidence of infections was well balanced across all groups. The mean rate of serious infection in this RA patient population was 4.66 per 100 patient-years, which is lower than the rate of infections requiring hospital admission in RA patients (9.57 per 100 patient-years) reported in a community-based epidemiologic study. Doran *et al., Arthritis Rheum.* 46:2287–2293 (2002).

The reported safety profile of rituximab in a small number of patients with neurologic disorders, including autoimmune neuropathy (Pestronk *et al., supra*), opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome (Pranzatelli *et al., supra*), and RRMS (Cross *et al., supra*), was similar to that reported in oncology or RA. In an ongoing investigator-sponsored trial (IST) of rituximab in combination with interferon-β (IFN-β) or glatiramer acetate in patients with RRMS (Cross *et al., supra*), 1 of 10 treated patients was admitted to the hospital for overnight observation after experiencing moderate fever and rigors following the first infusion of rituximab, while the other 9 patients completed the four-infusion regimen without any reported adverse events.

Patent publications concerning CD20 antibodies and CD20 binding molecules include US Patent Nos. 5,776,456, 5,736,137, 5,843,439, 6,399,061, and 6,682,734, as well as US 2002/0197255, US 2003/0021781, US 2003/0082172, US 2003/0095963, US 2003/0147885 (Anderson *et al.)*; US Patent No. 6,455,043, US 2003/0026804, and WO 2000/09160 (Grillo-Lopez, A.); WO 2000/27428 (Grillo-Lopez and White); WO 2000/27433 and US 2004/0213784 (Grillo-Lopez and Leonard); WO 2000/44788 (Braslawsky *et al.*); WO 2001/10462 (Rastetter, W.); WO01/10461 (Rastetter and White); WO 2001/10460 (White and Grillo-Lopez); US 2001/0018041, US 2003/0180292, WO 2001/34194 (Hanna and Hariharan); US 2002/0006404 and WO 2002/04021 (Hanna and Hariharan); US 2002/0012665 and WO 2001/74388 (Hanna, N.); US 2002/0058029 (Hanna, N.); US 2003/0103971 (Hariharan and Hanna); US 2002/0009444 and WO 2001/80884 (Grillo-Lopez, A.); WO 2001/97858 (White, C.); US 2002/0128488 and WO 2002/34790 (Reff, M.); WO 2002/060955 (Braslawsky *et al.*);WO 2002/096948 (Braslawsky *et al.*);WO 2002/079255 (Reff and Davies); US Patent No. 6,171,586 and WO 1998/56418 (Lam *et al.*); WO 1998/58964 (Raju, S.); WO 1999/22764 (Raju, S.); WO 1999/51642, US Patent No. 6,194,551, US Patent No. 6,242,195, US Patent No. 6,528,624 and US Patent No. 6,538,124 (Idusogie *et al.*); WO 2000/42072 (Presta, L.); WO 2000/67796 (Curd *et al.*); WO 2001/03734 (Grillo-Lopez *et al.*); US 2002/0004587 and WO 2001/77342 (Miller and Presta); US 2002/0197256 (Grewal, I.); US 2003/0157108 (Presta, L.); WO 04/056312 (Lowman *et al.*); US 2004/0202658 and WO 2004/091657 (Benyunes, K.); WO 2005/000351 (Chan, A.); US 2005/0032130A1 (Beresini *et al.*); US 2005/0053602A1 (Brunetta, P.); US Patent Nos. 6,565,827, 6,090,365, 6,287,537, 6,015,542, 5,843,398, and 5,595,721, (Kaminski *et al.*); US Patent Nos. 5,500,362, 5,677,180, 5,721,108, 6,120,767, and 6,652,852 (Robinson *et al.*); US Pat No. 6,410,391 (Raubitschek *et al.)*; US Patent No. 6,224,866 and WO00/20864 (Barbera-

Guillem, E.); WO 2001/13945 (Barbera-Guillem, E.); US2005/0079174A1 (Barbera-Guillem *et al.*); WO 2000/67795 (Goldenberg); US 2003/0133930 and WO 2000/74718 (Goldenberg and Hansen); US 2003/0219433 and WO 2003/68821 (Hansen *et al.*); WO2004/058298 (Goldenberg and Hansen); WO 2000/76542 (Golay *et al.*); WO 2001/72333 (Wolin and Rosenblatt); US Patent No. 6,368,596 (Ghetie *et al.*); US Patent No. 6,306,393 and US 2002/0041847 (Goldenberg, D.); US 2003/0026801 (Weiner and Hartmann); WO 2002/102312 (Engleman, E.); US 2003/0068664 (Albitar *et al.*); WO 2003/002607 (Leung, S.); WO 2003/049694, US2002/0009427, and US 2003/0185796 (Wolin *et al.*); WO 2003/061694 (Sing and Siegall); US 2003/0219818 (Bohen *et al.*); US 2003/0219433 and WO 2003/068821 (Hansen *et al.*); US 2003/0219818 (Bohen *et al.*); US2002/0136719 (Shenoy *et al.*); WO 2004/032828 (Wahl *et al.*); WO 2002/56910 (Hayden-Ledbetter); US 2003/0219433 A1 (Hansen *et al.)*; WO 2004/035607 (Teeling *et al.*); US 2004/0093621 (Shitara *et al.*); WO 2004/103404 (Watkins *et al.*); WO 2005/000901 (Tedder *et al.*); US 2005/0025764 (Watkins *et al.*); WO2005/016969 and US 2005/0069545 A1 (Carr *et al.*); and WO 2005/014618 (Chang *et al.*). See also US Patent No. 5,849,898 and EP 330,191 (Seed *et al.*); EP 332,865 A2 (Meyer and Weiss); US Patent No. 4,861,579 (Meyer *et al.*); US 2001/0056066 (Bugelski *et al.*); and WO 1995/03770 (Bhat *et al.*).

See also US2005/0079184 A1, US2004/0018557 A1, WO2005/016241 A2, WO2005/009539 A2, WO2004/105684 A2 , WO2004/080387 A2, WO2004/074434 A2, WO2004/060911 A2, WO2004/045512 A2, WO2004/032828 A2 , and WO2003/043583 A2.

Publications concerning therapy with rituximab include: Perotta and Abuel, "Response of chronic relapsing ITP of 10 years duration to rituximab" Abstract # 3360 *Blood* 10(1)(part 1-2): p. 88B (1998); Perotta *et al.*, "Rituxan in the treatment of chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)", *Blood*, 94: 49 (abstract) (1999); Matthews, R., "Medical Heretics" *New Scientist* (7 April, 2001); Leandro *et al.*, "Lymphocyte depletion in rheumatoid arthritis: early evidence for safety, efficacy and dose response" *Arthritis and Rheumatism* 44(9): S370 (2001); Leandro *et al.*, "An open study of B lymphocyte depletion in systemic lupus erythematosus", *Arthritis and Rheumatism,* 46:2673–2677 (2002), wherein during a 2-week period, each patient received two 500-mg infusions of rituximab, two 750-mg infusions of cyclophosphamide, and high-dose oral corticosteroids, and wherein two of the patients treated relapsed at 7 and 8 months, respectively, and have been retreated, although with different protocols; Weide *et al.*, "Successful long-term treatment of systemic lupus erythematosus with rituximab maintenance therapy" *Lupus*, 12: 779-782 (2003), wherein a patient was treated with rituximab (375 mg/m^2 x 4, repeated at weekly intervals) and further rituximab applications were delivered every 5-6 months and then maintenance therapy was received with rituximab 375 mg/m^2 every three months, and a second patient with refractory SLE was treated successfully with rituximab and is receiving maintenance therapy every three

months, with both patients responding well to rituximab therapy; Edwards and Cambridge, "Sustained improvement in rheumatoid arthritis following a protocol designed to deplete B lymphocytes" *Rheumatology* 40:205-211 (2001); Cambridge *et al.*, "B lymphocyte depletion in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: serial studies of immunological parameters" *Arthritis Rheum.*, 46 (Suppl. 9): S1350 (2002); Edwards *et al.,* "Efficacy and safety of rituximab, a B-cell targeted chimeric monoclonal antibody: A randomized, placebo controlled trial in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis and Rheumatism* 46(9): S197 (2002); Pavelka *et al.*, *Ann. Rheum. Dis.* 63: (S1):289-90 (2004); Emery *et al., Arthritis Rheum.* 50 (S9):S659 (2004); Levine and Pestronk, "IgM antibody-related polyneuropathies: B-cell depletion chemotherapy using rituximab" *Neurology* 52: 1701-1704 (1999); DeVita *et al.,* "Efficacy of selective B cell blockade in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis" *Arthritis & Rheum* 46:2029-2033 (2002); Hidashida *et al.* "Treatment of DMARD-refractory rheumatoid arthritis with rituximab." Presented at the *Annual Scientific Meeting of the American College of Rheumatology*; Oct 24-29; New Orleans, LA (2002); Tuscano, J. "Successful treatment of infliximab-refractory rheumatoid arthritis with rituximab" Presented at the *Annual Scientific Meeting of the American College of Rheumatology*; Oct 24-29; New Orleans, LA (2002); "Pathogenic roles of B cells in human autoimmunity; insights from the clinic" Martin and Chan, *Immunity* 20:517-527 (2004); Silverman and Weisman, "Rituximab Therapy and Autoimmune Disorders, Prospects for Anti-B Cell Therapy", *Arthritis and Rheumatism*, 48:1484-1492 (2003); Kazkaz and Isenberg, "Anti B cell therapy (rituximab) in the treatment of autoimmune diseases", *Current opinion in pharmacology,* 4: 398-402 (2004); Virgolini and Vanda, "Rituximab in autoimmune diseases", *Biomedicine & pharmacotherapy,* 58: 299-309(2004); Klemmer *et al.*, "Treatment of antibody mediated autoimmune disorders with an anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody Rituximab", *Arthritis and Rheumatism* , 48(9):S624-S624 (2003); Kneitz *et al.*, "Effective B cell depletion with rituximab in the treatment of autoimmune diseases", *Immunobiology,* 206:519-527 (2002); Arzoo *et al.*, "Treatment of refractory antibody mediated autoimmune disorders with an anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody (rituximab)"*Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*, 61(10):922-4 (2002); Looney, R, "Treating human autoimmune disease by depleting B cells" *Ann Rheum Dis.* 61(10): 863-866 (2002); Lake and Dionne, "Future Strategies in Immunotherapy" *Burger's Medicinal Chemistry and Drug Discovery* (2003 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.) Article Online Posting Date: January 15, 2003 (Chapter 2 " Antibody-Directed Immunotherapy"); Liang and Tedder, *Wiley Encyclopedia of Molecular Medicine,* Section: CD20 as an Immunotherapy Target, article online posting date: 15 January, 2002 entitled "CD20"; Appendix 4A entitled "Monoclonal Antibodies to Human Cell Surface Antigens" by Stockinger *et al.*, eds: Coligan *et al.*, in *Current Protocols in Immunology* (2003 John Wiley & Sons, Inc) Online Posting Date: May, 2003; Print Publication Date: February, 2003; Penichet and Morrison, "CD

Antibodies/molecules: Definition; Antibody Engineering" in *Wiley Encyclopedia of Molecular Medicine* Section: Chimeric, Humanized and Human Antibodies; posted online 15 January, 2002; Specks *et al.* "Response of Wegener's granulomatosis to anti-CD20 chimeric monoclonal antibody therapy" *Arthritis & Rheumatism* 44:2836-2840 (2001); online abstract submission and invitation Koegh *et al.*, "Rituximab for Remission Induction in Severe ANCA-Associated Vasculitis: Report of a Prospective Open-Label Pilot Trial in 10 Patients", American College of Rheumatology, Session Number: 28-100, Session Title: Vasculitis, Session Type: ACR Concurrent Session, Primary Category: 28 Vasculitis, Session 10/18/2004 (http://www.abstractsonline.com/viewer/SearchResults.asp); Eriksson, "Short-term outcome and safety in 5 patients with ANCA-positive vasculitis treated with rituximab", *Kidney and Blood Pressure Research*, 26: 294 (2003); Jayne *et al.*, "B-cell depletion with rituximab for refractory vasculitis" *Kidney and Blood Pressure Research*, 26: 294 (2003); Jayne, poster 88 (11th International Vasculitis and ANCA workshop), 2003 American Society of Nephrology; Stone and Specks, "Rituximab Therapy for the Induction of Remission and Tolerance in ANCA-associated Vasculitis", in the Clinical Trial Research Summary of the 2002-2003 Immune Tolerance Network, http://www.immunetolerance.org/research/autoimmune/trials/stone.html; and Leandro *et al.*, "B cell repopulation occurs mainly from naïve B cells in patient with rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus" *Arthritis Rheum.*, 48 (Suppl 9): S1160 (2003).

Summary of the Invention

In a first aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating Alzheimer's disease in a subject comprising administering a naked CD20 antibody to the subject in an amount effective to treat the Alzheimer's disease.

In a second aspect, the invention concerns a method for treating dementia in a subject comprising administering a naked CD20 antibody to the subject in an amount effective to treat the dementia.

The invention further concerns an article of manufacture comprising:

(a) a container comprising a naked CD20 antibody therein; and

(b) a package insert with instructions for treating Alzheimer's disease or dementia in a subject.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1A is a sequence alignment comparing the amino acid sequences of the variable light domain (V_L) of each of murine 2H7 (SEQ ID NO:1), humanized 2H7.v16 variant (SEQ ID NO:2), and the human kappa light chain subgroup I (SEQ ID NO:3). The CDRs of V_L of

2H7 and hu2H7.v16 are as follows: CDR1 (SEQ ID NO:4), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO:5), and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO:6).

FIG. 1B is a sequence alignment comparing the amino acid sequences of the variable heavy domain (V_H) of each of murine 2H7 (SEQ ID NO:7), humanized 2H7.v16 variant (SEQ ID NO:8), and the human consensus sequence of the heavy chain subgroup III (SEQ ID NO:9). The CDRs of V_H of 2H7 and hu2H7.v16 are as follows: CDR1 (SEQ ID NO:10), CDR2 (SEQ ID NO:11), and CDR3 (SEQ ID NO:12).

In FIG. 1A and FIG. 1B, the CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 in each chain are enclosed within brackets, flanked by the framework regions, FR1-FR4, as indicated. 2H7 refers to murine 2H7 antibody. The asterisks in between two rows of sequences indicate the positions that are different between the two sequences. Residue numbering is according to Kabat *et al. Sequences of Immunological Interest*, 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. (1991), with insertions shown as a, b, c, d, and e.

FIG. 2 shows an alignment of the mature 2H7.v16 and 2H7.v511 light chains (SEQ ID Nos. 13 and 15, respectively), with Kabat variable domain residue numbering and Eu constant domain residue numbering.

FIG. 3 shows an alignment of the mature 2H7.v16 and 2H7.v511 heavy chains (SEQ ID Nos. 14 and 16, respectively), with Kabat variable domain residue numbering and Eu constant domain residue numbering.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

I. Definitions

"Dementia" refers to a general mental deterioration due to organic or psychological factors; characterized by disorientation, impaired memory, judgment, and intellect, and a shallow labile affect. Dementia herein includes vascular dementia, ischemic vascular dementia (IVD), frontotemporal dementia (FTD), Lewy body dementia, Alzheimer's dementia, etc. The most common form of dementia among older people is Alzheimer's disease (AD).

"Alzheimer's disease (AD)" refers to progressive mental deterioration manifested by memory loss, confusion, and disorientation, generally beginning later in life, and commonly resulting in death in 5-10 years. Alzheimer's disease can be diagnosed by a skilled neurologist or clinician. In one embodiment, the subject with AD will meet National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke/Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association (NINCDS/ADRDA) criteria for the presence of probable AD.

The expressions "mild-moderate" or "early stage" AD are used as synonyms herein to refer to AD which is not advanced and wherein the signs or symptoms of disease are not severe. Subjects with mild-moderate or early stage AD can be identified by a skilled

neurologist or clinician. In one embodiment, the subject with mild-moderate AD is identified using the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE).

