

PAC1 ANTIBODIES AND USES THEREOF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/617,157, filed January 12, 2018, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TEXT FILE SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY

[0002] The present application contains a Sequence Listing, which has been submitted electronically in ASCII format and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. The computer readable format copy of the Sequence Listing, which was created on December 20, 2018, is named A-2189-WO-PCT_SeqList_ST25 and is 490 kilobytes in size.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The present invention relates to the field of biopharmaceuticals. In particular, the invention relates to antibodies that specifically bind to human pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide type I receptor (PAC1) and potentially inhibit its biological activity. The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising the antibodies as well as methods of producing and using such antibodies.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Migraines are episodic headaches that can involve significant pain, are often accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and extreme sensitivity to light (photophobia) and sound (phonophobia), and are sometimes preceded by sensory warning symptoms or signs (auras). Migraine is a highly prevalent disease worldwide with approximately 12% of the European population, and 18% of women, 6% of men in the United States suffering from migraine attacks (Lipton *et al.*, Neurology, Vol. 68:343-349, 2007; Lipton *et al.*, Headache, Vol. 41:646-657, 2001). A study to assess the prevalence of migraine in the United States reported that nearly half the migraine patient population had three or more migraines per month (Lipton *et al.*, Neurology, Vol. 68:343-349, 2007). Additionally, migraines are associated with a number of psychiatric and medical comorbidities such as depression and vascular disorders (Buse *et al.*, J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatry, Vol. 81:428-432, 2010; Bigal *et al.*, Neurology, Vol. 72:1864-1871,

2009). Most of the current migraine therapies are either not well tolerated or ineffective (Loder *et al.*, Headache, Vol. 52:930-945, 2012; Lipton *et al.*, 2001); thus, migraine remains an unmet medical need.

[0005] A major component of migraine pathogenesis involves the activation of the trigeminovascular system. The release of trigeminal and parasympathetic neurotransmitters from perivascular nerve fibers (Sánchez-del-Río and Reuter, Curr. Opin. Neurol., Vol. 17(3):289-93, 2004) results in vasodilation of the cranial blood vessels and has been suggested to be associated with the onset of migraine headaches (Edvinsson, Cephalgia, Vol. 33(13): 1070-1072, 2013; Goadsby *et al.*, New Engl J Med., Vol. 346(4):257-270, 2002).

[0006] Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptides (PACAP) are 38-amino acid (PACAP38), or 27-amino acid (PACAP27) peptides that were first isolated from an ovine hypothalamic extract on the basis of their ability to stimulate cyclic AMP (cAMP) formation in anterior pituitary cells (Miyata *et al.*, Biochem Biophys Res Commun., Vol. 164:567-574, 1989; Miyata *et al.*, Biochem Biophys Res Commun., Vol. 170:643-648, 1990). PACAP belongs to the VIP/secretin/glucagon superfamily. The sequence of PACAP27 corresponds to the 27 N-terminal amino acids of PACAP38 and shares 68% identity with vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) (Pantaloni *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem., Vol. 271: 22146-22151, 1996; Pisegna and Wank, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 90: 6345-49, 1993; Campbell and Scanes, Growth Regul., Vol. 2:175-191, 1992). The major form of PACAP peptide in the human body is PACAP38, and the pharmacology of PACAP38 has not been shown to be different from the pharmacology of PACAP27. Three PACAP receptors have been reported: one receptor that binds PACAP with high affinity and has a much lower affinity for VIP (PAC1 receptor), and two receptors that recognize PACAP and VIP equally well (VPAC1 and VPAC2 receptors) (Vaudry *et al.*, Pharmacol Rev., Vol. 61:283-357, 2009).

[0007] Human experimental migraine models using PACAP as a challenge agent to induce migraine-like headaches support the approach for antagonism of the PACAP/PAC1 signaling pathway as a treatment for migraine prophylaxis. PACAP38 is elevated in plasma during spontaneous migraine attacks in migraine patients, and these elevated PACAP38 levels can be normalized with sumatriptan, an acute migraine therapy (Tuka *et al.*, Cephalgia, Vol. 33: 1085-1095, 2013; Zagami *et al.*, Ann. Clin. Transl. Neurol., Vol. 1: 1036-1040, 2014). Infusion of PACAP38 causes headaches in healthy subjects and migraine-like headaches in migraine

patients (Schytz *et al.*, Brain, Vol. 132:16-25, 2009; Amin *et al.*, Brain, Vol. 137: 779-794, 2014; Guo *et al.*, Cephalalgia, Vol. 37:125-135, 2017). However, in the same model, VIP does not cause migraine-like headaches in migraine patients (Rahmann *et al.*, Cephalalgia, Vol. 28:226-236, 2008). The lack of migraine-like headache induction from VIP infusion suggests that PACAP38 peptide's effects are mediated through the PAC1 receptor, rather than VPAC1 or VPAC2 receptors, because VIP has a much higher affinity at the latter two receptors. This notion is further supported by animal studies in which PAC1 receptor antagonists inhibit nociceptive neuronal activity in the trigeminocervical complex in an *in vivo* model of migraine (Akerman *et al.*, Sci. Transl. Med., Vol. 7: 308ra157, 2015; Hoffmann *et al.*, Cephalalgia, Vol. 37 (1S): 3, Abstract OC-BA-004, 2017). Taken together, these data suggest that pharmacological agents that inhibit PACAP-activation of the PAC1 receptor have the potential to treat migraine.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention is based, in part, on the design and generation of high affinity antibodies that specifically bind to and potently inhibit human PAC1. The antibodies of the invention have enhanced inhibitory potency against human PAC1 as compared to previously described anti-PAC1 antibodies, with IC50 values in the picomolar range. The isolated antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof can be used to inhibit, interfere with, or modulate the biological activity of human PAC1, including inhibiting or reducing PACAP-induced activation of PAC1, inhibiting or reducing vasodilation, and ameliorating or treating symptoms of migraine and other vascular headaches.

[0009] In some embodiments, the isolated antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof specifically bind to human PAC1 at an epitope that comprises one or more amino acids selected from Asp59, Asn60, Ile61, Arg116, Asn117, Thr119, Glu120, Asp121, Gly122, Trp123, Ser124, Glu125, Pro126, Phe127, Pro128, His129, Tyr130, Phe131, Asp132, and Gly135 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises at least amino acids Asn60, Ile61, Glu120, and Asp121 of human PAC1. In these and other embodiments, the antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise specific amino acids at particular positions within the light chain and heavy chain variable regions that interact with these epitope residues. For instance, in one embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise a light chain variable region in which the amino acid at position 29 according to AHo numbering is a basic amino acid

(e.g. arginine or lysine) that interacts with amino acids Glu120 or Asp121 of human PAC1. In another embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise a heavy chain variable region in which the amino acid at position 61 according to AHo numbering is a hydrophobic, basic, or neutral hydrophilic amino acid (e.g. isoleucine, valine, leucine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine, or lysine) that interacts with amino acids Asn60 or Ile61 of human PAC1. In yet another embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise a heavy chain variable region in which the amino acid at position 66 according to AHo numbering is a basic or neutral hydrophilic amino acid (e.g. glutamine, asparagine, arginine, or lysine) that interacts with amino acids Asn60 or Ile61 of human PAC1.

[0010] The anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention can inhibit ligand-induced activation of the PAC1 receptor. For instance, in some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments inhibit PACAP-induced activation of human PAC1 with an IC₅₀ less than 500 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments inhibit PACAP-induced activation of human PAC1 with an IC₅₀ less than 300 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ between about 50 pM and about 500 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay.

[0011] In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen binding fragments of the invention cross-react with PAC1 receptors from other species. In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments specifically bind to and inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptor. In such an embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments may inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ between about 0.1 nM and about 1 nM or between about 50 pM and about 500 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments specifically bind to and inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the rat PAC1 receptor. The anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments may inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the rat PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than 10 nM, for example with an IC₅₀ between about 0.1 nM and about 10 nM or between about 100 pM and about 2 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay.

[0012] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising complementarity determining regions CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising complementarity determining regions CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3. The light chain and heavy chain variable regions or CDRs may be from any of the anti-PAC1 antibodies described herein. For instance, in some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise a CDRL1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 5-16; a CDRL2 comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26; a CDRL3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 36-38; a CDRH1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 88-96; a CDRH2 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 106-166; and a CDRH3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 171-177. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise a CDRL1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 17-25; a CDRL2 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 27-35; a CDRL3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 39-51; a CDRH1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 97-105; a CDRH2 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 167-170; and a CDRH3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 178-190.

[0013] In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region that comprises a sequence that is at least 90% identical or at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 54-66 and SEQ ID NOs: 68-87. In these and other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a heavy chain variable region that comprises a sequence that is at least 90% identical or at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 191-312. In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise a light chain variable region comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 54-66 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 191-295. In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise a light chain variable region comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 68-87 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 296-312.

[0014] In any of the embodiments described herein, including the embodiments described above, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is a monoclonal antibody

or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is a chimeric antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In other embodiments, the monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In yet other embodiments, the monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is a fully human antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. The monoclonal antibody can be of any isotype, such as a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4. In one particular embodiment, the monoclonal antibody is a human IgG1 antibody. In another particular embodiment, the monoclonal antibody is a human IgG2 antibody. The monoclonal antibody may comprise a light chain that comprises a human kappa constant region. In some embodiments, the human kappa constant region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 318 or SEQ ID NO: 319. Thus, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention may comprise a light chain that comprises any of the light chain variable region sequences listed in Table 1A fused to a human kappa constant region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 318 or SEQ ID NO: 319. In other embodiments, the monoclonal antibody may comprise a light chain that comprises a human lambda constant region. In certain embodiments, the human lambda constant region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 315. Thus, in some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention may comprise a light chain that comprises any of the light chain variable region sequences listed in Table 1A fused to a human lambda constant region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 315.

[0015] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention may contain one or more modifications that affect the glycosylation of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment. In some embodiments, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment comprises one or more mutations to reduce or eliminate glycosylation. In such embodiments, the aglycosylated antibody may comprise a mutation at amino acid position N297 (according to the EU numbering scheme), such as a N297G mutation, in its heavy chain. The aglycosylated antibody may comprise further mutations to stabilize the antibody structure. Such mutations can include pairs of cysteine substitutions, such as A287C and L306C, V259C and L306C, R292C and V302C, and V323C and I332C (amino acid positions according to the EU numbering scheme). In one embodiment, the aglycosylated antibody comprises R292C and V302C mutations (according to the EU numbering scheme) in its heavy chain. In certain embodiments,

the aglycosylated anti-PAC1 antibody comprises a heavy chain constant region comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 324 or SEQ ID NO: 325.

[0016] The present invention also includes isolated polynucleotides and expression vectors encoding the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described herein as well as host cells, such as CHO cells, comprising the encoding polynucleotides and expression vectors. In certain embodiments, the present invention includes methods for producing the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described herein. In one embodiment, the method comprises culturing a host cell comprising an expression vector encoding the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment under conditions that allow expression of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment, and recovering the antibody or antigen-binding fragment from the culture medium or host cell.

[0017] The anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments described herein can be used in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition or medicament for the treatment or prevention of conditions associated with PAC1 biological activity, such as headache, migraine, cluster headache, and vasomotor symptoms. Thus, the present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. The pharmaceutical compositions can be used in any of the methods described herein.

[0018] In certain embodiments, the present invention provides methods for treating or preventing a headache condition in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein. In some embodiments, the headache condition to be treated or prevented with the methods of the invention is migraine. The migraine can be episodic migraine or chronic migraine. In other embodiments, the headache condition to be treated or prevented with the methods of the invention is cluster headache. In certain embodiments, the methods provide prophylactic treatment for these conditions.

[0019] In some embodiments of the methods of the invention, the methods comprise administering a second headache therapeutic agent to the patient in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention. The second headache therapeutic agent can be an acute headache therapeutic agent, such as a serotonin receptor agonist (e.g. agonist of a 5HT_{1B}, 5HT_{1D}, and/or 5HT_{1F} serotonin receptor). In some embodiments, the acute

headache therapeutic agent is a triptan, ergotamine, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, or an opioid. In other embodiments, the second headache therapeutic agent to be administered in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is a prophylactic headache therapeutic agent, such as an antiepileptic, a beta-blocker, an anti-depressant, or onabotulinum toxin A. The second headache therapeutic agent may be administered to the patient before, after, or concurrently with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention.

[0020] In certain embodiments of the methods of the invention, the methods comprise administering a CGRP pathway antagonist to the patient in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention. The CGRP pathway antagonist can be an antagonist of the human CGRP receptor, such as an antibody that specifically binds to the human CGRP receptor. In one embodiment, the CGRP pathway antagonist administered in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is erenumab. In other embodiments, the CGRP pathway antagonist can be an antagonist of the CGRP ligand, such as an antibody that specifically binds to human α -CGRP and/or β -CGRP. In one such embodiment, the CGRP pathway antagonist administered in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is fremanezumab. In another such embodiment, the CGRP pathway antagonist administered in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is galcanezumab. In yet another such embodiment, the CGRP pathway antagonist administered in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is eptinezumab.

[0021] The present invention also includes methods of inhibiting vasodilation in a patient in need thereof. In one embodiment, the method comprises administering to the patient an effective amount of any of the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments described herein. In some embodiments, the patient in need of treatment has a headache condition, such as migraine or cluster headache. In other embodiments, the patient in need of treatment has vasomotor symptoms (e.g. hot flashes, facial flushing, sweating, and night sweats), such as those associated with menopause.

[0022] The use of the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments in any of the methods disclosed herein or for preparation of medicaments for administration according to any of the methods disclosed herein is specifically contemplated. For instance, the present invention

includes an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment for use in a method for treating or preventing a headache condition in a patient in need thereof. The headache condition includes migraine (e.g. episodic and chronic migraine) and cluster headache. In some embodiments, the present invention provides an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment for use in a method for inhibiting vasodilation in a patient in need thereof. In such embodiments, the patient may be diagnosed with or have a headache condition. In other embodiments, the present invention provides an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment for use in a method for inhibiting activation of human PAC1 receptor in a patient having a headache condition. The headache condition may be migraine (e.g. episodic or chronic migraine) or cluster headache.

[0023] The present invention also includes the use of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment in the preparation of a medicament for treating or preventing a headache condition in a patient in need thereof. The headache condition includes migraine (e.g. episodic and chronic migraine) and cluster headache. In certain embodiments, the present invention encompasses the use of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment in the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting vasodilation in a patient in need thereof. In such embodiments, the patient may be diagnosed with or have a headache condition. In other embodiments, the present invention includes the use of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment in the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting activation of human PAC1 receptor in a patient having a headache condition. The headache condition may be migraine (e.g. episodic or chronic migraine) or cluster headache.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] **Figure 1A** is a front view of the crystal structure of the complex between human PAC1 extracellular domain (ECD) and the Fab fragment of the 29G4v9 antibody. VL = light chain variable region; CL = light chain constant region; VH = heavy chain variable region; and CH1 = heavy chain CH1 constant region.

[0025] **Figure 1B** is a side view of the crystal structure of the complex between human PAC1 ECD and the Fab fragment of the 29G4v9 antibody. The view depicts the structure shown in Figure 1A rotated 90° to the left. In this view, the light chain variable region (VL) is positioned behind the heavy chain variable region (VH), and the light chain constant region (CL) is positioned behind the heavy chain CH1 constant region.

[0026] Figure 2A is an expanded view of the interface between the human PAC1 ECD and the light chain CDR1 (amino acids 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO: 3) of the 29G4v9 Fab. Zone 1 contains Glu120 and Asp121 residues of human PAC1 ECD (SEQ ID NO: 1), whereas Zone 3 contains the Phe127 residue of human PAC1 ECD.

[0027] Figure 2B is an expanded view of the interface between the human PAC1 ECD and Arg93 residue in the light chain CDR3 of the 29G4v9 Fab.

[0028] Figure 3A is an expanded view of the interface between the human PAC1 ECD and heavy chain CDR1 amino acids Arg31 and Phe32 of the 29G4v9 Fab. The two heavy chain CDR1 amino acids lie on either side of the Phe131 residue of human PAC1 ECD.

[0029] Figure 3B is an expanded view of the interface between a region of the human PAC1 ECD containing amino acid residues Asn60 and Ile61 (relative to SEQ ID NO: 1) and heavy chain CDR2 amino acids Tyr53, Asp54, and Gly56 of the 29G4v9 Fab.

[0030] Figure 3C is an expanded view of the interface between the human PAC1 ECD and heavy chain CDR3 amino acids Val102, Leu103, and Thr104 of the 29G4v9 Fab.

[0031] Figure 4 is a schematic of the selection process for improved binding mutants from a yeast-displayed antibody Fab mutant library.

[0032] Figure 5 is a schematic of the binding off-rate driven selection process for high affinity binding mutants from a yeast-displayed library.

[0033] Figure 6 shows the inhibitory effect of anti-PAC1 antibodies on maxadilan-induced increase in dermal blood flow in rats. One of seven antibodies (420653, 420845, 420943, 421873, 420889 (PL-50347), 421091 (PL-50350), and 421051 (PL-50351)) was administered to rats intravenously at a dose of 0.1 mg/kg or 0.3 mg/kg twenty-four hours prior to challenge with 10 ng maxadilan (intradermal injection). Dermal blood flow was assessed 30 minutes following maxadilan challenge with laser Doppler imaging. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ compared to the vehicle group with One-Way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's MCT.

[0034] Figure 7A shows the dose-dependent effect of anti-PAC1 antibody 420653 on maxadilan-induced increase in dermal blood flow in rats. The antibody was administered to rats intravenously at one of seven doses ranging from 0.01 mg/kg to 3 mg/kg twenty-four hours prior to challenge with 10 ng maxadilan (intradermal injection). Dermal blood flow was assessed 30 minutes following maxadilan challenge with laser Doppler imaging. * $p < 0.05$, **** $p < 0.0001$ compared to the vehicle group with One-Way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's MCT.

[0035] Figure 7B shows the dose-dependent effect of anti-PAC1 antibody 420845 on maxadilan-induced increase in dermal blood flow in rats. The antibody was administered to rats intravenously at one of five doses ranging from 0.01 mg/kg to 3 mg/kg twenty-four hours prior to challenge with 10 ng maxadilan (intradermal injection). Dermal blood flow was assessed 30 minutes following maxadilan challenge with laser Doppler imaging. **** $p < 0.0001$ compared to the vehicle group with One-Way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's MCT.

[0036] Figure 7C shows the dose-dependent effect of anti-PAC1 antibody 420943 on maxadilan-induced increase in dermal blood flow in rats. The antibody was administered to rats intravenously at one of six doses ranging from 0.1 mg/kg to 30 mg/kg twenty-four hours prior to challenge with 10 ng maxadilan (intradermal injection). Dermal blood flow was assessed 30 minutes following maxadilan challenge with laser Doppler imaging. **** $p < 0.0001$ compared to the vehicle group with One-Way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's MCT.

[0037] Figure 7D shows the dose-dependent effect of anti-PAC1 antibody 421873 on maxadilan-induced increase in dermal blood flow in rats. The antibody was administered to rats intravenously at one of five doses ranging from 0.3 mg/kg to 30 mg/kg twenty-four hours prior to challenge with 10 ng maxadilan (intradermal injection). Dermal blood flow was assessed 30 minutes following maxadilan challenge with laser Doppler imaging. * $p < 0.05$, **** $p < 0.0001$ compared to the vehicle group with One-Way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's MCT.

[0038] Figure 8A is the serum concentration-time profile for anti-PAC1 antibodies 420653, 420845, 420943, and 421873 following a single intravenous dose of 1 mg/kg in rats.

[0039] Figure 8B is the serum concentration-time profile for anti-PAC1 antibodies 420653, 420845, 420943, and 421873 following a single intravenous dose of 5 mg/kg in rats.

[0040] Figure 8C is the serum concentration-time profile for anti-PAC1 antibodies 420653, 420845, 420943, and 421873 following a single intravenous dose of 25 mg/kg in rats.

[0041] Figure 9 is the serum concentration-time profile for anti-PAC1 antibodies 420653, 420845, 420943, 421873, and 29G4v22 following a single intravenous dose of 10 mg/kg in cynomolgus monkeys.

[0042] Figures 10A and 10B show the time-course of the inhibitory effects of anti-PAC1 antibodies 420653 and 29G4v22 on maxadilan-induced increase in dermal blood flow in cynomolgus monkeys. Twenty-four cynomolgus monkeys were given a single i.v. bolus injection of antibody 420653 at 0.1 mg/kg or 3 mg/kg or antibody 29G4v22 at 10 mg/kg at Day 0. On

Days 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 21, 28, and 36 following antibody dosing, post-maxadilan responses were measured. In each case, dermal blood flow was measured by laser Doppler imaging 30 minutes following 1 ng maxadilan intradermal injection. All data are expressed as the mean $\pm$ standard error of the mean. **Figure 10A** shows the % change from baseline in dermal blood flow induced by intradermal injection of maxadilan at the indicated days following antibody treatment.

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ compared to Day 0 within the same treatment group by one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's Multiple Comparison Test. Eight animals per group except for Day 36 in which four animals were tested with antibody 420653 at 3 mg/kg as denoted by the ^ symbol. **Figure 10B** shows the inhibitory effect of antibody treatment on maxadilan-induced increase in dermal blood flow expressed as % inhibition. # $p < 0.05$, ## $p < 0.01$, ### $p < 0.001$ comparison between antibody 420653 at 3 mg/kg and antibody 29G4v22 at 10 mg/kg at each time point by two-tailed Unpaired *t*-test.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0043] The present invention relates to isolated antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof that specifically bind to pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide type I receptor (PAC1), particularly human PAC1. The antibodies of the invention have enhanced inhibitory potency against human PAC1 as compared to previously described anti-PAC1 antagonist antibodies. The antibodies of the invention also cross-react with the rat PAC1 receptor and the cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptor, thereby allowing for preclinical *in vivo* evaluation of the antibodies in these species.

[0044] Human PAC1 is a 468 amino acid protein (NCBI Reference Sequence NP_001109.2) encoded by the *ADCYAP1R1* gene on chromosome 7. The human PAC1 receptor is a G protein-coupled receptor that is positively coupled to adenylate cyclase. Activation of the human PAC1 receptor by its endogenous ligands (e.g. PACAP38 or PACAP27) results in an increase in intracellular cyclic AMP (cAMP). The amino acid sequence for human PAC1 is provided below as SEQ ID NO: 1.

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1      MAGVVHVSIA ALLLLPMAPA MHSDCIFKKE QAMCLEKIQR ANELMGFNDS SPGCPGMWDN
61     ITCWKPAHVG EMVLVSCPEL FRIFNPDQVW ETETIGESDF GDSNSLDLSD MGVVSRNCTE

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121  DGWSEPFPHY FDACGFDEYE SETGDQDYYY LSVKALYTVG YSTSLVTLTT AMVILCRFRK
181  LHCTRNFHIM NLFVSEFMLRA ISVFIKDWIL YAEQDSNHCF ISTVECKAVM VFFHYCVVSN
241  YFWLFIEGLY LFTLLVETFF PERRYFYWYT IIGWGTPTVC VTVWATLRLY FDDTGCWDMN
301  DSTALWWVIK GPVVGSIIMVN FVLFIGIIVI LVQKLQSPDM GGNESSIYLR LARSTLLLIP
361  LFGIHYTVFA FSPENVSKRE RLVFELGLGS FQGFVVAVLY CFLNGEVQAE IKRKWRWSKV
421  NRYFAVDFKH RHPSLASSGV NGGTQLSILS KSSSQIRMSG LPADNLAT

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[0045] Amino acids 1 to 23 of the human PAC1 protein (SEQ ID NO: 1) constitute a signal peptide, which is generally removed from the mature protein. The mature human PAC1 protein has the basic structure of a G protein-coupled receptor consisting of a seven-transmembrane domain, an extracellular domain composed of an N-terminal region and three extracellular loops, three intracellular loops, and a C-terminal cytoplasmic domain. The N-terminal extracellular domain is approximately at amino acids 24-153 of SEQ ID NO: 1, and the first of seven transmembrane domains begins at amino acid 154 of SEQ ID NO: 1. The C-terminal cytoplasmic domain is located approximately at amino acids 397-468 of SEQ ID NO: 1. *See* Blechman and Levkowitz, *Front. Endocrinol.*, Vol. 4 (55): 1-19, 2013 for location of domains within the amino acid sequence. The terms “human PAC1,” “human PAC1 receptor,” “hPAC1,” and “hPAC1 receptor” are used interchangeably and can refer to a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 1, a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 1 minus the signal peptide (amino acids 1 to 23), allelic variants of human PAC1, or splice variants of human PAC1.

[0046] The present invention provides antibodies that specifically bind to human PAC1. An “antibody” is a protein that comprises an antigen-binding fragment that specifically binds to an antigen, and a scaffold or framework portion that allows the antigen-binding fragment to adopt a conformation that promotes binding of the antibody to the antigen. As used herein, the term “antibody” generally refers to a tetrameric immunoglobulin protein comprising two light chain polypeptides (about 25 kDa each) and two heavy chain polypeptides (about 50-70 kDa each). The term “light chain” or “immunoglobulin light chain” refers to a polypeptide comprising, from amino terminus to carboxyl terminus, a single immunoglobulin light chain variable region (VL) and a single immunoglobulin light chain constant domain (CL). The immunoglobulin light chain constant domain (CL) can be a human kappa (κ) or human lambda (λ) constant domain. The term “heavy chain” or “immunoglobulin heavy chain” refers to a polypeptide comprising, from amino terminus to carboxyl terminus, a single immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region

(VH), an immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domain 1 (CH1), an immunoglobulin hinge region, an immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domain 2 (CH2), an immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domain 3 (CH3), and optionally an immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domain 4 (CH4). Heavy chains are classified as mu (μ), delta (Δ), gamma (γ), alpha (α), and epsilon (ϵ), and define the antibody's isotype as IgM, IgD, IgG, IgA, and IgE, respectively. The IgG-class and IgA-class antibodies are further divided into subclasses, namely, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4, and IgA1 and IgA2, respectively. The heavy chains in IgG, IgA, and IgD antibodies have three constant domains (CH1, CH2, and CH3), whereas the heavy chains in IgM and IgE antibodies have four constant domains (CH1, CH2, CH3, and CH4). The immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains can be from any immunoglobulin isotype, including subtypes. The antibody chains are linked together via inter-polypeptide disulfide bonds between the CL domain and the CH1 domain (i.e. between the light and heavy chain) and between the hinge regions of the two antibody heavy chains.

[0047] The present invention also includes antigen-binding fragments of the anti-PAC1 antibodies described herein. An “antigen-binding fragment,” used interchangeably herein with “binding fragment” or “fragment,” is a portion of an antibody that lacks at least some of the amino acids present in a full-length heavy chain and/or light chain, but which is still capable of specifically binding to an antigen. An antigen-binding fragment includes, but is not limited to, a single-chain variable fragment (scFv), a nanobody (*e.g.* VH domain of camelid heavy chain antibodies; VHH fragment, *see* Cortez-Retamozo *et al.*, Cancer Research, Vol. 64:2853-57, 2004), a Fab fragment, a Fab' fragment, a F(ab')₂ fragment, a Fv fragment, a Fd fragment, and a complementarity determining region (CDR) fragment, and can be derived from any mammalian source, such as human, mouse, rat, rabbit, or camelid. Antigen-binding fragments may compete for binding of a target antigen with an intact antibody and the fragments may be produced by the modification of intact antibodies (*e.g.* enzymatic or chemical cleavage) or synthesized *de novo* using recombinant DNA technologies or peptide synthesis. In some embodiments, the antigen-binding fragment comprises at least one CDR from an antibody that binds to the antigen, for example, the heavy chain CDR3 from an antibody that binds to the antigen. In other embodiments, the antigen-binding fragment comprises all three CDRs from the heavy chain of an antibody that binds to the antigen or all three CDRs from the light chain of an antibody that binds to the antigen. In still other embodiments, the antigen-binding fragment comprises all six

CDRs from an antibody that binds to the antigen (three from the heavy chain and three from the light chain).

[0048] The term “isolated molecule” (where the molecule is, for example, a polypeptide, a polynucleotide, an antibody, or antigen-binding fragment) is a molecule that by virtue of its origin or source of derivation (1) is not associated with naturally associated components that accompany it in its native state, (2) is substantially free of other molecules from the same species (3) is expressed by a cell from a different species, or (4) does not occur in nature. Thus, a molecule that is chemically synthesized, or expressed in a cellular system different from the cell from which it naturally originates, will be “isolated” from its naturally associated components. A molecule also may be rendered substantially free of naturally associated components by isolation, using purification techniques well known in the art. Molecule purity or homogeneity may be assayed by a number of means well known in the art. For example, the purity of a polypeptide sample may be assayed using polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and staining of the gel to visualize the polypeptide using techniques well known in the art. For certain purposes, higher resolution may be provided by using HPLC or other means well known in the art for purification.

[0049] In certain embodiments of the invention, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof specifically bind to human PAC1. An antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof “specifically binds” to a target antigen when it has a significantly higher binding affinity for, and consequently is capable of distinguishing, that antigen compared to its affinity for other unrelated proteins, under similar binding assay conditions. Antibodies or antigen-binding fragments that specifically bind an antigen may have an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) $\leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$ M. The antibody or binding fragment specifically binds antigen with “high affinity” when the K_D is $\leq 1 \times 10^{-8}$ M. In one embodiment, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention bind to human PAC1 with a K_D of $\leq 5 \times 10^{-9}$ M. In another embodiment, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention bind to human PAC1 with a K_D of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-9}$ M. In yet another embodiment, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention bind to human PAC1 with a K_D of $\leq 5 \times 10^{-10}$ M. In another embodiment, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention bind to human PAC1 with a K_D of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-10}$ M. In certain embodiments, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention bind to human PAC1 with a K_D of $\leq 5 \times 10^{-11}$ M. In other embodiments, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention bind to human

PAC1 with a K_D of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-11}$ M. In one particular embodiment, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention bind to human PAC1 with a K_D of $\leq 5 \times 10^{-12}$ M. In another particular embodiment, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention bind to human PAC1 with a K_D of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-12}$ M.

[0050] Affinity is determined using a variety of techniques, an example of which is an affinity ELISA assay. In various embodiments, affinity is determined by a surface plasmon resonance assay (e.g., BIAcore®-based assay). Using this methodology, the association rate constant (k_a in $M^{-1}s^{-1}$) and the dissociation rate constant (k_d in s^{-1}) can be measured. The equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D in M) can then be calculated from the ratio of the kinetic rate constants (k_d/k_a). In some embodiments, affinity is determined by a kinetic method, such as a Kinetic Exclusion Assay (KinExA) as described in Rathanaswami *et al.* Analytical Biochemistry, Vol. 373:52-60, 2008. Using a KinExA assay, the equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D in M) and the association rate constant (k_a in $M^{-1}s^{-1}$) can be measured. The dissociation rate constant (k_d in s^{-1}) can be calculated from these values ($K_D \times k_a$). In other embodiments, affinity is determined by a bio-layer interferometry method, such as that described in Kumaraswamy *et al.*, Methods Mol. Biol., Vol. 1278:165-82, 2015 and employed in Octet® systems (Pall ForteBio). The kinetic (k_a and k_d) and affinity (K_D) constants can be calculated in real-time using the bio-layer interferometry method. In some embodiments, the antibodies or binding fragments described herein exhibit desirable characteristics such as binding avidity as measured by k_d (dissociation rate constant) for human PAC1 of about 10^{-2} , 10^{-3} , 10^{-4} , 10^{-5} , 10^{-6} , 10^{-7} , 10^{-8} , 10^{-9} , 10^{-10} s^{-1} or lower (lower values indicating higher binding avidity), and/or binding affinity as measured by K_D (equilibrium dissociation constant) for human PAC1 of about 10^{-8} , 10^{-9} , 10^{-10} , 10^{-11} , 10^{-12} M or lower (lower values indicating higher binding affinity).

[0051] Preferably, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention do not significantly bind to or cross-react with other members of the secretin/glucagon receptor family, such as human VPAC1 receptor (NCBI Reference Sequence NP_004615.2) and human VPAC2 receptor (NCBI Reference Sequence NP_003373.2). As used herein, an antibody or binding fragment does “not significantly bind” to a target antigen when it has a binding affinity for that antigen that is comparable to its affinity for other unrelated proteins, under similar binding assay conditions. Antibodies or binding fragments that do not significantly bind to a target antigen may also include those proteins that do not generate a statistically different signal than a negative control

in an affinity assay, such as those described herein, for the target antigen. By way of example, an antibody, which produces a signal value in an ELISA- or a BIAcore®-based assay for determining binding to human VPAC1 that is not statistically different from the signal value produced with a negative control (e.g. buffer solution without antibody), would be considered to not significantly bind to human VPAC1. Antibodies or binding fragments that do not significantly bind an antigen may have an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) for that antigen greater than 1×10^{-6} M, greater than 1×10^{-5} M, greater than 1×10^{-4} M, or greater than 1×10^{-3} M. Thus, in certain embodiments, the antibodies and binding fragments of the invention selectively bind to human PAC1 relative to human VPAC1 and human VPAC2. In other words, the antibodies and binding fragments of the invention do not significantly bind to human VPAC1 or human VPAC2.

[0052] The antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention may inhibit, interfere with, or modulate one or more biological activities of the human PAC1 receptor. Biological activities of the human PAC1 receptor include, but are not limited to, induction of PACAP-mediated receptor signal transduction pathways, induction of vasodilation, and inhibition of vasoconstriction. In some embodiments, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention inhibit binding of PACAP (e.g. PACAP38 or PACAP27) to the human PAC1 receptor.

“Inhibition of binding” occurs when an excess of antibodies or binding fragments reduces the quantity of human PAC1 receptor bound to PACAP, or vice versa, for example, by at least about 40%, about 50%, about 60%, about 70%, about 80%, about 85%, about 90%, about 95%, about 97%, about 99% or more, for example by measuring binding in an *in vitro* competitive binding assay. Inhibitory constants (K_i), which are indicative of how potent the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention are at preventing binding of PACAP to human PAC1 receptor, can be calculated from such competitive binding assays. By way of example, a radioactive isotope (e.g. ^{125}I) is attached to the receptor ligand (e.g. PACAP38) and the assay measures the binding of the radiolabeled ligand to human PAC1 receptor in increasing concentrations of the anti-PAC1 antibody or binding fragment thereof. The K_i value can be calculated using the equation $K_i = \text{IC}_{50} / (1 + ([L]/K_d))$, where $[L]$ is the concentration of the radioligand used (e.g., ^{125}I -labeled PACAP38) and K_d is the dissociation constant of the radioligand. *See, e.g.,* Keen M, MacDermot J (1993) Analysis of receptors by radioligand binding. In: Wharton J, Polak JM (eds) Receptor autoradiography, principles and practice.

Oxford University Press, Oxford. The lower the value of K_i for an antagonist, the more potent the antagonist is. In some embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof of the invention compete for binding to the human PAC1 receptor with a radiolabeled PACAP ligand with a K_i of ≤ 1 nM. In other embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof of the invention compete for binding to the human PAC1 receptor with a radiolabeled PACAP ligand with a K_i of ≤ 500 pM. In yet other embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof of the invention compete for binding to the human PAC1 receptor with a radiolabeled PACAP ligand with a K_i of ≤ 200 pM. In certain other embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof of the invention compete for binding to the human PAC1 receptor with a radiolabeled PACAP ligand with a K_i of ≤ 100 pM.

[0053] In certain embodiments, the antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit ligand-induced activation of the human PAC1 receptor. The ligand can be an endogenous ligand of the receptor, such as PACAP38 or PACAP27, or the ligand can be another known agonist of the receptor, such as maxadilan. Maxadilan is a 65 amino acid peptide originally isolated from the sand fly that is exquisitely selective for PAC1 compared with VPAC1 or VPAC2, and can thus be used as a PAC1-selective agonist (Lerner *et al.*, J Biol Chem., Vol. 266(17):11234-11236, 1991; Lerner *et al.*, Peptides, Vol. 28(9): 1651–1654, 2007). Various assays for assessing activation of PAC1 receptors are known in the art and include cell-based assays measuring ligand-induced calcium mobilization and cAMP production. An exemplary cell-based cAMP assay is described in Example 3. Other suitable PAC1 receptor activation assays are described in Dickson *et al.*, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., Vol. 1070:239-42, 2006; Bourgault *et al.*, J. Med. Chem., Vol. 52: 3308-3316, 2009; and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2011/0229423, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

[0054] The inhibitory activity of the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments on PAC1 receptor activation can be quantitated by calculating an IC_{50} in any functional assay for the receptor, such as those described above. An “ IC_{50} ” is the dose/concentration required to achieve 50% inhibition of a biological or biochemical function. With radioactive ligands, IC_{50} is the concentration of a competing ligand that displaces 50% of the specific binding of the radioligand. The IC_{50} of any particular substance or antagonist can be determined by constructing a dose-response curve and examining the effect of different concentrations of the drug or antagonist on reversing agonist activity in a particular functional assay. IC_{50} values can

be calculated for a given antagonist or drug by determining the concentration needed to inhibit half of the maximum biological response of the agonist. Thus, the IC₅₀ value for any anti-PAC1 antibody or binding fragment thereof of the invention can be calculated by determining the concentration of the antibody or binding fragment needed to inhibit half of the maximum biological response of the ligand (e.g. PACAP27, PACAP38, or maxadilan) in activating the human PAC1 receptor in any functional assay, such as the cAMP assay described in the Examples. An anti-PAC1 antibody or binding fragment thereof that inhibits ligand-induced (e.g. PACAP-induced) activation of the PAC1 receptor is understood to be a neutralizing or antagonist antibody or binding fragment of the PAC1 receptor.

[0055] In certain embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced (PACAP38- or PACAP27-induced) activation of the human PAC1 receptor. For instance, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments may inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 10 nM, less than about 8 nM, less than about 5 nM, less than about 3 nM, less than about 1 nM, less than about 800 pM, less than about 500 pM, less than about 400 pM, less than about 300 pM, less than about 200 pM, or less than about 100 pM as measured by a cell-based calcium mobilization assay or cAMP assay. In one particular embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 5 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In another particular embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 1 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In still another particular embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 500 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In another embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 300 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In some embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ between about 0.1 nM and about 1 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In other embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human

PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ between about 50 pM and about 500 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay.