Herein, "moderate-severe" or "late stage" AD refer to AD which is advanced and the signs or symptoms of disease are pronounced. Such subjects can be identified by a skilled neurologist or clinician. Subjects with this form of AD may no longer respond to therapy with cholinesterase inhibitors, and my have a markedly reduced acetylcholine level. In one embodiment, the subject with moderate-severe AD is identified using the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE).

The "Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE)" is the most commonly used test for complaints of memory problems or when a diagnosis of dementia is being considered. Subjects with a score of 12 to 26 points may be considered to have mild-moderate dementia or AD. Subjects with a score of less than 12 points may be considered to have severe dementia or AD. The MMSE comprises a series of questions and tests, each of which scores points if answered correctly. If every answer is correct, a maximum score of 30 points is possible. People with Alzheimer's disease generally score 26 points or less. Copies of the complete test are available from the Psychological Assessment Resources (PAR) website http://www.parinc.com

"Familial AD" is an inherited form of AD caused by a genetic defect.

"Sporadic AD" is the most common form of AD believed to be caused by a combination of environmental and genetic factors, *e.g.*, Apo E4+ genotype. Nearly 90% of all diagnosed AD patients have the sporadic form of the disease.

By "standard-of care" medications is intended one or more medicaments most commonly used to treat AD or dementia; for example, the standard-of-care for AD may be a cholinesterase inhibitor and/or NMDA antagonist.

A "symptom" of AD or dementia is any morbid phenomenon or departure from the normal in structure, function, or sensation, experienced by the subject and indicative of AD or dementia.

A "subject" herein is a human subject. For the purposes herein, the subject refers to an AD or dementia subject. Generally, the subject is eligible for treatment for AD or dementia. For the purposes herein, such eligible subject is one who is experiencing, has experienced, or is likely to experience, one or more signs or symptoms of AD or dementia. The AD or dementia diagnosis might include a diagnosis of mixed dementia (MIX), where signs and symptoms of AD coexist with those of ischemic vascular dementia (IVD). In one embodiment, the subject is not suffering from an autoimmune disease, other than AD. One suffering from or at risk for suffering from AD or dementia may optionally be identified as one who has been screened for elevated levels of CD20-positive B cells in serum,

cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and/or senile plaque(s). Alternatively, or additionally, the subject may be screened for using an assay to detect autoantibodies, assessed qualitatively, and preferably quantitatively. Such autoantibodies may be detected in the subject's serum, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and/or senile plaque(s), for example by ELISA.

An "autoantibody" is an antibody raised by a subject and directed against a subject's own antigen. Exemplary autoantibodies associated with AD or dementia include, but are not limited to, brain-reactive antibodies (BRAs), and antibodies to: beta-amyloid, cardiolipin, tubulin, glial fibrillary acid protein, neurofilament protein (NFL), ganglioside, cytoskeleton protein, myelin basic protein (MBP), serotonin, dopamine, presenilin, amyloid beta-peptide (Abeta), receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE), nerve growth factor (NGF), and the like.

By "atypical" autoantibody level, is meant a level of such autoantibody that exceeds the normal level. Such normal or typical autoantibody level may be the level found in a biological sample from a normal subject, or subject who is not suffering from AD or dementia. The biological sample may be serum, CSF, or senile plaque.

"Brain-reactive antibodies" or "BRAs" are any spontaneously occurring population of human antibodies present in serum, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and/or brain tissue of a subject, which can react with human brain and/or human central nervous system (CNS) tissues with greater specificity than they react with other normal human tissues.

"Treatment" of a subject herein refers to both therapeutic treatment and prophylactic or preventative measures. Those in need of treatment include those already with AD or dementia as well as those in which the AD or dementia is to be prevented. Hence, the subject may have been diagnosed as having the AD or dementia or may be predisposed or susceptible to the AD or dementia. The term "treating", "treat" or "treatment" as used herein includes preventative (*e.g.*, prophylactic), palliative and curative treatment.

The expression "effective amount" refers to an amount of the antibody (or other drug) that is effective for preventing, ameliorating or treating dementia or AD. Such an effective amount will generally result in an improvement in the signs or symptoms of dementia or Alzheimer's disease, such as: maintaining cognitive function (for example, memory, language, critical thinking, reading and/or writing skills); slowing the progress of the disease; delaying its onset or preventing the disease altogether; managing behavioral problems associated with the disease; treating depression and/or apathy; treating behaviors such as aggression and/or anxiety; slowing the loss of daily living skills, such as eating, dressing, and going to the bathroom; reducing autoantibody level(s); and reducing CD20 positive B-cell numbers (for example in the serum, CNS and/or senile plaques).

A "cholinesterase inhibitor" is an agent or composition which blocks or interferes with the breakdown of acetylcholine and/or butyrylcholine. Examples of cholinesterase inhibitors include: galantamine (REMINYL®), rivastigmine (EXELON®), donepezil (ARICEPT®), tacrine (COGNEX®), and HUPRINE X™.

By "N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist" herein is intended an agent or composition which blocks or interferes with NMDA and/or regulates excess glutamate and/or glutamate activation. Exemplary NMDA antagonists include memantine (NAMENDA®) and neramexane.

The term "immunosuppressive agent" as used herein for adjunct therapy refers to substances that act to suppress or mask the immune system of the subject being treated herein. This would include substances that suppress cytokine production, down-regulate or suppress self-antigen expression, or mask the MHC antigens. Examples of such agents include 2-amino-6-aryl-5-substituted pyrimidines (see U.S. Pat. No. 4,665,077); non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs); ganciclovir; tacrolimus; glucocorticoids such as cortisol or aldosterone; anti-inflammatory agents such as a cyclooxygenase inhibitor, a 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor, or a leukotriene receptor antagonist; purine antagonists such as azathioprine or mycophenolate mofetil (MMF); alkylating agents such as cyclophosphamide; bromocryptine; danazol; dapsone; glutaraldehyde (which masks the MHC antigens, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,120,649); anti-idiotypic antibodies for MHC antigens and MHC fragments; cyclosporine; 6 mercaptopurine; steroids such as corticosteroids or glucocorticosteroids or glucocorticoid analogs, *e.g.*, prednisone, methylprednisolone, including SOLU-MEDROL® methylprednisolone sodium succinate, and dexamethasone; dihydrofolate reductase inhibitors such as methotrexate (oral or subcutaneous); anti-malarial agents such as chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine; sulfasalazine; leflunomide; cytokine or cytokine receptor antibodies or antagonists including anti-interferon-alpha, -beta, or -gamma antibodies, anti-tumor necrosis factor(TNF)-alpha antibodies (infliximab (REMICADE®) or adalimumab), anti-TNF-alpha immunoadhesin (etanercept), anti-TNF-beta antibodies, anti-interleukin-2 (IL-2) antibodies and anti-IL-2 receptor antibodies, and anti-interleukin-6 (IL-6) receptor antibodies and antagonists; anti-LFA-1 antibodies, including anti-CD11a and anti-CD18 antibodies; anti-L3T4 antibodies; heterologous anti-lymphocyte globulin; pan-T antibodies, preferably anti-CD3 or anti-CD4/CD4a antibodies; soluble peptide containing a LFA-3 binding domain (WO 90/08187 published 7/26/90); streptokinase; transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta); streptodornase; RNA or DNA from the host; FK506; RS-61443; chlorambucil; deoxyspergualin; rapamycin; T-cell receptor (Cohen *et al.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,114,721); T-cell receptor fragments (Offner *et al.*, *Science*, 251: 430-432 (1991); WO 90/11294; Ianeway, *Nature*, 341: 482 (1989); and WO 91/01133); BAFF antagonists such as BAFF or BR3

antibodies or immunoadhesins and zTNF4 antagonists (for review, see Mackay and Mackay, *Trends Immunol.*, 23:113-5 (2002) and see also definition below); biologic agents that interfere with T cell helper signals, such as anti-CD40 receptor or anti-CD40 ligand (CD154), including blocking antibodies to CD40-CD40 ligand (*e.g.*, Durie *et al.*, *Science*, 261: 1328-30 (1993); Mohan *et al.*, *J. Immunol.*, 154: 1470-80 (1995)) and CTLA4-Ig (Finck *et al.*, *Science*, 265: 1225-7 (1994)); and T-cell receptor antibodies (EP 340,109) such as T10B9.

The term "cytotoxic agent" as used herein refers to a substance that inhibits or prevents the function of cells and/or causes destruction of cells. The term is intended to include radioactive isotopes (*e.g.* At^{211}, I^{131}, I^{125}, Y^{90}, Re^{186}, Re^{188}, Sm^{153}, Bi^{212}, P^{32} and radioactive isotopes of Lu), chemotherapeutic agents, and toxins such as small-molecule toxins or enzymatically active toxins of bacterial, fungal, plant or animal origin, or fragments thereof.

A "chemotherapeutic agent" is a chemical compound useful in the treatment of cancer. Examples of chemotherapeutic agents include alkylating agents such as thiotepa and cyclosphosphamide (CYTOXAN®); alkyl sulfonates such as busulfan, improsulfan and piposulfan; aziridines such as benzodopa, carboquone, meturedopa, and uredopa; ethylenimines and methylamelamines including altretamine, triethylenemelamine, trietylenephosphoramide, triethiylenethiophosphoramide and trimethylolomelamine; acetogenins (especially bullatacin and bullatacinone); delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (dronabinol, MARINOL®); beta-lapachone; lapachol; colchicines; betulinic acid; a camptothecin (including the synthetic analogue topotecan (HYCAMTIN®), CPT-11 (irinotecan, CAMPTOSAR®), acetylcamptothecin, scopolectin, and 9-aminocamptothecin); bryostatin; callystatin; CC-1065 (including its adozelesin, carzelesin and bizelesin synthetic analogues); podophyllotoxin; podophyllinic acid; teniposide; cryptophycins (particularly cryptophycin 1 and cryptophycin 8); dolastatin; duocarmycin (including the synthetic analogues, KW-2189 and CB1-TM1); eleutherobin; pancratistatin; a sarcodictyin; spongistatin; nitrogen mustards such as chlorambucil, chlornaphazine, cholophosphamide, estramustine, ifosfamide, mechlorethamine, mechlorethamine oxide hydrochloride, melphalan, novembichin, phenesterine, prednimustine, trofosfamide, uracil mustard; nitrosureas such as carmustine, chlorozotocin, fotemustine, lomustine, nimustine, and ranimnustine; antibiotics such as the enediyne antibiotics (*e. g.*, calicheamicin, especially calicheamicin gamma1I and calicheamicin omegaI1 (see, *e.g.*, Agnew, *Chem Intl. Ed. Engl.*, 33: 183-186 (1994)); dynemicin, including dynemicin A; an esperamicin; as well as neocarzinostatin chromophore and related chromoprotein enediyne antiobiotic chromophores), aclacinomysins, actinomycin, authramycin, azaserine, bleomycins, cactinomycin, carabicin, carminomycin, carzinophilin, chromomycinis, dactinomycin,

daunorubicin, detorubicin, 6-diazo-5-oxo-L-norleucine, doxorubicin (including ADRIAMYCIN®, morpholino-doxorubicin, cyanomorpholino-doxorubicin, 2-pyrrolino-doxorubicin, doxorubicin HCl liposome injection (DOXIL®) and deoxydoxorubicin), epirubicin, esorubicin, idarubicin, marcellomycin, mitomycins such as mitomycin C, mycophenolic acid, nogalamycin, olivomycins, peplomycin, potfiromycin, puromycin, quelamycin, rodorubicin, streptonigrin, streptozocin, tubercidin, ubenimex, zinostatin, zorubicin; anti-metabolites such as methotrexate, gemcitabine (GEMZAR®), tegafur (UFTORAL®), capecitabine (XELODA®), an epothilone, and 5-fluorouracil (5-FU); folic acid analogues such as denopterin, methotrexate, pteropterin, trimetrexate; purine analogs such as fludarabine, 6-mercaptopurine, thiamiprine, thioguanine; pyrimidine analogs such as ancitabine, azacitidine, 6-azauridine, carmofur, cytarabine, dideoxyuridine, doxifluridine, enocitabine, floxuridine; anti-adrenals such as aminoglutethimide, mitotane, trilostane; folic acid replenisher such as frolinic acid; aceglatone; aldophosphamide glycoside; aminolevulinic acid; eniluracil; amsacrine; bestrabucil; bisantrene; edatraxate; defofamine; demecolcine; diaziquone; elfornithine; elliptinium acetate; etoglucid; gallium nitrate; hydroxyurea; lentinan; lonidainine; maytansinoids such as maytansine and ansamitocins; mitoguazone; mitoxantrone; mopidanmol; nitraerine; pentostatin; phenamet; pirarubicin; losoxantrone; 2-ethylhydrazide; procarbazine; PSK® polysaccharide complex (JHS Natural Products, Eugene, OR); razoxane; rhizoxin; sizofiran; spirogermanium; tenuazonic acid; triaziquone; 2,2',2"-trichlorotriethylamine; trichothecenes (especially T-2 toxin, verracurin A, roridin A and anguidine); urethan; vindesine (ELDISINE®, FILDESIN®); dacarbazine; mannomustine; mitobronitol; mitolactol; pipobroman; gacytosine; arabinoside ("Ara-C"); thiotepa; taxoids, *e.g.*, paclitaxel (TAXOL®), albumin-engineered nanoparticle formulation of paclitaxel (ABRAXANE™), and doxetaxel (TAXOTERE®); chloranbucil; 6-thioguanine; mercaptopurine; methotrexate; platinum analogs such as cisplatin and carboplatin; vinblastine (VELBAN®); platinum; etoposide (VP-16); ifosfamide; mitoxantrone; vincristine (ONCOVIN®); oxaliplatin; leucovovin; vinorelbine (NAVELBINE®); novantrone; edatrexate; daunomycin; aminopterin; ibandronate; topoisomerase inhibitor RFS 2000; difluorometlhylornithine (DMFO); retinoids such as retinoic acid; pharmaceutically acceptable salts, acids or derivatives of any of the above; as well as combinations of two or more of the above such as CHOP, an abbreviation for a combined therapy of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisolone, and FOLFOX, an abbreviation for a treatment regimen with oxaliplatin (ELOXATIN™) combined with 5-FU and leucovovin.

Also included in this definition are anti-hormonal agents that act to regulate, reduce, block, or inhibit the effects of hormones that can promote the growth of cancer, and are often

in the form of systemic, or whole-body treatment. They may be hormones themselves. Examples include anti-estrogens and selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs), including, for example, tamoxifen (including NOLVADEX® tamoxifen), raloxifene (EVISTA®), droloxifene, 4-hydroxytamoxifen, trioxifene, keoxifene, LY117018, onapristone, and toremifene (FARESTON®); anti-progesterones; estrogen receptor down-regulators (ERDs); estrogen receptor antagonists such as fulvestrant (FASLODEX®); agents that function to suppress or shut down the ovaries, for example, leutinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) agonists such as leuprolide acetate (LUPRON® and ELIGARD®), goserelin acetate, buserelin acetate and tripterelin; anti-androgens such as flutamide, nilutamide and bicalutamide; and aromatase inhibitors that inhibit the enzyme aromatase, which regulates estrogen production in the adrenal glands, such as, for example, 4(5)-imidazoles, aminoglutethimide, megestrol acetate (MEGASE®), exemestane (AROMASIN®), formestanie, fadrozole, vorozole (RIVISOR®), letrozole (FEMARA®), and anastrozole (ARIMIDEX®). In addition, such definition of chemotherapeutic agents includes bisphosphonates such as clodronate (for example, BONEFOS® or OSTAC®), etidronate (DIDROCAL®), NE-58095, zoledronic acid/zoledronate (ZOMETA®), alendronate (FOSAMAX®), pamidronate (AREDIA®), tiludronate (SKELID®), or risedronate (ACTONEL®); as well as troxacitabine (a 1,3-dioxolane nucleoside cytosine analog); antisense oligonucleotides, particularly those that inhibit expression of genes in signaling pathways implicated in abherant cell proliferation, such as, for example, PKC-alpha, Raf, H-Ras, and epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R); vaccines such as THERATOPE® vaccine and gene therapy vaccines, for example, ALLOVECTIN® vaccine, LEUVECTIN® vaccine, and VAXID® vaccine; topoisomerase 1 inhibitor (*e.g.*, LURTOTECAN®); rmRH (*e.g.*, ABARELIX®); lapatinib ditosylate (an ErbB-2 and EGFR dual tyrosine kinase small-molecule inhibitor also known as GW572016); and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, acids or derivatives of any of the above.

The term "cytokine" is a generic term for proteins released by one cell population that act on another cell as intercellular mediators. Examples of such cytokines are lymphokines, monokines; interleukins (ILs) such as IL-1, IL-1α, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-11, IL-12, IL-15, including PROLEUKIN® rIL-2 and human IL-4 and mutants of human IL-4, such as, for example, a mutant containing a mutation in the region of IL-4 which is involved in binding to IL-2R gamma, *e.g.*, Arg 21 is changed to a Glu residue; a tumor necrosis factor such as TNF-α or TNF-β; and other polypeptide factors including LIF and kit ligand (KL). As used herein, the term cytokine includes proteins from natural sources or from recombinant cell culture and biologically active equivalents of the native-sequence cytokines,

including synthetically produced small-molecule entities and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives and salts thereof.

The term "hormone" refers to polypeptide hormones, which are generally secreted by glandular organs with ducts. Included among the hormones are, for example, growth hormone such as human growth hormone, N-methionyl human growth hormone, and bovine growth hormone; parathyroid hormone; thyroxine; insulin; proinsulin; relaxin; estradiol; hormone-replacement therapy; androgens such as calusterone, dromostanolone propionate, epitiostanol, mepitiostane, or testolactone; prorelaxin; glycoprotein hormones such as follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), and luteinizing hormone (LH); prolactin, placental lactogen, mouse gonadotropin-associated peptide, gonadotropin-releasing hormone; inhibin; activin; mullerian-inhibiting substance; and thrombopoietin. As used herein, the term hormone includes proteins from natural sources or from recombinant cell culture and biologically active equivalents of the native-sequence hormone, including synthetically produced small-molecule entities and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives and salts thereof.

The term "growth factor" refers to proteins that promote growth, and include, for example, hepatic growth factor; fibroblast growth factor; vascular endothelial growth factor; nerve growth factors such as NGF-β; platelet-derived growth factor; transforming growth factors (TGFs) such as TGF-α and TGF-β; insulin-like growth factor-I and -II; erythropoietin (EPO); osteoinductive factors; interferons such as interferon-α, -β, and -γ; and colony stimulating factors (CSFs) such as macrophage-CSF (M-CSF); granulocyte-macrophage-CSF (GM-CSF); and granulocyte-CSF (G-CSF). As used herein, the term growth factor includes proteins from natural sources or from recombinant cell culture and biologically active equivalents of the native-sequence growth factor, including synthetically produced small-molecule entities and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives and salts thereof.

The term "integrin" refers to a receptor protein that allows cells both to bind to and to respond to the extracellular matrix and is involved in a variety of cellular functions such as wound healing, cell differentiation, homing of tumor cells and apoptosis. They are part of a large family of cell adhesion receptors that are involved in cell-extracellular matrix and cell-cell interactions. Functional integrins consist of two transmembrane glycoprotein subunits, called alpha and beta, that are non-covalently bound. The alpha subunits all share some homology to each other, as do the beta subunits. The receptors always contain one alpha chain and one beta chain. Examples include Alpha6beta1, Alpha3beta1, Alpha7beta1, LFA-1 *etc.* As used herein, the term "integrin" includes proteins from natural sources or from recombinant cell culture and biologically active equivalents of the native-sequence integrin, including synthetically produced small-molecule entities and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives and salts thereof.

For the purposes herein, "tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha)" refers to a human TNF-alpha molecule comprising the amino acid sequence as described in Pennica *et al., Nature,* 312:721 (1984) or Aggarwal *et al., JBC,* 260:2345 (1985).

A "TNF-alpha inhibitor" herein is an agent that inhibits, to some extent, a biological function of TNF-alpha, generally through binding to TNF-alpha and neutralizing its activity. Examples of TNF inhibitors specifically contemplated herein are etanercept (ENBREL®), infliximab (REMICADE®), and adalimumab (HUMIRA™).

Examples of "disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs" or "DMARDs" include hydroxycloroquine, sulfasalazine, methotrexate, leflunomide, etanercept, infliximab, azathioprine, D-penicillamine, gold salts (oral), gold salts (intramuscular), minocycline, cyclosporine including cyclosporine A and topical cyclosporine, *staphylococcal* protein A (Goodyear and Silverman, *J. Exp. Med.,* 197, (9), p1125-39 (2003)), including salts and derivatives thereof, *etc.*

Examples of "non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs" or "NSAIDs" include aspirin, acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen, naproxen, indomethacin, sulindac, tolmetin, COX-2 inhibitors such as celecoxib (CELEBREX®; 4-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl) benzenesulfonamide and valdecoxib (BEXTRA®), and meloxicam (MOBIC®), including salts and derivatives thereof, *etc.*

Examples of "integrin antagonists or antibodies" herein include an LFA-1 antibody, such as efalizumab (RAPTIVA®) commercially available from Genentech, or an alpha 4 integrin antibody such as natalizumab (ANTEGREN®) available from Biogen, or diazacyclic phenylalanine derivatives (WO 2003/89410), phenylalanine derivatives (WO 2003/70709, WO 2002/28830, WO 2002/16329 and WO 2003/53926), phenylpropionic acid derivatives (WO 2003/10135), enamine derivatives (WO 2001/79173), propanoic acid derivatives (WO 2000/37444), alkanoic acid derivatives (WO 2000/32575), substituted phenyl derivatives (US Pat. Nos. 6,677,339 and 6,348,463), aromatic amine derivatives (US Pat. No. 6,369,229), ADAM disintegrin domain polypeptides (US2002/0042368), antibodies to alphavbeta3 integrin (EP 633945), aza-bridged bicyclic amino acid derivatives (WO 2002/02556), *etc.*

"Corticosteroid" refers to any one of several synthetic or naturally occurring substances with the general chemical structure of steroids that mimic or augment the effects of the naturally occurring corticosteroids. Examples of synthetic corticosteroids include prednisone, prednisolone (including methylprednisolone, such as SOLU-MEDROL® methylprednisolone sodium succinate), dexamethasone or dexamethasone triamcinolone, hydrocortisone, and betamethasone. The preferred corticosteroids herein are prednisone, methylprednisolone, hydrocortisone, or dexamethasone.

A "B-cell" is a lymphocyte that matures within the bone marrow, and includes a naive B cell, memory B cell, or effector B cell (plasma cells). The B-cell herein may be a normal or non-malignant B cell.

A "B-cell surface marker" or "B-cell surface antigen" herein is an antigen expressed on the surface of a B cell that can be targeted with an antagonist or antibody that binds thereto. Exemplary B-cell surface markers include the CD10, CD19, CD20, CD21, CD22, CD23, CD24, CD37, CD40, CD53, CD72, CD73, CD74, CDw75, CDw76, CD77, CDw78, CD79a, CD79b, CD80, CD81, CD82, CD83, CDw84, CD85 and CD86 leukocyte surface markers (for descriptions, see The Leukocyte Antigen Facts Book, 2nd Edition. 1997, ed. Barclay *et al.* Academic Press, Harcourt Brace & Co., New York). Other B-cell surface markers include RP105, FcRH2, B-cell CR2, CCR6, P2X5, HLA-DOB, CXCR5, FCER2, BR3, Btig, NAG14, SLGC16270, FcRH1, IRTA2, ATWD578, FcRH3, IRTA1, FcRH6, BCMA, and 239287. The B-cell surface marker of particular interest is preferentially expressed on B cells compared to other non-B-cell tissues of a subject and may be expressed on both precursor B cells and mature B cells.

The "CD20" antigen, or "CD20," is an about 35-kDa, non-glycosylated phosphoprotein found on the surface of greater than 90% of B cells from peripheral blood or lymphoid organs. CD20 is present on both normal B cells as well as malignant B cells, but is not expressed on stem cells. Other names for CD20 in the literature include "B-lymphocyte-restricted antigen" and "Bp35". The CD20 antigen is described in Clark *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* (USA) 82:1766 (1985), for example.

A "B-cell surface marker antagonist" is a molecule that, upon binding to a B-cell surface marker on B cells, destroys or depletes B cells in a subject and/or interferes with one or more B cell functions, *e.g.* by reducing or preventing a humoral response elicited by the B cell. The antagonist preferably is able to deplete B cells (*i.e.* reduce circulating B cell levels) in a subject treated therewith. Such depletion may be achieved via various mechanisms such antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and/or complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC), inhibition of B cell proliferation and/or induction of B cell death (*e.g.* via apoptosis). Antagonists included within the scope of the present invention include antibodies, synthetic or native-sequence peptides, immunoadhesins, and small-molecule antagonists that bind to a B-cell surface marker such as CD20, optionally conjugated with or fused to a cytotoxic agent. The preferred antagonist comprises an antibody.

A "CD20 antibody antagonist" herein is an antibody that, upon binding to CD20 on B cells, destroys or depletes B cells in a subject and/or interferes with one or more B-cell functions, *e.g.*, by reducing or preventing a humoral response elicited by the B cell. The antibody antagonist preferably is able to deplete B cells (*i.e.*, reduce circulating B-cell levels) in a subject treated therewith. Such depletion may be achieved via various mechanisms such

antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and/or complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC), inhibition of B-cell proliferation and/or induction of B-cell death (*e.g.*, via apoptosis).

The term "antibody" herein is used in the broadest sense and specifically covers monoclonal antibodies, polyclonal antibodies, multispecific antibodies (*e.g.* bispecific antibodies) formed from at least two intact antibodies, and antibody fragments so long as they exhibit the desired biological activity.

"Antibody fragments" comprise a portion of an intact antibody, preferably comprising the antigen binding region thereof. Examples of antibody fragments include Fab, Fab', $F(ab')_2$, and Fv fragments; diabodies; linear antibodies; single-chain antibody molecules; and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments.

An "intact antibody" herein is one which comprises two antigen binding regions, and an Fc region. Preferably, the intact antibody has a functional Fc region.

Examples of CD20 antibodies include: "C2B8," which is now called "rituximab" ("RITUXAN®") (US Patent No. 5,736,137); the yttrium-[90]-labelled 2B8 murine antibody designated "Y2B8" or "Ibritumomab Tiuxetan" (ZEVALIN®) commercially available from IDEC Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US Patent No. 5,736,137; 2B8 deposited with ATCC under accession no. HB11388 on June 22, 1993); murine IgG2a "B1," also called "Tositumomab," optionally labelled with ^{131}I to generate the "131I-B1" or "iodine I131 tositumomab" antibody (BEXXAR™) commercially available from Corixa (see, also, US Patent No. 5,595,721); murine monoclonal antibody "1F5" (Press *et al. Blood* 69(2):584-591 (1987) and variants thereof including "framework patched" or humanized 1F5 (WO 2003/002607, Leung, S.; ATCC deposit HB-96450); murine 2H7 and chimeric 2H7 antibody (US Patent No. 5,677,180); humanized 2H7 (WO 2004/056312, Lowman *et al.*, and as set forth below); 2F2 (HuMax-CD20), a fully human, high-affinity antibody targeted at the CD20 molecule in the cell membrane of B-cells (Genmab, Denmark; see, for example, Glennie and van de Winkel, *Drug Discovery Today* 8: 503-510 (2003) and Cragg *et al., Blood* 101: 1045-1052 (2003); WO 2004/035607; US2004/0167319); the human monoclonal antibodies set forth in WO 2004/035607 and US2004/0167319 (Teeling *et al.*); the antibodies having complex N-glycoside-linked sugar chains bound to the Fc region described in US 2004/0093621 (Shitara *et al.*); monoclonal antibodies and antigen-binding fragments binding to CD20 (WO 2005/000901, Tedder *et al.*) such as HB20-3, HB20-4, HB20-25, and MB20-11; CD20 binding molecules such as the AME series of antibodies, *e.g.*, AME 33 antibodies as set forth in WO 2004/103404 and US2005/0025764 (Watkins *et al.*, Eli Lilly/Applied Molecular Evolution, AME); CD20 binding molecules such as those described in US 2005/0025764 (Watkins *et al.*); A20 antibody or variants thereof such as chimeric or humanized A20 antibody (cA20, hA20, respectively) (US 2003/0219433, Immunomedics); CD20-binding

antibodies, including epitope-depleted Leu-16, 1H4, or 2B8, optionally conjugated with IL-2, as in US 2005/0069545A1 and WO 2005/16969 (Carr *et al.*); bispecific antibody that binds CD22 and CD20, for example, hLL2xhA20 (WO2005/14618, Chang *et al.*); monoclonal antibodies L27, G28-2, 93-1B3, B-C1 or NU-B2 available from the International Leukocyte Typing Workshop (Valentine *et al.*, In: *Leukocyte Typing* III (McMichael, Ed., p. 440, Oxford University Press (1987)); 1H4 (Haisma *et al. Blood* 92:184 (1998)). The preferred CD20 antibodies herein are chimeric, humanized, or human CD20 antibodies, more preferably rituximab, humanized 2H7, 2F2 (Hu-Max-CD20) human CD20 antibody (Genmab), and humanized A20 antibody (Immunomedics).

The terms "rituximab" or "RITUXAN®" herein refer to the genetically engineered chimeric murine/human monoclonal antibody directed against the CD20 antigen and designated "C2B8" in US Patent No. 5,736,137, including fragments thereof which retain the ability to bind CD20.

Purely for the purposes herein and unless indicated otherwise, a "humanized 2H7" antibody is a humanized variant of murine 2H7 antibody, wherein the antibody is effective to reduce circulating B cells *in vivo.*

In one embodiment, the humanized 2H7 antibody comprises one, two, three, four, five or six of the following CDR sequences:

CDR L1 sequence RASSSVSYXH wherein X is M or L (SEQ ID NO. 21), for example SEQ ID NO:4 (Fig. 1A),

CDR L2 sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 (Fig. 1A),

CDR L3 sequence QQWXFNPPT wherein X is S or A (SEQ ID NO. 22), for example SEQ ID NO:6 (Fig. 1A),

CDR H1 sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 (Fig. 1B),

CDR H2 sequence of AIYPGNGXTSYNQKFKG wherein X is D or A (SEQ ID NO. 23), for example SEQ ID NO:11 (Fig. 1B), and

CDR H3 sequence of VVYYSXXYWYFDV wherein the X at position 6 is N, A, Y, W or D, and the X as position 7 is S or R (SEQ ID NO. 24), for example SEQ ID NO:12 (Fig. 1B).

The CDR sequences above are generally present within human variable light and variable heavy framework sequences, such as substantially the human consensus FR residues of human light chain kappa subgroup I ($V_{LK}I$), and substantially the human consensus FR residues of human heavy chain subgroup III (V_HIII). See also WO 2004/056312 (Lowman *et al.*).

The variable heavy region may be joined to a human IgG chain constant region, wherein the region may be, for example, IgG1 or IgG3, including native sequence and variant constant regions.

In a preferred embodiment, such antibody comprises the variable heavy domain sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 (v16, as shown in Fig. 1B), optionally also comprising the variable light domain sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 (v16, as shown in Fig. 1A), which optionally comprises one or more amino acid substitution(s) at positions 56, 100, and/or 100a, *e.g.* D56A, N100A or N100Y, and/or S100aR in the variable heavy domain and one or more amino acid substitution(s) at positions 32 and/or 92, *e.g.* M32L and/or S92A, in the variable light domain. Preferably, the antibody is an intact antibody comprising the light chain amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs. 13 or 15, and heavy chain amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO. 14, 16, 17 or 20.