[0056] In some embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention bind to and inhibit PAC1 receptors from other species. For instance, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments bind to and inhibit the cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptor (NCBI Reference Sequence XP_015303041.1). In such embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 10 nM, less than about 8 nM, less than about 5 nM, less than about 3 nM, less than about 1 nM, less than about 800 pM, less than about 500 pM, less than about 400 pM, less than about 300 pM, less than about 200 pM, or less than about 100 pM as measured by a cell-based calcium mobilization assay or cAMP assay. In one embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 1 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In another embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 500 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In yet another embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ between about 0.1 nM and about 1 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In still another embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ between about 50 pM and about 500 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay.

[0057] In certain embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments bind to and inhibit the rat PAC1 receptor (NCBI Reference Sequence NP_598195.1). In these embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments may inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the rat PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 10 nM, less than about 8 nM, less than about 5 nM, less than about 3 nM, less than about 1 nM, less than about 800 pM, less than about 500 pM, less than about 400 pM, less than about 300 pM, less than about 200 pM, or less than about 100 pM as measured by a cell-based calcium mobilization assay or cAMP assay. In one embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the rat PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 10 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP

assay. In another embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the rat PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 5 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In yet another embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the rat PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 500 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In still another embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the rat PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ less than about 300 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In some embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the rat PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ between about 0.1 nM and about 10 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In still another embodiment, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the rat PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ between about 100 pM and about 2 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In some embodiments in which the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention cross-react with PAC1 receptors from other species, the antibodies or binding fragments may inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the PAC1 receptor with comparable potencies. For example, an antibody or binding fragment of the invention may inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human PAC1 receptor with an IC₅₀ similar to the IC₅₀ for the antibody or binding fragment to inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the cynomolgus monkey or rat PAC1 receptor. Cross-reactivity to PAC1 receptors of other species of the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention can be advantageous as the antibodies or binding fragments can be evaluated in additional pre-clinical animal models for therapeutic efficacy.

[0058] Generally, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention do not significantly inhibit ligand-induced activation (e.g. PACAP38-, PACAP27-, or VIP-induced) of the human VPAC1 receptor or VPAC2 receptor. As used herein, an antibody or antigen-binding fragment would “not significantly inhibit” the activation of a receptor or binding of a ligand to its receptor if there is no statistical difference between ligand-induced receptor activation or ligand binding to the receptor in the presence or absence of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment. For example, if the amount of cAMP production induced by PACAP or VIP in cells expressing human VPAC1 receptor in the presence of an antibody or binding fragment is not statistically different than the amount produced in the absence of the antibody or binding fragment, then the

antibody or binding fragment would be considered to not significantly inhibit PACAP/VIP-induced activation of the human VPAC1 receptor. Similarly, if the amount of PACAP or VIP bound to the human VPAC1 receptor in the presence of excess antibody or binding fragment is not statistically different than the amount of PACAP or VIP bound to the receptor in the absence of the antibody or binding fragment, then the antibody or binding fragment would be considered to not significantly inhibit the binding of PACAP or VIP to the human VPAC1 receptor. In certain embodiments, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human PAC1 receptor, but do not significantly inhibit PACAP-induced activation of the human VPAC1 receptor or the human VPAC2 receptor. Thus, the antibodies and binding fragments of the invention selectively inhibit the human PAC1 receptor relative to the human VPAC1 receptor and the human VPAC2 receptor.

[0059] The antibodies and binding fragments of the invention may, in some embodiments, bind to a particular region or epitope of human PAC1. As used herein, an “epitope” refers to any determinant capable of being specifically bound by an antibody or fragment thereof. An epitope is a region of an antigen that is bound by, or interacts with, an antibody or binding fragment that targets that antigen, and when the antigen is a protein, includes specific amino acids that directly contact, or interact with, the antibody or binding fragment. An epitope can be formed both by contiguous amino acids or non-contiguous amino acids juxtaposed by tertiary folding of a protein. A “linear epitope” is an epitope where an amino acid primary sequence comprises the recognized epitope. A linear epitope typically includes at least 3 or 4 amino acids, and more usually, at least 5, at least 6, or at least 7 amino acids, for example, about 8 to about 10 amino acids in a unique sequence. A “conformational epitope,” in contrast to a linear epitope, is a group of discontinuous amino acids (e.g., in a polypeptide, amino acid residues that are not contiguous in the polypeptide’s primary sequence but that, in the context of the polypeptide’s tertiary and quaternary structure, are near enough to each other to be bound by an antibody or binding fragment thereof). Epitope determinants can include chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino acids, sugar side chains, phosphoryl or sulfonyl groups, and can have specific three-dimensional structural characteristics, and/or specific charge characteristics. Generally, antibodies or binding fragments specific for a particular target molecule will preferentially recognize an epitope on the target molecule in a complex mixture of proteins and/or macromolecules.

[0060] In certain embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention bind to human PAC1 at an epitope within the N-terminal extracellular domain (ECD) of human PAC1 (SEQ ID NO: 4). In related embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments bind to human PAC1 at an epitope within amino acids 24-153 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In other related embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments bind to human PAC1 at an epitope within amino acids 50-140 of SEQ ID NO: 1. As described in Example 1, a crystal structure of the complex of the human PAC1 N-terminal ECD and the Fab region of an anti-PAC1 neutralizing antibody revealed key amino acids within the human PAC1 ECD that comprised the binding interface with the anti-PAC1 Fab. These core interface amino acids, all of which contained at least one non-hydrogen atom at a distance of 5 Å or less from a non-hydrogen atom in the Fab, include Asp59, Asn60, Ile61, Arg116, Asn117, Thr119, Asp121, Gly122, Trp123, Ser124, Glu125, Pro126, Phe127, Pro128, His129, Tyr130, Phe131, Asp132, and Gly135 (amino acid position numbers relative to SEQ ID NO: 1). Thus, in some embodiments, the antibodies or binding fragments of the invention bind to human PAC1 at an epitope comprising one or more amino acids selected from Asp59, Asn60, Ile61, Arg116, Asn117, Thr119, Glu120, Asp121, Gly122, Trp123, Ser124, Glu125, Pro126, Phe127, Pro128, His129, Tyr130, Phe131, Asp132, and Gly135 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In other embodiments, the antibodies or binding fragments bind to human PAC1 at an epitope comprising at least amino acids Asn60, Ile61, Glu120, and Asp121 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In yet other embodiments, the antibodies or binding fragments bind to human PAC1 at an epitope comprising at least amino acids Asn60, Ile61, Glu120, Asp121, Phe127, and Phe131 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In certain other embodiments, the antibodies or binding fragments bind to human PAC1 at an epitope comprising all of the amino acids selected from Asp59, Asn60, Ile61, Arg116, Asn117, Thr119, Glu120, Asp121, Gly122, Trp123, Ser124, Glu125, Pro126, Phe127, Pro128, His129, Tyr130, Phe131, Asp132, and Gly135 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

[0061] The crystal structure of the human PAC1 ECD-Fab complex described in Example 1 also revealed important residues in the CDRs of the heavy and light chains of the Fab that interacted with the amino acids in the human PAC1 ECD, thereby identifying key amino acids in the paratope of the antibody. A “paratope” is the region of an antibody that recognizes and binds to the target antigen. Paratope residues include Gln27, Gly30, Arg31, and Ser32 in the light chain variable region (SEQ ID NO: 3) and Arg31, Phe32, Tyr53, Asp54, Gly56 in the heavy chain variable region (SEQ ID NO: 2). Specific mutations of several of these residues in the paratope

were designed to improve the interaction with the core interface residues (i.e. residues in the epitope) in the human PAC1 ECD resulting in enhanced binding affinity and inhibitory potency as compared to the parental antibody (*see* Examples 1-3). Gln27, Gly30, Arg31, and Ser32 in the light chain variable region of SEQ ID NO: 3 or SEQ ID NO: 52 correspond to amino acid positions 29, 32, 39, and 40 in AHo numbering, respectively, and Arg31, Phe32, Tyr53, Asp54, Gly56 in the heavy chain variable region of SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO: 191 correspond to amino acid positions 33, 39, 60, 61, and 66 in AHo numbering, respectively. The AHo numbering scheme is a structure-based numbering scheme, which introduces gaps in the CDR regions to minimize deviation from the average structure of the aligned domains (Honegger and Pluckthun, J. Mol. Biol. 309(3):657-670; 2001). In the AHo numbering scheme, structurally equivalent positions in different antibodies will have the same residue number.

[0062] In some embodiments, the present invention provides an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to human PAC1 (SEQ ID NO: 1), wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises: (i) a light chain variable region in which the amino acid at position 29 according to AHo numbering is a basic amino acid that interacts with amino acids Glu120 or Asp121 of human PAC1, and (ii) a heavy chain variable region in which the amino acid at position 61 according to AHo numbering is a hydrophobic, basic, or neutral hydrophilic amino acid that interacts with amino acids Asn60 or Ile61 of human PAC1. As used herein, one amino acid is said to “interact” with another amino acid when one or more atoms in one amino acid forms non-covalent bonds with one or more atoms in the other amino acid through, for example, van der Waals, hydrophobic, or electrostatic forces. Basic amino acids include arginine, lysine, and histidine, whereas neutral hydrophilic amino acids include asparagine, glutamine, serine, and threonine. Hydrophobic amino acids include phenylalanine, tryptophan, tyrosine, alanine, isoleucine, leucine, and valine. In certain embodiments, the amino acid at position 29 according to AHo numbering in the light chain variable region is lysine or arginine. In one particular embodiment, the amino acid at position 29 according to AHo numbering in the light chain variable region is lysine. In related embodiments, the amino acid at position 61 according to AHo numbering in the heavy chain variable region is isoleucine, leucine, valine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine, or lysine. In one embodiment, the amino acid at position 61 according to AHo numbering in the heavy chain variable region is isoleucine. In another embodiment, the amino acid at position 61 according to AHo numbering in the heavy

chain variable region is glutamine or asparagine. In yet another embodiment, the amino acid at position 61 according to AHo numbering in the heavy chain variable region is arginine.

[0063] In some embodiments, the amino acid at position 66 according to AHo numbering in the heavy chain variable region of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is a basic or neutral hydrophilic amino acid that interacts with amino acids Asn60 or Ile61 of human PAC1 (SEQ ID NO: 1). The amino acid at position 66 according to AHo numbering in the heavy chain variable region may be glutamine, asparagine, arginine, or lysine. In one embodiment, the amino acid at position 66 according to AHo numbering in the heavy chain variable region is arginine. In another embodiment, the amino acid at position 66 according to AHo numbering in the heavy chain variable region is asparagine.

[0064] The paratope-epitope interactions described above were found to correlate with improvements in inhibitory potency with IC₅₀ values in the picomolar range. *See* Example 3. Thus, antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof having the above-specified amino acids at positions 29 in the light chain variable region and positions 61 and/or 66 in the heavy chain variable region according to AHo numbering and interacting with the specified residues in the human PAC1 receptor (Glu120, Asp121, Asn60, and/or Ile61 of SEQ ID NO: 1) would be expected to have enhanced inhibitory potency, e.g. inhibit PACAP-induced activation of human PAC1 with an IC₅₀ less than 500 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In some embodiments, such antibodies or antigen-binding fragments may inhibit PACAP-induced activation of human PAC1 with an IC₅₀ less than 300 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay. In these and other embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof may have a light chain variable region comprising a sequence that is at least 90% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a sequence that is at least 90% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 191.

[0065] The antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention may comprise one or more complementarity determining regions (CDR) from the light and heavy chain variable regions of antibodies that specifically bind to human PAC1 as described herein. The term “CDR” refers to the complementarity determining region (also termed “minimal recognition units” or “hypervariable region”) within antibody variable sequences. There are three heavy chain variable region CDRs (CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3) and three light chain variable region CDRs (CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3). The term “CDR region” as used herein refers to a group of three

CDRs that occur in a single variable region (i.e. the three light chain CDRs or the three heavy chain CDRs). The CDRs in each of the two chains typically are aligned by the framework regions (FRs) to form a structure that binds specifically with a specific epitope or domain on the target protein (*e.g.*, human PAC1). From N-terminus to C-terminus, naturally-occurring light and heavy chain variable regions both typically conform with the following order of these elements: FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3 and FR4. A numbering system has been devised for assigning numbers to amino acids that occupy positions in each of these domains. This numbering system is defined in Kabat Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest (1987 and 1991, NIH, Bethesda, MD), or Chothia & Lesk, 1987, *J. Mol. Biol.* 196:901-917; Chothia *et al.*, 1989, *Nature* 342:878-883. Complementarity determining regions (CDRs) and framework regions (FR) of a given antibody may be identified using this system. Other numbering systems for the amino acids in immunoglobulin chains include IMGT® (the international ImMunoGeneTics information system; Lefranc *et al.*, *Dev. Comp. Immunol.* 29:185-203; 2005) and AHO (Honegger and Pluckthun, *J. Mol. Biol.* 309(3):657-670; 2001).

[0066] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof of the invention comprise at least one light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3, and at least one heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 from any of the anti-PAC1 antibodies described herein. Light chain and heavy chain variable regions and associated CDRs of exemplary human anti-PAC1 antibodies are set forth below in Tables 1A and 1B, respectively.

Table 1A. Exemplary Anti-Human PAC1 Antibody Light Chain Variable Region Amino Acid Sequences

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
29G4 variants					
29G4v10	LV-01	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 52)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
29G4v22	LV-02	DIQLTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTITCRA SQSIGRSLHWYQQKPGKAPKLLIK YASQSLSGVPSRFSGSGSGTEFTLT ISSLPEDFATYYCHQSSRLPFTFG PGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 53)	RASQSIGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 6)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420649	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
		TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)			
iPS:420653	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420657	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420661	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420665	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420672	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420679	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420686	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420690	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420697	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420704	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
		KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)			
iPS:420711	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420718	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420725	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420732	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420739	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420746	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420753	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420760	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420767	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:420774	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420781	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420788	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420795	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420802	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420809	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420816	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420823	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420830	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420837	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:420841	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420845	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420849	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420853	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420857	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420861	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420865	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420869	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420873	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420877	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:420881	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420885	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420889	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420893	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420897	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420901	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420908	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420915	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420922	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420929	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:420936	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420943	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420950	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420957	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420964	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420971	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420978	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420985	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420992	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:420999	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:421006	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421013	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421020	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421027	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421031	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421035	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421039	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421043	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421047	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421051	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:421055	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421059	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421063	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421067	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421071	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421075	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421079	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421083	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421087	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421091	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:421098	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421105	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421112	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421119	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421126	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421133	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421140	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421147	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421151	LV-05	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVWRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 56)	RASQSVWRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 8)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:391478	LV-06	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRNLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 57)	RASQSVGRNLH (SEQ ID NO: 9)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:421157	LV-07	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSMLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 58)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSMLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 37)
iPS:421163	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:391578	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421170	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421176	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421182	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421189	LV-08	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVWRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 59)	RASKSVWRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 10)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421195	LV-09	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRNLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 60)	RASKSVGRNLH (SEQ ID NO: 11)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421201	LV-10	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSMLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 61)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSMLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 37)
iPS:421207	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:421211	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421215	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421219	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421223	LV-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 54)	RASKSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 7)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421227	LV-05	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVWRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 56)	RASQSVWRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 8)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421231	LV-06	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRNLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 57)	RASQSVGRNLH (SEQ ID NO: 9)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421235	LV-07	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSMLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 58)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSMLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 37)
iPS:421239	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421246	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421253	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:421260	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421267	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421274	LV-05	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVWRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 56)	RASQSVWRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 8)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421278	LV-06	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRNLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 57)	RASQSVGRNLH (SEQ ID NO: 9)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421282	LV-07	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSMLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 58)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSMLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 37)
iPS:421286	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421293	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421300	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421307	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421314	LV-05	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVWRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 56)	RASQSVWRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 8)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:421318	LV-06	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRNLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 57)	RASQSVGRNLH (SEQ ID NO: 9)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421322	LV-07	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSMLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 58)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSMLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 37)
iPS:421326	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421333	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421340	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421347	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421354	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421361	LV-05	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVWRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 56)	RASQSVWRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 8)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421365	LV-06	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRNLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 57)	RASQSVGRNLH (SEQ ID NO: 9)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421369	LV-07	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSMLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 58)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSMLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 37)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:421373	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421380	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421387	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421394	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421855	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421861	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421867	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421873	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421879	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421885	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGGTDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:421891	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421897	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421903	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421909	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:421915	LV-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 55)	RASQSVGRSLH (SEQ ID NO: 5)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480711	LV-11	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 62)	RASKSVGWSLH (SEQ ID NO: 12)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480706	LV-11	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 62)	RASKSVGWSLH (SEQ ID NO: 12)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480713	LV-12	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGYSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 63)	RASKSVGYSLH (SEQ ID NO: 13)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480705	LV-11	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 62)	RASKSVGWSLH (SEQ ID NO: 12)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480707	LV-11	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 62)	RASKSVGWSLH (SEQ ID NO: 12)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:480708	LV-11	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 62)	RASKSVGWSLH (SEQ ID NO: 12)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480709	LV-13	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKAVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 64)	RASKAVGWSLH (SEQ ID NO: 14)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480712	LV-11	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 62)	RASKSVGWSLH (SEQ ID NO: 12)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480704	LV-11	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 62)	RASKSVGWSLH (SEQ ID NO: 12)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480710	LV-11	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 62)	RASKSVGWSLH (SEQ ID NO: 12)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480716	LV-14	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGQSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 65)	RASKSVGQSLH (SEQ ID NO: 15)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480715	LV-14	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGQSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 65)	RASKSVGQSLH (SEQ ID NO: 15)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480717	LV-14	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGQSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 65)	RASKSVGQSLH (SEQ ID NO: 15)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSRLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 36)
iPS:480714	LV-15	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SRVGLALHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFTL TISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSFLPFTF GPGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 66)	RASRSVGLALH (SEQ ID NO: 16)	YASQSL (SEQ ID NO: 26)	HQSSFLPFT (SEQ ID NO: 38)
19H8 variants					
19H8	LV-16	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY AASSLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFTLTI	RASQISRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 17)	AASSLQ (SEQ ID NO: 27)	QQSYSPFT (SEQ ID NO: 39)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
		NSLQPEDFATYFCQQSYSPFTFGP GTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 67)			
iPS:448202	LV-17	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIF AGQRLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIGMPYTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 68)	RASQISRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 17)	AGQRLQS (SEQ ID NO: 28)	QQAIGMPYT (SEQ ID NO: 40)
iPS:449375	LV-18	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQYIVRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YAAHHLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFT LTINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIEPYT FGPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 69)	RASQYIVRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 18)	AAHHLQS (SEQ ID NO: 29)	QQAIEPYT (SEQ ID NO: 41)
iPS:448083	LV-19	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQTIVRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIF AGQRLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIINPYTFG PGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 70)	RASQTIIVRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 19)	AGQRLQS (SEQ ID NO: 28)	QQAIIINPYT (SEQ ID NO: 42)
iPS:452128	LV-20	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQYIVRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YAAHMLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFT LTINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIINPYT FGPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 71)	RASQYIVRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 18)	AANMLQS (SEQ ID NO: 30)	QQAIIINPYT (SEQ ID NO: 43)
iPS:448195	LV-21	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQKIARYLVWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YAAHMLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFT LTINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIINPYT FGPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 72)	RASQKIARYLV (SEQ ID NO: 20)	AANMLQS (SEQ ID NO: 30)	QQAIIINPYT (SEQ ID NO: 44)
iPS:448466	LV-22	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIF AGQRLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIQPPYTFG PGTKVDIKR (SEQ ID NO: 73)	RASQISRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 17)	AGQRLQS (SEQ ID NO: 28)	QQAIIQPPYT (SEQ ID NO: 45)
iPS:448689	LV-23	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQYIVRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTL TINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIAPYT FGPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 74)	RASQYIVRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 18)	ASYNLQS (SEQ ID NO: 31)	QQAIIAPYT (SEQ ID NO: 46)
iPS:449034	LV-24	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQPIAQYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY AGRYLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIQNPYTFG PGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 75)	RASQPIAQYLN (SEQ ID NO: 21)	AGRYLQS (SEQ ID NO: 32)	QQAIIQNPYT (SEQ ID NO: 47)
iPS:448075	LV-25	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIF AGQRLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIVQPYTFG PGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 76)	RASQISRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 17)	AGQRLQS (SEQ ID NO: 28)	QQAIVQPYT (SEQ ID NO: 48)
iPS:448924	LV-26	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQPISRYLSWYQQKPGKAPKLLIF	RASQPISRYLS (SEQ ID NO: 22)	AGQRLQS (SEQ ID NO: 28)	QQAISIPYT (SEQ ID NO: 49)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
		AGQRLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAISIPYTFGP GTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 77)			
iPS:448752	LV-27	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQIARYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY YASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT TINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIQPYTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 78)	RASQIARYLN (SEQ ID NO: 23)	ASYNLQS (SEQ ID NO: 31)	QQAIQPYT (SEQ ID NO: 50)
iPS:448772	LV-28	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY ASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIONPYTFG PGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 79)	RASQISRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 17)	ASYNLQS (SEQ ID NO: 31)	QQAIQNPYT (SEQ ID NO: 47)
iPS:448117	LV-29	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQTIVRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIF AGQRLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQSIQTPYTFG PGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 80)	RASQTIVRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 19)	AGQRLQS (SEQ ID NO: 28)	QQSIQTPYT (SEQ ID NO: 51)
iPS:448788	LV-30	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY AGRILQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIQNPYTFGP GTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 81)	RASQISRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 17)	AGRILQS (SEQ ID NO: 33)	QQAIQNPYT (SEQ ID NO: 42)
iPS:448593	LV-28	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY ASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIONPYTFG PGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 79)	RASQISRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 17)	ASYNLQS (SEQ ID NO: 31)	QQAIQNPYT (SEQ ID NO: 47)
iPS:448238	LV-31	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQRIARYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIF AGSILQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIONPYTFG PGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 82)	RASQRIARYLN (SEQ ID NO: 24)	AGSILQS (SEQ ID NO: 34)	QQAIQNPYT (SEQ ID NO: 47)
iPS:448901	LV-32	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY ASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQSIQPPYTFG PGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 83)	RASQISRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 17)	ASYNLQS (SEQ ID NO: 31)	QQSIQPPYT (SEQ ID NO: 44)
iPS:448655	LV-33	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQYIVRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY YASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT TINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIQPYTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 84)	RASQYIVRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 18)	ASYNLQS (SEQ ID NO: 31)	QQAIQPPYT (SEQ ID NO: 45)
iPS:448730	LV-34	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRITITCRA SQMIARYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY YASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLT TINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIQNPYTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 85)	RASQMIARYLN (SEQ ID NO: 25)	ASYNLQS (SEQ ID NO: 31)	QQAIQNPYT (SEQ ID NO: 42)

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Amino Acid Sequence	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
iPS:449027	LV-35	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITTCRA SQYIVRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YGARNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFTL TINSLQPEDFATYFCQQSIQPYTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 86)	RASQYIVRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 18)	GARNLQS (SEQ ID NO: 35)	QQSIQTPYT (SEQ ID NO: 51)
3574	LV-36	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITTCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY AASSLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFTLTI NSLQPEDFATYFCQYSPPFTFGP GTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 87)	RASQISRYLN (SEQ ID NO: 17)	AASSLQS (SEQ ID NO: 27)	QQSYSPFFT (SEQ ID NO: 39)
3575	LV-27	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITTCRA SQQIARYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFTL TINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIQPYTF GPGTKVDIK (SEQ ID NO: 78)	RASQQIARYLN (SEQ ID NO: 23)	ASYNLQS (SEQ ID NO: 31)	QQAIIQPYT (SEQ ID NO: 50)

Table 1B. Exemplary Anti-Human PAC1 Antibody Heavy Chain Variable Region Amino Acid Sequences

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
29G4 variants					
29G4v10	HV-01	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 191)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
29G4v22	HV-02	QVQLVESGAEEVVKPGASVK VSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGQGLEWVGVISYDGGN KYAAESVKGRVTMTRDTST STLYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 192)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420649	HV-03	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 193)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 107)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420653	HV-04	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 194)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 108)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420657	HV-05	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 109)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 195)			
iPS:420661	HV-06	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYYGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 196)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 110)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420665	HV-07	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 197)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 111)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420672	HV-08	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 198)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 112)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420679	HV-09	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 199)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 113)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420686	HV-10	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 200)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDILGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420690	HV-11	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 201)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 114)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420697	HV-12	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGRNK YYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNT LYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYCA RGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 202)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 115)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420704	HV-13	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 203)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 116)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
iPS:420711	HV-14	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYYGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 204)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 117)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420718	HV-15	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGNN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 205)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGNNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 118)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420725	HV-16	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGNN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 206)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGNNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 119)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420732	HV-17	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 207)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 120)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420739	HV-18	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 208)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 121)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420746	HV-19	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 209)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 122)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420753	HV-20	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 210)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 123)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420760	HV-21	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 211)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 124)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420767	HV-22	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 125)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 212)			
iPS:420774	HV-23	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 213)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 107)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420781	HV-24	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 214)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 108)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420788	HV-25	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 215)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 109)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420795	HV-26	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 216)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 110)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420802	HV-27	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 217)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 126)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420809	HV-28	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 218)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 127)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420816	HV-29	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 219)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 111)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420823	HV-30	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGNN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 220)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGNNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 112)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
iPS:420830	HV-31	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 221)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 113)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420837	HV-11	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 201)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 114)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420841	HV-12	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGRNK YYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNT LYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYCA RGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 202)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 115)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420845	HV-13	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 203)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 116)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420849	HV-14	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 204)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 117)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420853	HV-15	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGNN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 205)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGNNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 118)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420857	HV-16	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGNN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 206)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGNNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 119)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420861	HV-17	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 207)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 120)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420865	HV-18	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 121)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 208)			
iPS:420869	HV-19	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 209)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 122)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420873	HV-20	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 210)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 123)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420877	HV-21	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 211)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 124)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420881	HV-22	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 212)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 125)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420885	HV-23	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 213)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 107)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420889	HV-24	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 214)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 108)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420893	HV-25	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 215)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 109)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420897	HV-26	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 216)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 110)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
iPS:420901	HV-32	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 222)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 128)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420908	HV-33	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGRNK YYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKNT LYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYCA RGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 223)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 129)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420915	HV-34	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 224)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 130)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420922	HV-35	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYYGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 225)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 131)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420929	HV-36	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 226)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 132)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420936	HV-37	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 227)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 133)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420943	HV-38	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 228)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 134)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420950	HV-39	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYYGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 229)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 135)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:420957	HV-40	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 114)	GYDILT GYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 230)			
iPS:420964	HV-41	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGR NKYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYCA RGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 231)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 115)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420971	HV-42	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGR NKYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 232)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 116)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420978	HV-43	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYGR NKYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 233)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 117)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420985	HV-44	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYGN NKYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 234)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGNKKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 118)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420992	HV-45	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGN NKYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 235)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGNKKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 119)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:420999	HV-46	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGN NKYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 236)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGNKKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 120)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421006	HV-47	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYGN NKYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 237)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGNKKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 121)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421013	HV-48	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGR NKYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 238)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 126)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
iPS:421020	HV-49	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 239)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 127)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421027	HV-32	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 222)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 128)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421031	HV-33	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGRNK YYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKNT LYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYCA RGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 223)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 129)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421035	HV-34	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 224)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 130)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421039	HV-35	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 225)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 131)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421043	HV-36	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 226)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 132)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421047	HV-37	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 227)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 133)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421051	HV-38	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 228)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 134)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421055	HV-39	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 135)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 229)			
iPS:421059	HV-40	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGRN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILT GYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 230)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGRNKYAAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 114)	GYDILT GYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421063	HV-41	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGRNK YYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNT LYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYCA RGYDILT GYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 231)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGRNKYAAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 115)	GYDILT GYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421067	HV-42	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGRN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILT GYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 232)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGRNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 116)	GYDILT GYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421071	HV-43	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYYGRN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILT GYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 233)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGRNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 117)	GYDILT GYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421075	HV-44	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGNN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILT GYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 234)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGNNKYAAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 118)	GYDILT GYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421079	HV-45	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGNN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILT GYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 235)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGNNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 119)	GYDILT GYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421083	HV-46	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILT GYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 236)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGNNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 120)	GYDILT GYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421087	HV-47	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYYGNN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILT GYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 237)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGN NKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 121)	GYDILT GYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
iPS:421091	HV-50	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 240)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 128)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421098	HV-51	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGRNK YYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKNT LYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYCA RGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 241)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 129)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421105	HV-52	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 242)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 130)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421112	HV-53	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYYGRN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 243)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGRNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 131)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421119	HV-54	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 244)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 132)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421126	HV-55	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYIGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 245)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYIGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 133)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421133	HV-56	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 246)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYQGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 134)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421140	HV-57	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYYGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 247)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 135)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421147	HV-57	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYYGNN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYYGNNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 135)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 247)			
iPS:421151	HV-01	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 191)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:391478	HV-01	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 191)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421157	HV-01	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 191)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421163	HV-58	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 248)	HFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 89)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:391578	HV-59	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 249)	RYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 90)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421170	HV-60	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFDGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 250)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISFDGGNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 136)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421176	HV-61	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 251)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGANKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 137)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421182	HV-62	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 252)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVK G (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 173)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
iPS:421189	HV-01	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 191)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421195	HV-01	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 191)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421201	HV-01	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 191)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421207	HV-58	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 248)	HFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 89)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421211	HV-59	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 249)	RYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 90)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421215	HV-60	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 250)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISFDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 136)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421219	HV-61	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGAN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 251)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGANKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 137)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421223	HV-62	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDFTL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 252)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDFTL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 173)
iPS:421227	HV-03	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 107)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT VTSS (SEQ ID NO: 193)			
iPS:421231	HV-03	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT VTSS (SEQ ID NO: 193)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGGNKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 107)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421235	HV-03	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT VTSS (SEQ ID NO: 193)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGGNKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 107)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421239	HV-63	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT VTSS (SEQ ID NO: 253)	HFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 89)	VISYNGGNKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 107)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421246	HV-64	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT VTSS (SEQ ID NO: 254)	RYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 90)	VISYNGGNKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 107)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421253	HV-65	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT VTSS (SEQ ID NO: 255)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGGNKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 138)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421260	HV-66	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGAN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT VTSS (SEQ ID NO: 256)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGANKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 139)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421267	HV-67	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYNGGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT VTSS (SEQ ID NO: 257)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYNGGNKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 107)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 173)
iPS:421274	HV-07	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT VTSS (SEQ ID NO: 197)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 111)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
iPS:421278	HV-07	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 197)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 111)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421282	HV-07	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 197)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 111)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421286	HV-68	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSHFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 258)	HFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 89)	VISYDGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 111)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421293	HV-69	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 259)	RYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 90)	VISYDGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 111)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421300	HV-70	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFDGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 260)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISFDGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 140)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421307	HV-71	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGRN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 261)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGRNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 111)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 173)
iPS:421314	HV-09	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 199)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 113)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421318	HV-09	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT L VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 199)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 113)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421322	HV-09	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 113)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 199)			
iPS:421326	HV-72	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSHFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 262)	HFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 89)	VISYDGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 113)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421333	HV-73	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 263)	RYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 90)	VISYDGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 113)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421340	HV-74	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFDGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 264)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISFDGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 141)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421347	HV-75	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVLGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 265)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGANKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 142)	GYDVLGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:421354	HV-76	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYARSVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDFTGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 266)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYARSVKG (SEQ ID NO: 113)	GYDFTGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 173)
iPS:421361	HV-10	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 200)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDILTGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421365	HV-10	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 200)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDILTGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421369	HV-10	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 200)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDILTGTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
iPS:421373	HV-77	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSHFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 267)	HFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 89)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421380	HV-78	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 268)	RYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 90)	VISYDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 106)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421387	HV-79	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFDGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 269)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISFDGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 136)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421394	HV-80	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYDGAN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDILTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 270)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYDGANKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 137)	GYDILTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 172)
iPS:421855	HV-81	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSKYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFKGSN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDLLTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 271)	KYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 91)	VISFKGSNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 143)	GYDLLTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 174)
iPS:421861	HV-82	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDLLTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 272)	RYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 90)	VISYQGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 109)	GYDLLTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 174)
iPS:421867	HV-83	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSHFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFSGSNK YYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNT LYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYCA RGYDMLTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 273)	HFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 89)	VISFSGSNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 144)	GYDMLTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 175)
iPS:421873	HV-84	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSKFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYRGGN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDLLTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 274)	KFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 92)	VISYRGGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 145)	GYDLLTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 174)
iPS:421879	HV-85	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYSGAN KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN	RYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 90)	VISYSGANKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 146)	GYDLLSGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 176)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDLLSGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 275)			
iPS:421885	HV-86	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSHYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFKGAN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDLLTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 276)	HYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 93)	VISFKGANKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 147)	GYDLLTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 174)
iPS:421891	HV-87	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSHYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYRGAN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDLLTGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 277)	HYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 93)	VISYRGANKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 148)	GYDLLTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 174)
iPS:421897	HV-88	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSHYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFYGSN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDFTLGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 278)	HYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 93)	VISFYGSNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 149)	GYDFTLGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 173)
iPS:421903	HV-89	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSHFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFFGN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDFTLGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 279)	HFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 89)	VISFFGNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 150)	GYDFTLGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 173)
iPS:421909	HV-90	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSHYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISFMGTN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDFTLGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 280)	HYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 93)	VISFMGTNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 151)	GYDFTLGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 173)
iPS:421915	HV-91	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSYFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISHRGTN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDLLSGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 281)	YFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 94)	VISHRGTNKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 152)	GYDLLSGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 176)
iPS:480711	HV-92	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVGVINRGGH KYAAESVKGRFTVSRDN SK NTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFY CARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQG TLTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 282)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VINRGGHKKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 153)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:480706	HV-93	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVGVISFSGGSK YYAESVKGRFTLSRDNSKNT LYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYCA RGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 283)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISFSGGSKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 154)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
iPS:480713	HV-94	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVGVISYTGQF KYYAESVKGRFTVSRDNSK NTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFY CARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQG TLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 284)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYTGQFKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 155)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:480705	HV-95	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVGVISYTGQF KYYAESVKGRFTMSRDNSK NTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFY CARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQG TLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 285)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYTGAKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 156)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:480707	HV-96	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVGVISYSGAS KYYAESVKGRFTMSRDNSK NTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFY CARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQG TLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 286)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYSGASKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 157)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:480708	HV-97	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYSGAF KYYAESVKGRFTVSRDNSK NTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFY CARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQG TLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 287)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYSGAFKYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 158)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:480709	HV-98	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVG VITYTGGA KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 288)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VITYTGGA KYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 159)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:480712	HV-99	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVG VINFGTT KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 289)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VINFGTT KYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 160)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:480704	HV-100	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVG VISYSGDL KYYAESVKGRFTVSRDNSK NTLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFY CARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQG TLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 290)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VISYSGDL KYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 161)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:480710	HV-101	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSRFAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVG VINYFGDA KYYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 291)	RFAMH (SEQ ID NO: 88)	VINYFGDA KYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 162)	GYDVL TGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 171)
iPS:480716	HV-102	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSFYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISSFGSNK YYAESVKGRFTISRDN SKNT	FYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 95)	VISSFGSN KYYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 163)	GYDLLT GYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 174)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		LYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYCA RGYDLLTGYPDYWGQGT TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 292)			
iPS:480715	HV-103	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSYYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYSGSN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDLLTGYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 293)	YYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 96)	VISYSGSNKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 164)	GYDLLTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 174)
iPS:480717	HV-104	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSYYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISHYGTN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDPLTGYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 294)	YYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 96)	VISHYGTNKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 165)	GYDPLTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 177)
iPS:480714	HV-105	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTFSHYAMHWVR QAPGKGLEWVAVISYQGSN KYAAESVKGRFTISRDN SKN TLYLQMNSLRAEDTALFYC ARGYDLLTGYPDYWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 295)	HYAMH (SEQ ID NO: 93)	VISYQGSNKYAAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 166)	GYDLLTGYPDY (SEQ ID NO: 174)
19H8 variants					
19H8	HV-106	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SL TCAISGDSVSSNSATW NWIR QSPSRGLEWLGR TYRSGW SNHYAVSVKSR ITINPDTSKS QFSLQLN SVTPEDTAVYYCA RGTW KQLWFLDHWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 296)	SNSATWN (SEQ ID NO: 97)	RTYYRSKWSNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 167)	GTWKQLWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 178)
iPS:448202	HV-107	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SL TCAISGDSVSNRLATW NWIR QSPSRGLEWLGR TYRSGW KNHYAVSVKSR ITINPDTSKS QFSLQLN SVTPEDTAVYYCA RGTW NQDWFLDHWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 297)	NRLATWN (SEQ ID NO: 98)	RTYYRGKWKKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GTWNQDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 179)
iPS:449375	HV-108	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SL TCAISGDSVSNRLATW NWIR QSPSRGLEWLGR TYRSGW KNHYAVSVKSR ITINPDTSKS QFSLQLN SVTPEDTAVYYCA RGTW DQDWFLDHWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 298)	NRLATWN (SEQ ID NO: 98)	RTYYRGKWKKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GTWDQDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 180)
iPS:448083	HV-109	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SL TCAISGDSVSSRQATW NWIR QSPSRGLEWLGR TYRSGW KNHYAVSVKSR ITINPDTSKS QFSLQLN SVTPEDTAVYYCA RGTW EQDWFLDHWGQGT L TVSS (SEQ ID NO: 299)	SRQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 99)	RTYYRGKWKKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GTWEQDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 181)
iPS:452128	HV-110	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SL TCAISGDSVSNKQATW NWIR QSPSRGLEWLGR TYRSGW KNHYAVSVKSR ITINPDTSKS QFSLQLN SVTPEDTAVYYCA	NKQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 100)	RTYYRGKWKKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GMWNQNWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 182)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		RGMWNNQNWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 300)			
iPS:448195	HV-110	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNKQATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRTYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGMWNNQNWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 300)	NKQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 100)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GMWNNQNWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 182)
iPS:448466	HV-111	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNKQATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRTYYRGQW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGTWIGDWFMDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 301)	NKQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 100)	RTYYRGQWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 169)	GTWIGDWFMDH (SEQ ID NO: 183)
iPS:448689	HV-107	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNRLATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRTYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGTWNQDWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 297)	NRLATWN (SEQ ID NO: 98)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GTWNQDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 179)
iPS:449034	HV-112	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNKQATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRTYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGTWIQDWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 302)	NKQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 100)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GTWIQDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 184)
iPS:448075	HV-113	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSSNHATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRTYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGTWDQDWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 303)	SNHATWN (SEQ ID NO: 101)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GTWDQDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 180)
iPS:448924	HV-114	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSSRYATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRTYYRGQW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGMWNNQNWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 304)	SRATWN (SEQ ID NO: 102)	RTYYRGQWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 169)	GMWNNQNWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 182)
iPS:448752	HV-110	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNKQATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRTYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGMWNNQNWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 300)	NKQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 100)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GMWNNQNWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 182)
iPS:448772	HV-115	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNKQATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRTYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGMWSDWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 305)	NKQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 100)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GMWSDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 185)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
iPS:448117	HV-116	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSSHVATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRITYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGMWSEDWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 306)	SHVATWN (SEQ ID NO: 103)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GMWSEDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 186)
iPS:448788	HV-117	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSSRQATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRITYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGMWQGNWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 307)	SRQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 99)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GMWQGNWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 187)
iPS:448593	HV-118	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNHQATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRITYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGTWIQDWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 308)	NHQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 104)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GTWIQDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 184)
iPS:448238	HV-119	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSSRDATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRITYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGQWNEDWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 309)	SRDATWN (SEQ ID NO: 105)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GQWNEDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 188)
iPS:448901	HV-120	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNRLATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRITYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGRWEGDWFFDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 310)	NRLATWN (SEQ ID NO: 98)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GRWEGDWFFDH (SEQ ID NO: 189)
iPS:448655	HV-121	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNKQATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRITYFRRTW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGMWSEDWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 311)	NKQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 100)	RTYFRRTWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 170)	GMWSEDWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 186)
iPS:448730	HV-122	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNRLATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRITYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGVWIGNWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 312)	NRLATWN (SEQ ID NO: 98)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GVWIGNWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 190)
iPS:449027	HV-110	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNKQATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRITYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGMWNQNWFLDHWGQGTL VTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 300)	NKQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 100)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GMWNQNWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 182)
3574	HV-110	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTL TCAISGDSVSNKQATWNWIR QSPSRGLEWLGRITYYRGKW KNHYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKS	NKQATWN (SEQ ID NO: 100)	RTYYRGKWKNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 168)	GMWNQNWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 182)

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Amino Acid Sequence	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3
		QFSLQLNSVTPEDTAVYYCA RGMWQNQWFLDHWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 300)			
3575	HV-106	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSSNSATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRTY YRSKW SNHYAVSVKSRIT INPDTSKS QFSLQLNSV TPEDTAVYYCA RGTWKQ LWFLDHWGQGT LVTSS (SEQ ID NO: 296)	SNSATWN (SEQ ID NO: 97)	RTYYRSKWSNHYAVSVKS (SEQ ID NO: 167)	GTWKQLWFLDH (SEQ ID NO: 178)

[0067] The anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention may comprise one or more of the light chain CDRs (i.e. CDRLs) and/or heavy chain CDRs (i.e. CDRHs) presented in Tables 1A and 1B, respectively. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or binding fragments thereof are derived from antibody 29G4v9, 29G4v10, or 29G4v22 (i.e. has one or more substitutions in one or more of the CDRLs and/or CDRHs of the 29G4v9, 29G4v10, or 29G4v22 antibody). For instance, in certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise one or more light chain CDRs selected from (i) a CDRL1 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 5 to 16, (ii) a CDRL2 of SEQ ID NO: 26, and (iii) a CDRL3 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 36 to 38, and (iv) a CDRL of (i), (ii) and (iii) that contains one or more, e.g., one, two, three, four or more amino acid substitutions (e.g., conservative amino acid substitutions), deletions or insertions of no more than five, four, three, two, or one amino acids. In these and other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise one or more heavy chain CDRs selected from (i) a CDRH1 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 88 to 96, (ii) a CDRH2 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 106 to 166, and (iii) a CDRH3 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 171 to 177, and (iv) a CDRH of (i), (ii) and (iii) that contains one or more, e.g., one, two, three, four or more amino acid substitutions (e.g., conservative amino acid substitutions), deletions or insertions of no more than five, four, three, two, or one amino acids amino acids.