A preferred humanized 2H7 antibody is ocrelizumab (Genentech).

The antibody herein may further comprise at least one amino acid substitution in the Fc region that improves ADCC activity, such as one wherein the amino acid substitutions are at positions 298, 333, and 334, preferably S298A, E333A, and K334A, using Eu numbering of heavy chain residues. See also US Patent No. 6,737,056B1, Presta.

Any of these antibodies may comprise at least one substitution in the Fc region that improves FcRn binding or serum half-life, for example a substitution at heavy chain position 434, such as N434W. See also US Patent No. 6,737,056B1, Presta.

Any of these antibodies may further comprise at least one amino acid substitution in the Fc region that increases CDC activity, for example, comprising at least a substitution at position 326, preferably K326A or K326W. See also US Patent No. 6,528,624B1 (Idusogie *et al.*).

Some preferred humanized 2H7 variants are those comprising the variable light domain of SEQ ID NO:2 and the variable heavy domain of SEQ ID NO:8, including those with or without substitutions in an Fc region (if present), and those comprising a variable heavy domain with alteration N100A; or D56A and N100A; or D56A, N100Y, and S100aR; in SEQ ID NO:8 and a variable light domain with alteration M32L; or S92A; or M32L and S92A; in SEQ ID NO:2.

M34 in the variable heavy chain of 2H7.v16 has been identified as a potential source of antibody stability and is another potential candidate for substitution.

In a summary of some various preferred embodiments of the invention, the variable region of variants based on 2H7.v16 comprise the amino acid sequences of v16 except at the positions of amino acid substitutions that are indicated in Table 1 below. Unless otherwise indicated, the 2H7 variants will have the same light chain as that of v16.

Table 1

Exemplary Humanized 2H7 Antibody Variants

2H7 Version	Heavy chain (V_H) changes	Light chain (V_L) changes	Fc changes
16 for reference			-
31	-	-	S298A, E333A, K334A
73	N100A	M32L	
75	N100A	M32L	S298A, E333A, K334A
96	D56A, N100A	S92A	
114	D56A, N100A	M32L, S92A	S298A, E333A, K334A
115	D56A, N100A	M32L, S92A	S298A, E333A, K334A, E356D, M358L
116	D56A, N100A	M32L, S92A	S298A, K334A, K322A
138	D56A, N100A	M32L, S92A	S298A, E333A, K334A, K326A
477	D56A, N100A	M32L, S92A	S298A, E333A, K334A, K326A, N434W
375	-	-	K334L
588	-		S298A, E333A, K334A, K326A
511	D56A, N100Y, S100aR		S298A, E333A, K334A, K326A

One preferred humanized 2H7 comprises 2H7.v16 variable light domain sequence:

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASSSVSYMHWYQQKPGKAPKPLIYAPSNLASGVP SRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQWSFNPPTFGQGTKVEIKR (SEQ ID NO:2);

and 2H7.v16 variable heavy domain sequence:

EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGYTFTSYNMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVGAIYPGN GDTSYNQKFKGRFTISVDKSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARVVYYSNSYWYFD VWGQGTLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO:8).

Where the humanized 2H7.v16 antibody is an intact antibody, it may comprise the light chain amino acid sequence:

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASSSVSYMHWYQQKPGKAPKPLIYAPSNLASGVP SRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQWSFNPPTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFP PSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSL SSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO:13);

and the heavy chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 14 or:

EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGYTFTSYNMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVGAIYPGN GDTSYNQKFKGRFTISVDKSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARVVYYSNSYWYFD VWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSC DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIE

KTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENN YKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG (SEQ ID NO:17).

Another preferred humanized 2H7 antibody comprises 2H7.v511 variable light domain sequence:

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASSSVSYLHWYQQKPGKAPKPLIYAPSNLASGVP SRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQWAFNPPTFGQGTKVEIKR (SEQ ID NO:18)

and 2H7.v511 variable heavy domain sequence:

EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGYTFTSYNMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVGAIYPGN GATSYNQKFKGRFTISVDKSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARVVYYSYRYWYFD VWGQGTLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO. 19).

Where the humanized 2H7.v511 antibody is an intact antibody, it may comprise the light chain amino acid sequence:

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASSSVSYLHWYQQKPGKAPKPLIYAPSNLASGVP SRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQWAFNPPTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIF PPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYS LSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO:15)

and the heavy chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 16 or:

EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGYTFTSYNMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVGAIYPGN GATSYNQKFKGRFTISVDKSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARVVYYSYRYWYFD VWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSC DKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNATYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNAALPAPIA ATISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENN YKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG (SEQ ID NO. 20).

"Growth inhibitory" antibodies are those that prevent or reduce proliferation of a cell expressing an antigen to which the antibody binds. For example, the antibody may prevent or reduce proliferation of B cells *in vitro* and/or *in vivo*.

Antibodies that "induce apoptosis" are those that induce programmed cell death, *e.g.* of a B cell, as determined by standard apoptosis assays, such as binding of annexin V, fragmentation of DNA, cell shrinkage, dilation of endoplasmic reticulum, cell fragmentation, and/or formation of membrane vesicles (called apoptotic bodies).

"Native antibodies" are usually heterotetrameric glycoproteins of about 150,000 daltons, composed of two identical light (L) chains and two identical heavy (H) chains. Each

light chain is linked to a heavy chain by one covalent disulfide bond, while the number of disulfide linkages varies among the heavy chains of different immunoglobulin isotypes. Each heavy and light chain also has regularly spaced intrachain disulfide bridges. Each heavy chain has at one end a variable domain (V_H) followed by a number of constant domains. Each light chain has a variable domain at one end (V_L) and a constant domain at its other end; the constant domain of the light chain is aligned with the first constant domain of the heavy chain, and the light chain variable domain is aligned with the variable domain of the heavy chain. Particular amino acid residues are believed to form an interface between the light chain and heavy chain variable domains.

The term "variable" refers to the fact that certain portions of the variable domains differ extensively in sequence among antibodies and are used in the binding and specificity of each particular antibody for its particular antigen. However, the variability is not evenly distributed throughout the variable domains of antibodies. It is concentrated in three segments called hypervariable regions both in the light chain and the heavy chain variable domains. The more highly conserved portions of variable domains are called the framework regions (FRs). The variable domains of native heavy and light chains each comprise four FRs, largely adopting a β-sheet configuration, connected by three hypervariable regions, which form loops connecting, and in some cases forming part of, the β-sheet structure. The hypervariable regions in each chain are held together in close proximity by the FRs and, with the hypervariable regions from the other chain, contribute to the formation of the antigen-binding site of antibodies (see Kabat *et al., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest*, 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. (1991)). The constant domains are not involved directly in binding an antibody to an antigen, but exhibit various effector functions, such as participation of the antibody in antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC).

Papain digestion of antibodies produces two identical antigen-binding fragments, called "Fab" fragments, each with a single antigen-binding site, and a residual "Fc" fragment, whose name reflects its ability to crystallize readily. Pepsin treatment yields an $F(ab')_2$ fragment that has two antigen-binding sites and is still capable of cross-linking antigen.

"Fv" is the minimum antibody fragment that contains a complete antigen-recognition and antigen-binding site. This region consists of a dimer of one heavy chain and one light chain variable domain in tight, non-covalent association. It is in this configuration that the three hypervariable regions of each variable domain interact to define an antigen-binding site on the surface of the V_H-V_L dimer. Collectively, the six hypervariable regions confer antigen-binding specificity to the antibody. However, even a single variable domain (or half of an Fv comprising only three hypervariable regions specific for an antigen) has the ability to recognize and bind antigen, although at a lower affinity than the entire binding site.

The Fab fragment also contains the constant domain of the light chain and the first constant domain (CH1) of the heavy chain. Fab' fragments differ from Fab fragments by the addition of a few residues at the carboxy terminus of the heavy chain CH1 domain including one or more cysteines from the antibody hinge region. Fab'-SH is the designation herein for Fab' in which the cysteine residue(s) of the constant domains bear at least one free thiol group. $F(ab')_2$ antibody fragments originally were produced as pairs of Fab' fragments that have hinge cysteines between them. Other chemical couplings of antibody fragments are also known.

The "light chains" of antibodies (immunoglobulins) from any vertebrate species can be assigned to one of two clearly distinct types, called kappa (κ) and lambda (λ), based on the amino acid sequences of their constant domains.

Depending on the amino acid sequence of the constant domain of their "heavy chains," (if present) antibodies can be assigned to different classes. There are five major classes of intact antibodies: IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM, and several of these may be further divided into subclasses (isotypes), *e.g.*, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA, and IgA2. The heavy chain constant domains that correspond to the different classes of antibodies are called α, δ, ε, γ, and μ, respectively. The subunit structures and three-dimensional configurations of different classes of immunoglobulins are well known.

Unless indicated otherwise, herein the numbering of the 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), expressly incorporated herein by reference. The "EU index as in Kabat" refers to the residue numbering of the human IgG1 EU antibody.

The term "Fc region" herein is used to define a C-terminal region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain, including native sequence Fc regions and variant Fc regions. Although the boundaries of the Fc region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain might vary, the human IgG heavy chain Fc region is usually defined to stretch from an amino acid residue at position Cys226, or from Pro230, to the carboxyl-terminus thereof. The C-terminal lysine (residue 447 according to the EU numbering system) of the Fc region may be removed, for example, during production or purification of the antibody, or by recombinantly engineering the nucleic acid encoding a heavy chain of the antibody. Accordingly, a composition of intact antibodies may comprise antibody populations with all K447 residues removed, antibody populations with no K447 residues removed, and antibody populations having a mixture of antibodies with and without the K447 residue.

A "functional Fc region" possesses an "effector function" of a native sequence Fc region. Exemplary "effector functions" include C1q binding; complement dependent cytotoxicity; 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 generally require the Fc region to be combined with a binding domain (*e.g.* an antibody variable domain) and can be assessed using various assays as herein disclosed, for example.

A "native sequence Fc region" comprises an amino acid sequence identical to the amino acid sequence of an Fc region found in nature. Native sequence human Fc regions include a native sequence human IgG1 Fc region (non-A and A allotypes); native sequence human IgG2 Fc region; native sequence human IgG3 Fc region; and native sequence human IgG4 Fc region; as well as naturally occurring variants of any of the above.

A "variant Fc region" comprises an amino acid sequence which differs from that of a native sequence Fc region by virtue of at least one amino acid modification, preferably one or more amino acid substitution(s). Preferably, the variant Fc region has at least one amino acid substitution compared to a native sequence Fc region or to the Fc region of a parent polypeptide, *e.g.* from about one to about ten amino acid substitutions, and preferably from about one to about five amino acid substitutions in a native sequence Fc region or in the Fc region of the parent polypeptide. The variant Fc region herein will preferably possess at least about 80% homology with a native sequence Fc region and/or with an Fc region of a parent polypeptide, and most preferably at least about 90% homology therewith, more preferably at least about 95% homology therewith.

"Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity" and "ADCC" refer to a cell-mediated reaction in which nonspecific cytotoxic cells that express Fc receptors (FcRs) (*e.g.* Natural Killer (NK) cells, neutrophils, and macrophages) recognize bound antibody on a target cell and subsequently cause lysis of the target cell. The primary cells for mediating ADCC, NK cells, express FcγRIII only, whereas monocytes express FcγRI, FcγRII and FcγRIII. FcR expression on hematopoietic cells in summarized is Table 3 on page 464 of Ravetch and Kinet, *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 9:457-492 (1991). To assess ADCC activity of a molecule of interest, an *in vitro* ADCC assay, such as that described in US Patent No. 5,500,362 or 5,821,337 may be performed. Useful effector cells for such assays include peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and Natural Killer (NK) cells. Alternatively, or additionally, ADCC activity of the molecule of interest may be assessed *in vivo*, *e.g.*, in a animal model such as that disclosed in Clynes *et al. PNAS (USA)* 95:652-656 (1998).

"Human effector cells" are leukocytes that express one or more FcRs and perform effector functions. Preferably, the cells express at least FcγRIII and carry out ADCC effector function. Examples of human leukocytes that mediate ADCC include peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC), natural killer (NK) cells, monocytes, cytotoxic T cells and neutrophils; with PBMCs and NK cells being preferred.

The terms "Fc receptor" or "FcR" are used to describe a receptor that binds to the Fc region of an antibody. The preferred FcR is a native-sequence human FcR. Moreover, a preferred FcR is one that binds an IgG antibody (a gamma receptor) and includes receptors of the FcγRI, FcγRII, and Fcγ RIII subclasses, including allelic variants and alternatively spliced forms of these receptors. FcγRII receptors include FcγRIIA (an "activating receptor") and FcγRIIB (an "inhibiting receptor"), which have similar amino acid sequences that differ primarily in the cytoplasmic domains thereof. Activating receptor FcγRIIA contains an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) in its cytoplasmic domain. Inhibiting receptor FcγRIIB contains an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motif (ITIM) in its cytoplasmic domain. (see Daëron, *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 15:203-234 (1997)). FcRs are reviewed in Ravetch and Kinet, *Annu. Rev. Immunol* 9:457-492 (1991); Capel *et al., Immunomethods* 4:25-34 (1994); and de Haas *et al., J. Lab. Clin. Med.* 126:330-341 (1995). Other FcRs, including those to be identified in the future, are encompassed by the term "FcR" herein. The term also includes the neonatal receptor, FcRn, which is responsible for the transfer of maternal IgGs to the fetus and immunoglobulin homeostasis (Guyer *et al., J. Immunol.* 117:587 (1976) and Kim *et al., J. Immunol.* 24:249 (1994)).

"Complement dependent cytotoxicity" or "CDC" refers to the ability of a molecule to lyse a target in the presence of complement. The complement activation pathway is initiated by the binding of the first component of the complement system (C1q) to a molecule (*e.g.* an antibody) complexed with a cognate antigen. To assess complement activation, a CDC assay, *e.g.* as described in Gazzano-Santoro *et al., J. Immunol. Methods* 202:163 (1996), may be performed.

"Single-chain Fv" or "scFv" antibody fragments comprise the V_H and V_L domains of antibody, wherein these domains are present in a single polypeptide chain. Preferably, the Fv polypeptide further comprises a polypeptide linker between the V_H and V_L domains that enables the scFv to form the desired structure for antigen binding. For a review of scFv see Plückthun in *The Pharmacology of Monoclonal Antibodies*, vol. 113, Rosenburg and Moore eds., Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. 269-315 (1994).

The term "diabodies" refers to small antibody fragments with two antigen-binding sites, which fragments comprise a heavy-chain variable domain (V_H) connected to a light-chain variable domain (V_L) in the same polypeptide chain (V_H - V_L). By using a linker that is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain, the domains are forced to pair with the complementary domains of another chain and create two antigen-binding sites. Diabodies are described more fully in, for example, EP 404,097; WO 93/11161; and Hollinger *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90:6444-6448 (1993).

The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, *i.e.*, the individual antibodies comprising

the population are identical and/or bind the same epitope(s), except for possible variants that may arise during production of the monoclonal antibody, such variants generally being present in minor amounts. Such monoclonal antibody typically includes an antibody comprising a polypeptide sequence that binds a target, wherein the target-binding polypeptide sequence was obtained by a process that includes the selection of a single target binding polypeptide sequence from a plurality of polypeptide sequences. For example, the selection process can be the selection of a unique clone from a plurality of clones, such as a pool of hybridoma clones, phage clones or recombinant DNA clones. It should be understood that the selected target binding sequence can be further altered, for example, to improve affinity for the target, to humanize the target binding sequence, to improve its production in cell culture, to reduce its immunogenicity *in vivo*, to create a multispecific antibody, *etc.*, and that an antibody comprising the altered target binding sequence is also a monoclonal antibody of this invention. In contrast to polyclonal antibody preparations which typically include different antibodies directed against different determinants (epitopes), each monoclonal antibody of a monoclonal antibody preparationis directed against a single determinant on an antigen. In addition to their specificity, the monoclonal antibody preparations are advantageous in that they are typically uncontaminated by other immunoglobulins. The modifier "monoclonal" indicates the character of the antibody as being obtained from a substantially homogeneous population of antibodies, and is not to be construed as requiring production of the antibody by any particular method. For example, the monoclonal antibodies to be used in accordance with the present invention may be made by a variety of techniques, including, for example, the hybridoma method (*e.g.,* Kohler *et al., Nature*, 256:495 (1975); Harlow *et al., Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual,* (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2nd ed. 1988); Hammerling *et al.*, in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas* 563-681, (Elsevier, N.Y., 1981)), recombinant DNA methods (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567), phage display technologies (see, *e.g.,* Clackson *et al., Nature,* 352:624-628 (1991); Marks *et al., J. Mol. Biol.*, 222:581-597 (1991); Sidhu *et al., J. Mol. Biol.* 338(2):299-310 (2004); Lee *et al.*, *J.Mol.Biol.*340(5):1073-1093 (2004); Fellouse, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 101(34):12467-12472 (2004); and Lee *et al. J. Immunol. Methods* 284(1-2):119-132 (2004), and technologies for producing human or human-like antibodies in animals that have parts or all of the human immunoglobulin loci or genes encoding human immunoglobulin sequences (see, *e.g.*, WO 1998/24893; WO 1996/34096; WO 1996/33735; WO 1991/10741; Jakobovits *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90:2551 (1993); Jakobovits *et al., Nature*, 362:255-258 (1993); Bruggemann *et al., Year in Immuno.*, 7:33 (1993); U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,591,669 (all of GenPharm); 5,545,807; WO 1997/17852; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; and 5,661,016; Marks *et al., Bio/Technology*, 10: 779-783 (1992); Lonberg *et al., Nature*, 368: 856-859 (1994); Morrison, *Nature*, 368: 812-

813 (1994); Fishwild *et al., Nature Biotechnology*, 14: 845-851 (1996); Neuberger, *Nature Biotechnology*, 14: 826 (1996); and Lonberg and Huszar, *Intern. Rev. Immunol.*, 13: 65-93 (1995).

The monoclonal antibodies herein specifically include "chimeric" antibodies (immunoglobulins) in which a portion of the heavy and/or light chain is identical with or homologous to corresponding sequences in antibodies derived from a particular species or belonging to a particular antibody class or subclass, while the remainder of the chain(s) is identical with or homologous to corresponding sequences in antibodies derived from another species or belonging to another antibody class or subclass, as well as fragments of such antibodies, so long as they exhibit the desired biological activity (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Morrison *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 81:6851-6855 (1984)). Chimeric antibodies of interest herein include "primatized" antibodies comprising variable domain antigen-binding sequences derived from a non-human primate (*e.g.* Old World Monkey, such as baboon, rhesus or cynomolgus monkey) and human constant region sequences (US Pat No. 5,693,780).

"Humanized" forms of non-human (*e.g.*, murine) antibodies are chimeric antibodies that contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. For the most part, humanized antibodies are human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a hypervariable region of the recipient are replaced by residues from a hypervariable region of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat, rabbit or nonhuman primate having the desired specificity, affinity, and capacity. In some instances, framework region (FR) residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Furthermore, humanized antibodies may comprise residues that are not found in the recipient antibody or in the donor antibody. These modifications are made to further refine antibody performance. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the hypervariable loops correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FRs are those of a human immunoglobulin sequence, except for FR substitution(s) as noted above. The humanized antibody optionally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region, typically that of a human immunoglobulin. For further details, see Jones *et al., Nature* 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann *et al., Nature* 332:323-329 (1988); and Presta, *Curr. Op. Struct. Biol.* 2:593-596 (1992).

The term "hypervariable region" when used herein refers to the amino acid residues of an antibody that are responsible for antigen binding. The hypervariable region comprises amino acid residues from a "complementarity determining region" or "CDR" (*e.g.* residues 24-34 (L1), 50-56 (L2) and 89-97 (L3) in the light chain variable domain and 31-35 (H1), 50-

65 (H2) and 95-102 (H3) in the heavy chain variable domain; Kabat *et al., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest*, 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. (1991)) and/or those residues from a "hypervariable loop" (*e.g.* residues 26-32 (L1), 50-52 (L2) and 91-96 (L3) in the light chain variable domain and 26-32 (H1), 53-55 (H2) and 96-101 (H3) in the heavy chain variable domain; Chothia and Lesk *J. Mol. Biol.* 196:901-917 (1987)). "Framework" or "FR" residues are those variable domain residues other than the hypervariable region residues as herein defined.

A "naked antibody" for the purposes herein is an antibody that is not conjugated to a cytotoxic moiety or radiolabel.

An "isolated" antibody 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 antibody, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous solutes. In preferred embodiments, the antibody will be purified (1) to greater than 95% by weight of antibody as determined by the Lowry method, and most 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, preferably, silver stain. Isolated antibody includes the antibody *in situ* within recombinant cells since at least one component of the antibody's natural environment will not be present. Ordinarily, however, isolated antibody will be prepared by at least one purification step.

An "affinity matured" antibody is one with one or more alterations in one or more hypervariable regions thereof which result an improvement in the affinity of the antibody for antigen, compared to a parent antibody which does not possess those alteration(s). Preferred affinity matured antibodies will have nanomolar or even picomolar affinities for the target antigen. Affinity matured antibodies are produced by procedures known in the art. Marks *et al. Bio/Technology* 10:779-783 (1992) describes affinity maturation by VH and VL domain shuffling. Random mutagenesis of CDR and/or framework residues is described by: Barbas *et al. Proc Nat. Acad. Sci, USA* 91:3809-3813 (1994); Schier *et al. Gene* 169:147-155 (1995); Yelton *et al. J. Immunol.* 155:1994-2004 (1995); Jackson *et al., J. Immunol.* 154(7):3310-9 (1995); and Hawkins *et al, J. Mol. Biol.* 226:889-896 (1992).

"Antibody exposure" refers to contact with or exposure to the antibody herein in one or more doses administered over a period of time of about 1-20 days. The doses may be given at one time or at fixed or irregular time intervals over this period of exposure. Initial and later (*e.g.* second or third) antibody exposures are separated in time from each other as described in detail herein.

A "package insert" is used to refer to instructions customarily included in commercial packages of therapeutic products, that contain information about the indications, usage, dosage, administration, contraindications, other therapeutic products to be combined with the packaged product, and/or warnings concerning the use of such therapeutic products, etc.

II. Treatment of AD or dementia

The present invention provides a method of treating AD or dementia in a subject suffering therefrom, comprising administering an effective amount of an antagonist (preferably an antibody) that binds to a B-cell surface marker (preferably a CD20 antibody) to the subject. The AD or dementia to be treated herein includes mild, moderate, severe, mild-moderate, moderate-severe, sporadic, familial, early onset, and late onset AD or dementia.

According to an exemplary dosing protocol, the method comprises administering an effective amount of a naked CD20 antibody to the AD or dementia subject to provide an initial antibody exposure of about 0.5 to 4 grams (preferably about 1.5 to 2.5 grams) followed by a second antibody exposure of about 0.5 to 4 grams (preferably about 1.5 to 2.5 grams), the second antibody exposure not being provided until from about 16 to 60 weeks from the initial antibody exposure. For purposes of this invention, the second antibody exposure is the next time the subject is treated with the CD20 antibody after the initial antibody exposure, there being no intervening CD20 antibody treatment or exposure between the initial and second exposures.

The interval between the initial and second or subsequent antibody exposures can be measured from either the first or second dose of the initial antibody exposure, but preferably from the first dose of the initial antibody exposure.

In the preferred embodiments herein, the antibody exposures are approximately 24 weeks or 6 months apart; or approximately 48 weeks or 12 months apart.

In one embodiment, the second antibody exposure is not provided until about 20 to 30 weeks from the initial exposure, optionally followed by a third antibody exposure of about 0.5 to 4 grams (preferably about 1.5 to 2.5 grams), the third exposure not being administered until from about 46 to 60 weeks (preferably from about 46 to 54 weeks) from the initial exposure, and then, preferably no further antibody exposure is provided until at least about 70-75 weeks from the initial exposure.

In an alternative embodiment, the second antibody exposure is not provided until about 46 to 60 weeks from the initial exposure, and subsequent antibody exposures, if any, are not provided until about 46 to 60 weeks from the previous antibody exposure.

Any one or more of the antibody exposures herein may be provided to the subject as a single dose of antibody, or as two separate doses of the antibody (*i.e.*, constituting a first and

second dose). The particular number of doses (whether one or two) employed for each antibody exposure is dependent, for example, on the type of AD treated, the type of antibody employed, whether and what type of second medicament is employed, and the method and frequency of administration. Where two separate doses are administered, the second dose is preferably administered from about 3 to 17 days, more preferably from about 6 to 16 days, and most preferably from about 13 to 16 days from the time the first dose was administered. Where two separate doses are administered, the first and second dose of the antibody is preferably about 0.5 to 1.5 grams, more preferably about 0.75 to 1.3 grams.

In one embodiment, the subject is provided at least about three, or at least four exposures of the antibody, for example, from about 3 to 60 exposures, and more particularly about 3 to 40 exposures, most particularly, about 3 to 20 exposures. Preferably, such exposures are administered at intervals each of approximately 24 weeks or 6 months, or 48 weeks or 12 months. In one embodiment, each antibody exposure is provided as a single dose of the antibody. In an alternative embodiment, each antibody exposure is provided as two separate doses of the antibody. However, not every antibody exposure need be provided as a single dose or as two separate doses.

In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises administering one or more doses in the range from about 200 mg to 2000 mg, preferably about 500 mg to 1500 mg, and most preferably about 750 mg to 1200 mg. For example, one to four doses, or only one or two doses may be administered. According to this embodiment, the antibody may be administered within a period of about one month, preferably within a period of about 2 to 3 weeks, and most preferably within a period of about two weeks.

Where more than one dose is administered, the later dose (for example, second or third dose) is preferably administered from about 1 to 20 days, more preferably from about 6 to 16 days, and most preferably from about 14 to 16 days from the time the previous dose was administered. The separate doses are preferably administered within a total period of between about 1 day and 4 weeks, more preferably between about 1 and 20 days (*e.g.*, within a period of 6-18 days). Each such separate dose of the antibody is preferably about 200 mg to 2000 mg, preferably about 500 mg to 1500 mg, and most preferably about 750 mg to 1200 mg.

The subject may be retreated with the antagonist or antibody, as by being given more than one exposure or set of doses, such as at least about two exposures of the antagonist or antibody, for example, from about 2 to 60 exposures, and more particularly about 2 to 40 exposures, most particularly, about 2 to 20 exposures. Such additional exposures may be administered intermittently, *e.g.* for the time intervals noted above.

The preferred antagonist is an antibody. In the methods set forth herein, the CD20 antibody is a naked antibody. Preferably, the antibody is an intact, naked antibody. The preferred CD20 antibody herein is a chimeric, humanized, or human CD20 antibody, more

preferably rituximab, humanized 2H7, 2F2 (HuMax-CD20) human CD20 antibody (Genmab), humanized A20 antibody (Immunomedics). Still more preferred is rituximab or humanized 2H7.

In one embodiment, the subject has never been previously treated with drug(s), such as immunosuppressive agent(s), to treat the AD or dementia and/or has never been previously treated with an antibody to a B-cell surface marker (*e.g.* never previously treated with a CD20 antibody). Preferably the subject does not have a B-cell malignancy. In one embodiment, the subject is not suffering from an autoimmune disease, other than AD or dementia.

The antibody is administered by any suitable means, including parenteral, topical, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intrapulmonary, intranasal, and/or intralesional administration. Parenteral infusions include intramuscular, intravenous, intraarterial, intraperitoneal, and subcutaneous administration. Intrathecal administration is also contemplated (see, *e.g.*, US Patent Appln No. 2002/0009444, Grillo-Lopez, A, concerning intrathecal delivery of a CD20 antibody), as is brain interstitial infusion, and bilateral sterotactic injections. Preferably, the dosing is given intravenously, subcutaneously or intrathecally, most preferably by intravenous infusion(s).

In one embodiment, the CD20 antibody is the only drug administered to the subject to treat the AD or dementia.

However, generally, the CD20 antibody will be combined with one or more second medicament. For example, one may optionally administer a second medicament, such as: cholinesterase inhibitor (including but not limited to galantamine (REMINYL®), rivastigmine (EXELON®) including rivastigmine transdermal patch, donepezil (ARICEPT®), tacrine (COGNEX®), and HUPRINE X™; N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist (for example, memantine (NAMENDA®) or neramexane); adeno-associated virus delivery of NGF (*e.g.* CERE-110); beta-blocker; antipsychotic; acetylcholine precursor; nicotinic or muscarinic agonist (*e.g.* XANOMELINE™ patch); anti-beta-amyloid antibody; anti-NGF antibody, such as RA624; vaccine, for example human amyloid vaccine; agent that blocks the activity of enzyme(s), beta or gamma secretases, involved in the formation of amyloid; anti-amyloid therapy; serotonin; norepinephrine; somatostatin; agent that interferes with the conversion of APP to amyloid-beta or the formation of senile plaques and neurofibrillary tangles; beta-site amyloid-precursor-protein cleaving enzyme, beta-secretase (BACE) antagonist; BASE1 antagonist; BASE2 antagonist; gamma-secretase antagonist; presenilin-1 (PSEN-1) antagonist; presenilin-2 (PSEN-2) antagonist; APO-E4 antagonist; antidepressant; anticonvulsant; serotonin reuptake inhibitor; sertraline (ZOLOFT™); trazodone (DESYREL™); divalproex (DEPAKOTE™); gabapentin (NEURONIN™); risperidone (RISPERDAL®); olanzapine (ZYPREXA™); quetiapine (SEROQUEL™); thioridazine

(MELLARIL™); cholesterol lowering drug or statin (*e.g.* HMG-CoA reductase or simvastatin); immunomodulatory agent; antioxidant, such as vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol), fish oil or alpha lipoic acid; carotene; nicotine; ginkgo extract; selegiline; ergoloid mesylates; estrogen; anti-inflammatory agent, including nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as aspirin, ibuprofen, cox-2 inhibitor, rofecoxib (VIOXX®), naproxen (ALEVE®), celecoxib (CELEBRIX®), or naproxen; ginkgo biloba; PPI-1019; huperzine A; vitamin such as folate (folic acid), B6, B12, vitamin C, vitamine E; selenium (PREADVISE™); GABA(B) receptor antagonist, such as SGS742; NC-758 (ALZHEMED™); C-1073 (MIFEPRISTONE™); FK962; curcumin; ONO-2506PO; rasagiline mesylate; valproate; SR57746A (XALIPRODEN™); NS 2330; MPC-7869; an interferon, such as interferon alpha, proteolytic beta amyloid light chain antibody fragment; cytotoxic agent (see definition above); chemotherapeutic agent (defined above); immunosuppressive agent (definition above); TNF-alpha inhibitor; DMARD; integrin antagonist or antibody; corticosteroid; purine hypoxanthine derivative (*e.g.* AIT-082) etc.

Preferably, the second medicament is: a cholinesterase inhibitor (such as galantamine (REMINYL®), rivastigmine (EXELON®) including rivastigmine transdermal patch, and donepezil (ARICEPT®)), especially where the AD or dementia is mild-moderate; or a N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist (for example, memantine (NAMENDA®), especially where the AD or dementia is moderate-severe.

The second medicament may be administered with the initial exposure and/or later exposures of the CD20 antibody, such combined administration includes co-administration, using separate formulations or a single pharmaceutical formulation, and consecutive administration in either order, wherein preferably there is a time period while both (or all) active agents simultaneously exert their biological activities.

Aside from administration of antibodies to the subject the present application contemplates administration of antibodies by gene therapy. Such administration of nucleic acid encoding the antibody is encompassed by the expression administering an "effective amount" of an antibody. See, for example, WO96/07321 published March 14, 1996 concerning the use of gene therapy to generate intracellular antibodies.