[0068] In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or binding fragments thereof are derived from antibody 19H8 (i.e. has one or more substitutions in one or more of the CDRLs and/or CDRHs of the 19H8 antibody). In such embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise one or more light chain CDRs selected from (i) a CDRL1 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 17 to 25, (ii) a CDRL2 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 27 to 35, and (iii) a CDRL3 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 39 to 51, and (iv) a CDRL of (i), (ii) and (iii) that contains

one or more, e.g., one, two, three, four or more amino acid substitutions (e.g., conservative amino acid substitutions), deletions or insertions of no more than five, four, three, two, or one amino acids. In these and other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprise one or more heavy chain CDRs selected from (i) a CDRH1 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 97 to 105, (ii) a CDRH2 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 167 to 170, and (iii) a CDRH3 selected from SEQ ID NOs: 178 to 190, and (iv) a CDRH of (i), (ii) and (iii) that contains one or more, e.g., one, two, three, four or more amino acid substitutions (e.g., conservative amino acid substitutions), deletions or insertions of no more than five, four, three, two, or one amino acids amino acids.

[0069] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments may comprise 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 variant forms of the CDRs listed in Tables 1A and 1B, each having at least 80%, 85%, 90% or 95% sequence identity to a CDR sequence listed in Tables 1A and 1B. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments include 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 of the CDRs listed in Tables 1A and 1B, each differing by no more than 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 amino acids from the CDRs listed in these tables. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a CDRL1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 5 to 16 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions; a CDRL2 comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions; a CDRL3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 36 to 38 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions; a CDRH1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 88 to 96 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions; a CDRH2 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 106 to 166 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions; and a CDRH3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 171 to 177 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a CDRL1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 5 to 16; a CDRL2 comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26; a CDRL3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 36 to 38; a CDRH1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 88 to 96; a CDRH2 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 106 to 166; and a CDRH3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 171 to 177.

[0070] In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a CDRL1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 17 to 25 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions; a CDRL2 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 27 to 35 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions; a CDRL3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 39 to 51 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions; a CDRH1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 97 to 105 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions; a CDRH2 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 167 to 170 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions; and a CDRH3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 178 to 190 or a variant thereof having one, two, three or four amino acid substitutions. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a CDRL1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 17 to 25; a CDRL2 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 27 to 35; a CDRL3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 39 to 51; a CDRH1 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 97 to 105; a CDRH2 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 167 to 170; and a CDRH3 comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 178 to 190.

[0071] In particular embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3, wherein: (a) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively; (b) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 26, and 36, respectively; (c) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 12, 26, and 36, respectively; or (d) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 13, 26, and 36, respectively.

[0072] In other particular embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein: (a) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 108, and 171, respectively; (b) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 116, and 171, respectively; (c) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 134, and 171, respectively; (d) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 92, 145, and 174, respectively; (e) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3

have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 108, and 172, respectively; (f) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 128, and 172, respectively; (g) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 153, and 171, respectively; (i) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 154, and 171, respectively; or (j) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 155, and 171, respectively.

[0073] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein:

(a) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 108, and 171, respectively;

(b) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 116, and 171, respectively;

(c) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 134, and 171, respectively;

(d) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 92, 145, and 174, respectively;

(e) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 108, and 172, respectively;

(f) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 128, and 172, respectively;

(g) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 134, and 171, respectively;

(h) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 12, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 153, and 171, respectively;

(i) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 12, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 154, and 171, respectively; or

(j) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 13, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 155, and 171, respectively.

[0074] In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 108, and 171, respectively. In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 116, and 171, respectively. In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 134, and 171, respectively. In still another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 92, 145, and 174, respectively. In one particular embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3

and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 108, and 172, respectively. In another particular embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 12, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 153, and 171, respectively.

[0075] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3, wherein: (a) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 25, 31, and 42, respectively; (b) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 30, and 44, respectively; (c) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 33, and 42, respectively; (d) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 31, and 50, respectively; (e) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 31, and 44, respectively; (f) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 27, and 39, respectively; (g) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 18, 31, and 46, respectively; (h) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 28, and 40, respectively; (i) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 18, 30, and 43, respectively; or (j) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 22, 28, and 49, respectively.

[0076] In certain other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein: (a) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 190, respectively; (b) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 100, 168, and 182, respectively; (c) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 99, 168, and 187, respectively; (d) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 97, 167, and 178, respectively; (e) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 189, respectively; (f) CDRH1, CDRH2, and

CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 179, respectively; or (g) CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 102, 169, and 182, respectively.

[0077] In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein:

(a) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 25, 31, and 42, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 190, respectively;

(b) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 30, and 44, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 100, 168, and 182, respectively;

(c) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 33, and 42, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 99, 168, and 187, respectively;

(d) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 31, and 50, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 97, 167, and 178, respectively;

(e) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 31, and 44, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 189, respectively;

(f) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 27, and 39, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 100, 168, and 182, respectively;

(g) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 18, 31, and 46, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 179, respectively;

(h) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 28, and 40, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 179, respectively;

(i) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 18, 30, and 43, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 100, 168, and 182, respectively; or

(j) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 22, 28, and 49, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 102, 169, and 182, respectively.

[0078] In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 25, 31, and 42, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 190, respectively. In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 30, and 44, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 100, 168, and 182, respectively. In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 33, and 42, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 99, 168, and 187, respectively. In still another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 31, and 50, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 97, 167, and 178, respectively. In one particular embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 31, and 44, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 189,

respectively. In another particular embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a CDRL1, a CDRL2, and a CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDRH1, a CDRH2, and a CDRH3, wherein CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 27, and 39, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 100, 168, and 182, respectively.

[0079] In certain embodiments, the antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable region (VH) and an immunoglobulin light chain variable region (VL) from an antibody that specifically binds to human PAC1, such as the antibodies described herein. The “variable region,” used interchangeably herein with “variable domain” (variable region of a light chain (VL), variable region of a heavy chain (VH)), refers to the region in each of the light and heavy immunoglobulin chains which is involved directly in binding the antibody to the antigen. As discussed above, the regions of variable light and heavy chains have the same general structure and each region comprises four framework (FR) regions, the sequences of which are widely conserved, connected by three CDRs. The framework regions adopt a beta-sheet conformation and the CDRs may form loops connecting the beta-sheet structure. The CDRs in each chain are held in their three-dimensional structure by the framework regions and form, together with the CDRs from the other chain, the antigen binding site.

[0080] Thus, in some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention may comprise a light chain variable region selected from LV-01 to LV-15, as shown in Table 1A, and/or a heavy chain variable region selected from HV-01 to HV-105, as shown in Table 1B, and binding fragments, derivatives, and variants of these light chain and heavy chain variable regions. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention may comprise a light chain variable region selected from LV-16 to LV-36, as shown in Table 1A, and/or a heavy chain variable region selected from HV-106 to HV-122, as shown in Table 1B, and binding fragments, derivatives, and variants of these light chain and heavy chain variable regions.

[0081] Each of the light chain variable regions listed in Table 1A may be combined with any of the heavy chain variable regions listed in Table 1B to form an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of the invention. Examples of such combinations include, but are not limited to: (i) LV-03 and any one of HV-03 to HV-26, HV-32 to HV-47, and HV-57 to HV-62;

(ii) LV-04 and any one of HV-11 to HV-91; (iii) LV-05 and any one of HV-01, HV-03, HV-07, HV-09, and HV-10; (iv) LV-06 and any one of HV-01, HV-03, HV-07, HV-09, and HV-10; (v) LV-07 and any one of HV-01, HV-03, HV-07, HV-09, and HV-10; (vi) LV-08 and HV-01; (vii) LV-09 and HV-01; (viii) LV-10 and HV-01; (ix) LV-11 and any one of HV-92, HV-93, HV-95 to HV-97, and HV-99 to HV-101; (x) LV-12 and HV-94; (xi) LV-13 and HV-98; (xii) LV-14 and any one of HV-102 to HV-104; (xiii) LV-15 and HV-105; (xiv) LV-17 and HV-107; (xv) LV-18 and HV-108; (xvi) LV-19 and HV-109; (xvii) LV-20 and HV-110; (xviii) LV-21 and HV-110; (xix) LV-22 and HV-111; (xx) LV-23 and HV-107; (xxi) LV-24 and HV-112; (xxii) LV-25 and HV-113; (xxiii) LV-26 and HV-114; (xxiv) LV-27 and HV-106 or HV-110; (xxv) LV-28 and HV-115 or HV-118; (xxvi) LV-29 and HV-116; (xxvii) LV-30 and HV-117; (xxviii) LV-31 and HV-119; (xxix) LV-32 and HV-120; (xxx) LV-33 and HV-121; (xxxi) LV-34 and HV-122; (xxxii) LV-35 and HV-110; and (xxxiii) LV-36 and HV-110.

[0082] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-03 (SEQ ID NO: 54) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-04 (SEQ ID NO: 194). In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-03 (SEQ ID NO: 54) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-13 (SEQ ID NO: 203). In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-04 (SEQ ID NO: 55) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-38 (SEQ ID NO: 228). In still other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-04 (SEQ ID NO: 55) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-84 (SEQ ID NO: 274). In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-03 (SEQ ID NO: 54) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-24 (SEQ ID NO: 214). In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-04 (SEQ ID NO: 55) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-50 (SEQ ID NO: 240). In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the

invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-03 (SEQ ID NO: 54) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-38 (SEQ ID NO: 228). In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-11 (SEQ ID NO: 62) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-92 (SEQ ID NO: 282). In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-11 (SEQ ID NO: 62) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-93 (SEQ ID NO: 283). In still another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-12 (SEQ ID NO: 63) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-94 (SEQ ID NO: 284).

[0083] In certain other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-34 (SEQ ID NO: 85) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-122 (SEQ ID NO: 312). In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-21 (SEQ ID NO: 72) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-110 (SEQ ID NO: 300). In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-30 (SEQ ID NO: 81) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-117 (SEQ ID NO: 307). In still other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-27 (SEQ ID NO: 78) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-106 (SEQ ID NO: 296). In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-32 (SEQ ID NO: 83) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-120 (SEQ ID NO: 310). In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-36 (SEQ ID NO: 87) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-110 (SEQ ID NO: 300). In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the

invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-23 (SEQ ID NO: 74) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-107 (SEQ ID NO: 297). In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-17 (SEQ ID NO: 68) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-107 (SEQ ID NO: 297). In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-20 (SEQ ID NO: 71) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-110 (SEQ ID NO: 300). In still another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention comprise a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of LV-26 (SEQ ID NO: 77) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of HV-114 (SEQ ID NO: 304).

[0084] In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof comprise a light chain variable region comprising a sequence of contiguous amino acids that differs from the sequence of a light chain variable region in Table 1A, i.e. a VL selected from LV-01 to LV-36, at only 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 amino acid residues, wherein each such sequence difference is independently either a deletion, insertion or substitution of one amino acid, with the deletions, insertions and/or substitutions resulting in no more than 15 amino acid changes relative to the foregoing variable domain sequences. The light chain variable region in some anti-PAC1 antibodies and binding fragments comprises a sequence of amino acids that has at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 97% or at least 99% sequence identity to the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 52 to 87 (i.e. the light chain variable regions in Table 1A).

[0085] In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 54-66. In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 54-66. In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 54-66. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light

chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 55. In yet other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62. In still other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 63.

[0086] In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 68-87. In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 68-87. In still another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 68-87. In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 68. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72. In yet other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74. In still other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 77. In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 78. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 81. In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 83. In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 85. In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-

binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87.

[0087] In these and other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof comprise a heavy chain variable region comprising a sequence of contiguous amino acids that differs from the sequence of a heavy chain variable region in Table 1B, i.e., a VH selected from HV-01 to HV-122, at only 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 amino acid residues, wherein each such sequence difference is independently either a deletion, insertion or substitution of one amino acid, with the deletions, insertions and/or substitutions resulting in no more than 15 amino acid changes relative to the foregoing variable domain sequences. The heavy chain variable region in some anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments comprises a sequence of amino acids that has at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 97% or at least 99% sequence identity to the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 191 to 312 (i.e. the heavy chain variable regions in Table 1B).

[0088] In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 191-295. In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 191-295. In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 191-295. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 194. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 203. In yet other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 214. In still other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 228. In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 240. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of

SEQ ID NO: 274. In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 282. In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 283. In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 284.

[0089] In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 296-312. In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 296-312. In still another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 296-312. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 296. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 297. In yet other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 300. In still other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 304. In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 307. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 310. In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 312.

[0090] The term “identity,” as used herein, refers to a relationship between the sequences of two or more polypeptide molecules or two or more nucleic acid molecules, as determined by aligning and comparing the sequences. “Percent identity,” as used herein, means the percent of identical residues between the amino acids or nucleotides in the compared molecules and is calculated

based on the size of the smallest of the molecules being compared. For these calculations, gaps in alignments (if any) must be addressed by a particular mathematical model or computer program (i.e., an “algorithm”). Methods that can be used to calculate the identity of the aligned nucleic acids or polypeptides include those described in *Computational Molecular Biology*, (Lesk, A. M., ed.), 1988, New York: Oxford University Press; *Biocomputing Informatics and Genome Projects*, (Smith, D. W., ed.), 1993, New York: Academic Press; *Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part I*, (Griffin, A. M., and Griffin, H. G., eds.), 1994, New Jersey: Humana Press; von Heinje, G., 1987, *Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology*, New York: Academic Press; *Sequence Analysis Primer*, (Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds.), 1991, New York: M. Stockton Press; and Carillo et al., 1988, *SIAM J. Applied Math.* 48:1073. For example, sequence identity can be determined by standard methods that are commonly used to compare the similarity in position of the amino acids of two polypeptides. Using a computer program such as BLAST or FASTA, two polypeptide or two polynucleotide sequences are aligned for optimal matching of their respective residues (either along the full length of one or both sequences, or along a pre-determined portion of one or both sequences). The programs provide a default opening penalty and a default gap penalty, and a scoring matrix such as PAM 250 (Dayhoff et al., in *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, vol. 5, supp. 3, 1978) or BLOSUM62 (Henikoff et al., 1992, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 89:10915-10919) can be used in conjunction with the computer program. For example, the percent identity can then be calculated as: the total number of identical matches multiplied by 100 and then divided by the sum of the length of the longer sequence within the matched span and the number of gaps introduced into the longer sequences in order to align the two sequences. In calculating percent identity, the sequences being compared are aligned in a way that gives the largest match between the sequences.

[0091] The GCG program package is a computer program that can be used to determine percent identity, which package includes GAP (Devereux et al., 1984, *Nucl. Acid Res.* 12:387; Genetics Computer Group, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI). The computer algorithm GAP is used to align the two polypeptides or two polynucleotides for which the percent sequence identity is to be determined. The sequences are aligned for optimal matching of their respective amino acid or nucleotide (the “matched span,” as determined by the algorithm). A gap opening penalty (which is calculated as 3x the average diagonal, wherein the “average diagonal” is the average of the diagonal of the comparison matrix being used; the “diagonal” is the score or number assigned to

each perfect amino acid match by the particular comparison matrix) and a gap extension penalty (which is usually 1/10 times the gap opening penalty), as well as a comparison matrix such as PAM 250 or BLOSUM 62 are used in conjunction with the algorithm. In certain embodiments, a standard comparison matrix (see, Dayhoff et al., 1978, Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure 5:345-352 for the PAM 250 comparison matrix; Henikoff et al., 1992, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89:10915-10919 for the BLOSUM 62 comparison matrix) is also used by the algorithm.

[0092] Recommended parameters for determining percent identity for polypeptides or nucleotide sequences using the GAP program include the following:

Algorithm: Needleman et al. 1970, J. Mol. Biol. 48:443-453;

Comparison matrix: BLOSUM 62 from Henikoff et al., 1992, *supra*;

Gap Penalty: 12 (but with no penalty for end gaps)

Gap Length Penalty: 4

Threshold of Similarity: 0

[0093] Certain alignment schemes for aligning two amino acid sequences may result in matching of only a short region of the two sequences, and this small aligned region may have very high sequence identity even though there is no significant relationship between the two full-length sequences. Accordingly, the selected alignment method (GAP program) can be adjusted if so desired to result in an alignment that spans at least 50 contiguous amino acids of the target polypeptide.

[0094] The anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention can comprise any immunoglobulin constant region. The term “constant region,” used interchangeably herein with “constant domain” refers to all domains of an antibody other than the variable region. The constant region is not involved directly in binding of an antigen, but exhibits various effector functions. As described above, antibodies are divided into particular isotypes (IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM) and subtypes (IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1 IgA2) depending on the amino acid sequence of the constant region of their heavy chains. The light chain constant region can be, for example, a kappa- or lambda-type light chain constant region, e.g., a human kappa- or lambda-type light chain constant region, which are found in all five antibody isotypes. Examples of human immunoglobulin light chain constant region sequences are shown in the following table.

Table 2. Exemplary Human Immunoglobulin Light Chain Constant Regions

Designation	SEQ ID NO:	CL Domain Amino Acid Sequence
Human lambda v1	313	GQPKANPTVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKA DGSPVKAGVETTKPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSC QVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
Human lambda v2	314	GQPKAAPSVTFLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKA DSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQ VTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
Human lambda v3	315	QPKAAPSVTFLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKAD SSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQV THEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
Human lambda v4	316	GQPKAAPSVTFLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKA DSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQ VTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
Human lambda v5	317	GQPKAAPSVTFLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLVSDFYYPGAVTVAWK ADGSPVKVGVETTKPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYS CRVTHEGSTVEKTVAPAEC
Human kappa v1	318	TVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDN ALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEV THQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
Human kappa v2	319	RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVD NALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACE VTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC

[0095] The heavy chain constant region of the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention can be, for example, an alpha-, delta-, epsilon-, gamma-, or mu-type heavy chain constant region, e.g., a human alpha-, delta-, epsilon-, gamma-, or mu-type heavy chain constant region. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies comprise a heavy chain constant region from an IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 immunoglobulin, such as a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 immunoglobulin. In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody comprises a heavy chain constant region from a human IgG1 immunoglobulin. In such embodiments, the human IgG1 immunoglobulin constant region may comprise one or more mutations to prevent glycosylation of the antibody as described in more detail herein. In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody comprises a heavy chain constant region from a human IgG2 immunoglobulin. In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody comprises a heavy chain constant region from a human IgG4 immunoglobulin. Examples of human IgG1, IgG2, and IgG4 heavy chain constant region sequences are shown below in Table 3.

Table 3. Exemplary Human Immunoglobulin Heavy Chain Constant Regions

Ig isotype	SEQ ID NO:	Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence
Human IgG1z	320	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWN SGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNV NHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFP PKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH NAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKL TVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
Human IgG1za	321	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWN SGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNV NHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFP PKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH NAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKL TVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
Human IgG1f	322	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWN SGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNV NHKPSNTKVDKRVKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFP PKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH NAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKL TVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
Human IgG1fa	323	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWN SGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNV NHKPSNTKVDKRVKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFP PKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH NAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKL TVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
Human IgG1z aglycosylated v1	324	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWN SGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNV NHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFP PKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH NAKTKPREEQYGSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKL TVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

Ig isotype	SEQ ID NO:	Heavy Chain Constant Region Amino Acid Sequence
Human IgG1z aglycosylated v2	325	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWN SGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNV NHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH NAKTKPCEEQYGSTYRCVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKL TVDKSRWQQGNVFCSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
Human IgG2	326	ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWN SGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSNFGTQTYTCN VDHKPSNTKVDKTVERKCCVECPAPPVAGPSVFLFPPKPK KDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNA KTKPREEQFNSTFRVSVLTVVHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKG LPAPIEKTISKTKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVK GFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPMLDSDGSFFLYSKLTV DKSRWQQGNVFCSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
Human IgG4	327	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWN SGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNV NHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVH NAKTKPCEEQYGSTYRCVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKL TVDKSRWQQGNVFCSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

[0096] Each of the light chain variable regions disclosed in Table 1A and each of the heavy chain variable regions disclosed in Table 1B may be attached to the above light chain constant regions (Table 2) and heavy chain constant regions (Table 3) to form complete antibody light and heavy chains, respectively. Further, each of the so generated heavy and light chain sequences may be combined to form a complete antibody structure. It should be understood that the heavy chain and light chain variable regions provided herein can also be attached to other constant domains having different sequences than the exemplary sequences listed above.

[0097] The anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention can be any of the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments disclosed herein. For example, in certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody is an anti-PAC1 antibody selected from any of the antibodies listed in Tables 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19, and 20. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies comprise a light chain variable region and/or a heavy chain variable region having one

or more of the amino acid substitutions set forth in Tables 9, 10, 12, 13, 19, or 20. For instance, in one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52 with a mutation at one or more amino acid positions 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, and/or 93. In certain embodiments, the mutation is selected from Q27K, Q27R, Q27H, S28A, G30M, G30W, R31Q, R31L, R31H, R31W, R31Y, S32A, S32N, S32L, R93F, R93M, R93Y, or combinations thereof. In these and other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 191 with a mutation at one or more amino acid positions 31, 32, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 62, 70, 102, 103, and/or 104. In some embodiments, the mutation is selected from R31F, R31H, R31Y, R31M, R31K, F32Y, A49G, S52N, S52T, Y53F, Y53H, Y53S, D54I, D54L, D54N, D54R, D54Q, D54Y, D54F, D54M, D54S, D54T, G56Q, G56N, G56R, G56H, G56A, G56S, G56T, G56D, N57A, N57F, N57G, N57S, N57Q, N57L, N57T, E62R, I70V, I70L, I70M, V102P, V102L, V102I, V102F, V102M, L103M, T104S, or combinations thereof.

[0098] In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody comprises a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 67 with a mutation at one or more amino acid positions 28, 30, 31, 34, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 91, 92, 93, 94, and/or 96. The mutation can be selected from S28Y, S28T, S28K, S28P, S28Q, S28R, S28M, S30A, S30V, R31Q, N34V, N34S, Y49F, A50V, A50G, A51G, A51S, S52Q, S52H, S52N, S52Y, S52R, S52L, S53I, S53Y, S53N, S53M, S53H, S53R, S91A, Y92I, S93G, S93Q, S93I, S93N, S93M, P94E, P94M, P94N, P94Q, P94A, P94T, P94I, F96Y, or combinations thereof. In these and other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 296 with a mutation at one or more amino acid positions 31, 32, 33, 57, 58, 60, 103, 105, 106, 107, and/or 110. In some embodiments, the mutation is selected from S31N, N32R, N32K, N32H, S33L, S33Q, S33Y, S33V, S33D, S57G, K58Q, S60K, T103M, T103Q, T103R, T103V, K105N, K105E, K105D, K105I, K105A, K105S, K105Q, Q106G, Q106E, L107D, L107N, L110M, L110F, or combinations thereof.

[0099] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is selected from antibodies 420653, 420845, 420943, 421873, 420889, 421091, 421051, 480711, 480706, 480713, 448730, 448195, 448788, 448901, 448689, 448202, 452128, 448924, 3574, and 3575 or antigen-binding fragments thereof, the variable region and CDR sequences of which are set forth in Tables 1A and 1B. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1

antibody is an antibody selected from 420653, 420845, 420943, 421873, 420889, 421091, 421051, 480711, 480706, and 480713 antibodies. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody is an antibody selected from 448730, 448195, 448788, 448901, 448689, 448202, 452128, 448924, 3574, and 3575 antibodies. Full-length light chain and full-length heavy chain sequences of these exemplary human anti-PAC1 antibodies are set forth below in Tables 4A and 4B, respectively.

Table 4A. Exemplary Anti-PAC1 Antibody Light Chain Sequences

Antibody ID.	LC Group	Light Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Light Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
29G4 variants			
29G4v10	LC-01	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDTFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 504)	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACC CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCCAGTCCGTCGGA CGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAACCG GGCCAGGCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCTGGGTATTCCCGCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGTGGAAACCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGACCAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGCG TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCATCT GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGGAGAGTGTTAG (SEQ ID NO: 537)
29G4v22	LC-02	DIQLTQSPSFLSASVGDRTITCRA SQSIGRSLHWYQQKPGKAPKLLIK YASQSLSGVPSRFSGSGSGTEFTL TISSLQPEDFATYYCHQSSRLPFTF GPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDE QLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKV QWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDS KDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 505)	GATATCCAGCTCACTCAATCGCCATCATTT TCTCCGCTTCGGTAGGCGACCGGGTACGA TCACATGCAGGGCGTCGCAAAGCATTGGGA GGTCGTTGCATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCCG GAAAGGCCCCGAAACTTCTGATCAAATACG CATCACAAAGCTTGAGCGGTGTGCCGTCGC GCTTCTCCGGTTCGGGAAGCGGAACGGAAT TCACGCTTACAATCTCCTCACTGCAGCCCGA GGATTTTCGCGACCTATTACTGTCACCAGTCA TCCAGACTCCCGTTTACTTTTGGCCCTGGGA CCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGGCTG CACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCATCTGA TGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTT GTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCAGAG AGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAAC GCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGT

Antibody ID.	LC Group	Light Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Light Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
			GTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCAC CTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCTGACGCTGAG CAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAGTCTA CGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAG CTCGCCCGTCAAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGG AGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 538)
iPS:420653	LC-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVEIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 506)	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACC CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCAAGTCCGTCGGA CGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAAACCG GGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCTGGGTATTCCCCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTCTGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGCTGGAACCCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTACGTTTGGACCAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGGC TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCC GCCATCT GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCAAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 539)
iPS:420845	LC-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVEIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 506)	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACC CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCAAGTCCGTCGGA CGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAAACCG GGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCTGGGTATTCCCCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTCTGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGCTGGAACCCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTACGTTTGGACCAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGGC TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCC GCCATCT GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCAAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 539)
iPS:420943	LC-01	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACC CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCCAGTCCGTCGGA CGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAAACCG

Antibody ID.	LC Group	Light Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Light Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 504)	GGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGGGTATTCCCCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGTGGAAACCCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGGACCAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGCG TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCCTCATCT GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 537)
iPS:421873	LC-01	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 504)	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGTGAACGGGCGACC CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCCAGTCCGTGCGA CGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAACCG GGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGGGTATTCCCCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGTGGAAACCCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGGACCAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGCG TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCCTCATCT GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 537)
iPS:420889	LC-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSGTDFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 506)	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGTGAACGGGCGACC CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCAAGTCCGTGCGA CGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAACCG GGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGGGTATTCCCCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGTGGAAACCCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGGACCAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGCG TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCCTCATCT GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA

Antibody ID.	LC Group	Light Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Light Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
			GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 539)
iPS:421091	LC-01	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SQSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVCLLNFFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 504)	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACC CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCAGTCCGTCGGA CGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAAACCG GGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGCGGGTATTCCCGCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGTGGAACCCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGACCAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGGC TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCT GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 537)
iPS:421051	LC-03	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGRSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVCLLNFFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 506)	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACC CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCAAGTCCGTCGGA CGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAAACCG GGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGCGGGTATTCCCGCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGTGGAACCCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGACCAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGGC TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCT GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 539)
iPS:480711	LC-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACC

Antibody ID.	LC Group	Light Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Light Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 507)	CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCAAATCCGTCGGG TGGAGCTTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAAACCG GGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCGGGTATTCCCGCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGCTGGAACCCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGACACAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGGC TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCT GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 540)
iPS:480706	LC-04	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGWSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 507)	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACC CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCAAATCCGTCGGG TGGAGCTTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAAACCG GGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCGGGTATTCCCGCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGCTGGAACCCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGACACAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGGC TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCT GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 540)
iPS:480713	LC-05	EIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATLSCRA SKSVGYSLHWYQQKPGQAPRLLI KYASQSLSGIPARFSGSGSDFT LTISSLEPEDFAVYYCHQSSRLPFT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 508)	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACA TTGTCCCTGAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACC CTCAGCTGCCGAGCATCCAAATCCGTCGGG TACAGCTTGCACTGGTACCAACAAAAACCG GGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCGGGTATTCCCGCTC GCTTTTCGGGGTTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATT TCACGCTCACAATCTCCTCGCTGGAACCCG AGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTGTCATCAGTC ATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGACACAGG GACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTACGGTGGC TGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCT

Antibody ID.	LC Group	Light Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Light Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
			GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAACCTGCCTCT GTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAG AGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAG CACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCT GAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCC TGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACA GGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 541)
19H8 variants			
19H8	LC-06	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY AASSLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQSYSPPTFG PGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQ LKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ WKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSK DSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVY ACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 509)	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGCATTAGCA GGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAG GGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTATGCTG CATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAA GGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATT TCACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGA AGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGAGT TACAGTCCCCCATTCATTTTCGGCCCTGGGA CCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCTG CACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGA TGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAACCTGCCTCTGTT GTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAG AGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAAC GCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGT GTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCAC CTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAG CAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGTCTA CGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAG CTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGG AGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 542)
iPS:448730	LC-07	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRA SQMIARYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFLT LTINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIINPYT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 510)	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGATGATTGCTC GTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAG GGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCTT CTTACAACCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAA GGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATT TCACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGA AGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGGCT ATCATCAACCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTGGG ACCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCT GCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTG ATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAACCTGCCTCTG TTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCAG AGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATA ACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGA GTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGC ACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTG AGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGT CTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCT

Antibody ID.	LC Group	Light Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Light Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
iPS:448195	LC-08	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRIITCRA SQKIARYLVWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YAANMLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFT LTINSLQPEDFATYFCQSQIQPYT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 511)	GAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAG GGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 543) GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACCTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGAAAATTGCTC GTTACTTAGTTTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAG GGAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCTG CTAACATGTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAA GGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATT TCACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGA AGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGTCT ATCCAGCAGCCATACACTTTCCGGCCCTGGG ACCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCT GCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTG ATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTG TTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAG AGAGGCCAAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATA ACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACCTCCAGGAGA GTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGC ACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTG AGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGT CTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCT GAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAG GGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 544)
iPS:448788	LC-09	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRIITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY AGRILQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIINPYTFG PGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQ LKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ WKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSK DSTYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKVY ACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 512)	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACCTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGCATTAGCA GGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAG GGAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCTG GTCGTATCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAA GGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATT TCACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGA AGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGGCT ATCATCAACCCATACACTTTCCGGCCCTGGG ACCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCT GCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTG ATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTG TTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAG AGAGGCCAAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATA ACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACCTCCAGGAGA GTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGC ACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTG AGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGT CTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCT GAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAG GGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 545)
iPS:448901	LC-10	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRIITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY ASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQSQIQPYTF GPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDE QLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKV QWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDS KDSTYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKV	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACCTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGCATTAGCA GGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAG GGAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCTT CTTACAACCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAA GGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATT TCACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGA

Antibody ID.	LC Group	Light Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Light Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 513)	AGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGTCT ATCCAGCAGCCATACACTTTTCGGCCCTGGG ACCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCT GCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTG ATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTG TTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAG AGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATA ACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGA GTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGC ACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTG AGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGT CTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCT GAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAG GGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 546)
iPS:448689	LC-11	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRA SQYIVRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFT LTINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIMAPY TFPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPS DEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREA KVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQ DSKSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHK VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGE C (SEQ ID NO: 514)	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGTACATTGTTCTG TTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAGG GAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCTTCT TACAACCTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGG TTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTT ACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGAA GATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGGCTA TCATGGCTCCATACACTTTTCGGCCCTGGGAC CAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCTG CACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGA TGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTT GTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAG AGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAAC GCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGT GTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCAC CTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAG CAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGTCTA CGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAG CTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGG AGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 547)
iPS:448202	LC-12	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIF AGQRLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFTL TINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIGMPYT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 515)	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGCATTAGCA GGTATTTAAATTTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAG GGAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTTCGCTG GTCAGCGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAA GGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATT TCACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGA AGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGGCT ATCGGTATGCCATACACTTTTCGGCCCTGGG ACCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCT GCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTG ATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTG TTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAG AGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATA ACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGA GTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGC ACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTG

Antibody ID.	LC Group	Light Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Light Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
			AGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGT CTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCT GAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAG GGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 548)
iPS:452128	LC-13	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRIITICRA SQYIVRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YAANMLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFT LTINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAINQPY TFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPS DEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREA KVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQ DSKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHK VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGE C (SEQ ID NO: 516)	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGTACATTGTTCTG TTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAGG GAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCTGC TAACATGTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAG GTTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTT CACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGA AGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGGCT ATCAACCAGCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTGGG ACCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCT GCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTG ATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTG TTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAG AGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATA ACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGA GTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGC ACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTG AGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGT CTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCT GAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAG GGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 549)
iPS:448924	LC-14	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRIITICRA SQPISRYLSWYQQKPGKAPKLLIF AGQRLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFTL TINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAISIPYTF GPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDE QLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKV QWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDS KDYSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 517)	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGCCGATTTCCTG TTACTTATCTTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAGG GAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTTCGCTGGT CAGCGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGG TTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTT ACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGAA GATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGGCTA TCTCTATCCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTGGGAC CAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCTG CACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGA TGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTT GTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAG AGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAAC GCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGT GTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCAC CTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAG CAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGTCTA CGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAG CTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGG AGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 550)
3574	LC-06	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRIITICRA SQSISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY AASSLQSGIPSRFSGSGSDFTLT INSLQPEDFATYFCQSYSPPTFG PGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQ LKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGCATTAGCA GGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAG GGAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTATGCTG CATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAA

Antibody ID.	LC Group	Light Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Light Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		WKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSK DSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVY ACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 509)	GGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATT TCACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGA AGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGAGT TACAGTCCCCCATTCACTTTTCGGCCCTGGGA CCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCTG CACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCC GCCATCTGA TGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTT GTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAG AGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAAC GCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGT GTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCAC CTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCTGACGCTGAG CAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGTCTA CGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAG CTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGG AGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 542)
3575	LC-15	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRA SQIARYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLI YASYNLQSGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFT LTINSLQPEDFATYFCQQAIIPYT FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASVVCLLNFPYPREAK VQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQD SKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 518)	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCC TGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCA TCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGCAGATTGCTC GTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAG GGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCTT CTTACAACCTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAA GGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATT TCACTCTCACCATCAACAGTCTGCAACCTGA AGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGTCAACAGGCT ATCATCCAGCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTGGG ACCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTACGGTGGCT GCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCC GCCATCTG ATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTG TTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAG AGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATA ACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGA GTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGC ACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCTGACGCTG AGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGT CTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCT GAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAG GGGAGAGTGT (SEQ ID NO: 551)

Table 4B. Exemplary Anti-PAC1 Antibody Heavy Chain Sequences

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
<i>29G4 variants</i>			
29G4v10	HC-01	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIS YDGGNKYYAESVKGRFT ISRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLR AEDTALFYCARGYDVL GYPDYWGQGTLVTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGG TCCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAG CCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTGCCATGCACT GGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGG GTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAATA CTATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGTTACCATCTC CAGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAA TGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTT ACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACC

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 519)	CCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTC TCTAGTGCCTCCACCAAGGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCC CTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAC AGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAAGTCAAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTAC AGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGA CCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAA AACTCACACATGCCCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACT CCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAAA ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGTGCGA GGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTTGCGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCTCCCGTGTCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 552)
29G4v22	HC-02	QVQLVESGAEEVVKPGAS VKVSCASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGQGLEWMGVIS YDGGNKYYAESVKGRVT MTRDTSTSTLYMELSSLR SEDTAVYYCARGYDVL GYPDYWGQGLTVTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPREEQYG STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN	CAAGTTCAGTTGGTGGAGTCTGGAGCCGAAGTAGT AAAGCCAGGAGCTTCAGTGAAAGTCTCTTGTAAAG CAAGTGGATTACGTTTAGCCGCTTTGCCATGCATT GGGTGCGGCAAGCTCCCGGTCAAGGGGTTGGAGTGG ATGGGAGTTATTAGCTATGACGGGGGCAATAAGTA CTACGCCGAGTCTGTTAAGGGTCGGGTCAACAATGA CACGGGACACCTCAACCAGTACACTCTATATGGAA CTGTCTAGCCTGAGATCCGAGGACACCGCTGTGTAT TATTGCGCTAGGGGGTACGATGTATTGACGGGTTAT CCTGATTACTGGGGGCAGGGGACACTCGTAACCGT CTCTAGTGCCTCCACCAAGGGGCCATCGGTCTTCCC CCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAC AGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAAGTCAAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTAC AGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGA CCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAA AACTCACACATGCCCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACT CCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAAA ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 520)	GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGA GGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACCTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 553)
iPS:420653	HC-03	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIS YIGGNKYYAESVKGRFTI SRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLR AEDTALFYCARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGLTVVSSA STKGPSVFLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFP PKPDTLMISRTPETCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGSGF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 521)	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGT CCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGC CTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGG TGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCTCC AGAGACAATTCCAAGAACAACCTGTATCTGCAAT GAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACCGCTCTGTTTT ACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACC CCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTC TCTAGTGCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCC CTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAC AGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACC GG TGACGGGTGCTGGAACTCAGGCGCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTAC AGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGA CCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGCAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAA AACTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCAGCTGAAT CCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAA ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCGTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGTGCGA GGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTTGCGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACCTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 554)

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
iPS:420845	HC-04	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIS YQGRNKYYAESVKGRFTI SRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLR AEDTALFYCARGYDVL GYPDYWGQGLTVTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 522)	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGT CCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGC CTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGG TGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGACGCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCTCC AGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAA GAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTT ACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACC CCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTACCCGTC TCTAGTGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCC CTGGCACCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAC AGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGAAGTCAAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTAC AGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGA CCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCAACCAAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGCAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAATCTTGTGACAA AACTACACATGCCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAAGT CCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAA ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGTGCGA GGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTTGCGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGTCTGCACCAAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAATAACAAGACCACGCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCTATAGCAAGTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 555)
iPS:420943	HC-05	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIS YQGNKYYARSVKGRFT ISRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLR AEDTALFYCARGYDVL GYPDYWGQGLTVTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGT CCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGC CTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGG TGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGAAACAATAAATAC TATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCTCC AGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAA GAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTT ACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACC CCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTACCCGTC TCTAGTGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCC CTGGCACCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAC AGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGAAGTCAAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTAC

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGFSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 523)	AGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGA CCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGAAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAA AACTCACACATGCCCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACT CCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCAAA ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAAGCCGTGCGA GGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTTGCGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGTGC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 556)
iPS:421873	HC-06	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSKFMAMH WVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIS YRGGNKYYAESVKGRFTI SRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLR AEDTALFYCARGYDLLT GYPDYWGQGLTVTVSSA STKGPSVFLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGFSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 524)	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGT CCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGC CTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAAGTTTGCCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGG TGGCAGTTATATCATATCGCGGAGGAAATAAATAC TATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCC AGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAT GAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTT ACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGTTGACTGGTTACC CCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTC TCTAGTGCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCC CTGGCACCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAC AGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACCCTGTACGGTGTCTGGAAGTCAAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTAC AGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGA CCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGAAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAA AACTCACACATGCCCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACT CCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCAAA ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAAGCCGTGCGA GGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTTGCGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGC

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
			CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACATAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 557)
iPS:420889	HC-07	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGKLEWVAVIS YIGGNKYAESVKGRFTI SRDNSKNLTLQMNLSR AEDTALFYCARGYDILTG YPDYWGGTLVTSSAS TKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT SWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVL QSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSL GTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKV DKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPC PAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPK DTLISRTPETVTCVVVDV SHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVE VHNAKTKPCEEQYGSTY RCVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTI SKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKG FYPSDIAVEWESNGQPEN NYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLY SKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFS CSVMHEALHNHYTQKSL SLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 525)	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTG CCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGC CTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGG TGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCTCC AGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACCTGTATCTGCAAT GAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTT ACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACTGGTTACC CCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCTGGTCACCGTC TCTAGTGCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCC CTGGCACCTCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAC AGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGTGAACCTCAGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTAC AGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGA CCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAATCTTGTGACAA AACTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACT CCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAAA ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGTGCGA GGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTTGCGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGTCTGCAACGAGCTGGCTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACATAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 558)
iPS:421091	HC-08	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGKLEWVAVIS YNGRNKYARSVKGRFTI ISRDNSKNLTLQMNLSR AEDTALFYCARGYDILTG	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTG CCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGC CTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGG TGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGACGCAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCTCCA

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		YPDYWGGTGLVTVSSAS TKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT SWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVL QSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSL GTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKV DKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPC PAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPK DTLISRTPETVTCVVDV SHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVE VHNATKPCPEEQYGSTY RCVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTI SKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS REEMTKNQVSLTCLVKG FYPDIAGEVESNGQPEN NYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLY SKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFS CSVMHEALHNHYTQKSL SLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 526)	GAGACAATTCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATG AACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTA CTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACTGGTTACCC CGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCT CTAGTGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCC TGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACA GCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCC GAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAAGTCAAGGCGCCCT GACCAGCGGCTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTACA GTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGAC CGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACAT CTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGG TGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAAATCTTGTGACAAA ACTCACACATGCCACCCGTGCCACAGCACCTGAACCTC CTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAAA CCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGACCCCTGAG GTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGA CCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCG TGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGTGCGAG GAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTTGCGTCAGCGT CCTCACCGTCTCTGCACCAGGACTGGTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCTGTC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACATAAGACCACGCTCCCGTGTCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCTATAGCAAGTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 559)
iPS:421051	HC-05	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIS YQGNKYYARSVKGRFT ISRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLR AEDTALFYCARGYDVL GYPDYWGQGLVTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPETVTCV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNATKPCPEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVY LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGT CCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGC CTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGG TGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGAAACAATAAATAC TATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCC AGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAT GAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTT ACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACC CCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTC TCTAGTGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCC CTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAC AGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAAGTCAAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTAC AGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGA CCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAAATCTTGTGACAA AACTCACACATGCCACCCGTGCCACAGCACCTGAAC CTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAAA

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTPVLDSGGSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 523)	ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGTGCGA GGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTTGCGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 556)
iPS:480711	HC-09	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGKGLEWVGVIN YRGHGKYYAESVKGRFT VSRDNSKNTLYLQMNSL RAEDTALFYCARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGLTVTVSS ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTS GGTAALGCLVKDYFPEP VTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFP AVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVP SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPS NTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTH TCPPCPAPPELLGGPSVFLF PPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPCEEQ YGSTYRCVSVLTVLHQD WLNGKEYKCKVSNKALP APIEKTISKAKGQPREPQV YTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLT CLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPVLDSDG SFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQ GNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 527)	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGG TCCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAG CCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACT GGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGG GTGGGTGTTATCAACTATCGTGACATGGTAAATAC TATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCGTGTCC AGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAT GAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTT ACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACC CCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTG TCTAGTGCCCTCCACCAAGGGCCATCGGTCTTCCCC CTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAC AGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACCGGTGACGGTGTGCTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTAC AGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGA CCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAAGCAACCAAG GTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAATCTTGTGACAA AACTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACT CCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCC ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGTGCGA GGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTTGCGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
iPS:480706	HC-10	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGKGLEWVGVIS FSGGSKYYAESVKGRFTL SRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLR AEDTALFYCARGYDVL GYPDYWGQGLTLTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGFS FLYSLKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 528)	TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 560) CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGT CCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGC CTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGG TGGGTGTTATATCTTTTTCTGGAGGTTCTAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCTTGTCCA GAGACAATTCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATG AACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTTA CTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACCC CGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGT CTAGTGCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCC TGGCACCTCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACA GCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCC GAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCCT GACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCCGGCTGTCTTACA GTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGAC CGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACAT CTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGG TGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCCAACTTTGTGACAAA ACTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAATC CTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAAA CCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGACCCCTGAG GTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGA CCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCG TGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGTGCGAG GAGCAGTACGGCAGCAGCTACCGTTGCGTCAGCGT CCTCACCGTCTCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGCTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 561)
iPS:480713	HC-11	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRS LRLSCAASGFTFSRFAMH WVRQAPGKGLEWVGVIS YTGQFKYYAESVKGRFT VSRDNSKNTLYLQMNSL RAEDTALFYCARGYDVL TGYPDYWGQGLTLTVSS ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTS GGTAALGCLVKDYFPEP VTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA AVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVP SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPS	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGT CCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGC CTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGG TGGGTGTTATCTTTATACTGGACAGTTCAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCGTGTCC AGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTT ACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACC CCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTG TCTAGTGCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCC CTGGCACCTCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCAC

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		NTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTH TCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLF PPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPCEEQ YGSTYRCVSVLTVLHQD WLNGKEYKCKVSNKALP APIEKTISKAKGQPREPQV YTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLT CLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDG SFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQ GNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 529)	AGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAAGTCAAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTAC AGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGA CCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAA AACTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCCAAGCAGCTGAAT CCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAA ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGC GTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGTGCGA GGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTTGCGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGTCTGCACCAAGGACTGGTGAATGGCA AGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAAGCCCTC CCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCTGC CCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGC GACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCC GGAGAACAACATAAGACACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTATAGCAAGTCA CCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAAC CACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT AAA (SEQ ID NO: 562)
19H8 variants			
19H8	HC-12	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSSNSATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRY YRSKWSNHYAVSVKSRT INPDTSKSQFSLQLNSVTP EDTAVYYCARGTWKQL WFLDHWGQGLTVTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTPPVLDSDGSF FLYSLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTCTCACTACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTTAGCAACAGTGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATATTACAGGTCCAAGTGG TCTAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATC ACCATCAACCCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCC CTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACGGCT GTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACGTGGAAACAGCT ATGGTTCTTGTACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGT CACCGTGTCTAGTGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGT CTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGG GGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACT ACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAACCTCA GGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCT GTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGC GTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCA GACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCA ACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCT TGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCAGC ACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTT CCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCG GACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGA GCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTAC GTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAA

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 530)	GCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTT GCGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGC TGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAAC AAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTC CAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGT ACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAG AACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTC TATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAA TGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAATAACAAGACCACGCCTC CCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCTATA GCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAG GGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCT CTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCT GTCTCCGGGCAAA (SEQ ID NO: 563)
iPS:448730	HC-13	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSNRLATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRTY YRGKWKNHYAVSVKSRI TINPDTSKSQFSLQLNSVT PEDTAVYYCARGVWIGN WFLDHWGQGLTVTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTPPVLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 531)	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTCTAACCGTCTGGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAAT AACCATCAACCCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCT CCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAGTTGGATCCGT AACTGGTTCCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCT GGTCACCGTGTCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATC GGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTC TGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGG ACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAAC CAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGCGTGCACACCTTCCCG GCTGTCTTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGC AGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCAC CCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCA GCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAA TCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCAACCGTGCCA GCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCACTTCTCTC TTCCCCCAGAAACCAAGGACACCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGT GAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGT ACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACA AAGCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCG TTGCGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTG GCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCA ACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATC TCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGT GTACACCCTGCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCA AGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGC TTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAG CAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAATAACAAGACCACGC CTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCT ATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAG CAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAG GCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTC CCTGTCTCCGGTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 564)

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
iPS:448195	HC-14	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSNKQATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRTY YRGKWKNNHYAVSVKSRI TINPDTSKSKQSLQLNSVT PEDTAVYYCARGMWNQ NWFLDHWGQGLTVTVSS ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTS GGTAALGCLVKDYFPEP VTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFP AVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVP SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPS NTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTH TCPPCPAPPELLGGPSVFLF PPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPCEEQ YGSTYRCVSVLTVLHQD WLNGKEYKCKVSNKALP APIEKTISKAKGQPREPQV YTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLT CLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDG SFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQ GNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 532)	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTTAACAAACAGGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAAT AACCATCAACCCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCT CCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTGGAACCA GAACTGGTTCCTGGACCCTGGGGCCAGGGAACCC TGGTCACCGTGTCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAT CGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCT CTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAG GACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAA CTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCC GGCTGTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAG CAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCA CCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCC AGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAA ATCTTGTGACAAAACCTACACATGCCCACCGTGCCC AGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCT CTTCCCCCCCCAACCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTC CCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATCGCTGGTGGTGACG TGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGG TACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGAC AAAGCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACC GTTGCGTCAGCGTCTCACCCTGCTGCACCAAGGACT GGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCC AACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCAT CTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGG TGTAACCCCTGCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACC AAGAACCAGGTGACGCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGG CTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGA GCAATGGGCAGCCGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGTGGACTCCGACGGTCTTCTTCTCT ATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAG CAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGTCTCCGTGATGCATGAG GCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGAGAAGAGCCTCTC CCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 565)
iPS:448788	HC-15	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSSRQATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRTY YRGKWKNNHYAVSVKSRI TINPDTSKSKQSLQLNSVT PEDTAVYYCARGMWQG NWFLDHWGQGLTVTVSS ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTS GGTAALGCLVKDYFPEP VTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFP AVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVP SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPS NTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTH TCPPCPAPPELLGGPSVFLF PPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTTCTCGTCAGGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAAT AACCATCAACCCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCT CCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTGGCAGGG TAACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCC TGGTCACCGTGTCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAT CGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCT CTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAG GACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAA CTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCC

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPCEEQ YGSTYRCVSVLTVLHQD WLNGKEYKCKVSNKALP APIEKTISKAKGQPREPQV YTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLT CLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDG SFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQ GNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 533)	GGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAG CAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCA CCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCC AGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCCA ATCTTGTGACAAAACTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCC AGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCT CTTCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTC CCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACG TGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGG TACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGAC AAAGCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACC GTTGCGTCAGCGTCTCACCCTCCTGCACCAGGACT GGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCC AACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCAT CTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGG TGACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACC AAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGG CTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGA GCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAATAACAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCT ATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAG CAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGTCCGTGATGCATGAG GCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTC CCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 566)
iPS:448901	HC-16	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSNRLATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRTY YRGKWKNNHYAVSVKSRI TINPDTSKSQFSLQLNSVT PEDTAVYYCARGRWECD WFFDHWGQGLTVTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPPSS SLGTQTYICNVNHNKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQY STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 534)	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTCTCACTACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTCTAACCGTCTGGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCAAT AACCATCAACCCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCT CCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGACGTTGGGAAGG TGACTGGTCTTCGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCCT GGTCACCGTGTCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATC GGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCTCTCCAAGGACCTC TGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGG ACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGAACT CAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCG GCTGTCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGC AGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCAC CCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCA GCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCCAA TCTTGTGACAAAACTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCCA GCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTC TTCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGT GAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGT ACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACA AAGCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCG TTGCGTCAGCGTCTCACCGTCTCTGCACCAGGACTG GCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCA ACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATC TCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGT

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
			GTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCA AGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGC TTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAG CAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACCTACAAGACCACGC CTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCT ATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAG CAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAG GCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTC CCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 567)
iPS:448689	HC-17	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSNRLATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRTY YRGKWKNNHYAVSVKSRI TINPDTSKQSLQLNSVT PEDTAVYYCARGTWNQD WFLDHWGQGLTVVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTPPVLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 535)	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTTCTACTCACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTCTAACCCTGTGGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAAT AACCATCAACCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCT CCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACTTGAACCA GGACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCC TGGTCACCGTGTCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAT CGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCT CTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAG GACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGGAA CTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGCGTGCACACCTTCCC GGCTGTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAG CAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCA CCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCC AGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAA ATCTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCC AGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCT CTTCCCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTC CCGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACG TGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGG TACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGAC AAAGCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACC GTTGCGTCAGCGTCTCACCCTGTCACCAAGGACT GGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCC AACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCAT CTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGG TGACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACC AAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGG CTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGA GCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACCTACAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCT ATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAG CAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAG GCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTC CCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 568)
iPS:448202	HC-17	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSNRLATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRTY YRGKWKNNHYAVSVKSRI TINPDTSKQSLQLNSVT PEDTAVYYCARGTWNQD	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTTCTACTCACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTCTAACCCTGTGGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAAT

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		WFLDHWGQGTLVTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 535)	AACCATCAACCCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCT CCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACTTGAACCA GGACTGGTTCCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCC TGGTCACCGTGTCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAT CGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCT CTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAG GACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAA CTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCC GGCTGTCCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAG CAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCA CCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCC AGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAA ATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCC AGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCT CTTCCCCCAAAACCCAAAGGACACCTCATGATCTC CCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACG TGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGG TACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGAC AAAGCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACC GTTGCGTCAGCGTCTCACCCTGCTGCACCAGGACT GGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCC AACAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCAT CTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGG TGTAACCCCTGCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACC AAGAACCAGGTACAGCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGG CTTCTATCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGA GCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAATAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCT ATAGCAAGCTCACCCTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAG CAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGTCTCCGTGATGCATGAG GCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTC CCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 568)
iPS:452128	HC-14	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSNKQATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRTY YRGKWKNHYAVSVKSRI TINPDTSKQSLQLNSVT PEDTAVYYCARGMWNQ NWFLDHWGQGTLVTVSS ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTS GGTAALGCLVKDYFPEP VTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFP AVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPS NTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTH TCCPPAPELLGGPSVFLF PPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPCEEQ YGSTYRCVSVLTVLHQD WLNGKEYKCKVSNKALP APIEKTISKAKGQPREPQV YTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLT	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTCTCACTACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTCTAACAACAGGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAAT AACCATCAACCCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCT CCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTGGAACCA GAACTGGTTCCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCC TGGTCACCGTGTCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAT CGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCT CTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAG GACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAA CTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCC GGCTGTCCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAG CAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCA CCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCC AGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAA ATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCC AGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCT

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		CLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTPPVLDSDG SFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQ GNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 532)	CTTCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTC CCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACG TGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGG TACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGAC AAAGCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACC GTTGCGTCAGCGTCTCACCCTCCTGCACCAGGACT GGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCC AACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCAT CTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGG TGACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACC AAGAACCAGGTACGCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGG CTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGA GCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCT ATAGCAAGCTCACCCTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAG CAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGTCCGTGATGCATGAG GCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTC CCTGTCTCCGGTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 565)
iPS:448924	HC-18	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSSRYATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRTY YRGQWKNHYAVSVKSRI TINPDTSKSQFSLQLNSVT PEDTAVYYCA RGMWNQNWFLDHWGQ GTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLY SLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYI CNVNHKPSNTKVDKKE PKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEL LGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMI SRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDP EVKFNWYVDGVEVHNA KTKPCEEQYGSTYRCVSV LTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCK VSNKALPAIEKTISKAKG QPREPVYTLPPSREEMT KNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI AVEWESNGQPENNYKTT PPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTV DKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMH EALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 536)	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTCTCACTACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTCTTCTCGTTACGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACAGGGGTCAAGTG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCAAT AACCATCAACCCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCT CCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTGGAACCA GAACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCC TGGTCAACCGTGTCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCAT CGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCT CTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAG GACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGAA CTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGCGTGCACACCTTCCC GGCTGTCTTACAGTCTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAG CAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCA CCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCC AGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAA ATCTTGTGACAAAACACTACACATGCCACCGTGCCC AGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCT CTTCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTC CCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACG TGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGG TACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGAC AAAGCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACC GTTGCGTCAGCGTCTCACCCTCCTGCACCAGGACT GGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCC AACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCAT CTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGG TGACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACC AAGAACCAGGTACGCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGG CTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGA GCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCT ATAGCAAGCTCACCCTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAG

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
			CAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAG GCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTC CCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 569)
3574	HC-14	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSNKQATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRY YRGKWKNNHYAVSVKSRI TINPDTSKSQFSLQLNSVT PEDTAVYYCARGMWNQ NWFLDHWGQGLTVTVSS ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTS GGTAALGCLVKDYFPEP VTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFP AVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVP SSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPS NTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTH TCTPCPAPELLGGPSVFLF PPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY VDGVEVHNAKTKPCEEQ YGSTYRCVSVLTVLHQD WLNKEYKCKVSNKALP APIEKTISKAKGQPREPQV YTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLT CLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GOPENNYKTTTPVLDSDG SFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQ GNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 532)	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTCTAACAAACAGGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAAT AACCATCAACCCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCT CCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTGGAACCA GAACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCC TGGTCACCGTGTCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGC CCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCCTCCAAGAGC ACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGTGCCTGGT CAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGT GGAACCTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGCGTGCACACC TTCCCGGCTGTCTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCC CTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTG GGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACA GCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGC CCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACACATGCCACCGT GCCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTC TTCCTCTTCCCCCAAAACCAAGGACACCTCATG ATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTG GACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAA CTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCA AGACAAAGCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCAG TACCGTTGCGTCAGCGTCTCACCCTCCTGCACCAG GACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGT GTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAA CCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCA CAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGAT GACCAAGAACCAGGTACGCTGACCTGCCTGGTCA AAGGCTTCTATCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGG GAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGA CCACGCCTCCCGTGTCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCT TCCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCCTGGACAAGAGCAGG TGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATG CATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAG CCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 565)
3575	HC-12	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTL SLTCAISGDSVSSNSATW NWIRQSPSRGLEWLGRY YRSKWSNNHYAVSVKSRI INPDTSKSQFSLQLNSVTP EDTAVYYCARGTWKQL WFLDHWGQGLTVTVSSA STKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA VLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSS SLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGT GAAGCCCTCGCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCAT CTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTCTAGCAACAGTGCTACTTG GAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCATCGAGAGGCCTTG AGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATAATTACAGGTCCAAGTGG TCTAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATC ACCATCAACCCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCC CTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGACTCCCGAGGACACGGCT GTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACGTGGAAACAGCT ATGGTTCCTTGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCTGGT CACCGTGTCTAGTGCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGT CTCCCCCTGGCACCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGG

Antibody ID.	HC Group	Heavy Chain Amino Acid Sequence	Heavy Chain Nucleic Acid Sequence
		KVDKKVEPKSCKTHTC PPCPAPPELLGGPSVFLFPP KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVD GVEVHNAKTKPCEEQYG STYRCVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYT LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCL VKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTPPVLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 530)	GGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACT ACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAAGTCA GGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCT GTCTTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGC GTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCA GACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCA ACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCT TGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCACG ACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTT CCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCG GACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGA GCCACGAAGACCCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTAC GTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAA GCCGTGCGAGGAGCAGTACGGCAGCACGTACCGTT GCGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCTGCACCAGGACTGGC TGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAAC AAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTC CAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGT ACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAG AACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTC TATCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAA TGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCTC CCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCTCTATA GCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAG GGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCT CTGCAACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCT GTCTCCGGGCAAA (SEQ ID NO: 563)

[0100] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention may comprise a light chain selected from LC-01 to LC-05, as shown in Table 4A, and/or a heavy chain selected from HC-01 to HC-11, as shown in Table 4B, and binding fragments, derivatives, and variants of these light chains and heavy chains. In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention may comprise a light chain selected from LC-06 to LC-15, as shown in Table 4A, and/or a heavy chain selected from HC-12 to HC-18, as shown in Table 4B, and binding fragments, derivatives, and variants of these light chains and heavy chains.

[0101] Each of the light chains listed in Table 4A may be combined with any of the heavy chains listed in Table 4B to form an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of the invention. For example, in certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-03 (SEQ ID NO: 506) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-03 (SEQ ID NO: 521). In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-03 (SEQ ID NO: 506) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-04 (SEQ ID NO: 522). In other

embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-01 (SEQ ID NO: 504) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-05 (SEQ ID NO: 523). In still other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-01 (SEQ ID NO: 504) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-06 (SEQ ID NO: 524). In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-03 (SEQ ID NO: 506) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-07 (SEQ ID NO: 525). In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-01 (SEQ ID NO: 504) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-08 (SEQ ID NO: 526). In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-03 (SEQ ID NO: 506) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-05 (SEQ ID NO: 523). In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-04 (SEQ ID NO: 507) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-09 (SEQ ID NO: 527). In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-04 (SEQ ID NO: 507) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-10 (SEQ ID NO: 528). In still another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-05 (SEQ ID NO: 508) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-11 (SEQ ID NO: 529).

[0102] In certain other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-07 (SEQ ID NO: 510) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-13 (SEQ ID NO: 531). In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-08 (SEQ ID NO: 511) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-14 (SEQ ID NO: 532). In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-09 (SEQ ID NO: 512) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-15 (SEQ ID NO: 533). In still other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-10 (SEQ ID NO: 513) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-16 (SEQ ID NO: 534). In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-11 (SEQ ID NO: 514) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-17 (SEQ ID NO: 535). In certain embodiments, the

anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-12 (SEQ ID NO: 515) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-17 (SEQ ID NO: 535). In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-13 (SEQ ID NO: 516) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-14 (SEQ ID NO: 532). In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-14 (SEQ ID NO: 517) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-18 (SEQ ID NO: 536). In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-06 (SEQ ID NO: 509) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-14 (SEQ ID NO: 532). In still another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a light chain comprising the sequence of LC-15 (SEQ ID NO: 518) and a heavy chain comprising the sequence of HC-12 (SEQ ID NO: 530).

[0103] In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies comprise a light chain comprising a sequence of contiguous amino acids that differs from the sequence of a light chain in Table 4A, i.e. a light chain selected from LC-01 to LC-15, at only 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 amino acid residues, wherein each such sequence difference is independently either a deletion, insertion or substitution of one amino acid, with the deletions, insertions and/or substitutions resulting in no more than 15 amino acid changes relative to the foregoing light chain sequences. The light chain in some anti-PAC1 antibodies comprises a sequence of amino acids that has at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 97% or at least 99% sequence identity to the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 504 to 518 (i.e. the light chains in Table 4A).

[0104] In these and other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies comprise a heavy chain comprising a sequence of contiguous amino acids that differs from the sequence of a heavy chain in Table 4B, i.e., a heavy chain selected from HC-01 to HC-18, at only 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 amino acid residues, wherein each such sequence difference is independently either a deletion, insertion or substitution of one amino acid, with the deletions, insertions and/or substitutions resulting in no more than 15 amino acid changes relative to the foregoing heavy chain sequences. The heavy chain in some anti-PAC1 antibodies comprises a sequence of amino acids that has at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at

least 97% or at least 99% sequence identity to the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 519 to 536 (i.e. the heavy chains in Table 4B).

[0105] The anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention can be monoclonal antibodies, polyclonal antibodies, recombinant antibodies, human antibodies, humanized antibodies, chimeric antibodies, or multispecific antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof. In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody is a monoclonal antibody. In such embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody may be a chimeric antibody, a humanized antibody, or a fully human antibody having a human immunoglobulin constant domain. In these and other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody is a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 antibody. Thus, the anti-PAC1 antibody may, in some embodiments, have a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 constant domain. In one embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody is a monoclonal human IgG1 antibody. In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody is a monoclonal human IgG2 antibody. In yet another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibody is a monoclonal human IgG4 antibody.

[0106] The term “monoclonal antibody” (or “mAb”) as used herein refers to an antibody obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally occurring mutations that may be present in minor amounts. Monoclonal antibodies are highly specific, being directed against an individual antigenic site or epitope, in contrast to polyclonal antibody preparations that typically include different antibodies directed against different epitopes. Monoclonal antibodies may be produced using any technique known in the art, e.g., by immortalizing spleen cells harvested from an animal after completion of the immunization schedule. The spleen cells can be immortalized using any technique known in the art, e.g., by fusing them with myeloma cells to produce hybridomas. See, for example, *Antibodies*; Harlow and Lane, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1st Edition, e.g. from 1988, or 2nd Edition, e.g. from 2014. Myeloma cells for use in hybridoma-producing fusion procedures preferably are non-antibody-producing, have high fusion efficiency, and enzyme deficiencies that render them incapable of growing in certain selective media, which support the growth of only the desired fused cells (hybridomas). Examples of suitable cell lines for use in fusions with mouse cells include, but are not limited to, Sp-20, P3-X63/Ag8, P3-X63-Ag8.653, NS1/1.Ag 4 1, Sp210-Ag14, FO, NSO/U, MPC-11, MPC11-X45-GTG 1.7 and S194/5XXO Bul. Examples of suitable

cell lines used for fusions with rat cells include, but are not limited to, R210.RCY3, Y3-Ag 1.2.3, IR983F and 4B210. Other cell lines useful for cell fusions are U-266, GM1500-GRG2, LICR-LON-HMy2 and UC729-6.

[0107] In some instances, a hybridoma cell line is produced by immunizing an animal (e.g., a rabbit, rat, mouse, or a transgenic animal having human immunoglobulin sequences) with a PAC1 immunogen (see, e.g., WO 2014/144632); harvesting spleen cells from the immunized animal; fusing the harvested spleen cells to a myeloma cell line, thereby generating hybridoma cells; establishing hybridoma cell lines from the hybridoma cells, and identifying a hybridoma cell line that produces an antibody that binds to PAC1. Another useful method for producing monoclonal antibodies is the SLAM method described in Babcook *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 93: 7843-7848, 1996.

[0108] Monoclonal antibodies secreted by a hybridoma cell line can be purified using any technique known in the art, such as protein A-Sepharose, hydroxyapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography. Hybridoma supernatants or mAbs may be further screened to identify mAbs with particular properties, such as the ability to bind PAC1 (e.g. human PAC1, cynomolgus monkey PAC1, or rat PAC1); cross-reactivity to other PAC1 family members (e.g. human VPAC1 or human VPAC2); ability to block or interfere with the binding of the PACAP ligand to PAC1, or the ability to functionally block PACAP-induced activation of the PAC1 receptor, e.g., using a cAMP assay as described herein.

[0109] In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention are chimeric or humanized antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof based upon the CDR and variable region sequences of the antibodies described herein. A chimeric antibody is an antibody composed of protein segments from different antibodies that are covalently joined to produce functional immunoglobulin light or heavy chains or binding fragments thereof. Generally, a portion of the heavy chain and/or light chain is identical with or homologous to a corresponding sequence in antibodies derived from a particular species or belonging to a particular antibody class or subclass, while the remainder of the chain(s) is/are identical with or homologous to a corresponding sequence in antibodies derived from another species or belonging to another antibody class or subclass. For methods relating to chimeric antibodies, see, for example, United States Patent No. 4,816,567 and Morrison *et al.*, 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:6851-6855, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

[0110] Generally, the goal of making a chimeric antibody is to create a chimera in which the number of amino acids from the intended species is maximized. One example is the “CDR-grafted” antibody, in which the antibody comprises one or more CDRs from a particular species or belonging to a particular antibody class or subclass, while the remainder of the antibody chain(s) is/are identical with or homologous to a corresponding sequence in antibodies derived from another species or belonging to another antibody class or subclass. CDR grafting is described, for example, in United States Patent No. 6,180,370, No. 5,693,762, No. 5,693,761, No. 5,585,089, and No. 5,530,101. For use in humans, the variable region or selected CDRs from a rodent or rabbit antibody often are grafted into a human antibody, replacing the naturally-occurring variable regions or CDRs of the human antibody.

[0111] One useful type of chimeric antibody is a “humanized” antibody. Generally, a humanized antibody is produced from a monoclonal antibody raised initially in a non-human animal, such as a rodent or rabbit. Certain amino acid residues in this monoclonal antibody, typically from non-antigen recognizing portions of the antibody, are modified to be homologous to corresponding residues in a human antibody of corresponding isotype. Humanization can be performed, for example, using various methods by substituting at least a portion of a rodent or rabbit variable region for the corresponding regions of a human antibody (see, e.g., United States Patent No. 5,585,089, and No. 5,693,762; Jones *et al.*, 1986, Nature 321:522-525; Riechmann *et al.*, 1988, Nature 332:323-27; and Verhoeven *et al.*, 1988, Science 239:1534-1536).

[0112] In one aspect, the CDRs of the light and heavy chain variable regions of the antibodies provided herein (see, Tables 1A and 1B) are grafted to framework regions (FRs) from antibodies from the same, or a different, phylogenetic species. For example, the CDRs of the heavy and light chain variable regions listed in Tables 1A and 1B can be grafted to consensus human FRs. To create consensus human FRs, FRs from several human heavy chain or light chain amino acid sequences may be aligned to identify a consensus amino acid sequence. Alternatively, the grafted variable regions from the one heavy or light chain may be used with a constant region that is different from the constant region of that particular heavy or light chain as disclosed herein. In other embodiments, the grafted variable regions are part of a single chain Fv antibody.

[0113] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention are fully human antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof. Fully human antibodies that specifically bind to human PAC1 can be generated using the immunogens or

fragments thereof described in WO 2014/144632, such as polypeptides consisting of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 4. A “fully human antibody” is an antibody that comprises variable and constant regions derived from or indicative of human germ line immunoglobulin sequences. One specific means provided for implementing the production of fully human antibodies is the “humanization” of the mouse humoral immune system.

Introduction of human immunoglobulin (Ig) loci into mice in which the endogenous Ig genes have been inactivated is one means of producing fully human monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) in mouse, an animal that can be immunized with any desirable antigen. Using fully human antibodies can minimize the immunogenic and allergic responses that can sometimes be caused by administering mouse or mouse-derived mAbs to humans as therapeutic agents.

[0114] Fully human antibodies can be produced by immunizing transgenic animals (usually mice) that are capable of producing a repertoire of human antibodies in the absence of endogenous immunoglobulin production. Antigens for this purpose typically have six or more contiguous amino acids, and optionally are conjugated to a carrier, such as a hapten. *See, e.g.,* Jakobovits *et al.*, 1993, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:2551-2555; Jakobovits *et al.*, 1993, *Nature* 362:255-258; and Bruggermann *et al.*, 1993, *Year in Immunol.* 7:33. In one example of such a method, transgenic animals are produced by incapacitating the endogenous mouse immunoglobulin loci encoding the mouse heavy and light immunoglobulin chains therein, and inserting into the mouse genome large fragments of human genome DNA containing loci that encode human heavy and light chain proteins. Partially modified animals, which have less than the full complement of human immunoglobulin loci, are then cross-bred to obtain an animal having all of the desired immune system modifications. When administered an immunogen, these transgenic animals produce antibodies that are immunospecific for the immunogen but have human rather than murine amino acid sequences, including the variable regions. For further details of such methods, *see, for example,* WO96/33735 and WO94/02602. Additional methods relating to transgenic mice for making human antibodies are described in United States Patent No. 5,545,807; No. 6,713,610; No. 6,673,986; No. 6,162,963; No. 5,939,598; No. 5,545,807; No. 6,300,129; No. 6,255,458; No. 5,877,397; No. 5,874,299 and No. 5,545,806; in PCT publications WO91/10741, WO90/04036, WO 94/02602, WO 96/30498, WO 98/24893 and in EP 546073B1 and EP 546073A1.