There are two major approaches to getting the nucleic acid (optionally contained in a vector) into the subject's cells; *in vivo* and *ex vivo*. For *in vivo* delivery the nucleic acid is injected directly into the subject, usually at the site where the antibody is required. For *ex vivo* treatment, the subject's cells are removed, the nucleic acid is introduced into these isolated cells and the modified cells are administered to the subject either directly or, for example, encapsulated within porous membranes that are implanted into the subject (see, *e.g.* U.S. Patent Nos. 4,892,538 and 5,283,187). There are a variety of techniques available for

introducing nucleic acids into viable cells. The techniques vary depending upon whether the nucleic acid is transferred into cultured cells *in vitro*, or *in vivo* in the cells of the intended host. Techniques suitable for the transfer of nucleic acid into mammalian cells *in vitro* include the use of liposomes, electroporation, microinjection, cell fusion, DEAE-dextran, the calcium phosphate precipitation method, etc. A commonly used vector for *ex vivo* delivery of the gene is a retrovirus.

The currently preferred *in vivo* nucleic acid transfer techniques include transfection with viral vectors (such as adenovirus, Herpes simplex I virus, or adeno-associated virus) and lipid-based systems (useful lipids for lipid-mediated transfer of the gene are DOTMA, DOPE and DC-Chol, for example). In some situations it is desirable to provide the nucleic acid source with an agent that targets the target cells, such as an antibody specific for a cell surface membrane protein or the target cell, a ligand for a receptor on the target cell, etc. Where liposomes are employed, proteins that bind to a cell surface membrane protein associated with endocytosis may be used for targeting and/or to facilitate uptake, *e.g.* capsid proteins or fragments thereof tropic for a particular cell type, antibodies for proteins that undergo internalization in cycling, and proteins that target intracellular localization and enhance intracellular half-life. The technique of receptor-mediated endocytosis is described, for example, by Wu *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 262:4429-4432 (1987); and Wagner *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:3410-3414 (1990). For review of the currently known gene marking and gene therapy protocols see Anderson *et al.*, *Science* 256:808-813 (1992). See also WO 93/25673 and the references cited therein.

III. Production of Antibodies

The methods and articles of manufacture of the present invention preferably use, or incorporate, an antibody that binds to a B-cell surface marker, especially one that binds to CD20. Accordingly, methods for generating such antibodies will be described here.

The B cell surface marker to be used for production of, or screening for, antibodies may be, *e.g.*, a soluble form of the marker or a portion thereof, containing the desired epitope. Alternatively, or additionally, cells expressing the marker at their cell surface can be used to generate, or screen for, antibodies. Other forms of the B cell surface marker useful for generating antibodies will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

A description follows as to exemplary techniques for the production of the antibodies used in accordance with the present invention.

(i) Polyclonal antibodies

Polyclonal antibodies are preferably raised in animals by multiple subcutaneous (sc) or intraperitoneal (ip) injections of the relevant antigen and an adjuvant. It may be useful to

conjugate the relevant antigen to a protein that is immunogenic in the species to be immunized, *e.g.*, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, or soybean trypsin inhibitor using a bifunctional or derivatizing agent, for example, maleimidobenzoyl sulfosuccinimide ester (conjugation through cysteine residues), N-hydroxysuccinimide (through lysine residues), glutaraldehyde, succinic anhydride, $SOCl_2$, or $R^1N=C=NR$, where R and R^1 are different alkyl groups.

Animals are immunized against the antigen, immunogenic conjugates, or derivatives by combining, *e.g.*, 100 μg or 5 μg of the protein or conjugate (for rabbits or mice, respectively) with 3 volumes of Freund's complete adjuvant and injecting the solution intradermally at multiple sites. One month later the animals are boosted with 1/5 to 1/10 the original amount of peptide or conjugate in Freund's complete adjuvant by subcutaneous injection at multiple sites. Seven to 14 days later the animals are bled and the serum is assayed for antibody titer. Animals are boosted until the titer plateaus. Preferably, the animal is boosted with the conjugate of the same antigen, but conjugated to a different protein and/or through a different cross-linking reagent. Conjugates also can be made in recombinant cell culture as protein fusions. Also, aggregating agents such as alum are suitably used to enhance the immune response.

(ii) Monoclonal antibodies

Monoclonal antibodies are obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, *i.e.*, the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical and/or bind the same epitope except for possible variants that arise during production of the monoclonal antibody, such variants generally being present in minor amounts. Thus, the modifier "monoclonal" indicates the character of the antibody as not being a mixture of discrete or polyclonal antibodies.

For example, the monoclonal antibodies may be made using the hybridoma method first described by Kohler *et al., Nature,* 256:495 (1975), or may be made by recombinant DNA methods (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567).

In the hybridoma method, a mouse or other appropriate host animal, such as a hamster, is immunized as hereinabove described to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the protein used for immunization. Alternatively, lymphocytes may be immunized *in vitro*. Lymphocytes then are fused with myeloma cells using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell (Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice*, pp.59-103 (Academic Press, 1986)).

The hybridoma cells thus prepared are seeded and grown in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, parental myeloma cells. For example, if the parental myeloma cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine (HAT medium), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

Preferred myeloma cells are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high-level production of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. Among these, preferred myeloma cell lines are murine myeloma lines, such as those derived from MOPC-21 and MPC-11 mouse tumors available from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, California USA, and SP-2 or X63-Ag8-653 cells available from the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, Maryland USA. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies (Kozbor, *J. Immunol.*, 133:3001 (1984); Brodeur *et al., Monoclonal Antibody Production Techniques and Applications*, pp. 51-63 (Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1987)).

Culture medium in which hybridoma cells are growing is assayed for production of monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigen. Preferably, the binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies produced by hybridoma cells is determined by immunoprecipitation or by an *in vitro* binding assay, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA).

The binding affinity of the monoclonal antibody can, for example, be determined by the Scatchard analysis of Munson *et al., Anal. Biochem.*, 107:220 (1980).

After hybridoma cells are identified that produce antibodies of the desired specificity, affinity, and/or activity, the clones may be subcloned by limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods (Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice*, pp.59-103 (Academic Press, 1986)). Suitable culture media for this purpose include, for example, D-MEM or RPMI-1640 medium. In addition, the hybridoma cells may be grown *in vivo* as ascites tumors in an animal.

The monoclonal antibodies secreted by the subclones are suitably separated from the culture medium, ascites fluid, or serum by conventional immunoglobulin purification procedures such as, for example, protein A-Sepharose, hydroxylapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography.

DNA encoding the monoclonal antibodies is readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (*e.g.*, by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding

specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies). The hybridoma cells serve as a preferred source of such DNA. Once isolated, the DNA may be placed into expression vectors, which are then transfected into host cells such as *E. coli* cells, simian COS cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce immunoglobulin protein, to obtain the synthesis of monoclonal antibodies in the recombinant host cells. Review articles on recombinant expression in bacteria of DNA encoding the antibody include Skerra *et al., Curr. Opinion in Immunol.*, 5:256-262 (1993) and Plückthun, *Immunol. Revs.*, 130:151-188 (1992).

In a further embodiment, antibodies or antibody fragments can be isolated from antibody phage libraries generated using the techniques described in McCafferty *et al., Nature*, 348:552-554 (1990). Clackson *et al., Nature*, 352:624-628 (1991) and Marks *et al., J. Mol. Biol.*, 222:581-597 (1991) describe the isolation of murine and human antibodies, respectively, using phage libraries. Subsequent publications describe the production of high affinity (nM range) human antibodies by chain shuffling (Marks *et al., Bio/Technology*, 10:779-783 (1992)), as well as combinatorial infection and *in vivo* recombination as a strategy for constructing very large phage libraries (Waterhouse *et al., Nuc. Acids. Res.*, 21:2265-2266 (1993)). Thus, these techniques are viable alternatives to traditional monoclonal antibody hybridoma techniques for isolation of monoclonal antibodies.

The DNA also may be modified, for example, by substituting the coding sequence for human heavy- and light chain constant domains in place of the homologous murine sequences (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Morrison, *et al., Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, 81:6851 (1984)), or by covalently joining to the immunoglobulin coding sequence all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide.

Typically such non-immunoglobulin polypeptides are substituted for the constant domains of an antibody, or they are substituted for the variable domains of one antigen-combining site of an antibody to create a chimeric bivalent antibody comprising one antigen-combining site having specificity for an antigen and another antigen-combining site having specificity for a different antigen.

(iii) Humanized antibodies

Methods for humanizing non-human antibodies have been described in the art. Preferably, a humanized antibody has one or more amino acid residues introduced into it from a source that is non-human. These non-human amino acid residues are often referred to as "import" residues, which are typically taken from an "import" variable domain. Humanization can be essentially performed following the method of Winter and co-workers (Jones *et al., Nature*, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann *et al., Nature*, 332:323-327 (1988);

Verhoeyen *et al., Science*, 239:1534-1536 (1988)), by substituting hypervariable region sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. Accordingly, such "humanized" antibodies are chimeric antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567) wherein substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the corresponding sequence from a non-human species. In practice, humanized antibodies are typically human antibodies in which some hypervariable region residues and possibly some FR residues are substituted by residues from analogous sites in rodent antibodies.

The choice of human variable domains, both light and heavy, to be used in making the humanized antibodies is very important to reduce antigenicity. According to the so-called "best-fit" method, the sequence of the variable domain of a rodent antibody is screened against the entire library of known human variable-domain sequences. The human sequence that is closest to that of the rodent is then accepted as the human framework region (FR) for the humanized antibody (Sims *et al., J. Immunol.*, 151:2296 (1993); Chothia *et al., J. Mol. Biol.*, 196:901 (1987)). Another method uses a particular framework region derived from the consensus sequence of all human antibodies of a particular subgroup of light or heavy chain variable regions. The same framework may be used for several different humanized antibodies (Carter *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 89:4285 (1992); Presta *et al., J. Immunol.*, 151:2623 (1993)).

It is further important that antibodies be humanized with retention of high affinity for the antigen and other favorable biological properties. To achieve this goal, according to a preferred method, humanized antibodies are prepared by a process of analysis of the parental sequences and various conceptual humanized products using three-dimensional models of the parental and humanized sequences. Three-dimensional immunoglobulin models are commonly available and are familiar to those skilled in the art. Computer programs are available that illustrate and display probable three-dimensional conformational structures of selected candidate immunoglobulin sequences. Inspection of these displays permits analysis of the likely role of the residues in the functioning of the candidate immunoglobulin sequence, *i.e.*, the analysis of residues that influence the ability of the candidate immunoglobulin to bind its antigen. In this way, FR residues can be selected and combined from the recipient and import sequences so that the desired antibody characteristic, such as increased affinity for the target antigen(s), is achieved. In general, the hypervariable region residues are directly and most substantially involved in influencing antigen binding.

(iv) Human antibodies

As an alternative to humanization, human antibodies can be generated. For example, it is now possible to produce transgenic animals (*e.g.*, mice) that are capable, upon immunization, of producing a full repertoire of human antibodies in the absence of

endogenous immunoglobulin production. For example, it has been described that the homozygous deletion of the antibody heavy chain joining region (J_H) gene in chimeric and germ-line mutant mice results in complete inhibition of endogenous antibody production. Transfer of the human germ-line immunoglobulin gene array in such germ-line mutant mice will result in the production of human antibodies upon antigen challenge. See, *e.g.*, Jakobovits *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90:2551 (1993); Jakobovits *et al., Nature*, 362:255-258 (1993); Bruggermann *et al., Year in Immuno.*, 7:33 (1993); and US Patent Nos. 5,591,669, 5,589,369 and 5,545,807.

Alternatively, phage display technology (McCafferty *et al., Nature* 348:552-553 (1990)) can be used to produce human antibodies and antibody fragments *in vitro*, from immunoglobulin variable (V) domain gene repertoires from unimmunized donors. According to this technique, antibody V domain genes are cloned in-frame into either a major or minor coat protein gene of a filamentous bacteriophage, such as M13 or fd, and displayed as functional antibody fragments on the surface of the phage particle. Because the filamentous particle contains a single-stranded DNA copy of the phage genome, selections based on the functional properties of the antibody also result in selection of the gene encoding the antibody exhibiting those properties. Thus, the phage mimics some of the properties of the B cell. Phage display can be performed in a variety of formats; for their review see, *e.g.*, Johnson, Kevin S. and Chiswell, David J., *Current Opinion in Structural Biology* 3:564-571 (1993). Several sources of V-gene segments can be used for phage display. Clackson *et al., Nature*, 352:624-628 (1991) isolated a diverse array of anti-oxazolone antibodies from a small random combinatorial library of V genes derived from the spleens of immunized mice. A repertoire of V genes from unimmunized human donors can be constructed and antibodies to a diverse array of antigens (including self-antigens) can be isolated essentially following the techniques described by Marks *et al., J. Mol. Biol.* 222:581-597 (1991), or Griffith *et al., EMBO J.* 12:725-734 (1993). See, also, US Patent Nos. 5,565,332 and 5,573,905.

Human antibodies may also be generated by *in vitro* activated B cells (see US Patents 5,567,610 and 5,229,275).

(v) Antibody fragments

Various techniques have been developed for the production of antibody fragments. Traditionally, these fragments were derived via proteolytic digestion of intact antibodies (see, *e.g.*, Morimoto *et al., Journal of Biochemical and Biophysical Methods* 24:107-117 (1992) and Brennan *et al., Science*, 229:81 (1985)). However, these fragments can now be produced directly by recombinant host cells. For example, the antibody fragments can be isolated from the antibody phage libraries discussed above. Alternatively, Fab'-SH fragments can be directly recovered from *E. coli* and chemically coupled to form $F(ab')_2$ fragments (Carter *et*

al., Bio/Technology 10:163-167 (1992)). According to another approach, $F(ab')_2$ fragments can be isolated directly from recombinant host cell culture. Other techniques for the production of antibody fragments will be apparent to the skilled practitioner. In other embodiments, the antibody of choice is a single chain Fv fragment (scFv). See WO 93/16185; US Patent No. 5,571,894; and US Patent No. 5,587,458. The antibody fragment may also be a "linear antibody", *e.g.*, as described in US Patent 5,641,870 for example. Such linear antibody fragments may be monospecific or bispecific.

(vi) Bispecific antibodies

Bispecific antibodies are antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different epitopes. Exemplary bispecific antibodies may bind to two different epitopes of the B cell surface marker. Other such antibodies may bind the B cell surface marker and further bind a second different B-cell surface marker. Alternatively, an anti-B cell surface marker binding arm may be combined with an arm that binds to a triggering molecule on a leukocyte such as a T-cell receptor molecule (*e.g.* CD2 or CD3), or Fc receptors for IgG (FcγR), such as FcγRI (CD64), FcγRII (CD32) and FcγRIII (CD16) so as to focus cellular defense mechanisms to the B cell. Bispecific antibodies may also be used to localize cytotoxic agents to the B cell. These antibodies possess a B cell surface marker-binding arm and an arm that binds the cytotoxic agent (*e.g.* saporin, anti-interferon-α, vinca alkaloid, ricin A chain, methotrexate or radioactive isotope hapten). Bispecific antibodies can be prepared as full length antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.* $F(ab')_2$ bispecific antibodies).

Methods for making bispecific antibodies are known in the art. Traditional production of full length bispecific antibodies is based on the coexpression of two immunoglobulin heavy chain-light chain pairs, where the two chains have different specificities (Millstein *et al.*, *Nature*, 305:537-539 (1983)). Because of the random assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, these hybridomas (quadromas) produce a potential mixture of 10 different antibody molecules, of which only one has the correct bispecific structure. Purification of the correct molecule, which is usually done by affinity chromatography steps, is rather cumbersome, and the product yields are low. Similar procedures are disclosed in WO 93/08829, and in Traunecker *et al.*, *EMBO J.*, 10:3655-3659 (1991).

According to a different approach, antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificities (antibody-antigen combining sites) are fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences. The fusion preferably is with an immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domain, comprising at least part of the hinge, CH2, and CH3 regions. It is preferred to have the first heavy chain constant region (CH1) containing the site necessary for light chain binding, present in at least one of the fusions. DNAs encoding the immunoglobulin heavy chain fusions and, if desired, the immunoglobulin light chain, are inserted into separate

expression vectors, and are co-transfected into a suitable host organism. This provides for great flexibility in adjusting the mutual proportions of the three polypeptide fragments in embodiments when unequal ratios of the three polypeptide chains used in the construction provide the optimum yields. It is, however, possible to insert the coding sequences for two or all three polypeptide chains in one expression vector when the expression of at least two polypeptide chains in equal ratios results in high yields or when the ratios are of no particular significance.

In a preferred embodiment of this approach, the bispecific antibodies are composed of a hybrid immunoglobulin heavy chain with a first binding specificity in one arm, and a hybrid immunoglobulin heavy chain-light chain pair (providing a second binding specificity) in the other arm. It was found that this asymmetric structure facilitates the separation of the desired bispecific compound from unwanted immunoglobulin chain combinations, as the presence of an immunoglobulin light chain in only one half of the bispecific molecule provides for a facile way of separation. This approach is disclosed in WO 94/04690. For further details of generating bispecific antibodies see, for example, Suresh *et al., Methods in Enzymology*, 121:210 (1986).

According to another approach described in US Patent No. 5,731,168, the interface between a pair of antibody molecules can be engineered to maximize the percentage of heterodimers that are recovered from recombinant cell culture. The preferred interface comprises at least a part of the C_H3 domain of an antibody constant domain. In this method, one or more small amino acid side chains from the interface of the first antibody molecule are replaced with larger side chains (*e.g.* tyrosine or tryptophan). Compensatory "cavities" of identical or similar size to the large side chain(s) are created on the interface of the second antibody molecule by replacing large amino acid side chains with smaller ones (*e.g.* alanine or threonine). This provides a mechanism for increasing the yield of the heterodimer over other unwanted end-products such as homodimers.

Bispecific antibodies include cross-linked or "heteroconjugate" antibodies. For example, one of the antibodies in the heteroconjugate can be coupled to avidin, the other to biotin. Such antibodies have, for example, been proposed to target immune system cells to unwanted cells (US Patent No. 4,676,980), and for treatment of HIV infection (WO 91/00360, WO 92/200373, and EP 03089). Heteroconjugate antibodies may be made using any convenient cross-linking methods. Suitable cross-linking agents are well known in the art, and are disclosed in US Patent No. 4,676,980, along with a number of cross-linking techniques.

Techniques for generating bispecific antibodies from antibody fragments have also been described in the literature. For example, bispecific antibodies can be prepared using

chemical linkage. Brennan *et al., Science*, 229: 81 (1985) describe a procedure wherein intact antibodies are proteolytically cleaved to generate $F(ab')_2$ fragments. These fragments are reduced in the presence of the dithiol complexing agent sodium arsenite to stabilize vicinal dithiols and prevent intermolecular disulfide formation. The Fab' fragments generated are then converted to thionitrobenzoate (TNB) derivatives. One of the Fab'-TNB derivatives is then reconverted to the Fab'-thiol by reduction with mercaptoethylamine and is mixed with an equimolar amount of the other Fab'-TNB derivative to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibodies produced can be used as agents for the selective immobilization of enzymes.

Various techniques for making and isolating bispecific antibody fragments directly from recombinant cell culture have also been described. For example, bispecific antibodies have been produced using leucine zippers. Kostelny *et al., J. Immunol.*, 148(5):1547-1553 (1992). The leucine zipper peptides from the Fos and Jun proteins were linked to the Fab' portions of two different antibodies by gene fusion. The antibody homodimers were reduced at the hinge region to form monomers and then re-oxidized to form the antibody heterodimers. This method can also be utilized for the production of antibody homodimers. The "diabody" technology described by Hollinger *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90:6444-6448 (1993) has provided an alternative mechanism for making bispecific antibody fragments. The fragments comprise a heavy chain variable domain (V_H) connected to a light chain variable domain (V_L) by a linker that is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain. Accordingly, the V_H and V_L domains of one fragment are forced to pair with the complementary V_L and V_H domains of another fragment, thereby forming two antigen-binding sites. Another strategy for making bispecific antibody fragments by the use of single-chain Fv (sFv) dimers has also been reported. See Gruber *et al., J. Immunol.*, 152:5368 (1994).

Antibodies with more than two valencies are contemplated. For example, trispecific antibodies can be prepared. Tutt *et al. J. Immunol.* 147: 60 (1991).

IV. Other Modifications of the Antibody

Amino acid sequence modification(s) of the antibody are contemplated. For example, it may be desirable to improve the binding affinity and/or other biological properties of the antibody. Amino acid sequence variants of the antibody are prepared by introducing appropriate nucleotide changes into the antibody nucleic acid, or by peptide synthesis. Such modifications include, for example, deletions from, and/or insertions into and/or substitutions of, residues within the amino acid sequences of the antibody. Any combination of deletion, insertion, and substitution is made to arrive at the final construct, provided that the final construct possesses the desired characteristics. The amino acid changes also may alter post-

translational processes of the antibody, such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites.

A useful method for identification of certain residues or regions of the antibody that are preferred locations for mutagenesis is called "alanine scanning mutagenesis" as described by Cunningham and Wells *Science*, 244:1081-1085 (1989). Here, a residue or group of target residues are identified (*e.g.*, charged residues such as arg, asp, his, lys, and glu) and replaced by a neutral or negatively charged amino acid (most preferably alanine or polyalanine) to affect the interaction of the amino acids with antigen. Those amino acid locations demonstrating functional sensitivity to the substitutions then are refined by introducing further or other variants at, or for, the sites of substitution. Thus, while the site for introducing an amino acid sequence variation is predetermined, the nature of the mutation *per se* need not be predetermined. For example, to analyze the performance of a mutation at a given site, ala scanning or random mutagenesis is conducted at the target codon or region and the expressed antibody variants are screened for the desired activity.

Amino acid sequence insertions include amino- and/or carboxyl-terminal fusions ranging in length from one residue to polypeptides containing a hundred or more residues, as well as intrasequence insertions of single or multiple amino acid residues. Examples of terminal insertions include an antibody with an N-terminal methionyl residue or the antibody fused to a cytotoxic polypeptide. Other insertional variants of the antibody molecule include the fusion to the N– or C-terminus of the antibody of an enzyme, or a polypeptide that increases the serum half-life of the antibody.

Another type of variant is an amino acid substitution variant. These variants have at least one amino acid residue in the antibody molecule replaced by different residue. The sites of greatest interest for substitutional mutagenesis of antibody antibodies include the hypervariable regions, but FR alterations are also contemplated. Conservative substitutions are shown in Table 2 under the heading of "preferred substitutions". If such substitutions result in a change in biological activity, then more substantial changes, denominated "exemplary substitutions" in Table 2, or as further described below in reference to amino acid classes, may be introduced and the products screened.

Table 2

Original Residue	Exemplary Substitutions	Preferred Substitutions
Ala (A)	Val; Leu; Ile	Val
Arg (R)	Lys; Gln; Asn	Lys
Asn (N)	Gln; His; Asp, Lys; Arg	Gln
Asp (D)	Glu; Asn	Glu
Cys (C)	Ser; Ala	Ser
Gln (Q)	Asn; Glu	Asn
Glu (E)	Asp; Gln	Asp
Gly (G)	Ala	Ala
His (H)	Asn; Gln; Lys; Arg	Arg
Ile (I)	Leu; Val; Met; Ala; Phe; Norleucine	Leu
Leu (L)	Norleucine; Ile; Val; Met; Ala; Phe	Ile
Lys (K)	Arg; Gln; Asn	Arg
Met (M)	Leu; Phe; Ile	Leu
Phe (F)	Trp; Leu; Val; Ile; Ala; Tyr	Tyr
Pro (P)	Ala	Ala
Ser (S)	Thr	Thr
Thr (T)	Val; Ser	Ser
Trp (W)	Tyr; Phe	Tyr
Tyr (Y)	Trp; Phe; Thr; Ser	Phe
Val (V)	Ile; Leu; Met; Phe; Ala; Norleucine	Leu

Substantial modifications in the biological properties of the antibody are accomplished by selecting substitutions that differ significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. Amino acids may be grouped according to similarities in the properties of their side chains (in A. L. Lehninger, in *Biochemistry*, second ed., pp. 73-75, Worth Publishers, New York (1975)):

(1) non-polar: Ala (A), Val (V), Leu (L), Ile (I), Pro (P), Phe (F), Trp (W), Met (M)

(2) uncharged polar: Gly (G), Ser (S), Thr (T), Cys (C), Tyr (Y), Asn (N), Gln (Q)

(3) acidic: Asp (D), Glu (E)

(4) basic: Lys (K), Arg (R), His(H)

Alternatively, naturally occurring residues may be divided into groups based on common side-chain properties:

(1) hydrophobic: Norleucine, Met, Ala, Val, Leu, Ile;

(2) neutral hydrophilic: Cys, Ser, Thr, Asn, Gln;

(3) acidic: Asp, Glu;

(4) basic: His, Lys, Arg;

(5) residues that influence chain orientation: Gly, Pro;

(6) aromatic: Trp, Tyr, Phe.

Non-conservative substitutions will entail exchanging a member of one of these classes for another class.

Any cysteine residue not involved in maintaining the proper conformation of the antibody also may be substituted, generally with serine, to improve the oxidative stability of the molecule and prevent aberrant crosslinking. Conversely, cysteine bond(s) may be added to the antibody to improve its stability (particularly where the antibody is an antibody fragment such as an Fv fragment).

A particularly preferred type of substitutional variant involves substituting one or more hypervariable region residues of a parent antibody. Generally, the resulting variant(s) selected for further development will have improved biological properties relative to the parent antibody from which they are generated. A convenient way for generating such substitutional variants is affinity maturation using phage display. Briefly, several hypervariable region sites (*e.g.* 6-7 sites) are mutated to generate all possible amino substitutions at each site. The antibody variants thus generated are displayed in a monovalent fashion from filamentous phage particles as fusions to the gene III product of M13 packaged within each particle. The phage-displayed variants are then screened for their biological activity (*e.g.* binding affinity) as herein disclosed. In order to identify candidate hypervariable region sites for modification, alanine scanning mutagenesis can be performed to identify hypervariable region residues contributing significantly to antigen binding. Alternatively, or in additionally, it may be beneficial to analyze a crystal structure of the antigen-antibody complex to identify contact points between the antibody and antigen. Such contact residues and neighboring residues are candidates for substitution according to the techniques elaborated herein. Once such variants are generated, the panel of variants is subjected to screening as described herein and antibodies with superior properties in one or more relevant assays may be selected for further development.

Another type of amino acid variant of the antibody alters the original glycosylation pattern of the antibody. Such altering includes deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in the antibody, and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the antibody.

Glycosylation of polypeptides is typically either N-linked or O-linked. N-linked refers to the attachment of the carbohydrate moiety to the side chain of an asparagine residue. The tripeptide sequences asparagine-X-serine and asparagine-X-threonine, where X is any amino acid except proline, are the recognition sequences for enzymatic attachment of the carbohydrate moiety to the asparagine side chain. Thus, the presence of either of these tripeptide sequences in a polypeptide creates a potential glycosylation site. O-linked glycosylation refers to the attachment of one of the sugars N-aceylgalactosamine, galactose, or xylose to a hydroxyamino acid, most commonly serine or threonine, although 5-hydroxyproline or 5-hydroxylysine may also be used.

Addition of glycosylation sites to the antibody is conveniently accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence such that it contains one or more of the above-described tripeptide sequences (for N-linked glycosylation sites). The alteration may also be made by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues to the sequence of the original antibody (for O-linked glycosylation sites).

Where the antibody comprises an Fc region, the carbohydrate attached thereto may be altered. For example, antibodies with a mature carbohydrate structure that lacks fucose attached to an Fc region of the antibody are described in US Pat Appl No US 2003/0157108 A1, Presta, L. See also US 2004/0093621 A1 (Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd) concerning a CD20 antibody composition. Antibodies with a bisecting N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) in the carbohydrate attached to an Fc region of the antibody are referenced in WO03/011878, Jean-Mairet *et al.* and US Patent No. 6,602,684, Umana *et al.* Antibodies with at least one galactose residue in the oligosaccharide attached to an Fc region of the antibody are reported in WO97/30087, Patel *et al.* See, also, WO98/58964 (Raju, S.) and WO99/22764 (Raju, S.) concerning antibodies with altered carbohydrate attached to the Fc region thereof.

Nucleic acid molecules encoding amino acid sequence variants of the antibody are prepared by a variety of methods known in the art. These methods include, but are not limited to, isolation from a natural source (in the case of naturally occurring amino acid sequence variants) or preparation by oligonucleotide-mediated (or site-directed) mutagenesis, PCR mutagenesis, and cassette mutagenesis of an earlier prepared variant or a non-variant version of the antibody.

It may be desirable to modify the antibody of the invention with respect to effector function, *e.g.* so as to enhance antigen-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and/or complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) of the antibody. This may be achieved by introducing one or more amino acid substitutions in an Fc region of an antibody antibody. Alternatively or additionally, cysteine residue(s) may be introduced in the Fc region, thereby allowing interchain disulfide bond formation in this region. The homodimeric antibody thus generated may have improved internalization capability and/or increased complement-mediated cell killing and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). See Caron *et al.*, *J. Exp Med.* 176:1191-1195 (1992) and Shopes, B. *J. Immunol.* 148:2918-2922 (1992). Homodimeric antibodies with enhanced anti-tumor activity may also be prepared using heterobifunctional cross-linkers as described in Wolff *et al. Cancer Research* 53:2560-2565 (1993). Alternatively, an antibody can be engineered that has dual Fc regions and may thereby have enhanced complement lysis and ADCC capabilities. See Stevenson *et al. Anti-Cancer Drug Design* 3:219-230 (1989).

WO00/42072 (Presta, L.) describes antibodies with improved ADCC function in the presence of human effector cells, where the antibodies comprise amino acid substitutions in the Fc region thereof. Preferably, the antibody with improved ADCC comprises substitutions at positions 298, 333, and/or 334 of the Fc region. Preferably the altered Fc region is a human IgG1 Fc region comprising or consisting of substitutions at one, two or three of these positions.

Antibodies with altered C1q binding and/or complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) are described in WO99/51642, US Patent No. 6,194,551B1, US Patent No. 6,242,195B1, US Patent No. 6,528,624B1 and US Patent No. 6,538,124 (Idusogie *et al.*). The antibodies comprise an amino acid substitution at one or more of amino acid positions 270, 322, 326, 327, 329, 313, 333 and/or 334 of the Fc region thereof.

To increase the serum half life of the antibody, one may incorporate a salvage receptor binding epitope into the antibody (especially an antibody fragment) as described in US Patent 5,739,277, for example. As used herein, the term "salvage receptor binding epitope" refers to an epitope of the Fc region of an IgG molecule (*e.g.*, IgG_1, IgG_2, IgG_3, or IgG_4) that is responsible for increasing the *in vivo* serum half-life of the IgG molecule. Antibodies with substitutions in an Fc region thereof and increased serum half-lives are also described in WO00/42072 (Presta, L.).

Engineered antibodies with three or more (preferably four) functional antigen binding sites are also contemplated (US Appln No. US2002/0004587 A1, Miller *et al.*).