[0115] The transgenic mice described above, referred to as “HuMab” mice, contain a human immunoglobulin gene minilocus that encodes unrearranged human heavy (mu and gamma) and kappa light chain immunoglobulin sequences, together with targeted mutations that inactivate the endogenous mu and kappa chain loci (Lonberg *et al.*, 1994, Nature 368:856-859). Accordingly, the mice exhibit reduced expression of mouse IgM and kappa proteins and in response to immunization, the introduced human heavy and light chain transgenes undergo class switching and somatic mutation to generate high affinity human IgG kappa monoclonal antibodies (Lonberg and Huszar, 1995, Intern. Rev. Immunol. 13: 65-93; Harding and Lonberg, 1995, Ann. N.Y Acad. Sci. 764:536-546). The preparation of HuMab mice is described in detail in Taylor *et al.*, 1992, Nucleic Acids Research 20:6287-6295; Chen *et al.*, 1993, International Immunology 5:647-656; Tuailon *et al.*, 1994, J. Immunol. 152:2912-2920; Lonberg *et al.*, 1994, Nature 368:856-859; Lonberg, 1994, Handbook of Exp. Pharmacology 113:49-101; Taylor *et al.*, 1994, International Immunology 6:579-591; Lonberg and Huszar, 1995, Intern. Rev. Immunol. 13:65-93; Harding and Lonberg, 1995, Ann. N.Y Acad. Sci. 764:536-546; Fishwild *et al.*, 1996, Nature Biotechnology 14:845-851; the foregoing references are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. See, further United States Patent No. 5,545,806; No. 5,569,825; No. 5,625,126; No. 5,633,425; No. 5,789,650; No. 5,877,397; No. 5,661,016; No. 5,814,318; No. 5,874,299; and No. 5,770,429; as well as United States Patent No. 5,545,807; International Publication Nos. WO 93/1227; WO 92/22646; and WO 92/03918, the disclosures of all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. Technologies utilized for producing human antibodies in these transgenic mice are disclosed also in WO 98/24893, and Mendez *et al.*, 1997, Nature Genetics 15:146-156, which are hereby incorporated by reference. For example, the HCo7 and HCo12 transgenic mice strains can be used to generate fully human anti-PAC1 antibodies. One particular transgenic mouse line suitable for generation of fully human anti-PAC1 antibodies is the XenoMouse[®] transgenic mouse line described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,114,598; 6,162,963; 6,833,268; 7,049,426; 7,064,244; Green *et al.*, 1994, Nature Genetics 7:13-21; Mendez *et al.*, 1997, Nature Genetics 15:146-156; Green and Jakobovitis, 1998, J. Ex. Med, 188:483-495; Green, 1999, Journal of Immunological Methods 231:11-23; Kellerman and Green, 2002, Current Opinion in Biotechnology 13, 593-597, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

[0116] Human-derived antibodies can also be generated using phage display techniques. Phage display is described in e.g., Dower *et al.*, WO 91/17271, McCafferty *et al.*, WO 92/01047, and Caton and Koprowski, 1990, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:6450-6454, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The antibodies produced by phage technology are usually produced as antigen-binding fragments, e.g. Fv or Fab fragments, in bacteria and thus lack effector functions. Effector functions can be introduced by one of two strategies: The fragments can be engineered either into complete antibodies for expression in mammalian cells, or into bispecific antibody fragments with a second binding site capable of triggering an effector function, if desired. Typically, the Fd fragment (VH-CH1) and light chain (VL-CL) of antibodies are separately cloned by PCR and recombined randomly in combinatorial phage display libraries, which can then be selected for binding to a particular antigen. The antibody fragments are expressed on the phage surface, and selection of Fv or Fab (and therefore the phage containing the DNA encoding the antibody fragment) by antigen binding is accomplished through several rounds of antigen binding and re-amplification, a procedure termed panning. Antibody fragments specific for the antigen are enriched and finally isolated. Phage display techniques can also be used in an approach for the humanization of rodent monoclonal antibodies, called “guided selection” (*see* Jespers, L. S. *et al.*, 1994, Bio/Technology 12, 899-903). For this, the Fd fragment of the mouse monoclonal antibody can be displayed in combination with a human light chain library, and the resulting hybrid Fab library may then be selected with antigen. The mouse Fd fragment thereby provides a template to guide the selection. Subsequently, the selected human light chains are combined with a human Fd fragment library. Selection of the resulting library yields entirely human Fab.

[0117] Once cells producing anti-PAC1 antibodies according to the invention have been obtained using any of the above described immunization and other techniques, the specific antibody genes may be cloned by isolating and amplifying DNA or mRNA therefrom according to standard procedures as described herein. The antibodies produced therefrom may be sequenced and the CDRs identified and the DNA coding for the CDRs may be manipulated as described herein to generate other anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments according to the invention.

[0118] In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention may comprise one or more mutations or modifications to a constant region. For

example, the heavy chain constant regions or the Fc regions of the anti-PAC1 antibodies may comprise one or more amino acid substitutions that affect the glycosylation, effector function, and/or Fc γ receptor binding of the antibody. The term “Fc region” refers to the C-terminal region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain, which may be generated by papain digestion of an intact antibody. The Fc region of an immunoglobulin generally comprises two constant domains, a CH2 domain and a CH3 domain, and optionally comprises a CH4 domain. In certain embodiments, the Fc region is an Fc region from an IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 immunoglobulin. In some embodiments, the Fc region comprises CH2 and CH3 domains from a human IgG1 or human IgG2 immunoglobulin. The Fc region may retain effector function, such as C1q binding, complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC), Fc receptor binding, antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), and phagocytosis. In other embodiments, the Fc region may be modified to reduce or eliminate effector function as described in further detail below.

[0119] Unless indicated otherwise by reference to a specific sequence, throughout the present specification and claims, the numbering of the amino acid residues in an immunoglobulin heavy chain or light chain is according to AHo numbering as described in Honegger and Pluckthun, J. Mol. Biol. 309(3):657-670; 2001 or EU numbering as described in Edelman *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. USA, Vol. 63: 78-85 (1969). As used herein, the AHo numbering scheme is typically used when referring to the position of an amino acid within the variable regions, whereas the EU numbering scheme is generally used when referring to the position of an amino acid with an immunoglobulin constant region.

[0120] An amino acid substitution in an amino acid sequence is typically designated herein with a one-letter abbreviation for the amino acid residue in a particular position, followed by the numerical amino acid position relative to an original sequence of interest, which is then followed by the one-letter abbreviation for the amino acid residue substituted in. For example, “T30D” symbolizes a substitution of a threonine residue by an aspartate residue at amino acid position 30, relative to the original sequence of interest. Another example, “S218G” symbolizes a substitution of a serine residue by a glycine residue at amino acid position 218, relative to the original amino acid sequence of interest.

[0121] One of the functions of the Fc region of an immunoglobulin is to communicate to the immune system when the immunoglobulin binds its target. This is commonly referred to as “effector function.” Communication leads to antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC),

antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP), and/or complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). ADCC and ADCP are mediated through the binding of the Fc region to Fc receptors on the surface of cells of the immune system. CDC is mediated through the binding of the Fc region with proteins of the complement system, e.g., C1q. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise one or more amino acid substitutions in the Fc region to enhance effector function, including ADCC activity, CDC activity, ADCP activity, and/or the clearance or half-life of the antibody. Exemplary amino acid substitutions (according to the EU numbering scheme) that can enhance effector function include, but are not limited to, E233L, L234I, L234Y, L235S, G236A, S239D, F243L, F243V, P247I, D280H, K290S, K290E, K290N, K290Y, R292P, E294L, Y296W, S298A, S298D, S298V, S298G, S298T, T299A, Y300L, V305I, Q311M, K326A, K326E, K326W, A330S, A330L, A330M, A330F, I332E, D333A, E333S, E333A, K334A, K334V, A339D, A339Q, P396L, or combinations of any of the foregoing.

[0122] In other embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise one or more amino acid substitutions in the Fc region to reduce effector function. Exemplary amino acid substitutions (according to the EU numbering scheme) that can reduce effector function include, but are not limited to, C220S, C226S, C229S, E233P, L234A, L234V, V234A, L234F, L235A, L235E, G237A, P238S, S267E, H268Q, N297A, N297G, V309L, E318A, L328F, A330S, A331S, P331S, or combinations of any of the foregoing.

[0123] Glycosylation can contribute to the effector function of antibodies, particularly IgG1 antibodies. Thus, in some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention may comprise one or more amino acid substitutions that affect the level or type of glycosylation of the antibodies. 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 tri-peptide 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 tri-peptide sequences in a polypeptide creates a potential glycosylation site. O-linked glycosylation refers to the attachment of one of the sugars N-acetylgalactosamine, galactose, or xylose, to a hydroxyamino acid, most commonly serine or threonine, although 5-hydroxyproline or 5-hydroxylysine may also be used.

[0124] In certain embodiments, glycosylation of the anti-PAC1 antibodies described herein is increased by adding one or more glycosylation sites, e.g., to the Fc region of the antibody. Addition of glycosylation sites to the antibody can be conveniently accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence such that it contains one or more of the above-described tri-peptide 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 starting sequence (for O-linked glycosylation sites). For ease, the antibody amino acid sequence may be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the target polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

[0125] The invention also encompasses production of antibody molecules with altered carbohydrate structure resulting in altered effector activity, including antibodies with absent or reduced fucosylation that exhibit improved ADCC activity. Various methods are known in the art to reduce or eliminate fucosylation. For example, ADCC effector activity is mediated by binding of the antibody molecule to the FcγRIII receptor, which has been shown to be dependent on the carbohydrate structure of the N-linked glycosylation at the N297 residue of the CH2 domain. Non-fucosylated antibodies bind this receptor with increased affinity and trigger FcγRIII-mediated effector functions more efficiently than native, fucosylated antibodies. For example, recombinant production of non-fucosylated antibody in CHO cells in which the alpha-1,6-fucosyl transferase enzyme has been knocked out results in antibody with 100-fold increased ADCC activity (*see Yamane-Ohnuki et al.*, *Biotechnol Bioeng.* 87(5):614-22, 2004). Similar effects can be accomplished through decreasing the activity of alpha-1,6-fucosyl transferase enzyme or other enzymes in the fucosylation pathway, e.g., through siRNA or antisense RNA treatment, engineering cell lines to knockout the enzyme(s), or culturing with selective glycosylation inhibitors (*see Rothman et al.*, *Mol Immunol.* 26(12):1113-23, 1989). Some host cell strains, e.g. Lec13 or rat hybridoma YB2/0 cell line naturally produce antibodies with lower fucosylation levels (*see Shields et al.*, *J Biol Chem.* 277(30):26733-40, 2002 and Shinkawa *et al.*, *J Biol Chem.* 278(5):3466-73, 2003). An increase in the level of bisected carbohydrate, e.g. through recombinantly producing antibody in cells that overexpress GnTIII enzyme, has also been determined to increase ADCC activity (*see Umana et al.*, *Nat Biotechnol.* 17(2):176-80, 1999).

[0126] In other embodiments, glycosylation of the anti-PAC1 antibodies described herein is decreased or eliminated by removing one or more glycosylation sites, e.g., from the Fc region of the antibody. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody is an aglycosylated human monoclonal antibody, e.g., an aglycosylated human IgG1 monoclonal antibody. Amino acid substitutions that eliminate or alter N-linked glycosylation sites can reduce or eliminate N-linked glycosylation of the antibody. In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies described herein comprise a heavy chain mutation at position N297 (according to the EU numbering scheme), such as N297Q, N297A, or N297G. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise an Fc region from a human IgG1 antibody with a mutation at position N297. In one particular embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise an Fc region from a human IgG1 antibody with a N297G mutation. For instance, in some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a heavy chain constant region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 324.

[0127] To improve the stability of molecules comprising a N297 mutation, the Fc region of the anti-PAC1 antibodies may be further engineered. For instance, in some embodiments, one or more amino acids in the Fc region are substituted with cysteine to promote disulfide bond formation in the dimeric state. Residues corresponding to V259, A287, R292, V302, L306, V323, or I332 (according to the EU numbering scheme) of an IgG1 Fc region may thus be substituted with cysteine. Preferably, specific pairs of residues are substituted with cysteine such that they preferentially form a disulfide bond with each other, thus limiting or preventing disulfide bond scrambling. Preferred pairs include, but are not limited to, A287C and L306C, V259C and L306C, R292C and V302C, and V323C and I332C. In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies described herein comprise an Fc region from a human IgG1 antibody with mutations R292C and V302C. In such embodiments, the Fc region may also comprise a N297 mutation, such as a N297G mutation. In some embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention comprise a heavy chain constant region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 325.

[0128] Modifications of the anti-PAC1 antibodies of the invention to increase serum half-life also may be desirable, for example, by incorporation of or addition of a salvage receptor binding epitope (e.g., by mutation of the appropriate region or by incorporating the epitope into a peptide tag that is then fused to the antibody at either end or in the middle, e.g., by DNA or peptide synthesis; *see, e.g.*, WO96/32478) or adding molecules such as PEG or other water soluble

polymers, including polysaccharide polymers. The salvage receptor binding epitope preferably constitutes a region wherein any one or more amino acid residues from one or two loops of an Fc region are transferred to an analogous position in the antibody. Even more preferably, three or more residues from one or two loops of the Fc region are transferred. Still more preferred, the epitope is taken from the CH2 domain of the Fc region (e.g., an IgG Fc region) and transferred to the CH1, CH3, or VH region, or more than one such region, of the antibody. Alternatively, the epitope is taken from the CH2 domain of the Fc region and transferred to the CL region or VL region, or both, of the antibody. *See* International applications WO 97/34631 and WO 96/32478 for a description of Fc variants and their interaction with the salvage receptor.

[0129] The present invention includes one or more isolated polynucleotides or isolated nucleic acids encoding the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments described herein. In addition, the present invention encompasses vectors comprising the nucleic acids, host cells or cell lines comprising the nucleic acids, and methods of making the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention. The nucleic acids comprise, for example, polynucleotides that encode all or part of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment, for example, one or both chains of an antibody of the invention, or a fragment, derivative, or variant thereof, polynucleotides sufficient for use as hybridization probes, PCR primers or sequencing primers for identifying, analyzing, mutating or amplifying a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide, anti-sense oligonucleotides for inhibiting expression of a polynucleotide, and complementary sequences of the foregoing. The nucleic acids can be any length as appropriate for the desired use or function, and can comprise one or more additional sequences, for example, regulatory sequences, and/or be part of a larger nucleic acid, for example, a vector. Nucleic acid molecules of the invention include DNA and RNA in both single-stranded and double-stranded form, as well as the corresponding complementary sequences. DNA includes, for example, cDNA, genomic DNA, chemically synthesized DNA, DNA amplified by PCR, and combinations thereof. The nucleic acid molecules of the invention include full-length genes or cDNA molecules as well as a combination of fragments thereof. The nucleic acids of the invention can be derived from human sources as well as non-human species.

[0130] Relevant amino acid sequences from an immunoglobulin or region thereof (e.g. variable region, Fc region, etc.) or polypeptide of interest may be determined by direct protein sequencing, and suitable encoding nucleotide sequences can be designed according to a universal

codon table. Alternatively, genomic or cDNA encoding monoclonal antibodies or binding fragments thereof of the invention can be isolated and sequenced from cells producing such antibodies using conventional procedures (e.g., by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of the monoclonal antibodies).

[0131] An “isolated nucleic acid,” which is used interchangeably herein with “isolated polynucleotide,” is a nucleic acid that has been separated from adjacent genetic sequences present in the genome of the organism from which the nucleic acid was isolated, in the case of nucleic acids isolated from naturally-occurring sources. In the case of nucleic acids synthesized enzymatically from a template or chemically, such as PCR products, cDNA molecules, or oligonucleotides for example, it is understood that the nucleic acids resulting from such processes are isolated nucleic acids. An isolated nucleic acid molecule refers to a nucleic acid molecule in the form of a separate fragment or as a component of a larger nucleic acid construct. In one preferred embodiment, the nucleic acids are substantially free from contaminating endogenous material. The nucleic acid molecule has preferably been derived from DNA or RNA isolated at least once in substantially pure form and in a quantity or concentration enabling identification, manipulation, and recovery of its component nucleotide sequences by standard biochemical methods (such as those outlined in Sambrook *et al.*, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989)). Such sequences are preferably provided and/or constructed in the form of an open reading frame uninterrupted by internal non-translated sequences, or introns, that are typically present in eukaryotic genes. Sequences of non-translated DNA can be present 5' or 3' from an open reading frame, where the same do not interfere with manipulation or expression of the coding region. Unless specified otherwise, the left-hand end of any single-stranded polynucleotide sequence discussed herein is the 5' end; the left-hand direction of double-stranded polynucleotide sequences is referred to as the 5' direction. The direction of 5' to 3' production of nascent RNA transcripts is referred to as the transcription direction; sequence regions on the DNA strand having the same sequence as the RNA transcript that are 5' to the 5' end of the RNA transcript are referred to as “upstream sequences;” sequence regions on the DNA strand having the same sequence as the RNA transcript that are 3' to the 3' end of the RNA transcript are referred to as “downstream sequences.”

[0132] The present invention also includes nucleic acids that hybridize under moderately stringent conditions, and more preferably highly stringent conditions, to nucleic acids encoding polypeptides as described herein. The basic parameters affecting the choice of hybridization conditions and guidance for devising suitable conditions are set forth by Sambrook, Fritsch, and Maniatis (1989, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., chapters 9 and 11; and *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, 1995, Ausubel et al., eds., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., sections 2.10 and 6.3-6.4), and can be readily determined by those having ordinary skill in the art based on, for example, the length and/or base composition of the DNA. One way of achieving moderately stringent conditions involves the use of a prewashing solution containing 5 x SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), hybridization buffer of about 50% formamide, 6 x SSC, and a hybridization temperature of about 55°C (or other similar hybridization solutions, such as one containing about 50% formamide, with a hybridization temperature of about 42°C), and washing conditions of about 60°C, in 0.5 x SSC, 0.1% SDS. Generally, highly stringent conditions are defined as hybridization conditions as above, but with washing at approximately 68°C, 0.2 x SSC, 0.1% SDS. SSPE (1 x SSPE is 0.15M NaCl, 10 mM NaH₂PO₄, and 1.25 mM EDTA, pH 7.4) can be substituted for SSC (1 x SSC is 0.15M NaCl and 15 mM sodium citrate) in the hybridization and wash buffers; washes are performed for 15 minutes after hybridization is complete. It should be understood that the wash temperature and wash salt concentration can be adjusted as necessary to achieve a desired degree of stringency by applying the basic principles that govern hybridization reactions and duplex stability, as known to those skilled in the art and described further below (*see, e.g., Sambrook et al., 1989*).

[0133] When hybridizing a nucleic acid to a target nucleic acid of unknown sequence, the hybrid length is assumed to be that of the hybridizing nucleic acid. When nucleic acids of known sequence are hybridized, the hybrid length can be determined by aligning the sequences of the nucleic acids and identifying the region or regions of optimal sequence complementarity. The hybridization temperature for hybrids anticipated to be less than 50 base pairs in length should be 5 to 10°C less than the melting temperature (T_m) of the hybrid, where T_m is determined according to the following equations. For hybrids less than 18 base pairs in length, T_m (°C) = 2(# of A + T bases) + 4(# of G + C bases). For hybrids above 18 base pairs in length, T_m (°C) = 81.5 + 16.6(log₁₀ [Na⁺]) + 0.41(% G + C) - (600/N), where N is the number of bases in the

hybrid, and $[Na^+]$ is the concentration of sodium ions in the hybridization buffer ($[Na^+]$ for $1 \times$ SSC = 0.165M). Preferably, each such hybridizing nucleic acid has a length that is at least 15 nucleotides (or more preferably at least 18 nucleotides, or at least 20 nucleotides, or at least 25 nucleotides, or at least 30 nucleotides, or at least 40 nucleotides, or most preferably at least 50 nucleotides), or at least 25% (more preferably at least 50%, or at least 60%, or at least 70%, and most preferably at least 80%) of the length of the nucleic acid of the present invention to which it hybridizes, and has at least 60% sequence identity (more preferably at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 81%, at least 82%, at least 83%, at least 84%, at least 85%, at least 86%, at least 87%, at least 88%, at least 89%, at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99%, and most preferably at least 99.5%) with the nucleic acid of the present invention to which it hybridizes, where sequence identity is determined by comparing the sequences of the hybridizing nucleic acids when aligned so as to maximize overlap and identity while minimizing sequence gaps as described in more detail above.

[0134] Variants of the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described herein can be prepared by site-specific mutagenesis of nucleotides in the DNA encoding the polypeptide, using cassette or PCR mutagenesis or other techniques well known in the art, such as those described in Example 3, to produce DNA encoding the variant, and thereafter expressing the recombinant DNA in cell culture as outlined herein. However, antibodies or antigen-binding fragments comprising variant CDRs having up to about 100-150 residues may be prepared by *in vitro* synthesis using established techniques. The variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity as the naturally occurring analogue, e.g., binding to antigen. Such variants include, for example, deletions and/or insertions and/or substitutions of residues within the amino acid sequences of the antibodies. 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. In certain embodiments, antibody variants are prepared with the intent to modify those amino acid residues which are directly involved in epitope binding. In other embodiments, modification of residues which are not directly involved in epitope binding or residues not involved in epitope binding in any way, is desirable, for purposes discussed herein. Mutagenesis within any of the CDR regions

and/or framework regions is contemplated. Covariance analysis techniques can be employed by the skilled artisan to design useful modifications in the amino acid sequence of the antibody. See, e.g., Choulier, *et al.*, Proteins 41:475-484, 2000; Demarest *et al.*, J. Mol. Biol. 335:41-48, 2004; Hugo *et al.*, Protein Engineering 16(5):381-86, 2003; Aurora *et al.*, US Patent Publication No. 2008/0318207 A1; Glaser *et al.*, US Patent Publication No. 2009/0048122 A1; Urech *et al.*, WO 2008/110348 A1; Borrás *et al.*, WO 2009/000099 A2. Such modifications determined by covariance analysis can improve potency, pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, and/or manufacturability characteristics of an antibody.

[0135] Tables 4A and 4B show exemplary nucleic acid sequences encoding the full light and heavy chains, respectively, of anti-PAC1 antibodies described herein. Tables 5A and 5B show exemplary nucleic acid sequences encoding the light and heavy chain variable regions, respectively, of anti-PAC1 antibodies described herein. Polynucleotides encoding the anti-PAC1 variable regions can be used, optionally with nucleic acids encoding the light and heavy chain constant regions listed in Tables 2 and 3, respectively, to construct the antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention.

Table 5A. Exemplary Anti-PAC1 Antibody Light Chain Variable Region Nucleic Acid Sequences

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
29G4 variants			
29G4v10	LV-01	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCCAGTCCGTCGGACGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACA AAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTTC GGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTCACGCTCACAATC TCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTG TCATCAGTCATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTGGACCAG GGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTAC	328
29G4v22	LV-02	GATATCCAGCTCACTCAATCGCCATCATTTCTCTCCGC TTCGGTAGGCGACCGGGTCACGATCACATGCAGGGCG TCGCAAAGCATTGGGAGGTCGTTGCATTGGTATCAGC AGAAACCCGAAAGGCCCGAAACTTCTGATCAAATA CGCATCACAAAGCTTGAGCGGTGTGCCGTGCGCTTCT CCGGTTCCGGAAGCGGAACGGAATTACGCTTACAAT CTCCTCACTGCAGCCCGAGGATTTGCGGACCTATTACT GTCACCAGTCATCCAGACTCCCGTTTACTTTTGGCCCT GGGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTAC	329
iPS:420649; iPS:420653; iPS:420657; iPS:420661; iPS:420665; iPS:420672;	LV-03	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCAAGTCCGTCGGACGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACA	330

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:420679; iPS:420686; iPS:420837; iPS:420841; iPS:420845; iPS:420849; iPS:420853; iPS:420857; iPS:420861; iPS:420865; iPS:420869; iPS:420873; iPS:420877; iPS:420881; iPS:420885; iPS:420889; iPS:420893; iPS:420897; iPS:421027; iPS:421031; iPS:421035; iPS:421039; iPS:421043; iPS:421047; iPS:421051; iPS:421055; iPS:421059; iPS:421063; iPS:421067; iPS:421071; iPS:421075; iPS:421079; iPS:421083; iPS:421087; iPS:421147; iPS:421207; iPS:421211; iPS:421215; iPS:421219; iPS:421223		AAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCTGGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTTC GGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTCACGCTCACAATC TCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTG TCATCAGTCATCGAGGTTGCCTTTACGTTTGGACCAG GGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAG	
iPS:420690; iPS:420697; iPS:420704; iPS:420711; iPS:420718; iPS:420725; iPS:420732; iPS:420739; iPS:420746; iPS:420753; iPS:420760; iPS:420767; iPS:420774; iPS:420781; iPS:420788; iPS:420795; iPS:420802; iPS:420809; iPS:420816; iPS:420823; iPS:420830; iPS:420901; iPS:420908; iPS:420915; iPS:420922; iPS:420929; iPS:420936; iPS:420943; iPS:420950; iPS:420957; iPS:420964; iPS:420971; iPS:420978; iPS:420985; iPS:420992; iPS:420999; iPS:421006; iPS:421013; iPS:421020; iPS:421091; iPS:421098; iPS:421105; iPS:421112; iPS:421119; iPS:421126; iPS:421133; iPS:421140; iPS:421163; iPS:391578; iPS:421170; iPS:421176; iPS:421182; iPS:421239; iPS:421246; iPS:421253; iPS:421260; iPS:421267; iPS:421286; iPS:421293; iPS:421300; iPS:421307; iPS:421326; iPS:421333; iPS:421340; iPS:421347; iPS:421354; iPS:421373; iPS:421380;	LV-04	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCAGTCCGTCCGACGATCATTCGACTGGTACCAACA AAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCTGGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTTC GGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTCACGCTCACAATC TCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTG TCATCAGTCATCGAGGTTGCCTTTACGTTTGGACCAG GGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAG	331

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:421387; iPS:421394; iPS:421855; iPS:421861; iPS:421867; iPS:421873; iPS:421879; iPS:421885; iPS:421891; iPS:421897; iPS:421903; iPS:421909; iPS:421915			
iPS:421151; iPS:421227; iPS:421274; iPS:421314; iPS:421361	LV-05	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCCAGTCCGTCTGGCGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACA AAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCTGGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTTC GGGGTCTGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTCACGCTCACAATC TCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTG TCATCAGTCATCGAGGTTGCCTTTACGTTTGGACCAG GGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAG	332
iPS:391478; iPS:421231; iPS:421278; iPS:421318; iPS:421365	LV-06	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCCAGTCCGTCTGGACGAACTTGCACTGGTACCAAC AAAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTA TGCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCTGGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTT CGGGGTCTGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTCACGCTCACAAT CTCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATT GTCATCAGTCATCGAGGTTGCCTTTACGTTTGGACCA GGGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAG	333
iPS:421157; iPS:421235; iPS:421282; iPS:421322; iPS:421369	LV-07	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCCAGTCCGTCTGGACGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACA AAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCTGGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTTC GGGGTCTGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTCACGCTCACAATC TCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTG TCATCAGTCATCGATGTTGCCTTTACGTTTGGACCAG GGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAG	334
iPS:421189	LV-08	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCAAGTCCGTCTGGCGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACA AAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCTGGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTTC GGGGTCTGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTCACGCTCACAATC TCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTG TCATCAGTCATCGAGGTTGCCTTTACGTTTGGACCAG GGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAG	335
iPS:421195	LV-09	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCAAGTCCGTCTGGACGAACTTGCACTGGTACCAAC AAAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTA TGCGTCACAGAGCTTGTCTGGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTT CGGGGTCTGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTCACGCTCACAAT CTCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATT GTCATCAGTCATCGAGGTTGCCTTTACGTTTGGACCA GGGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAG	336

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:421201	LV-10	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCAAGTCCGTCGGACGATCATTGCACTGGTACCAACA AAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGCGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTTC GGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTACGCTCACAATC TCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTG TCATCAGTCATCGATGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGGACCAG GGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAG	337
iPS:480711; iPS:480706; iPS:480705; iPS:480707; iPS:480708; iPS:480712; iPS:480704; iPS:480710	LV-11	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCAAATCCGTCGGGTGGAGCTTGCAGTGGTACCAAC AAAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTA TGCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGCGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTT CGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTACGCTCACAAT CTCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATT GTCATCAGTCATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGGACCA GGGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTA	338
iPS:480713	LV-12	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCAAATCCGTCGGGTACAGCTTGCAGTGGTACCAACA AAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGCGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTTC GGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTACGCTCACAATC TCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTG TCATCAGTCATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGGACCAG GGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTA	339
iPS:480709	LV-13	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCAAAGCCGTCGGGTGGAGCTTGCAGTGGTACCAAC AAAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTA TGCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGCGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTT CGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTACGCTCACAAT CTCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATT GTCATCAGTCATCGAGGTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGGACCA GGGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTA	340
iPS:480716; iPS:480715 iPS:480717	LV-14	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCAAATCAGTCGGTCAGTCTTGCAGTGGTACCAACA AAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGCGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTTC GGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTACGCTCACAATC TCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTG TCATCAGTCATCGCGTTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGGACCAG GGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTA	341
iPS:480714	LV-15	GAGATCGTACTTACTCAGTCACCCGCCACATTGTCCCT GAGCCCGGGTGAACGGGCGACCCTCAGCTGCCGAGCA TCCCGTTCAGTCGGTCTGGCTTTCAGTGGTACCAACA AAAACCGGGCCAGGCCCCCAGACTTCTGATCAAGTAT GCGTCACAGAGCTTGTGCGGTATTCCCGCTCGCTTTTC GGGGTCGGGATCCGGGACAGATTTACGCTCACAATC TCCTCGCTGGAACCCGAGGACTTCGCGGTCTACTATTG	342

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
		TCATCAGTCATCGTTCTTGCCTTTCACGTTTGGACCAG GGACCAAGGTGGACATTAAGCGTA	
<i>19H8 variants</i>			
19H8	LV-16	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGAGCATTAGCAGGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAAC AGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTATGC TGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGAGTTACAGTCCCCCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGTAC	343
iPS:448202	LV-17	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGAGCATTAGCAGGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAAC AGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTTCGC TGGTCAGCGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGGCTATCGGTATGCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	344
iPS:449375	LV-18	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGTACATTGTTTCGTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCT GCTCATCATTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA CGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCA ACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGT CAACAGGCTATCCAGGAACCATACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	345
iPS:448083	LV-19	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGACTATTGTTTCGTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTTCGCT GGTCAGCGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGGCTATCATCAACCCATACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	346
iPS:452128	LV-20	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGTACATTGTTTCGTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCT GCTAACATGTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGGCTATCAACCAGCCATACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	347
iPS:448195	LV-21	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGAAAAATTGCTCGTTACTTAGTTTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCT GCTAACATGTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA	348

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
		GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGTCTATCCAGCAGCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	
iPS:448466	LV-22	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGAGCATTAGCAGGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAAC AGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTTCGC TGGTCAGCGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGGCTATCCAGCAGCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAACT	349
iPS:448689	LV-23	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGTACATTGTTCTGTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCT TCTTACAACCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA CGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCA ACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGT CAACAGGCTATCATGGCTCCATACACTTTTCGGGCCCTGG GACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	350
iPS:449034	LV-24	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGCCTATTGCTCAGTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCT GGTCGTTACTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA CGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCA ACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGT CAACAGGCTATCCAGAACCCTACACTTTTCGGGCCCTGG GACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	351
iPS:448075	LV-25	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGAGCATTAGCAGGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAAC AGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTTCGC TGGTCAGCGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGGCTATCGTTCAGCCATACACTTTTCGGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	352
iPS:448924	LV-26	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGCCGATTTCTCGTTACTTATCTTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTTCGCT GGTCAGCGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGGCTATCTCTATCCCATACACTTTTCGGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	353
iPS:448752; 3575	LV-27	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGCAGATTGCTCGTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCT	354

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
		TCTTACAACCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTTCAG CGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCA ACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGT CAACAGGCTATCATCCAGCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTGG GACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	
iPS:448772; iPS:448593	LV-28	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGAGCATTAGCAGGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAAC AGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGC TTCTTACAACCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGGCTATCCAGAACCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	355
iPS:448117	LV-29	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGACTATTGTTTCGTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTTCGCT GGTCAGCGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGTCTATCCAGACTCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	356
iPS:448788	LV-30	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGAGCATTAGCAGGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAAC AGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGC TGGTCGTATCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGGCTATCATCAACCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	357
iPS:448238	LV-31	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGCGTATTGCTCGTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTTCGCT GGTTCTATCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTTCAG CGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCA ACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGT CAACAGGCTATCCAGAACCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTGG GACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	358
iPS:448901	LV-32	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGAGCATTAGCAGGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAAC AGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGC TTCTTACAACCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGTCTATCCAGCAGCCATACACTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	359
iPS:448655	LV-33	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGTACATTGTTTCGTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA	360

Ab ID.	VL Group	VL Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
		GAAACCAGGGAAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCT TCTTACAACCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTTCAG CGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCA ACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGT CAACAGGCTATCCAGCAGCCATACACTTTTCGGCCCTGG GACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	
iPS:448730	LV-34	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGATGATTGCTCGTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGCT TCTTACAACCTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTTCAG CGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCA ACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTGT CAACAGGCTATCATCAACCCATACACTTTTCGGCCCTGG GACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	361
iPS:449027	LV-35	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGTACATTGTTTCGTTACTTAAACTGGTATCAACA GAAACCAGGGAAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTACGGT GCTCGTAACTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGTCTATCCAGACTCCATACACTTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	362
3574	LV-36	GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGC ATCTGTAGGAGACAGAATCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGAGCATTAGCAGGTATTTAAATTGGTATCAAC AGAAACCAGGGAAAAGCCCCTAAACTCCTGATCTATGC TGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGATCCCATCAAGGTTCA GCGGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATC AACAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTTCTG TCAACAGAGTTACAGTCCCCCATTCACTTTTCGGCCCTG GGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA	363

Table 5B. Exemplary Anti-PAC1 Antibody Heavy Chain Variable Region Nucleic Acid Sequences

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
29G4 variants			
29G4v10; iPS:421151; iPS:391478; iPS:421157; iPS:421189; iPS:421195; iPS:421201	HV-01	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGTTTCAACATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCC TCAGC	364
29G4v22	HV-02	CAAGTTCAGTTGGTGGAGTCTGGAGCCGAAGTAGTAAAGCCAGG AGCTTCAGTGAAGTCTCTTGTAAAGCAAGTGGATTACGTTTAG CCGCTTTGCCATGCATTGGGTGCGGCAAGCTCCCGGTGAGGGGT GGAGTGGATGGGAGTTATTAGCTATGACGGGGGCAATAAGTACT	365

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
		ACGCCGAGTCTGTTAAGGGTCTGGGTCACAATGACACGGGACACCT CAACCAGTACACTCTATATGGAAGTGTCTAGCCTGAGATCCGAGG ACACCGCTGTGTATTATTGCGCTAGGGGGTACGATGTATTGACGG GTTATCCTGATTACTGGGGGCAGGGGACACTCGTAACCGTCTCTA GT	
iPS:420649; iPS:421227; iPS:421231; iPS:421235	HV-03	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	366
iPS:420653	HV-04	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	367
iPS:420657	HV-05	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	368
iPS:420661	HV-06	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	369
iPS:420665; iPS:421274; iPS:421278; iPS:421282	HV-07	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGACGCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	370
iPS:420672	HV-08	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT	371

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
		GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAAACAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	
iPS:420679; iPS:421314; iPS:421318; iPS:421322	HV-09	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTGGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	372
iPS:420686; iPS:421361; iPS:421365; iPS:421369	HV-10	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTGGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	373
iPS:420690; iPS:420837	HV-11	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTGGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGACGCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	374
iPS:420697; iPS:420841	HV-12	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTGGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGACGCAATAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	375
iPS:420704; iPS:420845	HV-13	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTGGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGACGCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	376
iPS:420711; iPS:420849	HV-14	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG	377

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
		TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGGACGCAATAAAATACTATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC AAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTAGT	
iPS:420718; iPS:420853	HV-15	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGAAACAATAAAATACTATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC AAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTAGT	378
iPS:420725; iPS:420857	HV-16	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGAAACAATAAAATACTATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC AAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTAGT	379
iPS:420732; iPS:420861	HV-17	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGAAACAATAAAATACTATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC AAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTAGT	380
iPS:420739; iPS:420865	HV-18	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGGAAACAATAAAATACTATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC AAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTAGT	381
iPS:420746; iPS:420869	HV-19	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGAGGAAATAAAATACTATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC AAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTAGT	382

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:420753; iPS:420873	HV-20	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	383
iPS:420760; iPS:420877	HV-21	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	384
iPS:420767; iPS:420881	HV-22	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	385
iPS:420774; iPS:420885	HV-23	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	386
iPS:420781; iPS:420889	HV-24	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	387
iPS:420788; iPS:420893	HV-25	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	388

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:420795; iPS:420897	HV-26	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	389
iPS:420802	HV-27	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGACGCAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	390
iPS:420809	HV-28	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAAACAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	391
iPS:420816	HV-29	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGACGCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	392
iPS:420823	HV-30	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAAACAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	393
iPS:420830	HV-31	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	394

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:420901; iPS:421027	HV-32	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGACGCAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	395
iPS:420908; iPS:421031	HV-33	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGACGCAATAAACTA TGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	396
iPS:420915; iPS:421035	HV-34	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGACGCAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	397
iPS:420922; iPS:421039	HV-35	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGGACGCAATAAACTA TGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	398
iPS:420929; iPS:421043	HV-36	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	399
iPS:420936; iPS:421047	HV-37	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	400

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:420943; iPS:421051	HV-38	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	401
iPS:420950; iPS:421055	HV-39	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	402
iPS:420957; iPS:421059	HV-40	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGACGCAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	403
iPS:420964; iPS:421063	HV-41	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGACGCAATAAACT TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	404
iPS:420971; iPS:421067	HV-42	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGACGCAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	405
iPS:420978; iPS:421071	HV-43	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGGACGCAATAAACT TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	406

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:420985; iPS:421075	HV-44	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGAAACAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	407
iPS:420992; iPS:421079	HV-45	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	408
iPS:420999; iPS:421083	HV-46	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	409
iPS:421006; iPS:421087	HV-47	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGAAACAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	410
iPS:421013	HV-48	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGACGCAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	411
iPS:421020	HV-49	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	412

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:421091	HV-50	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGACGCAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	413
iPS:421098	HV-51	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGACGCAATAAACTA TGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	414
iPS:421105	HV-52	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGACGCAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	415
iPS:421112	HV-53	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGGACGCAATAAACTA TGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	416
iPS:421119	HV-54	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	417
iPS:421126	HV-55	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATATCGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	418

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:421133	HV-56	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	419
iPS:421140; iPS:421147	HV-57	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATTACGGAAACAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	420
iPS:421163; iPS:421207	HV-58	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	421
iPS:391578; iPS:421211	HV-59	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT TGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAACT TATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT TCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGA GGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT TGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTC TAGT	422
iPS:421170; iPS:421215	HV-60	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTCGATGGAGGAAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	423
iPS:421176; iPS:421219	HV-61	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGCCAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	424

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:421182; iPS:421223	HV-62	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATTTCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	425
iPS:421239	HV-63	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCACTTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGAGGAAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	426
iPS:421246	HV-64	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT TGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGAGGAAATAAACT TATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT TCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGA GGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGAC TGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTC TAGT	427
iPS:421253	HV-65	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTCAACGGAGGAAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	428
iPS:421260	HV-66	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGAGGCAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	429
iPS:421267	HV-67	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAACGGAGGAAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATTTCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	430

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:421286	HV-68	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCACTTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGACGCAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	431
iPS:421293	HV-69	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGC TGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGACGCAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	432
iPS:421300	HV-70	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTGATGGACGCAATAAACT TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	433
iPS:421307	HV-71	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGACGCAATAAACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATTTCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	434
iPS:421326	HV-72	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCACTTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	435
iPS:421333	HV-73	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGC TGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAACT TATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAAT TCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGA GGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGAC TGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTC TAGT	436

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:421340	HV-74	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTCGATGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	437
iPS:421347	HV-75	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGCCAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	438
iPS:421354	HV-76	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCACGCTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATTTCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	439
iPS:421373	HV-77	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCACTTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	440
iPS:421380	HV-78	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGC TGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGGAAATAAATAC TATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAAT TCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGA GGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGAC TGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTC TAGT	441
iPS:421387	HV-79	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTCGATGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	442

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:421394	HV-80	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATGATGGAGCCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATCTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	443
iPS:421855	HV-81	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAAGTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGC TGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTCAAGGGAAGCAATAAATACT TATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAAT TCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGA GGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGTTGAC TGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTC TAGT	444
iPS:421861	HV-82	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGC TGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCAGGGAGGAAATAAATACT TATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAAT TCCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGA GGACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGTTGAC TGGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTC TAGT	445
iPS:421867	HV-83	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCACTTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTACGCGGAAGCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATATGTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	446
iPS:421873	HV-84	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAAGTTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCGCGGAGGAAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	447
iPS:421879	HV-85	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGC TGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATAGCGGAGCCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGTTGAGC GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	448

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:421885	HV-86	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCACTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTCAAGGGAGCCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	449
iPS:421891	HV-87	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCACTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATATCGCGGAGCCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGTTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	450
iPS:421897	HV-88	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCACTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTCTACGGAAGCAATAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATTTCTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	451
iPS:421903	HV-89	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCACTTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTCTTCGAGGAAATAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATTTCTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	452
iPS:421909	HV-90	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCACTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCATTATGGGAACCAATAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATTTCTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCTA GT	453
iPS:421915	HV-91	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TTACTTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATCACACCGCGGAACCAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGTTGAGC GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCT AGT	454

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:480711	HV-92	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGGTGTTATCAACTATCGTGGACATGGTAAATACTA TGCAG AGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCGTGTCCAGAGACAATTCCAAG AACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGGACAC GGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTGGTTA CCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTAGT	455
iPS:480706	HV-93	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGGTGTTATATCTTTTTCTGGAGGTTCTAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCTTGTCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	456
iPS:480713	HV-94	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGGTGTTATCTTTATACTGGACAGTTCAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCGTGTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	457
iPS:480705	HV-95	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGGTGTTATATCTTTATACTGGAGCTCAGAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATGTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	458
iPS:480707	HV-96	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGGTGTTATATCTTATTCTGGAGCTTCTAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATGTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	459
iPS:480708	HV-97	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGGTGTTATATCTTATTCTGGAGCTTCTAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCGTGTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	460

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:480709	HV-98	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGGTGTTATAACTTATACTGGAGGTGCTAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	461
iPS:480712	HV-99	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGGTGTTATCAACTTTTCAGGGAAGTAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	462
iPS:480704	HV-100	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGGTGTTATATCTTATTCTGGAGATCTGAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCGTGTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	463
iPS:480710	HV-101	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TAGATTTGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGGTGTTATCAACTATTTTCGAGACGCTAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATGTTTTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	464
iPS:480716	HV-102	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TTTCTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATCTCATCTTTTCGGAAGTAATAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGCTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	465
iPS:480715	HV-103	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TACTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATCTCATACTCTGGAAGTAATAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGCTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTA GT	466

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
iPS:480717	HV-104	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TACTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATCTCACATTACGGAATAATAAATACTA TGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTC CAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAGG ACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCCTCTGACTG GTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCAACCGTGTCTA GT	467
iPS:480714	HV-105	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGG GAGGTCCCTGCGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAG TCATTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCT GGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATCTCATACCAGGGAAGTAATAAATACT ATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATT CCAAGAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCTGAG GACACGGCTCTGTTTTACTGTGCGAGAGGATACGATCTGCTGACT GGTTACCCCGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCAACCGTGTCT AGT	468
19H8 variants			
19H8; 3575	HV-106	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAGCAACAGTGCTACTTGGAAGTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATATTACAGGTCCAAGTGGT CTAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACGTGG AAACAGCTATGGTTCCTTGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTC ACCGTCTCTAGT	469
iPS:448202; iPS:448689	HV-107	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAACCGTCTGGCTACTTGGAAGTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACCTTGG ACCAGGACTGGTTCCTTGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTC ACCGTCTCTAGT	470
iPS:449375	HV-108	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAACCGTCTGGCTACTTGGAAGTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACCTTGG ACCAGGACTGGTTCCTTGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTC ACCGTCTCTAGT	471
iPS:448083	HV-109	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TTCTCGTCAGGCTACTTGGAAGTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACCTTGG ACCAGGACTGGTTCCTTGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTC ACCGTCTCTAGT	472

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
		AACAGGACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTC ACCGTCTCTAGT	
iPS:452128; iPS:448195; iPS:448752; iPS:449027; 3574	HV-110	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAACAAACAGGCTACTTGGAAGTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGA GAGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAAC CCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTG ACTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTG GAACCAGAACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGG TCACCGTCTCTAGT	473
iPS:448466	HV-111	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAACAAACAGGCTACTTGGAAGTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGA GAGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTCAAGTGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAAC CCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTG ACTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACCTGG ATCGGTGACTGGTTCATGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTC ACCGTCTCTAGT	474
iPS:449034	HV-112	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAACAAACAGGCTACTTGGAAGTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGA GAGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAAC CCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTG ACTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACCTGG ATCCAGGACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTC ACCGTCTCTAGT	475
iPS:448075	HV-113	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TTCTAACCATGCTACTTGGAAGTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACCTGGG ACCAGGACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTC ACCGTCTCTAGT	476
iPS:448924	HV-114	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TTCTCGTTACGCTACTTGGAAGTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTCAAGTGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTGG AACCAGAACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGT CACCGTCTCTAGT	477
iPS:448772	HV-115	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAACAAACAGGCTACTTGGAAGTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGA GAGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGG AAAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAAC CCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTG	478

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
		ACTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTG GTCTGGTGACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCCTGGT CACCGTCTCTAGT	
iPS:448117	HV-116	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TTCTCATGTTGCTACTTGGAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTGGT CTGAAGACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCCTGGTC ACCGTCTCTAGT	479
iPS:448788	HV-117	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TTCTCGTCAGGCTACTTGGAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTGGC AGGGTAACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCCTGGTC ACCGTCTCTAGT	480
iPS:448593	HV-118	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAACCATCAGGCTACTTGGAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAACCTTGA TCCAGGACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCCTGGTCA CCGTCTCTAGT	481
iPS:448238	HV-119	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TTCTCGTGACGCTACTTGGAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGACAGTGG AACGAAGACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCCTGGT CACCGTCTCTAGT	482
iPS:448901	HV-120	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAACCGTCTGGCTACTTGGAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAACTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGACGTTGGG AAGGTGACTGGTTCCTCGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCCTGGTCA CCGTCTCTAGT	483
iPS:448655	HV-121	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAACAAACAGGCTACTTGGAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGA GAGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTTCAGGCGTACTTGG AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAAC	484

Ab ID.	VH Group	VH Nucleic Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
		CCCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAAGCTCTGTG ACTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAATGTG GTCTGAAGACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGT CACCGTCTCTAGT	
iPS:448730	HV-122	CAGGTACAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGTCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCCTC GCAGACCCTCTCACTCACCTGTGCCATCTCCGGGGACAGTGTCTC TAACCGTCTGGCTACTTGGAACTGGATCAGGCAGTCCCCATCGAG AGGCCTTGAGTGGCTGGGAAGGACATACTACAGGGGTAAATGGA AAAATCATTATGCAGTATCTGTGAAAAGTCGAATAACCATCAACC CCGACACGTCCAAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTGCAGCTGAAGCTCTGTGA CTCCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAGTTTGA TCGGTAACTGGTTCCTGGACCACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCA CCGTCTCTAGT	485

[0136] Isolated nucleic acids encoding the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention may comprise a nucleotide sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, at least 95% identical, or at least 98% identical to any of the nucleotide sequences listed in Tables 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B. In some embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody light chain variable region comprises a sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, at least 95% identical, or at least 98% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 328 to 342. In other embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody light chain variable region comprises a sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, at least 95% identical, or at least 98% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 343 to 363. In certain embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody light chain variable region comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 328 to 342. In certain other embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody light chain variable region comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 343 to 363. In related embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody heavy chain variable region comprises a sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, at least 95% identical, or at least 98% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 364 to 468. In other related embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody heavy chain variable region comprises a sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, at least 95% identical, or at least 98% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 469 to 485. In some embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody heavy chain variable region comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs:

364 to 468. In other embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody heavy chain variable region comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 469 to 485.

[0137] In some embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody light chain comprises a sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, at least 95% identical, or at least 98% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 537 to 541. In other embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody light chain comprises a sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, at least 95% identical, or at least 98% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 542 to 551. In certain embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody light chain comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 537 to 541. In certain other embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody light chain comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 542 to 551. In related embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody heavy chain comprises a sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, at least 95% identical, or at least 98% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 552 to 562. In other related embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody heavy chain comprises a sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, at least 95% identical, or at least 98% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 563 to 569. In some embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody heavy chain comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 552 to 562. In other embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody heavy chain comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 563 to 569.

[0138] The nucleic acid sequences provided in Tables 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B are exemplary only. As will be appreciated by those in the art, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, an extremely large number of nucleic acids may be made, all of which encode the CDRs, variable regions, and heavy and light chains or other components of the antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described herein. Thus, having identified a particular amino acid sequence, those skilled in the art could make any number of different nucleic acids, by simply modifying the sequence of one or more codons in a way which does not change the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein.

[0139] The present invention also includes vectors comprising one or more nucleic acids encoding one or more components of the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the

invention (e.g. variable regions, light chains, and heavy chains). The term “vector” refers to any molecule or entity (e.g., nucleic acid, plasmid, bacteriophage or virus) used to transfer protein coding information into a host cell. Examples of vectors include, but are not limited to, plasmids, viral vectors, non-episomal mammalian vectors and expression vectors, for example, recombinant expression vectors. The term “expression vector” or “expression construct” as used herein refers to a recombinant DNA molecule containing a desired coding sequence and appropriate nucleic acid control sequences necessary for the expression of the operably linked coding sequence in a particular host cell. An expression vector can include, but is not limited to, sequences that affect or control transcription, translation, and, if introns are present, affect RNA splicing of a coding region operably linked thereto. Nucleic acid sequences necessary for expression in prokaryotes include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, a ribosome binding site and possibly other sequences. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, enhancers, and termination and polyadenylation signals.

[0140] A secretory signal peptide sequence can also, optionally, be encoded by the expression vector, operably linked to the coding sequence of interest, so that the expressed polypeptide can be secreted by the recombinant host cell, for more facile isolation of the polypeptide of interest from the cell, if desired. For instance, in some embodiments, signal peptide sequences may be appended/fused to the amino terminus of any of the variable region polypeptide sequences listed in Tables 1A and 1B or any of the full chain polypeptide sequences listed in Tables 4A and 4B. In certain embodiments, a signal peptide having the amino acid sequence of MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARC (SEQ ID NO: 486) is fused to the amino terminus of any of the variable region polypeptide sequences in Tables 1A and 1B or full chain polypeptide sequences in Tables 4A and 4B. In other embodiments, a signal peptide having the amino acid sequence of MAWALLLLTLLTQGTGWSA (SEQ ID NO: 487) is fused to the amino terminus of any of the variable region polypeptide sequences in Tables 1A and 1B or full chain polypeptide sequences in Tables 4A and 4B. In still other embodiments, a signal peptide having the amino acid sequence of MTCSPLLLTLIHCTGWSA (SEQ ID NO: 488) is fused to the amino terminus of any of the variable region polypeptide sequences in Tables 1A and 1B or full chain polypeptide sequences in Tables 4A and 4B. Other suitable signal peptide sequences that can be fused to the amino terminus of the variable region polypeptide sequences or full chain polypeptide sequences described herein include: MEAPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTG (SEQ ID NO:

489), MEWTWRVFLFLVAAATGAHS (SEQ ID NO: 490), METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDDTG (SEQ ID NO: 491), METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDDTG (SEQ ID NO: 492), MKHLWFFLLLVAAPRWVLS (SEQ ID NO: 493), MEWSWVFLFFLSVTTGVHS (SEQ ID NO: 494), MDIRAPTQLLGLLLLWLPGAKC (SEQ ID NO: 495), MDIRAPTQLLGLLLLWLPGARC (SEQ ID NO: 496), MDTRAPTQLLGLLLLWLPGATF (SEQ ID NO: 497), MDTRAPTQLLGLLLLWLPGARC (SEQ ID NO: 498), METGLRWLLLVAVLKGVQC (SEQ ID NO: 499), METGLRWLLLVAVLKGVQCQE (SEQ ID NO: 500), and MDMRAPTQLLGLLLLWLPGARC (SEQ ID NO: 501). Other signal or secretory peptides are known to those of skill in the art and may be fused to any of the variable region polypeptide chains listed in Tables 1A and 1B or full chain polypeptide sequences in Tables 4A and 4B, for example, to facilitate or optimize expression in particular host cells.

[0141] Typically, expression vectors used in the host cells to produce the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention will contain sequences for plasmid maintenance and for cloning and expression of exogenous nucleotide sequences encoding the components of the antibodies and antigen-binding fragments. Such sequences, collectively referred to as “flanking sequences,” in certain embodiments will typically include one or more of the following nucleotide sequences: a promoter, one or more enhancer sequences, an origin of replication, a transcriptional termination sequence, a complete intron sequence containing a donor and acceptor splice site, a sequence encoding a leader sequence for polypeptide secretion, a ribosome binding site, a polyadenylation sequence, a polylinker region for inserting the nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide to be expressed, and a selectable marker element. Each of these sequences is discussed below.

[0142] Optionally, the vector may contain a “tag”-encoding sequence, i.e., an oligonucleotide molecule located at the 5' or 3' end of the polypeptide coding sequence; the oligonucleotide tag sequence encodes polyHis (such as hexaHis), FLAG, HA (hemagglutinin influenza virus), myc, or another “tag” molecule for which commercially available antibodies exist. This tag is typically fused to the polypeptide upon expression of the polypeptide, and can serve as a means for affinity purification or detection of the polypeptide from the host cell. Affinity purification can be accomplished, for example, by column chromatography using antibodies against the tag as an affinity matrix. Optionally, the tag can subsequently be removed from the purified polypeptide by various means such as using certain peptidases for cleavage.

[0143] Flanking sequences may be homologous (i.e., from the same species and/or strain as the host cell), heterologous (i.e., from a species other than the host cell species or strain), hybrid (i.e., a combination of flanking sequences from more than one source), synthetic or native. As such, the source of a flanking sequence may be any prokaryotic or eukaryotic organism, any vertebrate or invertebrate organism, or any plant, provided that the flanking sequence is functional in, and can be activated by, the host cell machinery.

[0144] Flanking sequences useful in the vectors of this invention may be obtained by any of several methods well known in the art. Typically, flanking sequences useful herein will have been previously identified by mapping and/or by restriction endonuclease digestion and can thus be isolated from the proper tissue source using the appropriate restriction endonucleases. In some cases, the full nucleotide sequence of a flanking sequence may be known. Here, the flanking sequence may be synthesized using routine methods for nucleic acid synthesis or cloning.

[0145] Whether all or only a portion of the flanking sequence is known, it may be obtained using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or by screening a genomic library with a suitable probe such as an oligonucleotide and/or flanking sequence fragment from the same or another species. Where the flanking sequence is not known, a fragment of DNA containing a flanking sequence may be isolated from a larger piece of DNA that may contain, for example, a coding sequence or even another gene or genes. Isolation may be accomplished by restriction endonuclease digestion to produce the proper DNA fragment followed by isolation using agarose gel purification, Qiagen® column chromatography (Chatsworth, CA), or other methods known to the skilled artisan. The selection of suitable enzymes to accomplish this purpose will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art.

[0146] An origin of replication is typically a part of those prokaryotic expression vectors purchased commercially, and the origin aids in the amplification of the vector in a host cell. If the vector of choice does not contain an origin of replication site, one may be chemically synthesized based on a known sequence, and ligated into the vector. For example, the origin of replication from the plasmid pBR322 (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA) is suitable for most gram-negative bacteria, and various viral origins (e.g., SV40, polyoma, adenovirus, vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), or papillomaviruses such as HPV or BPV) are useful for cloning vectors in mammalian cells. Generally, the origin of replication component is not needed for mammalian

expression vectors (for example, the SV40 origin is often used only because it also contains the virus early promoter).

[0147] A transcription termination sequence is typically located 3' to the end of a polypeptide coding region and serves to terminate transcription. Usually, a transcription termination sequence in prokaryotic cells is a G-C rich fragment followed by a poly-T sequence. While the sequence is easily cloned from a library or even purchased commercially as part of a vector, it can also be readily synthesized using known methods for nucleic acid synthesis.

[0148] A selectable marker gene encodes a protein necessary for the survival and growth of a host cell grown in a selective culture medium. Typical selection marker genes encode proteins that (a) confer resistance to antibiotics or other toxins, e.g., ampicillin, tetracycline, or kanamycin for prokaryotic host cells; (b) complement auxotrophic deficiencies of the cell; or (c) supply critical nutrients not available from complex or defined media. Specific selectable markers are the kanamycin resistance gene, the ampicillin resistance gene, and the tetracycline resistance gene. Advantageously, a neomycin resistance gene may also be used for selection in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic host cells.

[0149] Other selectable genes may be used to amplify the gene that will be expressed.

Amplification is the process wherein genes that are required for production of a protein critical for growth or cell survival are reiterated in tandem within the chromosomes of successive generations of recombinant cells. Examples of suitable selectable markers for mammalian cells include dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) and promoterless thymidine kinase genes. Mammalian cell transformants are placed under selection pressure wherein only the transformants are uniquely adapted to survive by virtue of the selectable gene present in the vector. Selection pressure is imposed by culturing the transformed cells under conditions in which the concentration of selection agent in the medium is successively increased, thereby leading to the amplification of both the selectable gene and the DNA that encodes another gene, such as one or more components of the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments described herein. As a result, increased quantities of a polypeptide are synthesized from the amplified DNA.

[0150] A ribosome-binding site is usually necessary for translation initiation of mRNA and is characterized by a Shine-Dalgarno sequence (prokaryotes) or a Kozak sequence (eukaryotes). The element is typically located 3' to the promoter and 5' to the coding sequence of the polypeptide to be expressed. In certain embodiments, one or more coding regions may be

operably linked to an internal ribosome binding site (IRES), allowing translation of two open reading frames from a single RNA transcript.

[0151] In some cases, such as where glycosylation is desired in a eukaryotic host cell expression system, one may manipulate the various pre- or prosequences to improve glycosylation or yield. For example, one may alter the peptidase cleavage site of a particular signal peptide, or add prosequences, which also may affect glycosylation. The final protein product may have, in the -1 position (relative to the first amino acid of the mature protein) one or more additional amino acids incident to expression, which may not have been totally removed. For example, the final protein product may have one or two amino acid residues found in the peptidase cleavage site, attached to the amino-terminus. Alternatively, use of some enzyme cleavage sites may result in a slightly truncated form of the desired polypeptide, if the enzyme cuts at such area within the mature polypeptide.

[0152] Expression and cloning vectors of the invention will typically contain a promoter that is recognized by the host organism and operably linked to the molecule encoding the polypeptide. The term “operably linked” as used herein refers to the linkage of two or more nucleic acid sequences in such a manner that a nucleic acid molecule capable of directing the transcription of a given gene and/or the synthesis of a desired protein molecule is produced. For example, a control sequence in a vector that is “operably linked” to a protein coding sequence is ligated thereto so that expression of the protein coding sequence is achieved under conditions compatible with the transcriptional activity of the control sequences. More specifically, a promoter and/or enhancer sequence, including any combination of cis-acting transcriptional control elements is operably linked to a coding sequence if it stimulates or modulates the transcription of the coding sequence in an appropriate host cell or other expression system.

[0153] Promoters are non-transcribed sequences located upstream (i.e., 5') to the start codon of a structural gene (generally within about 100 to 1000 bp) that control transcription of the structural gene. Promoters are conventionally grouped into one of two classes: inducible promoters and constitutive promoters. Inducible promoters initiate increased levels of transcription from DNA under their control in response to some change in culture conditions, such as the presence or absence of a nutrient or a change in temperature. Constitutive promoters, on the other hand, uniformly transcribe a gene to which they are operably linked, that is, with little or no control over gene expression. A large number of promoters, recognized by a variety of potential host

cells, are well known. A suitable promoter is operably linked to the DNA encoding e.g., heavy chain, light chain, or other component of the antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention, by removing the promoter from the source DNA by restriction enzyme digestion and inserting the desired promoter sequence into the vector.

[0154] Suitable promoters for use with yeast hosts are also well known in the art. Yeast enhancers are advantageously used with yeast promoters. Suitable promoters for use with mammalian host cells are well known and include, but are not limited to, those obtained from the genomes of viruses such as polyoma virus, fowlpox virus, adenovirus (such as Adenovirus serotypes 2, 8, or 9), bovine papilloma virus, avian sarcoma virus, cytomegalovirus, retroviruses, hepatitis-B virus and Simian Virus 40 (SV40). Other suitable mammalian promoters include heterologous mammalian promoters, for example, heat-shock promoters and the actin promoter.

[0155] Additional specific promoters which may be of interest include, but are not limited to: SV40 early promoter (Benoist and Chambon, 1981, *Nature* 290:304-310); CMV promoter (Thornsen et al., 1984, *Proc. Natl. Acad. U.S.A.* 81:659-663); the promoter contained in the 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto et al., 1980, *Cell* 22:787-797); herpes thymidine kinase promoter (Wagner et al., 1981, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 78: 1444-1445); promoter and regulatory sequences from the metallothionein gene (Prinster et al., 1982, *Nature* 296:39-42); and prokaryotic promoters such as the beta-lactamase promoter (Villa-Kamaroff et al., 1978, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 75:3727-3731); or the tac promoter (DeBoer et al., 1983, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 80:21-25). Also of interest are the following animal transcriptional control regions, which exhibit tissue specificity and have been utilized in transgenic animals: the elastase I gene control region that is active in pancreatic acinar cells (Swift et al., 1984, *Cell* 38:639-646; Ornitz et al., 1986, *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 50:399-409; MacDonald, 1987, *Hepatology* 7:425-515); the insulin gene control region that is active in pancreatic beta cells (Hanahan, 1985, *Nature* 315: 115-122); the immunoglobulin gene control region that is active in lymphoid cells (Grosschedl et al., 1984, *Cell* 38:647-658; Adames et al., 1985, *Nature* 318:533-538; Alexander et al., 1987, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 7: 1436-1444); the mouse mammary tumor virus control region that is active in testicular, breast, lymphoid and mast cells (Leder et al., 1986, *Cell* 45:485-495); the albumin gene control region that is active in liver (Pinkert et al., 1987, *Genes and Devel.* 1 :268-276); the alpha-feto-protein gene control region that is active in liver (Krumlauf et al., 1985, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5: 1639-1648; Hammer et al., 1987,

Science 253:53-58); the alpha 1-antitrypsin gene control region that is active in liver (Kelsey et al., 1987, Genes and Devel. 1: 161-171); the beta-globin gene control region that is active in myeloid cells (Mogam et al, 1985, Nature 315:338-340; Kollias et al, 1986, Cell 46:89-94); the myelin basic protein gene control region that is active in oligodendrocyte cells in the brain (Readhead et al., 1987, Cell 48:703-712); the myosin light chain-2 gene control region that is active in skeletal muscle (Sani, 1985, Nature 314:283-286); and the gonadotropic releasing hormone gene control region that is active in the hypothalamus (Mason et al., 1986, Science 234: 1372-1378).

[0156] An enhancer sequence may be inserted into the vector to increase transcription of DNA encoding a component of the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments (e.g., light chain, heavy chain, or variable regions) by higher eukaryotes. Enhancers are cis-acting elements of DNA, usually about 10-300 bp in length, that act on the promoter to increase transcription. Enhancers are relatively orientation and position independent, having been found at positions both 5' and 3' to the transcription unit. Several enhancer sequences available from mammalian genes are known (e.g., globin, elastase, albumin, alpha-feto-protein and insulin). Typically, however, an enhancer from a virus is used. The SV40 enhancer, the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma enhancer, and adenovirus enhancers known in the art are exemplary enhancing elements for the activation of eukaryotic promoters. While an enhancer may be positioned in the vector either 5' or 3' to a coding sequence, it is typically located at a site 5' from the promoter. A sequence encoding an appropriate native or heterologous signal sequence (leader sequence or signal peptide) can be incorporated into an expression vector, to promote extracellular secretion of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment as described above. The choice of signal peptide or leader depends on the type of host cells in which the antibody or antigen-binding fragment is to be produced, and a heterologous signal sequence can replace the native signal sequence. Examples of signal peptides are described above. Other signal peptides that are functional in mammalian host cells include the signal sequence for interleukin-7 (IL-7) described in US Patent No. 4,965,195; the signal sequence for interleukin-2 receptor described in Cosman *et al.*, 1984, Nature 312:768; the interleukin-4 receptor signal peptide described in EP Patent No. 0367 566; the type I interleukin-1 receptor signal peptide described in U.S. Patent No. 4,968,607; and the type II interleukin-1 receptor signal peptide described in EP Patent No. 0 460 846.

[0157] The expression vectors that are provided may be constructed from a starting vector such as a commercially available vector. Such vectors may or may not contain all of the desired flanking sequences. Where one or more of the flanking sequences described herein are not already present in the vector, they may be individually obtained and ligated into the vector. Methods used for obtaining each of the flanking sequences are well known to one skilled in the art. The expression vectors can be introduced into host cells to thereby produce proteins, including antibodies and antigen-binding fragments, encoded by nucleic acids as described herein.

[0158] In certain embodiments, nucleic acids encoding the different components of the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention may be inserted into the same expression vector. For instance, the nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody light chain or variable region can be cloned into the same vector as the nucleic acid encoding an anti-PAC1 antibody heavy chain or variable region. In such embodiments, the two nucleic acids may be separated by an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) and under the control of a single promoter such that the light chain and heavy chain are expressed from the same mRNA transcript. Alternatively, the two nucleic acids may be under the control of two separate promoters such that the light chain and heavy chain are expressed from two separate mRNA transcripts. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid encoding the anti-PAC1 antibody light chain or variable region is cloned into one expression vector and the nucleic acid encoding the anti-PAC1 antibody heavy chain or variable region is cloned into a second expression vector. In such embodiments, a host cell may be co-transfected with both expression vectors to produce complete antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention.

[0159] After the vector has been constructed and the one or more nucleic acid molecules encoding the components of the antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described herein has been inserted into the proper site(s) of the vector or vectors, the completed vector(s) may be inserted into a suitable host cell for amplification and/or polypeptide expression. Thus, the present invention encompasses an isolated host cell or cell line comprising one or more expression vectors encoding the components of the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments described herein. The term “host cell” as used herein refers to a cell that has been transformed, or is capable of being transformed, with a nucleic acid and thereby expresses a gene of interest. The term includes the progeny of the parent cell, whether or not the progeny is

identical in morphology or in genetic make-up to the original parent cell, so long as the gene of interest is present. A host cell that comprises an isolated nucleic acid of the invention, preferably operably linked to at least one expression control sequence (e.g. promoter or enhancer), is a “recombinant host cell.”

[0160] The transformation of an expression vector for an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment into a selected host cell may be accomplished by well-known methods including transfection, infection, calcium phosphate co-precipitation, electroporation, microinjection, lipofection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, or other known techniques. The method selected will in part be a function of the type of host cell to be used. These methods and other suitable methods are well known to the skilled artisan, and are set forth, for example, in Sambrook *et al.*, 2001.

[0161] A host cell, when cultured under appropriate conditions, synthesizes an antibody or antigen-binding fragment that can subsequently be collected from the culture medium (if the host cell secretes it into the medium) or directly from the host cell producing it (if it is not secreted). The selection of an appropriate host cell will depend upon various factors, such as desired expression levels, polypeptide modifications that are desirable or necessary for activity (such as glycosylation or phosphorylation) and ease of folding into a biologically active molecule.

[0162] Exemplary host cells include prokaryote, yeast, or higher eukaryote cells. Prokaryotic host cells include eubacteria, such as Gram-negative or Gram-positive organisms, for example, *Enterobacteriaceae* such as *Escherichia*, e.g., *E. coli*, *Enterobacter*, *Erwinia*, *Klebsiella*, *Proteus*, *Salmonella*, e.g., *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Serratia*, e.g., *Serratia marcescans*, and *Shigella*, as well as *Bacillus*, such as *B. subtilis* and *B. licheniformis*, *Pseudomonas*, and *Streptomyces*. Eukaryotic microbes such as filamentous fungi or yeast are suitable cloning or expression hosts for recombinant polypeptides. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, or common baker's yeast, is the most commonly used among lower eukaryotic host microorganisms. However, a number of other genera, species, and strains are commonly available and useful herein, such as *Pichia*, e.g. *P. pastoris*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*; *Kluyveromyces*, *Yarrowia*; *Candida*; *Trichoderma reesia*; *Neurospora crassa*; *Schwanniomyces*, such as *Schwanniomyces occidentalis*; and filamentous fungi, such as, e.g., *Neurospora*, *Penicillium*, *Tolypocladium*, and *Aspergillus* hosts such as *A. nidulans* and *A. niger*.

[0163] Host cells for the expression of glycosylated antibodies and antigen-binding fragments can be derived from multicellular organisms. Examples of invertebrate cells include plant and insect cells. Numerous baculoviral strains and variants and corresponding permissive insect host cells from hosts such as *Spodoptera frugiperda* (caterpillar), *Aedes aegypti* (mosquito), *Aedes albopictus* (mosquito), *Drosophila melanogaster* (fruitfly), and *Bombyx mori* have been identified. A variety of viral strains for transfection of such cells are publicly available, e.g., the L-1 variant of *Autographa californica* NPV and the Bm-5 strain of *Bombyx mori* NPV.

[0164] Vertebrate host cells are also suitable hosts, and recombinant production of antibodies and antigen-binding fragments from such cells has become routine procedure. Mammalian cell lines available as hosts for expression are well known in the art and include, but are not limited to, immortalized cell lines available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), including but not limited to Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, including CHOK1 cells (ATCC CCL61), DXB-11, DG-44, and Chinese hamster ovary cells/-DHFR (CHO, Urlaub *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77: 4216, 1980); monkey kidney CV1 line transformed by SV40 (COS-7, ATCC CRL 1651); human embryonic kidney line (293 or 293 cells subcloned for growth in suspension culture, (Graham *et al.*, J. Gen Virol. 36: 59, 1977); baby hamster kidney cells (BHK, ATCC CCL 10); mouse sertoli cells (TM4, Mather, Biol. Reprod. 23: 243-251, 1980); monkey kidney cells (CV1 ATCC CCL 70); African green monkey kidney cells (VERO-76, ATCC CRL-1587); human cervical carcinoma cells (HELA, ATCC CCL 2); canine kidney cells (MDCK, ATCC CCL 34); buffalo rat liver cells (BRL 3A, ATCC CRL 1442); human lung cells (W138, ATCC CCL 75); human hepatoma cells (Hep G2, HB 8065); mouse mammary tumor (MMT 060562, ATCC CCL51); TRI cells (Mather *et al.*, Annals N.Y Acad. Sci. 383: 44-68, 1982); MRC 5 cells or FS4 cells; mammalian myeloma cells, and a number of other cell lines. In certain embodiments, cell lines may be selected through determining which cell lines have high expression levels and constitutively produce antibodies and antigen-binding fragments with PAC1 binding properties. In another embodiment, a cell line from the B cell lineage that does not make its own antibody but has a capacity to make and secrete a heterologous antibody can be selected. CHO cells are preferred host cells in some embodiments for expressing the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention.

[0165] Host cells are transformed or transfected with the above-described nucleic acids or vectors for production of anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments and are cultured in

conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for inducing promoters, selecting transformants, or amplifying the genes encoding the desired sequences. In addition, novel vectors and transfected cell lines with multiple copies of transcription units separated by a selective marker are particularly useful for the expression of antibodies and antigen-binding fragments. Thus, the present invention also provides a method for producing an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein comprising culturing a host cell comprising one or more expression vectors described herein in a culture medium under conditions permitting expression of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment encoded by the one or more expression vectors; and recovering the antibody or antigen-binding fragment from the culture medium or host cell.

[0166] The host cells used to produce the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention may be cultured in a variety of media. Commercially available media such as Ham's F10 (Sigma), Minimal Essential Medium (MEM, Sigma), RPMI-1640 (Sigma), and Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM, Sigma) are suitable for culturing the host cells. In addition, any of the media described in Ham *et al.*, Meth. Enz. 58: 44, 1979; Barnes *et al.*, Anal. Biochem. 102: 255, 1980; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,767,704; 4,657,866; 4,927,762; 4,560,655; or 5,122,469; WO90103430; WO 87/00195; or U.S. Patent Re. No. 30,985 may be used as culture media for the host cells. Any of these media may be supplemented as necessary with hormones and/or other growth factors (such as insulin, transferrin, or epidermal growth factor), salts (such as sodium chloride, calcium, magnesium, and phosphate), buffers (such as HEPES), nucleotides (such as adenosine and thymidine), antibiotics (such as GentamycinTM drug), trace elements (defined as inorganic compounds usually present at final concentrations in the micromolar range), and glucose or an equivalent energy source. Any other necessary supplements may also be included at appropriate concentrations that would be known to those skilled in the art. The culture conditions, such as temperature, pH, and the like, are those previously used with the host cell selected for expression, and will be apparent to the ordinary skilled artisan.

[0167] Upon culturing the host cells, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment can be produced intracellularly, in the periplasmic space, or directly secreted into the medium. If the antibody or antigen-binding fragment is produced intracellularly, as a first step, the particulate debris, either host cells or lysed fragments, is removed, for example, by centrifugation or ultrafiltration. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment can be purified using, for example, hydroxyapatite

chromatography, cation or anion exchange chromatography, or preferably affinity chromatography, using the antigen(s) of interest or protein A or protein G as an affinity ligand. Protein A can be used to purify proteins that include polypeptides that are based on human $\gamma 1$, $\gamma 2$, or $\gamma 4$ heavy chains (Lindmark *et al.*, J. Immunol. Meth. 62: 1-13, 1983). Protein G is recommended for all mouse isotypes and for human $\gamma 3$ (Guss *et al.*, EMBO J. 5: 1567-1575, 1986). The matrix to which the affinity ligand is attached is most often agarose, but other matrices are available. Mechanically stable matrices such as controlled pore glass or poly(styrenedivinyl)benzene allow for faster flow rates and shorter processing times than can be achieved with agarose. Where the protein comprises a CH3 domain, the Bakerbond ABX™ resin (J. T. Baker, Phillipsburg, N.J.) is useful for purification. Other techniques for protein purification such as ethanol precipitation, Reverse Phase HPLC, chromatofocusing, SDS-PAGE, and ammonium sulfate precipitation are also possible depending on the particular antibody or antigen-binding fragment to be recovered.

[0168] In certain embodiments, the invention provides a composition (e.g. a pharmaceutical composition) comprising one or a plurality of the anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention (e.g. anti-PAC1 monoclonal antibodies or binding fragments thereof) together with pharmaceutically acceptable diluents, carriers, excipients, solubilizers, emulsifiers, preservatives, and/or adjuvants. The pharmaceutical compositions can be used in any of the methods described herein. Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, liquid, frozen, and lyophilized compositions. “Pharmaceutically-acceptable” refers to molecules, compounds, and compositions that are non-toxic to human recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed and/or do not produce allergic or adverse reactions when administered to humans. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition may contain formulation materials for modifying, maintaining or preserving, for example, the pH, osmolarity, viscosity, clarity, color, isotonicity, odor, sterility, stability, rate of dissolution or release, adsorption or penetration of the composition. In such embodiments, suitable formulation materials include, but are not limited to, amino acids (such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine); antimicrobials; antioxidants (such as ascorbic acid, sodium sulfite or sodium hydrogen-sulfite); buffers (such as borate, bicarbonate, Tris-HCl, citrates, phosphates or other organic acids); bulking agents (such as mannitol or glycine); chelating agents (such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA)); complexing agents (such as caffeine,

polyvinylpyrrolidone, beta-cyclodextrin or hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin); fillers; monosaccharides; disaccharides; and other carbohydrates (such as glucose, mannose or dextrans); proteins (such as serum albumin, gelatin or immunoglobulins); coloring and diluting agents; emulsifying agents; hydrophilic polymers (such as polyvinylpyrrolidone); low molecular weight polypeptides; salt-forming counterions (such as sodium); preservatives (such as benzalkonium chloride, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, thimerosal, phenethyl alcohol, methylparaben, propylparaben, chlorhexidine, sorbic acid or hydrogen peroxide); solvents (such as glycerin, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol); sugar alcohols (such as mannitol or sorbitol); suspending agents; surfactants or wetting agents (such as pluronics, PEG, sorbitan esters, polysorbates such as polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, triton, tromethamine, lecithin, cholesterol, tyloxapal); stability enhancing agents (such as sucrose or sorbitol); tonicity enhancing agents (such as alkali metal halides, preferably sodium or potassium chloride, mannitol sorbitol); delivery vehicles; diluents; excipients and/or pharmaceutical adjuvants. Methods and suitable materials for formulating molecules for therapeutic use are known in the pharmaceutical arts, and are described, for example, in REMINGTON'S PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 18th Edition, (A.R. Genrmo, ed.), 1990, Mack Publishing Company.

[0169] In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention comprises a standard pharmaceutical carrier, such as a sterile phosphate buffered saline solution, bacteriostatic water, and the like. A variety of aqueous carriers may be used, e.g., water, buffered water, 0.4% saline, 0.3% glycine and the like, and may include other proteins for enhanced stability, such as albumin, lipoprotein, globulin, etc., subjected to mild chemical modifications or the like.

[0170] Exemplary concentrations of the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments in the formulation may range from about 0.1 mg/ml to about 200 mg/ml or from about 0.1 mg/mL to about 50 mg/mL, or from about 0.5 mg/mL to about 25 mg/mL, or alternatively from about 2 mg/mL to about 10 mg/mL. An aqueous formulation of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment may be prepared in a pH-buffered solution, for example, at pH ranging from about 4.5 to about 6.5, or from about 4.8 to about 5.5, or alternatively about 5.0. Examples of buffers that are suitable for a pH within this range include acetate (e.g. sodium acetate), succinate (such as sodium succinate), gluconate, histidine, citrate and other organic acid buffers. The buffer

concentration can be from about 1 mM to about 200 mM, or from about 10 mM to about 60 mM, depending, for example, on the buffer and the desired isotonicity of the formulation.

[0171] A tonicity agent, which may also stabilize the antibody or antigen-binding fragment, may be included in the formulation. Exemplary tonicity agents include polyols, such as mannitol, sucrose or trehalose. Preferably the aqueous formulation is isotonic, although hypertonic or hypotonic solutions may be suitable. Exemplary concentrations of the polyol in the formulation may range from about 1% to about 15% w/v.

[0172] A surfactant may also be added to the formulation to reduce aggregation of the formulated antibody or antigen-binding fragment and/or minimize the formation of particulates in the formulation and/or reduce adsorption. Exemplary surfactants include nonionic surfactants such as polysorbates (e.g. polysorbate 20 or polysorbate 80) or poloxamers (e.g. poloxamer 188). Exemplary concentrations of surfactant may range from about 0.001% to about 0.5%, or from about 0.005% to about 0.2%, or alternatively from about 0.004% to about 0.01% w/v.

[0173] In one embodiment, the formulation contains the above-identified agents (i.e. antibody or antigen-binding fragment, buffer, polyol and surfactant) and is essentially free of one or more preservatives, such as benzyl alcohol, phenol, m-cresol, chlorobutanol and benzethonium chloride. In another embodiment, a preservative may be included in the formulation, e.g., at concentrations ranging from about 0.1% to about 2%, or alternatively from about 0.5% to about 1%. One or more other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers such as those described in REMINGTON'S PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 18th Edition, (A.R. Genrmo, ed.), 1990, Mack Publishing Company, may be included in the formulation provided that they do not adversely affect the desired characteristics of the formulation.

[0174] Therapeutic formulations of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment are prepared for storage by mixing the antibody or antigen-binding fragment having the desired degree of purity with optional physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers (REMINGTON'S PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 18th Edition, (A.R. Genrmo, ed.), 1990, Mack Publishing Company), 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 those described above, such as buffers (e.g. phosphate, citrate, and other organic acids); antioxidants (e.g. 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 (e.g. less than about 10 residues) polypeptides; proteins (such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins); hydrophilic polymers (e.g. polyvinylpyrrolidone); amino acids (e.g. glycine, glutamine, asparagine, histidine, arginine, or lysine); monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, maltose, or dextrans; 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 polysorbates (e.g. polysorbate 20 or polysorbate 80) or poloxamers (e.g. poloxamer 188); or polyethylene glycol (PEG).

[0175] In one embodiment, a suitable formulation of the invention contains an isotonic buffer such as a phosphate, acetate, or TRIS buffer in combination with a tonicity agent, such as a polyol, sorbitol, sucrose or sodium chloride, which tonicifies and stabilizes. One example of such a tonicity agent is 5% sorbitol or sucrose. In addition, the formulation could optionally include a surfactant at 0.01% to 0.02% wt/vol, for example, to prevent aggregation or improve stability. The pH of the formulation may range from 4.5 to 6.5 or 4.5 to 5.5. Other exemplary descriptions of pharmaceutical formulations for antibodies and antigen-binding fragments may be found in US Patent Publication No. 2003/0113316 and US Patent No. 6,171,586, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0176] The formulations to be used for *in vivo* administration must be sterile. The compositions of the invention may be sterilized by conventional, well-known sterilization techniques. For example, sterilization is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes. The resulting solutions may be packaged for use or filtered under aseptic conditions and lyophilized, the lyophilized preparation being combined with a sterile solution prior to administration.

[0177] The process of freeze-drying is often employed to stabilize polypeptides for long-term storage, particularly when the polypeptide is relatively unstable in liquid compositions. A lyophilization cycle is usually composed of three steps: freezing, primary drying, and secondary drying (*see* Williams and Polli, *Journal of Parenteral Science and Technology*, Volume 38, Number 2, pages 48-59, 1984). In the freezing step, the solution is cooled until it is adequately frozen. Bulk water in the solution forms ice at this stage. The ice sublimates in the primary drying

stage, which is conducted by reducing chamber pressure below the vapor pressure of the ice, using a vacuum. Finally, sorbed or bound water is removed at the secondary drying stage under reduced chamber pressure and an elevated shelf temperature. The process produces a material known as a lyophilized cake. Thereafter the cake can be reconstituted prior to use. The standard reconstitution practice for lyophilized material is to add back a volume of pure water (typically equivalent to the volume removed during lyophilization), although dilute solutions of antibacterial agents are sometimes used in the production of pharmaceuticals for parenteral administration (*see* Chen, Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy, Volume 18: 1311-1354, 1992).

[0178] Excipients have been noted in some cases to act as stabilizers for freeze-dried products (*see* Carpenter *et al.*, Volume 74: 225-239, 1991). For example, known excipients include polyols (including mannitol, sorbitol and glycerol); sugars (including glucose and sucrose); and amino acids (including alanine, glycine and glutamic acid). In addition, polyols and sugars are also often used to protect polypeptides from freezing- and drying-induced damage and to enhance the stability during storage in the dried state. In general, sugars, in particular disaccharides, are effective in both the freeze-drying process and during storage. Other classes of molecules, including mono- and di-saccharides and polymers such as PVP, have also been reported as stabilizers of lyophilized products.

[0179] For injection, the pharmaceutical formulation and/or medicament may be a powder suitable for reconstitution with an appropriate solution as described above. Examples of these include, but are not limited to, freeze dried, rotary dried or spray dried powders, amorphous powders, granules, precipitates, or particulates. For injection, the formulations may optionally contain stabilizers, pH modifiers, surfactants, bioavailability modifiers and combinations of these.

[0180] Sustained-release preparations may be prepared. Suitable examples of sustained-release preparations include semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the antibody or antigen-binding fragment, which matrices are in the form of shaped articles, e.g., films, or microcapsule. Examples of sustained-release matrices include polyesters, hydrogels (for example, poly(2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate), or poly(vinylalcohol)), polylactides (U.S. Patent 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. While polymers such as ethylene-vinyl acetate and lactic acid-glycolic acid enable release of molecules for over 100 days, certain hydrogels release proteins for shorter time periods. When encapsulated polypeptides remain in the body for a long time, they may denature or aggregate as a result of exposure to moisture at 37°C, resulting in a loss of biological activity and possible changes in immunogenicity. Rational strategies can be devised for stabilization depending on the mechanism involved. For example, if the aggregation mechanism is discovered to be intermolecular S--S bond formation through thio-disulfide interchange, stabilization may be achieved by modifying sulfhydryl residues, lyophilizing from acidic solutions, controlling moisture content, using appropriate additives, and developing specific polymer matrix compositions.

[0181] The formulations of the invention may be designed to be short-acting, fast-releasing, long-acting, or sustained-releasing as described herein. Thus, the pharmaceutical formulations may also be formulated for controlled release or for slow release.

[0182] Specific dosages may be adjusted depending on the disease, disorder, or condition to be treated (e.g. episodic migraine, chronic migraine, or cluster headache), the age, body weight, general health conditions, sex, and diet of the subject, dose intervals, administration routes, excretion rate, and combinations of drugs.

[0183] The anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of the invention can be administered by any suitable means, including parenteral, subcutaneous, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intrapulmonary, and intranasal, and, if desired for local treatment, intralesional administration. Parenteral administration includes intravenous, intraarterial, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intradermal or subcutaneous administration. In addition, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment is suitably administered by pulse infusion, particularly with declining doses of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment. Preferably, the dosing is given by injections, most preferably intravenous or subcutaneous injections, depending in part on whether the administration is brief or chronic. Other administration methods are contemplated, including topical, particularly transdermal, transmucosal, rectal, oral or local administration e.g. through a catheter placed close to the desired site. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention may be administered in a physiological solution at a dose ranging between 0.01 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg at a frequency ranging from daily to weekly to monthly.

[0184] The anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described herein are useful for treating or ameliorating a condition associated with the biological activity of the PAC1 receptor in a patient in need thereof. Thus, anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention for use in methods of treatment are disclosed herein. The term “patient” includes human patients and is used interchangeably with the term “subject.” As used herein, the term “treating” or “treatment” is an intervention performed with the intention of preventing the development or altering the pathology of a disorder. Accordingly, “treatment” refers to both therapeutic treatment and prophylactic or preventative measures. Those in need of treatment include those already diagnosed with or suffering from the disorder or condition as well as those in which the disorder or condition is to be prevented. “Treatment” includes any indicia of success in the amelioration of an injury, pathology or condition, including any objective or subjective parameter such as abatement, remission, diminishing of symptoms, or making the injury, pathology or condition more tolerable to the patient, slowing in the rate of degeneration or decline, making the final point of degeneration less debilitating, or improving a patient’s physical or mental well-being. The treatment or amelioration of symptoms can be based on objective or subjective parameters, including the results of a physical examination, self-reporting by a patient, neuropsychiatric exams, and/or a psychiatric evaluation.

[0185] Accordingly, in some embodiments, the present invention provides a method for treating or preventing a condition associated with the biological activity of the PAC1 receptor (e.g. a condition associated with PACAP-induced activation of the PAC1 receptor) in a patient in need thereof, comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein. The PACAP/PAC1 signaling pathway has been implicated in various physiological processes, including cardiovascular function, metabolic and endocrine function, inflammation, stress response, regulation of vasomotor tone, and regulation of the autonomic nervous system, particularly the balance between the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems. *See, e.g.,* Tanida *et al.*, *Regulatory Peptides*, Vol. 161: 73-80, 2010; Moody *et al.*, *Curr. Opin. Endocrinol. Diabetes Obes.*, Vol. 18: 61-67, 2011; and Hashimoto *et al.*, *Current Pharmaceutical Design*, Vol. 17: 985-989, 2011. Conditions associated with aberrant or overactivation of the PACAP/PAC1 signaling pathway include, but are not limited to, headache conditions, such as migraine, cluster headache, tension-type headache, hemiplegic migraine, and retinal migraine; inflammatory skin conditions; chronic pain, such as

neuropathic pain; anxiety disorders; irritable bowel syndrome; and vasomotor symptoms, such as hot flashes, facial flushing, sweating, and night sweats. Thus, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof of the invention can be administered to patients to prevent, ameliorate, or treat any of these conditions or disorders or other conditions associated with aberrant or excessive PAC1 receptor biological activity. In certain embodiments, the present invention provides methods for treating or preventing a headache condition (e.g. episodic migraine, chronic migraine, cluster headache, tension-type headache, hemiplegic migraine, and retinal migraine) in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof as described herein. In some embodiments, the present invention provides a method for inhibiting activation of the human PAC1 receptor in a patient having a headache condition comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein. In one embodiment, the patient has a migraine headache condition, such as episodic migraine or chronic migraine. In another embodiment, the patient has a cluster headache condition.

[0186] An “effective amount” is generally an amount sufficient to reduce the severity and/or frequency of symptoms, eliminate the symptoms and/or underlying cause, prevent the occurrence of symptoms and/or their underlying cause, and/or improve or remediate the damage that results from or is associated with a particular condition. In some embodiments, the effective amount is a therapeutically effective amount or a prophylactically effective amount. A “therapeutically effective amount” is an amount sufficient to remedy a disease state or symptom(s), particularly a state or symptom(s) associated with the disease state, or otherwise prevent, hinder, retard or reverse the progression of the disease state or any other undesirable symptom associated with the disease in any way whatsoever (i.e. that provides “therapeutic efficacy”). A “prophylactically effective amount” is an amount of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment that, when administered to a subject, will have the intended prophylactic effect, e.g., preventing or delaying the onset (or reoccurrence) of the condition, or reducing the likelihood of the onset (or reoccurrence) of the condition. The full therapeutic or prophylactic effect does not necessarily occur by administration of one dose, and may occur only after administration of a series of doses. Thus, a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount may be administered in one or more administrations.

[0187] In certain embodiments, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting vasodilation in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein. Ligands of the PAC1 receptor, such as PACAP38 and VIP, are potent vasodilators, and blocking the binding of these ligands to the PAC1 receptor can inhibit vasodilation and ameliorate conditions associated with aberrant or excessive vasodilation, such as headache conditions, hot flashes, and flushing. In one embodiment, the patient has a headache condition, such as migraine or cluster headache. In another embodiment, the patient has vasomotor symptoms (e.g. hot flashes, facial flushing, sweating, or night sweats). In a related embodiment, the patient has vasomotor symptoms associated with menopause.

[0188] In some embodiments of the methods of the invention, the headache condition to be treated, prevented or ameliorated is migraine. Thus, the present invention includes a method for treating, preventing, or ameliorating migraine in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein. Migraine headaches are recurrent headaches lasting about 4 to about 72 hours that are characterized by unilateral, pulsating, and/or moderate to severe pain and/or pain that is exacerbated by physical activity. Migraine headaches are often accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and/or sensitivity to light (photophobia), sound (phonophobia), or smell. In some patients, an aura precedes the onset of the migraine headache. The aura is typically a visual, sensory, language, or motor disturbance that signals the headache will soon occur. The methods described herein prevent, treat, or ameliorate one or more symptoms of migraine headaches with and without aura in human patients.

[0189] PACAP38, through activation of its receptors, induces vasodilation, particularly vasodilation of the dura vasculature (Schytz *et al.*, *Neurotherapeutics*, Vol. 7(2):191-196, 2010). The PACAP38/PAC1 receptor signaling cascade, in particular, has been implicated in migraine pathophysiology (Amin *et al.*, *Brain*, Vol. 137: 779-794, 2014). Infusion of PACAP38, which has a higher affinity for the PAC1 receptor than the VPAC1 and VPAC2 receptors, causes migraine-like headache in migraine patients (Schytz *et al.*, *Brain* 132:16-25, 2009; Amin *et al.*, *Brain*, Vol. 137: 779-794, 2014; Guo *et al.*, *Cephalalgia*, Vol. 37:125-135, 2017). In addition, PACAP38 levels are elevated in cranial circulation in patients experiencing a migraine attack, and the PACAP38 levels are reduced following treatment of the migraine symptoms with

triptans (Tuka *et al.*, Cephalalgia, Vol. 33, 1085-1095, 2013; Zagami *et al.*, Ann. Clin. Transl. Neurol., Vol. 1: 1036-1040, 2014). These reports suggest that endogenous release of PACAP38 is an important trigger of migraine headache and its effects are primarily mediated through activation of the PAC1 receptor.

[0190] In some embodiments, the patients to be treated according to the methods of the invention have, suffer from, or are diagnosed with episodic migraine. Episodic migraine is diagnosed when patients with a history of migraine (e.g. at least five lifetime attacks of migraine headache) have 14 or fewer migraine headache days per month. A “migraine headache day” includes any calendar day during which a patient experiences the onset, continuation, or recurrence of a “migraine headache” with or without aura lasting greater than 30 minutes. A “migraine headache” is a headache associated with nausea or vomiting or sensitivity to light or sound and/or a headache characterized by at least two of the following pain features: unilateral pain, throbbing pain, moderate to severe pain intensity, or pain exacerbated by physical activity. In certain embodiments, patients having, suffering from, or diagnosed with episodic migraine have at least four, but less than 15 migraine headache days per month on average. In related embodiments, patients having, suffering from, or diagnosed with episodic migraine have fewer than 15 headache days per month on average. As used herein, a “headache day” is any calendar day in which the patient experiences a migraine headache as defined herein or any headache that lasts greater than 30 minutes or requires acute headache treatment.

[0191] In certain embodiments, the patients to be treated according to the methods of the invention have, suffer from, or are diagnosed with chronic migraine. Chronic migraine is diagnosed when migraine patients (i.e. patients with at least five lifetime attacks of migraine headache) have 15 or more headache days per month and at least 8 of the headache days are migraine headache days. In some embodiments, patients having, suffering from, or diagnosed with chronic migraine have 15 or more migraine headache days per month on average. In certain embodiments of the methods described herein, administration of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention prevents, reduces, or delays the progression of episodic migraine to chronic migraine in the patient.

[0192] In some embodiments, the present invention provides a method for treating, preventing, or ameliorating cluster headache in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof

described herein. Cluster headache is a condition that involves, as its most prominent feature, recurrent, severe headaches on one side of the head, typically around the eye (*see* Nesbitt *et al.*, BMJ, Vol. 344:e2407, 2012). Cluster headaches often occur periodically: spontaneous remissions interrupt active periods of pain. Cluster headaches are often accompanied by cranial autonomic symptoms, such as tearing, nasal congestion, ptosis, pupil constriction, facial blushing, sweating, and swelling around the eye, often confined to the side of the head with the pain. The average age of onset of cluster headache is ~30-50 years. It is more prevalent in males with a male to female ratio of about 2.5:1 to about 3.5:1. Sphenopalatine ganglion (SPG) stimulation has been used for the treatment of cluster headache. A neurostimulation system, which delivers low-level (but high frequency, physiologic-blocking) electrical stimulation to the SPG, has demonstrated efficacy in relieving the acute debilitating pain of cluster headache in a recent clinical trial (*see* Schoenen J, *et al.*, Cephalalgia, Vol. 33(10):816-30, 2013). In view of this evidence and because PACAP is one of the major neurotransmitters in SPG, inhibition of PACAP/PAC1 signaling with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein is expected to have efficacy in treating cluster headache in humans.

[0193] Other conditions associated with the PACAP/PAC1 signaling pathway that may be treated according to the methods of the invention include, but are not limited to, inflammatory skin conditions, such as rosacea (*see* U.S. Patent Publication No. 20110229423), chronic pain syndromes, such as neuropathic pain (*see* Jongsma *et al.*, Neuroreport, Vol. 12: 2215-2219, 2001; Hashimoto *et al.*, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol. 1070: 75-89, 2006), tension-type headaches, hemiplegic migraine, retinal migraine, anxiety disorders, such as posttraumatic stress disorder (*see* Hammack and May, Biol. Psychiatry, Vol. 78(3):167-177, 2015), irritable bowel syndrome, and vasomotor symptoms (*e.g.* hot flashes, facial flushing, sweating, and night sweats), such as those associated with menopause. In one embodiment, the condition to be treated by administering an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of the invention is chronic pain. In another embodiment, the condition to be treated by administering an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of the invention is neuropathic pain.

[0194] In any of the methods described herein, the treatment can comprise prophylactic treatment. Prophylactic treatment refers to treatment designed to be taken before the onset of a condition or an attack (*e.g.* before a migraine attack or onset of a cluster headache episode) to

reduce the frequency, severity, and/or length of the symptoms (e.g. migraine or cluster headaches) in the patient.

[0195] In some embodiments, the methods of the invention for treating or preventing a headache condition in a patient comprise administering to the patient an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein in combination with one or more agents suitable for the acute or prophylactic treatment of migraine headache or other headache disorder described herein. The term “combination therapy” as used herein encompasses the administration of the two compounds (e.g. anti-PAC1 antibody and additional agent) in a sequential manner (i.e. each compound is administered at a different time in any order) as well as administration of the two compounds in a substantially simultaneous manner. Substantially simultaneous administration includes concurrent administration and can be accomplished by administering a single formulation comprising both compounds (e.g. a single formulation comprising a fixed ratio of both compounds or a pre-filled syringe having a fixed ratio of each compound) or concurrently administering separate formulations containing each of the compounds. Thus, in certain embodiments, the methods of the invention comprise administering an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein with a second headache therapeutic agent.

[0196] In certain embodiments, the second headache therapeutic agent may be an acute headache therapeutic agent used for the acute treatment of headaches or migraines. In some embodiments, the acute headache therapeutic agent is a serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine; 5-HT) receptor agonist, for example a 5HT₁ receptor agonist. The acute headache therapeutic agent can be an agonist of the 5HT_{1B}, 5HT_{1D} and/or 5HT_{1F} serotonin receptors. Such serotonin receptor agonists include, but are not limited to, triptans (e.g., almotriptan, frovatriptan, rizatriptan, sumatriptan, naratriptan, eletriptan, and zolmitriptan), ergotamines (e.g., dihydroergotamine and ergotamine tartrate), and 5HT_{1F}-selective serotonin receptor agonists, such as lasmiditan. Other suitable acute headache therapeutic agents include non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (e.g., acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen, naproxen, indomethacin, and diclofenac), and opioids (e.g., codeine, morphine, hydrocodone, fentanyl, meperidine, and oxycodone). In one embodiment, the acute headache therapeutic agent administered in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is a triptan. In another embodiment, the acute headache therapeutic agent administered in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is an ergotamine. In yet another embodiment, the acute

headache therapeutic agent administered in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. In still another embodiment, the acute headache therapeutic agent administered in combination with an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is an opioid.

[0197] In some embodiments, the second headache therapeutic agent is a prophylactic headache therapeutic agent used for the prophylactic treatment of headaches or migraines. In one embodiment, the prophylactic headache therapeutic agent is an antiepileptic, such as divalproex, sodium valproate, valproic acid, topiramate, or gabapentin. In another embodiment, the prophylactic headache therapeutic agent is a beta-blocker, such as propranolol, timolol, atenolol, metoprolol, or nadolol. In yet another embodiment, the prophylactic headache therapeutic agent is an anti-depressant, such as a tricyclic antidepressant (e.g. amitriptyline, nortriptyline, doxepin, and fluoxetine). In still another embodiment, the prophylactic headache therapeutic agent is onabotulinum toxin A.

[0198] In certain embodiments, the methods of the invention comprise administering an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein with an antagonist of the calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) signaling pathway (i.e. inhibits the activation or signaling of the CGRP receptor by the CGRP ligand). For example, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention can be administered in combination with a CGRP pathway antagonist to treat or prevent a headache condition (e.g. migraine or cluster headache) in a patient in need thereof. In some embodiments, the CGRP pathway antagonist is an antagonist of the human CGRP receptor. CGRP receptor antagonists include small molecule inhibitors of the CGRP receptor, such as those described in U.S. Patent Publication No. 20060142273 and U.S. Patent Nos. 7,842,808; 7,772,244; 7,754,732; 7,569,578; 8,685,965; 8,569,291; 8,377,955; 8,372,859; 8,143,266; 7,947,677; and 7,625,901, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties. CGRP receptor antagonists can also include peptide antagonists of the receptor, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 8,168,592, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. In certain embodiments, the CGRP receptor antagonist to be administered with the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention is a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to the human CGRP receptor, such as the antibodies described in U.S. Patent No. 9,102,731 and U.S. Patent Publication No. 20160311913, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties. In one particular embodiment of

the methods of the invention, an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein is administered in combination with an anti-CGRP receptor monoclonal antibody comprising a light chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 502 (sequence provided below) and a heavy chain variable region comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 503 (sequence provided below) to treat or prevent a headache condition (e.g. migraine or cluster headache) in a patient. In another particular embodiment of the methods of the invention, the anti-CGRP receptor monoclonal antibody administered in combination with the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention to treat or prevent a headache condition (e.g. migraine or cluster headache) in a patient is erenumab.

[0199] Light chain variable region sequence for exemplary anti-CGRP receptor monoclonal antibody:

QSVLTQPPSV SAAPGQKVTI SCSGSSSNIG NNYVSWYQQL PGTAPKLLIY
DNNKRPSGIP DRFSGSKSGT STTLGITGLQ TGDEADYYCG TWDSRLSAVV
FGGGTKLTVL (SEQ ID NO: 502)

[0200] Heavy chain variable region sequence for exemplary anti-CGRP receptor monoclonal antibody:

QVQLVESGGG VVQPGRSLRL SCAASGFTFS SFGMHWVRQA PGKGLEWVAV
ISFDGSIKYS VDSVKGRFTI SRDNSKNTLF LQMNSLRAED TAVYYCARDR
LNYYDSSGYY HYKYYGMAVW GQGTTVTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 503)

[0201] In some embodiments, the CGRP pathway antagonist to be administered with the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention to treat or prevent a headache condition (e.g. migraine or cluster headache) in a patient is an antagonist of the CGRP ligand. A CGRP ligand antagonist can be a decoy or soluble CGRP receptor or other protein that binds to the CGRP ligand, such as an anti-CGRP ligand antibody. Anti-CGRP ligand antibodies are known in the art and are described, for example, in WO 2007/054809; WO 2007/076336; WO 2011/156324; and WO 2012/162243, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties. In certain embodiments, the CGRP ligand antagonist to be administered with the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention is a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to human α -CGRP and/or human β -CGRP. In one embodiment, the anti-CGRP ligand antibody is fremanezumab. In another embodiment, the anti-CGRP ligand antibody is galcanezumab. In yet another embodiment, the anti-CGRP ligand antibody is eptinezumab.

[0202] The present invention also includes the use of anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments in any of the methods disclosed herein. For instance, in certain embodiments, the present invention provides an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof described herein for use in a method for treating or preventing a headache condition in a patient in need thereof. In some such embodiments, the headache condition is migraine. The migraine may be episodic migraine or chronic migraine. In other embodiments, the headache condition is cluster headache. In some embodiments, the method for treating or preventing a headache condition comprises administering a second headache therapeutic agent in combination with the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In one embodiment, the second headache therapeutic agent is an acute headache therapeutic agent, such as a 5HT_{1B}, 5HT_{1D} and/or 5HT_{1F} serotonin receptor agonist (e.g. a triptan or ergotamine), a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, or an opioid. In another embodiment, the second headache therapeutic agent is a prophylactic headache therapeutic agent, such as an antiepileptic, a beta-blocker, an anti-depressant, onabotulinum toxin A, or a CGRP pathway antagonist. In some embodiments, the CGRP pathway antagonist is a human CGRP receptor antagonist. In one particular embodiment, the human CGRP receptor antagonist is a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to the human CGRP receptor, such as erenumab. In other embodiments, the CGRP pathway antagonist is an antagonist of the CGRP ligand, such as a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to human α -CGRP and/or human β -CGRP. In certain embodiments, the anti-CGRP ligand antibody is fremanezumab, galcanezumab, or eptinezumab.

[0203] In some embodiments, the present invention provides an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein for use in a method for inhibiting vasodilation in a patient in need thereof. In such embodiments, the patient may be diagnosed with or have a headache condition, such as migraine (e.g. episodic or chronic migraine) or cluster headache. In other embodiments, the present invention provides an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein for use in a method for inhibiting activation of human PAC1 receptor in a patient having a headache condition. The headache condition may be migraine (e.g. episodic or chronic migraine) or cluster headache.

[0204] The use of anti-PAC1 antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof for preparation of medicaments for administration according to any of the methods disclosed herein is specifically contemplated. For example, in some embodiments, the present invention encompasses the use of

an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein in the preparation of a medicament for treating or preventing a headache condition in a patient in need thereof. In some such embodiments, the headache condition is migraine. The migraine may be episodic migraine or chronic migraine. In other embodiments, the headache condition is cluster headache. In certain embodiments, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is formulated for administration with a second headache therapeutic agent. In one embodiment, the second headache therapeutic agent is an acute headache therapeutic agent, such as a 5HT_{1B}, 5HT_{1D} and/or 5HT_{1F} serotonin receptor agonist (e.g. a triptan or ergotamine), a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, or an opioid. In another embodiment, the second headache therapeutic agent is a prophylactic headache therapeutic agent, such as an antiepileptic, a beta-blocker, an antidepressant, onabotulinum toxin A, or a CGRP pathway antagonist. In some embodiments, the CGRP pathway antagonist is a human CGRP receptor antagonist. In one particular embodiment, the human CGRP receptor antagonist is a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to the human CGRP receptor, such as erenumab. In other embodiments, the CGRP pathway antagonist is an antagonist of the CGRP ligand, such as a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to human α -CGRP and/or human β -CGRP. In certain embodiments, the anti-CGRP ligand antibody is fremanezumab, galcanezumab, or eptinezumab.

[0205] In some embodiments, the present invention includes the use of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein in the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting vasodilation in a patient in need thereof. In such embodiments, the patient may be diagnosed with or have a headache condition, such as migraine (e.g. episodic or chronic migraine) or cluster headache. In other embodiments, the present invention includes the use of an anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein in the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting activation of human PAC1 receptor in a patient having a headache condition. The headache condition may be migraine (e.g. episodic or chronic migraine) or cluster headache.

[0206] The anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments of the invention are also useful for detecting human PAC1 in biological samples and identification of cells or tissues that express human PAC1. For instance, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments can be used in diagnostic assays, e.g., immunoassays to detect and/or quantify PAC1 expressed in a tissue or cell. In addition, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described herein can be used to inhibit PAC1 from forming a complex with PACAP, thereby modulating

the biological activity of PAC1 in a cell or tissue. Such biological activity includes elevation of intracellular cAMP and vasodilation.

[0207] The anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described herein can be used for diagnostic purposes to detect, diagnose, or monitor diseases and/or conditions associated with PAC1, including migraine, cluster headache, and anxiety disorders, such as posttraumatic stress disorder. Also provided are methods for the detection of the presence of PAC1 in a sample using classical immunohistological methods known to those of skill in the art (e.g., Tijssen, 1993, Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays, Vol 15 (Eds R.H. Burdon and P.H. van Knippenberg, Elsevier, Amsterdam); Zola, 1987, Monoclonal Antibodies: A Manual of Techniques, pp. 147-158 (CRC Press, Inc.); Jalkanen et al., 1985, J. Cell. Biol. 101:976-985; Jalkanen et al., 1987, J. Cell Biol. 105:3087-3096). Examples of methods useful in the detection of the presence of PAC1 include immunoassays, such as the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and the radioimmunoassay (RIA), using the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described herein. The detection of PAC1 can be performed *in vivo* or *in vitro*.

[0208] For diagnostic applications, the anti-PAC1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment can be labeled with a detectable labeling group. Suitable labeling groups include, but are not limited to, the following: radioisotopes or radionuclides (e.g., ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{15}N , ^{35}S , ^{90}Y , ^{99}Tc , ^{111}In , ^{125}I , ^{131}I), fluorescent groups (e.g., FITC, rhodamine, lanthanide phosphors), enzymatic groups (e.g., horseradish peroxidase, β -galactosidase, luciferase, alkaline phosphatase), chemiluminescent groups, biotinyl groups, or predetermined polypeptide epitopes recognized by a secondary reporter (e.g., leucine zipper pair sequences, binding sites for secondary antibodies, metal binding domains, epitope tags). In some embodiments, the labeling group is coupled to the antibody or antigen-binding fragment via spacer arms of various lengths to reduce potential steric hindrance. Various methods for labeling proteins are known in the art and may be used.

[0209] In another embodiment, the anti-PAC1 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments described herein can be used to identify a cell or cells that express PAC1. In a specific embodiment, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment is labeled with a labeling group and the binding of the labeled antibody or antigen-binding fragment to PAC1 is detected. The antibodies or antigen-binding fragments can also be used in immunoprecipitation assays in biological samples. In a further specific embodiment, the binding of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment to PAC1 is detected *in vivo*. In a further specific embodiment, the antibody or antigen-

binding fragment is isolated and measured using techniques known in the art. *See*, for example, Harlow and Lane, 1988, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, New York: Cold Spring Harbor (ed. 1991 and periodic supplements); John E. Coligan, ed., 1993, *Current Protocols In Immunology* New York: John Wiley & Sons.

[0210] The following examples, including the experiments conducted and the results achieved, are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the appended claims.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Crystal Structure-Guided Design of Human PAC1 Antibodies

[0211] The crystal structure of a complex between the extracellular domain (ECD) of human PAC1 and the Fab fragment of a human anti-PAC1 neutralizing antibody (29G4v9) was determined. The human PAC1 ECD and anti-PAC1 Fab were separately purified and then complexed together in 1:1 molar ratio. The sample was subsequently run over gel filtration column equilibrated in 20mM TRIS pH 7.5, 50mM NaCl, 5mM EDTA and concentrated to 35mg/ml and filtered.

[0212] The sequences for the heavy chain (comprising the variable region (VH), CH1 constant region, upper hinge, and caspase III cleavage site) and the light chain (comprising the variable region (VL) and CL constant region) of the Fab fragment are listed below. The sequence of the human PAC1 ECD construct is provided below and contained amino acids 26 to 143 of human PAC1 (SEQ ID NO: 1) minus the region between amino acids 89-109.

Amino acid sequence for heavy chain of 29G4v9 Fab (comprised of VH region (amino acids: 1-120); CH1 region (amino acids: 121-218); upper hinge region (amino acids 219-221), and caspase III cleavage site (222-226):

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QVQLVESGGG VVQPGSLRL SCAASGFTFS RFAMHWVRQA PGKGLEWVAV
ISYDGGNKYY AESVKGRFTI SRDNSKNTLY LQMNSLRAED TALFYCARGY
DVLTGYPDYW GQGLVTVSS ASTKGPSVFP LAPCSRSTSE STAALGCLVK
DYFPEPVTVS WNSGALTSGV HTFPAVLQSS GLYSLSSVVT VPSSNFGTQT
YTCNVDHKPS NTKVDKTVR KGDEV (SEQ ID NO: 2)
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Amino acid sequence for light chain of 29G4v9 Fab (comprised of VL region (amino acids: 1-108) and CL region (amino acids: 109-214):

DIQLTQSPSF LSASVGDRVT ITCRASQSIG RSLHWYQQKP GKAPKLLIKY
 ASQSLSGVPS RFSGSGSGTE FTLTISSLQP EDFATYYCHQ SSRLPFTFGP
 GTKVDIKRTV AAPSVFIFPP SDEQLKSGTA SVVCLLNIFY PREAKVQWKV
 DNALQSGNSQ ESVTEQDSKD STYLSSTLT LSKADYEKHK VYACEVTHQG
 LSSPVTKSFN RGEC (SEQ ID NO: 3)

Amino acid sequence of the human PAC1 ECD construct:

GSMASDGIK KKEQAMCLEK IQRANELMGF NDSSPGCPGM WDNITCWKPA
 HVGEMVLVSC PELFRIFNPD QDMGVVSRNC TEDGWSEPPF HYFDACGFDE YESET
 (SEQ ID NO: 4)

[0213] Purified human PAC1 ECD and the anti-PAC1 Fab were initially co-crystallized using sitting drop vapor diffusion method with commercially available screens. The crystallized condition (Qiagen MPD Suite Screen #61 (134561)) was further expanded using hanging drop vapor diffusion method. Protein and crystallization buffer (0.1M Citric Acid pH 4.0, 40% MPD) were mixed 1:1 in 1µl hanging drops over a reservoir solution of crystallization buffer at 4°C. Rod-shaped crystals formed within several weeks.

[0214] The crystal was equilibrated in the crystallization buffer as cryo-protectant, and was frozen in liquid nitrogen for shipment to Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratories for data collection. The data set was collected at the Advanced Light Source Synchrotron Beamline 5.0.2 on an ADSC-Q315r CCD Detector ($\lambda = 1.000\text{\AA}$). The data were integrated and scaled using HKL2000 (Otwinowski and Minor, *Methods Enzymology*, Vol. 276, 307–326, 1997) and were 99.8% complete to $2.00\text{\AA}$ with R_{merge} of 0.081 (98.0% complete last shell $2.07\text{--}2.00\text{\AA}$ with $I/\sigma = 2.35$). The crystals belong to the orthorhombic space group $P2_12_12$ with unit cell dimensions of $a = 65.2\text{\AA}$, $b = 177.9\text{\AA}$, $c = 53.8\text{\AA}$, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $\beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$. The crystal structure was solved by molecular replacement using PhaserMR (Winn *et al.*, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. D: Biol. Crystallogr.*, Vol. 67: 235–242, 2011). A proprietary Fab structure was used as the first search model to solve the anti-PAC1 Fab component. Subsequent molecular replacement used PDBID: 2JOD (Sun *et al.*, *Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci.USA*, Vol. 104: 7875, 2007), a human PAC1 ECD NMR

structure, as starting model to solve the human PAC1 ECD component. There is one ECD molecule and one Fab molecule in the asymmetric unit. The structure was refined using both Refmac5 (Winn *et al.*, Acta Crystallogr., Sect. D: Biol. Crystallogr., Vol. 67: 235-242, 2011; Murshudov *et al.*, Acta Crystallogr., Sect. D: Biol. Crystallogr., Vol. 67: 355-367, 2011) and Phenix.refine (Adams *et al.*, Acta Crystallogr., Sect. D: Biol. Crystallogr., Vol. 66: 213-221, 2010), and model building was performed using the graphics program Coot (Emsley and Cowtan, Acta Crystallogr., Sect. D: Biol. Crystallogr., Vol. 2004, 60: 2126-2132, 2004).

[0215] The structure of the human PAC1 ECD : anti-PAC1 Fab complex was refined to 2.00Å with an R-factor of 20% and R_{free} of 23%. A front view and side view of the structure of the complex is shown in Figures 1A and 1B, respectively. The interaction between the 29G4v9 Fab and the PAC1 ECD is comprised of hydrophobic, electrostatic and hydrogen bond interactions. The interaction between the 29G4v9 Fab and the PAC1 ECD has buried surface area (1613 Å²) and shape complementarity (0.695) values that are typical for antibody-antigen interactions. All amino acids in the PAC1 ECD that contained at least one non-hydrogen atom at a distance of 5 Å or less from a non-hydrogen atom in the 29G4v9 Fab were determined to be the core interface amino acids in the PAC1 ECD. Distances of the atoms were calculated with the PyMOL program (DeLano, W.L. The PyMOL Molecular Graphics System. (Palo Alto, 2002)). The core interface amino acids in the PAC1 ECD include Asp59, Asn60, Ile61, Arg116, Asn117, Thr119, Asp121, Gly122, Trp123, Ser124, Glu125, Pro126, Phe127, Pro128, His129, Tyr130, Phe131, Asp132, and Gly135 with the amino acid position numbers relative to SEQ ID NO: 1.

[0216] The interface between the 29G4v9 Fab and the PAC1 ECD in the crystal structure was analyzed to identify regions where the interactions between the two molecules were sub-optimal. Based on the structural analysis, mutations of the amino acids in the light and heavy chain variable regions were designed to enhance the interaction in these regions between the Fab and the PAC1 ECD to improve binding affinity and/or inhibitory potency of the antibody. In particular, analysis of the interaction between the Fab light chain and PAC1 ECD revealed four regions where mutations in the Fab light chain may possibly improve interactions with PAC1. In zone 1, a region containing PAC1 ECD amino acids Glu120 and Asp121, mutation of Gln27 in the light chain CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 3) to lysine, tyrosine, or arginine was proposed to provide better charge complementarity or hydrogen bonding potential with the Glu120 and Asp121 PAC1 amino acids (Figure 2A). Zone 2 is a region with positive electrostatic potential and

mutation of Ser28 in the light chain CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 3) to glutamate was proposed to provide better charge complementarity (Figure 2A). Zone 3 is a hydrophobic region containing PAC1 ECD Phe127 residue and has hydrogen bonding potential. Gly30, Arg31, and Ser32 in the light chain CDR1 lie somewhat distant from zone 3 (Figure 2A). Thus, multiple mutations were proposed at these three sites as summarized in Table 6 below to improve the hydrophobic or hydrogen bonding interactions between these three residues and this zone of the PAC1 ECD. Arg93 in the light chain CDR3 sits in a pocket of PAC1 residues with negative electrostatic potential (zone 4; Figure 2B). However, due to the geometry, Arg93 does not form any direct hydrogen bonds with PAC1 residues. Mutations of Arg93 in the light chain CDR3 to glutamine, lysine, histidine, or asparagine were proposed to provide alternate charge complementarity or hydrogen bond potential with residues in the PAC1 ECD (Figure 2B).

[0217] Analysis of the interaction between the 29G4v9 Fab heavy chain and PAC1 ECD revealed three main regions where mutations in the Fab heavy chain may improve interactions with the PAC1 ECD. As shown in Figure 3A, zone 5 encompasses PAC1 amino acid Phe131, and can be divided into two sub-zones that lie on either side of Phe131. Arg31 and Phe32 in the heavy chain CDR1 lie in these sub-zones and mutations at these sites were proposed to improve the hydrophobic interactions with PAC1 Phe131 residue or provide alternate charge complementarity interactions. *See* Table 6 for list of mutations. In zone 6, which includes PAC1 ECD residues Asn60 and Ile61 (relative to SEQ ID NO: 1), mutation of heavy chain CDR2 residues Tyr53, Asp54 and Gly56 were proposed to improve hydrophobic interactions or provide alternate hydrogen bonding with Asn60 and Ile61 PAC1 residues (Figure 3B). In zone 7, a region with hydrophobic residues and some negative electrostatic potential, mutations of heavy chain CDR3 residues Val102, Leu103 and Thr104 as set forth in Table 6 were proposed to improve hydrophobic interactions or provide alternate hydrogen bonding interactions (Figure 3C).

[0218] A summary of the specific mutations proposed to improve the interaction between the anti-PAC1 antibody and the human PAC1 receptor based on the analysis of the crystal structure of the Fab/PAC1 ECD complex is provided in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Summary of Structure-Based Mutations in PAC1 Antibody Variable Regions

Amino Acid Position ¹	Mutations
Light Chain	
Gln27	Lys, Tyr, Arg
Ser28	Glu
Gly30	Leu, Val, Ile, Thr, Tyr, Phe, Met, Ala, His, Asn, Gln, Glu, Asp, Trp, Ser
Arg31	Phe, Tyr, Leu, Ser, Thr, Gln, Asn
Ser32	Leu, Thr, Ala, Met, Lys, Gln
Arg93	Gln, Lys, His, Asn
Heavy Chain	
Arg31	Leu, Tyr, Met, Ile, Lys
Phe32	Tyr, Lys, Gln
Tyr53	Gln, Leu, Ser
Asp54	Tyr, Gln, Asn
Gly56	Ser, Thr
Val102	Phe, Tyr, Trp, Leu, Thr, Ile, Met
Leu103	Asn, Gln, Phe, Met, Ser, Thr
Thr104	Ser

¹Amino acid positions for the light chain are relative to SEQ ID NO: 3 and amino acid positions for the heavy chain are relative to SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0219] In addition to the mutations designed by analysis of the interacting amino acids between the anti-PAC1 Fab and the human PAC1 ECD as described above, an *in silico* affinity maturation analysis using the crystal structure was also conducted to identify additional mutations to improve the binding affinity and/or inhibitory potency of the anti-PAC1 antibody. Amino acid residues in the 29G4v9 Fab involved in binding to the human PAC1 ECD were identified by visual inspection of the crystal structure of the complex described above. These interface residues of the antibody were selected for virtual mutation to all other amino acids except for cysteine. The impact of the mutation to the antibody/PAC1 ECD binding interaction was assessed by calculating the change in binding free energy ($\Delta\Delta G_{\text{binding}}$) upon mutation of a particular residue using Discovery Studio molecular modeling software from Biovia. A negative value of $\Delta\Delta G_{\text{binding}}$ indicates that the mutation results in a stronger binding to the PAC1 ECD compared the parental molecule. These calculations identified approximately 65 mutations that led to negative value of $\Delta\Delta G_{\text{binding}}$. These 65 mutations were further narrowed down to 50 (18 in the light chain and 32 in the heavy chain) based on the visual inspection and analysis of the “modeled” structure of these variants with the PAC1 ECD. These 50 mutations predicted to

increase the binding affinity of the antibody for PAC1 based on the binding free energy calculations are summarized in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Summary of Mutations in PAC1 Antibody Variable Regions Predicted from In Silico Analysis

Amino Acid Position ¹	Mutations
<i>Light Chain</i>	
Gln27	Lys, Tyr, Arg
Gly30	Arg
Ser32	Arg, Asn, His, Leu, Val
Ser91	Lys, Thr
Ser92	Gln, Ile
Leu94	Arg, His, Tyr
Phe96	Arg, Lys
<i>Heavy Chain</i>	
Phe32	His
Ala33	Ser
Ser52	Ile, Gln, Met
Asp54	Tyr, Gln, Asn, Ile, Leu
Gly55	Ala
Gly56	Arg, Asn, His, Tyr
Asn57	Arg, His, Lys, Tyr
Lys58	Glu
Glu62	Arg
Gly99	Ala
Tyr100	His
Val102	Ile
Leu103	Arg
Thr104	Ser, His
Gly105	Ser, Lys
Tyr106	Arg, Lys
Asp108	Arg

¹Amino acid positions for the light chain are relative to SEQ ID NO: 3 and amino acid positions for the heavy chain are relative to SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0220] The *in silico* approach resulted in the identification of additional mutations, both in terms of different amino acids as well as different positions within the light and/or heavy chain, as compared with the structure-based analysis.

[0221] The mutations described in this example were incorporated into an anti-PAC1 antibody by recombinant production and tested for the ability to inhibit PACAP-induced activation of human PAC1 in an *in vitro* cell-based assay as described in Example 3 herein.

Example 2. Yeast Display Affinity Maturation of 29G4v10 Human PAC1 Antibody

[0222] One powerful approach for affinity maturation involves constructing yeast-displayed libraries of antibody Fab mutants and selecting for improved binders through fluorescence-assisted cell sorting (FACS)(Figure 4). To generate anti-PAC1 antibodies with improved inhibitory potency, the 29G4v10 antibody (VH region of SEQ ID NO: 191; VL region of SEQ ID NO: 52) was affinity matured by FACS of yeast-displayed Fab libraries. The library designs were guided by the solved co-crystal structure described in Example 1 of the complex between human PAC1 ECD and 29G4v9 Fab, the CDRs of which are nearly identical to those of 29G4v10. Structural analysis initially identified six and seven CDR positions within the light chain (LC) and heavy chain (HC) for mutagenesis, respectively, and suggested strategies for affinity enhancement. Point mutants were designed to improve hydrophobic interactions and charge complementarity, and to provide alternate hydrogen-bond interactions across the interface. *See* Example 1. These point mutants initiated an engineering approach that involved iterative rounds of production, characterization, and rational combination of beneficial mutations. The yeast library designs sought to complement the linear approach described in Example 1 by more comprehensively exploring mutation combinations among the 13 positions and augmenting the diversification strategy at each chosen position.

[0223] By making separate LC and HC libraries, the theoretical diversities were kept to a manageable size of $< 10^7$. The LC library was designed to utilize MIX19 saturation mutagenesis at five of the six chosen positions (Gln27, Gly30, Arg31, Ser32, and Arg93 of SEQ ID NO: 52). MIX19 represents a trimer phosphoramidite (codon) mixture encoding all amino acids except for cysteine. At the remaining light chain position (Ser28 of SEQ ID NO: 52), mutation to serine, glutamate, alanine or a stop codon was employed. To explore all seven HC positions (Arg31, Phe32, Tyr53, Gly56, Val102, Leu103, and Thr104 of SEQ ID NO: 191) in one library, we designed a custom mixture of nine codons (MIX9) for diversification at five of the seven heavy chain CDR positions (Arg31, Phe32, Tyr53, Val102, and Leu103 of SEQ ID NO: 191). Custom

MIX9 comprised hydrophobic amino acids, basic amino acids, and hydrogen bond donors and acceptors (e.g. F, L, Y, M, Q, H, K, R, and S). Importantly, the custom MIX9 excluded cysteine, asparagine, and tryptophan to minimize introduction of sequence liabilities that could pose downstream manufacturability risks. Mutation to glycine, alanine, serine, and threonine was performed for the remaining two heavy chain positions (Gly56 and Thr104 of SEQ ID NO: 191). In summary, for this first campaign a mutHC library with a theoretical diversity of 8.5×10^6 and a mutLC library with a theoretical diversity of 9.9×10^6 were designed, and the constructed libraries oversampled the theoretical diversities by >9-fold.

[0224] The two constructed mutHC and mutLC Fab libraries were enriched for binding to the human PAC1 ECD using FACS, increasing the stringency with each successive round by lowering the concentration of ECD used for binding (Round 1: 30 nM PAC1 ECD; Round 2: 0.67 nM PAC1 ECD; and Round 3: 0.2 nM PAC1 ECD). An identically treated 29G4v10 Fab-yeast sample was routinely used to gate specifically for yeast clones exhibiting improved binding relative to the parental Fab. A normalized binding/display ratio for each clone was calculated by dividing the median fluorescence binding signal for each clone by the median fluorescence display signal for each clone. By round 3, improved binders were enriched from the mutHC library, but not the mutLC library. An abbreviated screen of ~200 yeast clones from the mutHC Round 3 pool yielded 11 modestly improved binders (Table 8). The improved affinity variants were produced recombinantly and evaluated for *in vitro* functional activity as described in Example 3. Fortuitously, the aspartate isomerization site within the 29G4v10 parental Fab, a potential liability for manufacturability, was remediated in all of these 11 unique mutants.

Table 8. Top Improved Binders from MutHC Library Screen

Variant Ab ID	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191) ¹			Yeast Binding Screen Data at 0.2 nM PAC1	
	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	Normalized Binding Signal/Display Signal (B/D)	Mutant vs. Wild-Type B/D Ratio
iPS:421855	R31K; F32Y	Y53F; D54K; G56S	V102L	0.40	1.86
iPS:421861	F32Y	D54Q	V102L	0.38	1.80
iPS:421867	R31H	Y53F; D54S;	V102M	0.35	1.61

	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191) ¹			Yeast Binding Screen Data at 0.2 nM PAC1	
Variant Ab ID	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	Normalized Binding Signal/Display Signal (B/D)	Mutant vs. Wild-Type B/D Ratio
		G56S			
iPS:421873	R31K	D54R	V102L	0.42	1.95
iPS:421879	F32Y	D54S; G56A	V102L; T104S	0.33	1.56
iPS:421885	R31H; F32Y	Y53F; D54K; G56A	V102L	0.45	2.09
iPS:421891	R31H; F32Y	D54R; G56A	V102L	0.49	2.27
iPS:421897	R31H; F32Y	Y53F; D54Y; G56S	V102F	0.39	1.83
iPS:421903	R31H	Y53F; D54F	V102F	0.44	2.07
iPS:421909	R31H; F32Y	Y53F; D54M; G56T	V102F	0.43	2.01
iPS:421915	R31Y	Y53H; D54R; G56T	V102L; T104S	0.35	1.63
29G4v10 Wild-Type	—	—	—	0.21	1.00

¹There were no changes in the sequence of the light chain relative to the 29G4v10 antibody for any of these variants.

[0225] To generate further affinity improvements, a chain-shuffled library that combined enriched mutations from the mutHC and mutLC sorted pools was also constructed. To improve discrimination among the top binding clones, a binding off-rate driven selection and screening strategy was implemented (Figure 5). Yeast cells displaying the mutant Fabs were first saturated with biotinylated human PAC1 ECD and washed extensively before a prolonged incubation in buffer containing a large excess of unlabeled human PAC1 ECD (up to 24 hours). The incubation with unlabeled human PAC1 ECD, which occurred at temperatures ranging from 25°C to 37°C, rendered dissociation events from the cells irreversible. Cells retaining the most binding to biotinylated PAC1, thereby exhibiting the slowest off-rate, were isolated by FACS

after staining with a fluorescent streptavidin conjugate (Figure 5). Yeast clones displaying Fabs exhibiting the slowest off-rates were the most highly fluorescent.

[0226] In the off-rate driven sort of the chain-shuffled library, an identically treated 29G4v10 Fab-yeast sample was employed to specifically isolate cells with greater biotinylated PAC1 binding after overnight competition with unlabeled PAC1. From two pools collected under different gating stringencies, ~600 individual yeast clones were screened using the binding off-rate assay and over 190 clones with higher remaining PAC1 binding than the parental 29G4v10 Fab were identified. Specificity of binding of these promising clones was evaluated by confirming there was no binding of the clones to the ECDs of unrelated receptors (programmed cell death protein 1 (PD1) and gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor (GIPR)). Mutants containing additional cysteine anomalies, N-linked glycosylation, aspartate isomerization, asparagine deamidation, and tryptophan oxidation sites relative to the starting 29G4v10 sequence were also removed during the screen. The top 30 binding mutants are shown in Table 9 with sequence changes in the CDRs from parental 29G4v10 antibody and the percentage of human PAC1 ECD binding following the off-rate assay. Higher percentage association of PAC1 ECD binding indicates that the mutant Fabs have a slower off-rate.

Table 9. Top Improved Binders from Off-Rate Driven Screen of Chain-Shuffled Library

Clone ID	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)			Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			Secondary Screen: off-rate competition at 30°C	
	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	% association after off-rate	Normalized PAC1 ECD binding remaining (mutant vs. Q27K LC variant)
2_C11	R31Y; F32Y	D54S; G56S	V102L	Q27K; R31Q	—	—	77%	3.42
1_D07	R31F; F32Y	Y53S; D54F; G56S	V102L	Q27K; R31Q	—	—	56%	2.66
2_B10	R31H; F32Y	D54Q; G56S	V102L	Q27R; R31L; S32A	—	R93F	54%	2.79
2_G07	R31Y; F32Y	Y53H; D54Y; G56T	V102P	Q27K; R31Q	—	—	57%	2.41

Clone ID	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)			Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			Secondary Screen: off-rate competition at 30°C	
	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	% association after off-rate	Normalized PAC1 ECD binding remaining (mutant vs. Q27K LC variant)
1_H04	R31Y	Y53H; D54S; G56A	V102L; T104S	Q27K; R31Q	—	—	52%	2.37
1_F03	—	—	—	Q27K; R31W	—	—	47%	3.23
2_E08	—	—	—	Q27K; R31W	—	R93M	50%	2.29
1_F01	R31H	D54S	V102L	Q27R; R31L; S32A	—	R93M	50%	2.21
2_F10	R31H; F32Y	D54S	V102L; T104S	Q27K; G30W; R31K	—	—	46%	2.54
1_B08	R31Y; F32Y	Y53S; D54R; G56S	V102L	Q27K; S28E; G30M; R31S; S32L; L33H; ΔH34 ¹	—	R93M	50%	2.18
1_A11	—	—	—	Q27R; S28A; G30S; R31N; S32L; L33H; ΔH34 ¹	—	R93Y	43%	2.48
2_A10	R31Y; F32Y	Y53S; D54M; G56T	—	Q27K; S28A; G30W; R31H; S32N	—	R93M	55%	1.70
2_G10	R31M; F32Y	D54S; G56S	V102L	Q27K; R31Q	—	R93M	49%	2.07
2_E10	R31K; F32Y	D54M; G56A	V102L	Q27K; R31W	—	—	68%	1.53
2_C05	R31Y; F32Y	Y53S; D54R; G56S	V102L	Q27K; R31Q	—	R93M	48%	1.90
1_A09	R31K;	D54S;	V102L	Q27K;	—	—	36%	2.38

Clone ID	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)			Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			Secondary Screen: off-rate competition at 30°C	
	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	% association after off-rate	Normalized PAC1 ECD binding remaining (mutant vs. Q27K LC variant)
2_C02	F32Y R31K; F32Y	G56A Y53F; D54S; G56S	V102L; L103M	R31Q Q27K; R31W	—	R93M	41%	2.14
1_H06	F32Y	D54S; G56A	V102L; T104S	Q27K; S28A; R31F	—	R93F	38%	2.16
2_D01	—	—	V102L	Q27K; R31W	—	R93L	34%	2.10
2_B11	R31Y; F32Y	Y53H; D54S	V102L; T104S	Q27R; R31M	—	R93M	45%	1.53
2_F05	R31H; F32Y	D54S	V102L; T104S	Q27R; S28A; G30F; R31G; S32N	—	R93I	51%	1.54
1_F10	R31Y	Y53H; D54S; G56A	V102L; T104S	Q27K; S28A; G30W; R31H; S32N	—	R93M	39%	1.96
1_D05	R31Y; F32Y	Y53S; D54R; G56S	V102L	Q27H; S28A; G30Y; R31H; S32N	—	—	45%	1.82
1_E01	R31F	Y53S; D54H; G56T	V102L; L103M; T104S	Q27K; R31W	—	—	50%	1.39
2_H10	—	—	—	Q27R; S28A; G30F; R31G; S32N	—	R93M	53%	1.09
2_B08	—	D54S; G56S	V102L	Q27K; S28A; G30W; R31H; S32N	—	R93M	43%	1.91
1_A10	F32Y	Y53F;	V102L	Q27K;	—	R93L	49%	1.65

	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)			Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			Secondary Screen: off-rate competition at 30°C	
Clone ID	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	% association after off-rate	Normalized PAC1 ECD binding remaining (mutant vs. Q27K LC variant)
		D54Q; G56S		R31W				
1_B11	R31M	Y53H; D54R; G56T	V102L	Q27K; R31Q	—	—	44%	1.65
1_D04	R31H; F32Y	D54R; G56A	V102L	Q27K; R31Q	—	—	37%	2.12
1_C09	R31H; F32Y	Y53F; D54H	—	Q27K; R31Q	—	—	39%	1.80
29G4v10 Wild-Type	—	—	—	—	—	—	25%	0.70
VL Q27K variant	—	—	—	Q27K	—	—	22%	1.00

¹The histidine residue at position 34 relative to the 29G4v10 light chain variable region sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52) is deleted in these mutants.

[0227] A set of second-generation libraries was designed to generate further affinity improvements. The first generation libraries described above focused diversification at a subset of the 29G4v10 parental antibody CDR positions that were within 4.5 Å of the PAC1 ECD in the crystal structure (Example 1). For the second generation libraries, mutagenesis in regions that were largely untouched in the first generation libraries, such as CDR2 and CDR3 of the light chain, were explored. For several positions already explored in the first generation libraries, sequencing trends were used to diversify to the limited set of neutral/beneficial mutations that had emerged after three rounds of sorting. Finally, some buried framework residues that could influence CDR conformations were targeted for limited diversification, with the mutation strategy favoring amino acids frequently found at the same position in other human VH3 and VK3 germlines.

[0228] In total, four second generation Fab libraries were designed to target 24 heavy chain CDR residues (amino acids 27, 29, 31-34, 49, 52-57, 70, 72, 77, 79, 98, 100-104, and 106 of SEQ ID NO: 191) and 17 light chain CDR residues (amino acids 27, 28, 30-32, 34, 46, 49-54,

92-94, and 96 of SEQ ID NO: 52) for diversification. The restricted diversity at many targeted positions enabled interrogation of more CDR positions within one library and co-optimization of HCDR1 with HCDR3 and LCDR1 with LCDR3. The four libraries that were constructed provided 8-24x coverage of the theoretical diversities ranging from 7×10^6 to 1×10^7 .

[0229] The four constructed Fab libraries were enriched for binding to the human PAC1 ECD using FACS, as described above. By Round 3, only the mutHCDR2 and mutLCDR1-LCDR3 libraries yielded pools with equivalent or superior binding to parental 29G4v10 antibody. Therefore, these two pools were carried forward to make a mutH2/mutL1L3 chain-shuffled library for further affinity improvements. To enrich for the highest affinity mutants, 2B10, a top-performing yeast clone from the first generation libraries (Table 9), was used to set more stringent sort gates. Following an overnight off-rate competition with unlabeled PAC1 at 30°C or 37°C, the yeast clones with significantly reduced off-rates compared to the 2B10 clone could be sorted out. A limited screen of ~200 clones revealed that ~100 had slower off-rates than 2B10, but most of the promising binders contained a potential asparagine deamidation liability within HCDR2. Non-specific binding to the ECDs of PD1 or GIPR was minimal for all clones screened. Applying stringent binding and sequence filters yielded ten top mutants with significantly improved PAC1 binding than the 2B10 clone (>2x higher percent association after 37°C overnight competition) and without any potential sequence liabilities (Table 10). Sequence changes from parental 29G4v10 antibody for these top ten mutants and the percentage of human PAC1 ECD binding following the off-rate assay at 30°C and 37°C are shown in Table 10. Percentage association was calculated as the normalized binding after off rate assay divided by the normalized binding without the off rate assay. Higher percentage association of PAC1 ECD binding indicates that the mutant Fabs have a slower off-rate.

Table 10. Top Improved Binders from Off-Rate Screen of Second Generation Chain-Shuffled Library

Clone ID	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)					Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			% association after off-rate screen	
	HC CDR1	HC FR2	HC CDR2	HC FR3	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	30°C	37°C
30_H10	—	—	D54S; G56A; N57F	I70V	—	Q27K; R31W	—	—	75.8%	63.6%
30_D05	—	A49G	S52N; D54R;	I70V	—	Q27K; R31W	—	—	74.2%	57.9%

	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)					Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			% association after off-rate screen	
Clone ID	HC CDR1	HC FR2	HC CDR2	HC FR3	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	30°C	37°C
			G56H; N57G							
30_F08	—	A49G	S52T; D54T; N57A	—	—	Q27K; S28A; R31W	—	—	67.1%	54.6%
30_A05	—	A49G	S52N; D54F; G56D; N57A	—	—	Q27K; R31W	—	—	65.8%	50.5%
30_E08	—	A49G	S52N; Y53F; D54Q; G56T; N57T	—	—	Q27K; R31W	—	—	60.9%	46.5%
37_E09	—	A49G	D54S; G56D; N57L	I70V	—	Q27K; R31W	—	—	73.4%	49.2%
37_F04	—	A49G	Y53F; D54S; N57S	I70L	—	Q27K; R31W	—	—	73.0%	46.5%
37_B06	—	A49G	D54S; G56A; N57S	I70M	—	Q27K; R31W	—	—	68.6%	43.0%
37_H05	—	A49G	D54T; G56A; N57Q	I70M	—	Q27K; R31W	—	—	64.3%	40.2%
37_A11	—	A49G	D54T; G56Q; N57F	I70V	—	Q27K; R31Y	—	—	64.9%	36.6%
2_B10 Control	R31H; F32Y	—	D54Q; G56S	—	V102L	Q27R; R31L; S32A	—	R93F	53.0%	21.5%
29G4v10 Wild-Type	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.4%	8.5%

[0230] As shown in Table 10, all of these top ten binding mutants contained a Q27K mutation in CDRL1 and all but one contained a R31W mutation in CDRL1. All the mutants had mutations at amino acid positions D54 and N57 in CDRH2 and most also had a mutation at amino acid position G56 in CDRH2. Conservative mutations at amino acid positions 49 and 70 in the heavy chain framework 2 (FR2) and framework 3 (FR3) regions, respectively, were also observed in many of these ten mutants.

[0231] In summary, guided by the structure of the PAC1 ECD in complex with the 29G4v9 Fab, a closely related variant of 29G4v22 and 29G4v10 anti-PAC1 neutralizing antibodies,

combinatorial libraries of 29G4v10 mutants were designed and sorted for improved binding to the PAC1 ECD. To isolate the most improved binders, enriched mutations were combined through construction of CDR-shuffled and/or chain-shuffled libraries for selection under more stringent conditions. Screens of individual yeast Fab clones after sorting yielded improved binders to human PAC1 ECD with significantly slower binding off-rates as compared to the 29G4v10 parental antibody and minimal non-specific binding. A subset of the improved affinity variants were produced recombinantly and evaluated for *in vitro* functional activity as described in Example 3.

Example 3. In Vitro Functional Activity of Human PAC1 Antibody Variants

[0232] To evaluate the effect of the mutations in the heavy and light chain variable regions identified by the analysis of the co-crystal structure (Example 1) or the yeast display libraries (Example 2) on the inhibitory potency of the anti-PAC1 antibody, the variants were produced by recombinant expression methods as complete bivalent monoclonal antibodies and/or as monovalent Fab-Fc fusions (e.g. Fab region fused to dimeric IgG Fc region) and evaluated in a cell-based cAMP assay as described in more detail below. The light chains of the monoclonal antibodies and Fab fragments comprised the light chain variable region from the indicated antibody variant fused to a human kappa light chain constant region having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 318 or SEQ ID NO: 319. The heavy chains of the monoclonal antibodies and Fab-Fc fusions comprised the heavy chain variable region from the indicated antibody variant fused to an aglycosylated, disulfide-stabilized human IgG1z constant region having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 325.

[0233] PAC1 antibody variant sequences were generated by site directed mutagenesis (SDM) or by Golden Gate Assembly (GGA) in those cases where SDM was unsuccessful. Site directed mutagenesis utilized paired mutagenic primers that flanked the mutation site. Whole vector PCR reactions were carried out using double stranded plasmid DNA templates. The primers for all of the desired mutations in a particular clone were combined into a master primer mix, with one to several mutations being incorporated in an individual reaction. Following amplification, the template plasmid DNA was removed by digestion with DpnI, an endonuclease which preferentially cleaves methylated DNA. The SDM product was then transformed into competent cells for growth and screening by sequencing. The SDM reactions were performed using the

QuikChange Lightning Multi Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Agilent) following the manufacturer's directions.

[0234] Where SDM was unsuccessful, an alternative cloning strategy was utilized. Briefly, GGA relied upon Type II restriction enzymes and T4 DNA ligase to cut and seamlessly ligate together multiple DNA fragments. (Engler *et al.*, PLOS One, Vol. 3(11): e3647, 2008). In this example, the multiple DNA fragments consisted of (i) a synthetic nucleic acid sequence (gBlock, Integrated DNA Technologies, Coralville, IA) encoding a Kozak consensus sequence, a signal peptide sequence and an antibody variable region sequence; (ii) an antibody constant domain fragment released from a Parts vector; and (iii) the expression vector backbone. The GGA reactions were composed of 10 ng of gBlock, 10 ng of the Part vector, 10 ng of the expression vector, 1 µl 10x Fast Digest Reaction Buffer + 0.5 mM ATP (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA), 0.5 µl FastDigest Esp3I (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA), 1 µl T4 DNA Ligase (5U/µl, Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA) and water to 10 µl. The reactions were performed over 15 cycles consisting of a 2 minute digestion step at 37°C and a 3 minute ligation step at 16°C. The 15 cycles were followed by a final 5 minute 37°C digestion step and a 5 minute enzyme inactivation step at 80 °C.

[0235] Following cloning, PAC1 antibody polypeptides of which the first 22 amino acids were the VK1 signal peptide (MDMRVPAQLLGLLLWLRGARC; SEQ ID NO: 486) were generated by transiently transfecting 293 HEK cells with the corresponding cDNAs. Cells at 1.5×10^6 cells/ml were transfected with 0.5 mg/L DNA (0.5 mg/L PAC1 in the pTT5 vector) or (0.1 mg/L PAC1 in pTT5 vector with 0.4 mg/L empty pTT5 vector) (Durocher *et al.*, NRCC, Nucleic Acids. Res., Vol.30: e9, 2002) with 4 ml PEI/mg DNA in F17 media (Thermo Fisher). Yeastolate and Glucose were added to cultures 1 hour after transfection, and cells were then grown in suspension using F17 expression medium supplemented with 0.1% Kolliphor, 6 mM L-Glutamine and 50 µg/ml Geneticin for 6 days after which the conditioned media was harvested for purification.

[0236] The PAC1 antibody variants were purified from the conditioned media using protein A affinity chromatography (MabSelect SuRe, GE Healthcare Life Sciences, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, UK) followed by cation exchange chromatography (SP Sepharose High Performance columns (SP HP) (GE Healthcare Life Sciences). The protein concentration of each purified pool was determined by UV absorbance at 280 nm (A280) using a NanoDrop 2000

(Thermo Fisher Scientific, Rockford, Illinois, USA). The purified pools were dialyzed against 2 L of 10 mM sodium-acetate, 9% sucrose, pH 5.2 (A52Su) using 20 kDa MWCO Slide-A-Lyzer dialysis flasks (Thermo Fisher Scientific) for 2 hours at 4 °C with gentle stirring on a stir plate. The used dialysate was decanted away, a fresh 2 L of A52Su was added and dialysis proceeded overnight. After dialysis, the samples were concentrated using 30 kDa MWCO ultrafiltration concentrators (Thermo Fisher Scientific) centrifuged at 2,000 x g in a swinging-bucket rotor until each sample was approximately 40 mg/mL based on A280. The final products were analyzed for main peak purity using Caliper LabChip GXII microcapillary electrophoresis (PerkinElmer, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA) and size exclusion chromatography using an ACQUITY UPLC Protein BEH SEC column, 200Å, 4.6 x 300 mm (Waters Corporation, Milford, Massachusetts, USA). The endotoxin content was measured using an Endosafe-MCS (Charles River, Wilmington, Massachusetts, USA) and 0.05 EU/mL PTS cartridges (Charles River).

[0237] The functional activity of the purified monoclonal antibodies or Fab-Fc fusion proteins was assessed using a cell-based PAC1 receptor cAMP activity assay. Both PACAP38 and PACAP27 are agonists of the PAC1 receptor, activation of which results in an increase in intracellular cAMP. The assay employed a human neuroblastoma-derived cell line (SH-SY5Y; Biedler JL *et al.*, Cancer Res., Vol. 38: 3751-3757, 1978) obtained from ATCC (ATCC Number CRL-2266; “CRL-2266 cells”). CRL-2266 cells express human PAC1 receptor endogenously (Monaghan et al., J Neurochem., Vol. 104(1): 74–88, 2008). In addition, a CHO cell line stably expressing the rat PAC1 receptor (GenBank Accession No. NM_133511.2) or the cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptor (NCBI Reference Sequence XP_015303041.1) was used in place of the CRL2266 cells for assays to evaluate the species cross-reactivity of the anti-PAC1 antibodies or Fab-Fc fusions at the rat and cynomolgus monkey PAC1 receptors. The LANCE Ultra cAMP assay kit (PerkinElmer, Boston, MA) was used to measure cAMP concentration.

[0238] On the day of the assay, the frozen CRL-2266 cells were thawed at 37°C and were washed once with assay buffer. 10 µL of cell suspension containing 2,000 cells was added into 96 half-area white plates. After adding 5µL of the anti-PAC1 variant monoclonal antibody or Fab-Fc fusion protein (10 point dose response curve: concentration range from 1 µM to 0.5 fM), the mixture was incubated for 30 min at room temperature. Then, 5µL of human PACAP38 (10 pM final concentration) was added as an agonist and the mixture was further incubated for 15 min at room temperature. After human PACAP38 stimulation, 20 µL of detection mix was

added and incubated for 45 minutes at room temperature. The plates were read on EnVision instrument (PerkinElmer, Boston, MA) at emission wavelength 665 nm. Data were processed and analyzed by Prism (GraphPad Software Inc.) to show POC (percent of control, in which control is defined as the activity of the agonist used in the assay) as a function of the tested antagonist concentration (e.g. anti-PAC1 variant antibody or Fab-Fc fusion protein), and were fitted with standard nonlinear regression curves to yield IC₅₀ values. POC was calculated as follows:

$$POC = 100 \times Em_{665} \text{ of } \frac{\text{Agonist response with antagonist} - \text{cell response without agonist and antagonist}}{\text{Agonist response without antagonist} - \text{cell response without agonist and antagonist}}$$

[0239] Monovalent Fab-Fc fusion proteins were generated with the mutations summarized in Tables 6 and 7 and tested for functional activity in the cell-based cAMP assay described above. The mutant Fab-Fc fusion proteins were segregated into two separate groups: mutations that improve inhibitory potency against the human PAC1 receptor compared to the parent molecule and mutations characterized as neutral (Table 11). Mutations were characterized as neutral if the mutation had an average potency less than 1.5x weaker than that of parent molecule, and at least one potency measurement tighter than parent molecule in same run.

Table 11. In vitro inhibitory potency of single mutant Fab-Fc fusion proteins

Fab-Fc Fusion Protein ID No.	Mutations¹	IC₅₀ (nM)
<i>Improved Potency Mutations</i>		
29G4v10 Fab-Fc fusion parent molecule	—	10.37
PL-45360	LC Q27K	4.52
PL-45362	LC Q27R	6.32
PL-45398	HC D54N	1.78
PL-45399	HC D54I	2.48
PL-45400	HC D54L	3.11
PL-45405	HC D54Q	3.46
PL-45397	HC D54Y	3.62
PL-45406	HC G56R	2.81
PL-45407	HC G56N	7.98
PL-45408	HC G56H	9.46
PL-45402	HC G56S	9.49
PL-45415	HC E62R	4.27
PL-45418	HC V102I	9.68
<i>Neutral Mutations</i>		

Fab-Fc Fusion Protein ID No.	Mutations ¹	IC ₅₀ (nM)
29G4v10 Fab-Fc fusion parent molecule	—	10.37
PL-45370	LC S91T	15.19
PL-45377	LC L94R	11.05
PL-45386	HC R31K	12.12
PL-45401	HC G55A	12.58
PL-45410	HC N57R	11.63
PL-45420	HC T104H	11.29
PL-45420	HC T104S	13.36

¹Amino acid positions for the light chain (LC) are relative to SEQ ID NO: 52 and amino acid positions for the heavy chain (HC) are relative to SEQ ID NO: 191.

[0240] The mutations that provided increases in inhibitory potency against the human PAC1 receptor lie in three distinct regions of three dimensional space on the antibody surface. A second round of variant antibodies and Fab-Fc fusion proteins were generated by combining mutations in these three regions to potentially provide additional increases in potency. In addition, some of the neutral mutations were incorporated as they were likely to not have a significant effect on binding, but may provide mechanisms to modify antibody biophysical characteristics. The variable regions containing the desired mutations were incorporated into a bivalent monoclonal antibody having a human aglycosylated IgG1 Fc region and/or a monovalent Fab-Fc fusion protein. The aglycosylated human IgG1 antibody Fc region comprised the sequence of a human IgG1z Fc region with N297G, R292C, and V302C mutations according to EU numbering (SEQ ID NO: 325). The variant antibodies and Fab-Fc fusion proteins with combinations of mutations were evaluated for functional activity in the cell-based cAMP assay. The results are shown in Table 12 below.

Table 12. In vitro inhibitory potency of variant antibodies and Fab-Fc fusion proteins

Variant Ab ID.	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)			mAb functional activity (bivalent target binding)			Fab-Fc fusion protein functional activity (monovalent target binding)		
	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	IC ₅₀ (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²	IC ₅₀ (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²
iPS:420649	Q27K	—	—	—	D54N	—	0.18 (0.04)	6.4	4.3	0.71 (0.09)	10.5	12.9
iPS:420653	Q27K	—	—	—	D54I	—	0.18 (0.06)	6.4	4.3	0.99 (0.13)	8.1	9.2

Variant Ab ID.	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)			mAb functional activity (bivalent target binding)			Fab-Fc fusion protein functional activity (monovalent target binding)		
	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²
iPS:420657	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Q	—	0.29 (0.05)	2.5	2.7	0.87 (0.23)	9.2	10.4
iPS:420661	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Y	—	0.21 (0.05)	3.4	3.7	1.83 (0.28)	4.4	5.0
iPS:420665	Q27K	—	—	—	G56R	—	0.44 (0.19)	1.7	1.8	1.94 (0.50)	4.1	4.7
iPS:420672	Q27K	—	—	—	G56N	—	1.04 (0.50)	0.7	0.7	3.17 (0.97)	2.5	2.9
iPS:420679	Q27K	—	—	—	E62R	—	0.47 (0.22)	1.6	1.7	1.34 (0.31)	6.0	6.8
iPS:420686	Q27K	—	—	—	—	V102I	0.78 (0.39)	0.9	1.0	1.92 (0.19)	4.2	4.7
iPS:420690	—	—	—	—	D54N; G56R	—	0.16 (0.02)	4.4	4.8	1.86 (0.17)	3.6	4.9
iPS:420697	—	—	—	—	D54I; G56R	—	0.20 (0.06)	3.4	4.0	1.48 (0.48)	4.5	6.1
iPS:420704	—	—	—	—	D54Q; G56R	—	0.18 (0.05)	3.7	4.4	2.00 (0.20)	3.4	4.5
iPS:420711	—	—	—	—	D54Y; G56R	—	0.45 (0.29)	1.5	1.7	3.45 (0.13)	1.9	2.6
iPS:420718	—	—	—	—	D54N; G56N	—	0.60 (0.21)	1.1	1.3	3.33 (0.63)	2.0	2.7
iPS:420725	—	—	—	—	D54I; G56N	—	0.56 (0.04)	1.2	1.4	4.06 (0.58)	1.7	2.2
iPS:420732	—	—	—	—	D54Q; G56N	—	0.74 (0.18)	0.9	1.1	1.82 (0.32)	3.7	5.0
iPS:420739	—	—	—	—	D54Y; G56N	—	