V. Pharmaceutical Formulations

Therapeutic formulations of the antibodies used in accordance with the present invention are prepared for storage by mixing an antibody having the desired degree of purity with optional pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers (*Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences* 16th edition, Osol, A. Ed. (1980)), in the form of lyophilized formulations or aqueous solutions. Acceptable carriers, excipients, or stabilizers are nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate, and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid and methionine; preservatives (such as octadecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; hexamethonium chloride; benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride; phenol, butyl or benzyl alcohol; alkyl parabens such as methyl or propyl paraben; catechol; resorcinol; cyclohexanol; 3-pentanol; and m-cresol); 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, histidine, arginine, or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrins; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugars such as sucrose, mannitol, trehalose or sorbitol; salt-forming counter-ions such as sodium; metal complexes (*e.g.* Zn-protein complexes); and/or non-ionic surfactants such as TWEEN™, PLURONICS™ or polyethylene glycol (PEG).

Exemplary anti-CD20 antibody formulations are described in WO98/56418. This publication describes a liquid multidose formulation comprising 40 mg/mL rituximab, 25 mM acetate, 150 mM trehalose, 0.9% benzyl alcohol, 0.02% polysorbate 20 at pH 5.0 that has a minimum shelf life of two years storage at 2-8°C. Another anti-CD20 formulation of interest comprises 10mg/mL rituximab in 9.0 mg/mL sodium chloride, 7.35 mg/mL sodium citrate dihydrate, 0.7mg/mL polysorbate 80, and Sterile Water for Injection, pH 6.5.

Lyophilized formulations adapted for subcutaneous administration are described in US Pat No. 6,267,958 (Andya *et al.*). Such lyophilized formulations may be reconstituted with a suitable diluent to a high protein concentration and the reconstituted formulation may be administered subcutaneously to the mammal to be treated herein.

Crystalized forms of the antibody or antibody are also contemplated. See, for example, US 2002/0136719A1 (Shenoy *et al.*).

The formulation herein may also contain more than one active compound as necessary for the particular indication being treated, preferably those with complementary activities that do not adversely affect each other. For example, it may be desirable to further provide a second medicament, such as those discussed in the Treatment Section II above. The

type and effective amounts of such other agents depend, for example, on the amount of antibody present in the formulation, the type of AD or dementia being treated, and clinical parameters of the subjects. These are generally used in the same dosages and with administration routes as used hereinbefore or about from 1 to 99% of the heretofore employed dosages.

The active ingredients may also be entrapped in microcapsules prepared, for example, by coacervation techniques or by interfacial polymerization, for example, hydroxymethylcellulose or gelatin-microcapsules and poly-(methylmethacylate) microcapsules, respectively, in colloidal drug delivery systems (for example, liposomes, albumin microspheres, microemulsions, nano-particles and nanocapsules) or in macroemulsions. Such techniques are disclosed in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences* 16th edition, Osol, A. Ed. (1980).

Sustained-release preparations may be prepared. Suitable examples of sustained-release preparations include semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the antibody, which matrices are in the form of shaped articles, *e.g.* films, or microcapsules. Examples of sustained-release matrices include polyesters, hydrogels (for example, poly(2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate), or poly(vinylalcohol)), polylactides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and γ ethyl-L-glutamate, non-degradable ethylene-vinyl acetate, degradable lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymers such as the LUPRON DEPOT™ (injectable microspheres composed of lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer and leuprolide acetate), and poly-D-(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid.

Although the blood brain barrier in AD or dementia may be disrupted or altered in its permeability or transport, agents or methods which increase the permeability and/or transport therapeutics across may be formulated with the antibody. For example, lipophilic vectors such as procarbazine, may be used to permeablize the blood brain barrier, and/or carry therapeutics to the brain. Immunoliposomes, antibody-directed liposomes, and biomolecular lipophilic complexes may also be used as carriers across the blood brain barrier. These preferably include fatty acids such as the omega-3 series or lipid derivatives of this series. Additionally lipophilic molecules including but not limited to: other fatty acids, lyso-phosholipids, diacyl phospholipids, diacyl glycerols, cholesterol, steroids, including those bearing poly-unsaturated hydrocarbon groups of 18-46 carbon atoms. Additionally biopolymers may be used. These include but are not limited to: poly(alpha)-amino acids, human serum albumen or agents which bind and link to human albumen, aminodextran, and casein. Preferably such carriers have appropriate biocompatibility and pharmacokinetics for use as a delivery system, see, for example, US Patent No. 5,716,614. Another example of an agent which may increase the permeability of the blood brain barrier is a transferin receptor

antibody. The transferin receptor is detectable on capillary endothelial cells of the brain. Some examples of such antibodies include: B3/25, OKT-9, OX-26, Tf6/14, L5.1, 5E-9, T58/30, and RI7 217, see US Patent No. 5,182,107. Additionally the blood brain barrier may be osmotically disrupted.

The formulations to be used for *in vivo* administration must be sterile. This is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes.

VI. Articles of Manufacture

In another embodiment of the invention, an article of manufacture containing materials useful for the treatment of AD or dementia described above is provided. Preferably, the article of manufacture comprises:(a) a container comprising a composition comprising a B cell surface antigen antagonist (*e.g.* a CD20 antibody) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent within the container; and (b) a package insert with instructions for administering the composition to a subject with AD or dementia.

The article of manufacture comprises a container and a label or package insert on or associated with the container. Suitable containers include, for example, bottles, vials, syringes, etc. The containers may be formed from a variety of materials such as glass or plastic. The container holds or contains a composition that is effective for treating the AD or dementia and may have a sterile access port (for example the container may be an intravenous solution bag or a vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle). At least one active agent in the composition is the antibody. The label or package insert indicates that the composition is used for treating AD or dementia in a subject suffering therefrom with specific guidance regarding dosing amounts and intervals of antibody and any other drug being provided. The article of manufacture may further comprise a second container comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent buffer, such as bacteriostatic water for injection (BWFI), phosphate-buffered saline, Ringer's solution and dextrose solution. The article of manufacture may further include other materials desirable from a commercial and user standpoint, including other buffers, diluents, filters, needles, and syringes.

Optionally, the article of manufacture herein further comprises a second container within which is held an agent other than the antibody for treatment and further comprising instructions on treating the mammal with such agent, exemplary such second medicaments being discussed in Treatment Section II above.

Further details of the invention are illustrated by the following non-limiting Examples. The disclosures of all citations in the specification are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

EXAMPLE 1

TREATMENT OF MILD-MODERATE ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

A subject with mild-moderate AD is treated with a CD20 antibody in this example.

Subjects of 50-80 years, male or female, with Alzheimer's disease as determined by NINCDS/ADRDA criteria (McKhann *et al.* "Clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: report of the NINCDS-ADRDA Work Group under the auspices of Department of Health and Human Services Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease." *Neurology 34*, 939-944 (1984)) will be treated herein. Such subjects will have mild-moderate AD as determined using Mini-Mental State Exam (MMSE), for example the MMSE score may be in the range of 16 to 24. Subjects are preferably on standard-of-care medications (*i.e.* acetylcholinesterase inhibitors) for AD for 3 months prior to therapy with the CD20 antibody. Moreover, the subjects will have adequate visual and auditory acuity to allow neuropsychological testing.

Rituximab, commercially available from Genentech, is formulated for IV administration as a sterile product in 9.0 mg/mL sodium chloride, 0.7 mg/mL polysorbate 80, 7.35 mg/mL sodium citrate dehydrate, and Sterile Water for Injection (pH 6.5). Alternatively a formulation comprising intact humanized 2H7.v16 or intact humanized 2H7.v511 is administered.

The first course of treatment will consist of a dose of 1 g intravenous (IV) CD20 antibody administered on each of Days 1 and 15. Subjects will receive acetaminophen (1 g) and diphenhydramine HCl (50 mg) by mouth 30–60 minutes prior to the start of each infusion.

Subsequent courses of treatment will be administered starting at Week 24 (Day 169), Week 48 (Day 337), and Week 72 (Day 505). The second infusion of the subsequent courses of treatment will be 14 ± 1 days after the first infusion.

Administration of the CD20 antibody as described herein will result in maintained cognitive function, slowing of disease progression, manage behavioral problems associated with the disease, slow the loss of daily living skills, reduce autoantibody or BRA levels, and/or reduce circulating CD20 positive B-cells. For example, administration of the CD20 antibody may result in the MMSE score remaining the same or decreasing by ≤ 4 points (in untreated mild-moderate AD, the expected decline in MMSE scores is 2–4 points per year). Such improved outcome will be superior to that achieved with the standard-of-care medications alone.

EXAMPLE 2

TREATMENT OF MODERATE-SEVERE ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

This example describes therapy of moderate-severe AD, using a CD20 antibody. Male and female subjects, ≥ 50 years old, with moderate-severe AD are treated in this example. Such subjects have moderate-severe AD with a score greater than or equal to 4 on agitation/aggression domain of NPI. Subjects will have been on a stable dose of memantine for at least 3 months.

Rituximab, commercially available from Genentech, is formulated for IV administration as a sterile product in 9.0 mg/mL sodium chloride, 0.7 mg/mL polysorbate 80, 7.35 mg/mL sodium citrate dehydrate, and Sterile Water for Injection (pH 6.5). Alternatively a formulation comprising intact humanized 2H7.v16 or intact humanized 2H7.v511 is administered.

The first course of treatment will consist of a dose of 1 g intravenous (IV) CD20 antibody administered on each of Days 1 and 15. Subjects will receive acetaminophen (1 g) and diphenhydramine HCl (50 mg) by mouth 30–60 minutes prior to the start of each infusion.

Subsequent courses of treatment will be administered starting at Week 24 (Day 169), Week 48 (Day 337), and Week 72 (Day 505). The second infusion of the subsequent courses of treatment will be 14 ± 1 days after the first infusion.

Day-to-day function may be assessed using an Activities of Daily Living (ADL) inventory, comprising a comprehensive battery of ADL questions used to measure the functional capacities of the subject. Each ADL item is rated from the highest level of independent performance to complete loss. The clinician performs the inventory by interviewing a caregiver familiar with the behavior of the subject.

Cognitive performance may be assessed using a multi-item instrument validated for the evaluation of cognitive function in patients with moderate-severe dementia. For example, the instrument may examine selected aspects of cognitive performance, including elements of attention, orientation, language, memory, visuospatial ability, construction, praxis, and social interaction. For example, the Severe Impairment Battery (SIB) may be used, with a scoring range from 0 to 100, with lower scores indicating greater cognitive impairment.

Administration of the CD20 antibody as described herein will result in maintained cognitive function, slowing of disease progression, manage behavioral problems associated with the disease, slow the loss of daily living skills, reduce autoantibody or BRA levels, and/or reduce circulating CD20 positive B-cells. Administration of the CD20 antibody will

result in a ADL score superior to that achieved with placebo or, where the CD20 antibody is combined memantine, superior to that achieved with memantine alone.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for treating Alzheimer's disease in a subject comprising administering a naked CD20 antibody to the subject in an amount effective to treat the Alzheimer's disease.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the subject is not suffering from a B-cell malignancy.

3. The method of claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the subject does not have an autoimmune disease, other than Alzheimer's disease.

4. The method of any one of the preceding claims wherein the subject has mild-moderate Alzheimer's disease.

5. The method of claim 4 further comprising administering a cholinesterase inhibitor to the subject.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the cholinesterase inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of galantamine, rivastigmine, and donepezil.

7. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein the subject has moderate-severe Alzheimer's disease.

8. The method of claim 7 further comprising administering an N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist to the subject.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the NMDA antagonist is memantine.

10. The method of any one of the preceding claims wherein the subject has an atypical autoantibody level.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the autoantibody is an antibody to beta-amyloid, cardiolipin, tubulin, glial fibrillary acid protein, neurofilament protein (NFL), ganglioside, cytoskeleton protein, myelin basic protein (MBP), serotonin, dopamine, nerve growth factor (NGF), presenilin, amyloid beta-peptide (Abeta), receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE); or brain reactive antibody (BRA).

12. The method of any one of the preceding claims further comprising administering a second medicament to the subject in an amount effective to treat the Alzheimer's disease, wherein the CD20 antibody is a first medicament.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the second medicament is selected from the group consisting of: cholinesterase inhibitor, galantamine, rivastigmine, rivastigmine transdermal patch, donepezil, tacrine, N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist, memantine, neramexane, adeno-associated virus delivery of NGF, CERE-110, beta-blocker, antipsychotic, acetylcholine precursor, nicotinic or muscarinic agonist, anti-beta-amyloid antibody, anti-NGF antibody, RA624, vaccine, human amyloid vaccine, agent that blocks the activity of beta

or gamma secretases involved in the formation of amyloid, anti-amyloid therapy, serotonin, norepinephrine, somatostatin, agent that interferes with the conversion of APP to amyloid-beta or the formation of senile plaques and neurofibrillary tangles, beta-site amyloid-precursor-protein cleaving enzyme antagonist, beta-secretase (BACE) antagonist, BASE1 antagonist, BASE2 antagonist, gamma-secretase antagonist, presenilin-1 (PSEN-1) antagonist, presenilin-2 (PSEN-2) antagonist, APO-E4 antagonist, antidepressant, anticonvulsant, serotonin reuptake inhibitor, sertraline, trazodone, divalprolex, gabapentin, risperidone, olanzapine, quetiapine, thioridazine, cholesterol lowering drug or statin, HMG-CoA reductase, simvastatin, immunomodulatory agent, antioxidant, vitamin E, fish oil, alpha lipoic acid, carotene, nicotine, ginkgo extract, selegiline, ergoloid mesylate, estrogen, anti-inflammatory agent, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), aspirin, ibuprofen, cox-2 inhibitor, rofecoxib, naproxen, celecoxib, naproxen, ginkgo biloba, PPI-1019, huperzine A, vitamin, folate, B6, B12, vitamin C, vitamine E, selenium, GABA(B) receptor antagonist, SGS742, NC-758, C-1073, FK962, curcumin, ONO-2506PO, rasagiline mesylate, valproate, SR57746A, NS 2330, MPC-7869, interferon, interferon alpha, proteolytic beta amyloid light chain antibody fragment, cytotoxic agent, chemotherapeutic agent, immunosuppressive agent, TNF-alpha inhibitor, disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug (DMARD), integrin antagonist or antibody, corticosteroid, and purine hypoxanthine derivative.

14. The method of any one of the preceding claims wherein the subject has never been previously treated with a CD20 antibody.

15. The method of any one of the preceding claims wherein the antibody is a chimeric, human, or humanized antibody.

16. The method of any one of the preceding claims wherein the antibody comprises rituximab.

17. The method of any one of claims 1 to 15 wherein the antibody comprises humanized 2H7.

18. The method of any one of claims 1 to 15 wherein the antibody comprises 2F2 (huMax-CD20).

19. The method of any one of the preceding claims wherein the antibody is administered intravenously, subcutaneously, or intrathecally.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the antibody is administered intravenously.

21. The method of claim 20 comprising administering the antibody as a dose in the range from about 200 mg to 2000 mg at a frequency of about one to four doses within a period of about one month.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein the dose is in the range from about 500 mg to 1500 mg.

23. The method of claim 22 wherein the dose is in the range from about 750 mg to 1200 mg.

24. The method of any one of claims 20 to 23 wherein the antibody is administered in one or two doses.

25. The method of claim 24 wherein one or two doses are administered within a period of about 2 to 3 weeks.

26. The method of claim 1 wherein the CD20 antibody is the only medicament administered to the subject to treat the Alzheimer's disease.

27. The method of claim 1 consisting essentially of administering the CD20 antibody and a second medicament selected from the group consisting of cholinesterase inhibitor and N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist, to the subject to treat AD.

28. A method for treating dementia in a subject comprising administering a naked CD20 antibody to the subject in an amount effective to treat the dementia.

29. An article of manufacture comprising:

(a) a container comprising a naked CD20 antibody therein; and

(b) a package insert with instructions for treating Alzheimer's disease or dementia in a subject.

30. The article of manufacture of claim 29 further comprising another container comprising a second medicament therein, wherein the CD20 antibody is a first medicament, and further comprising instructions on the package insert for treating the subject with the second medicament.

31. The article of claim 30 wherein the second medicament is a cholinesterase inhibitor or N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist.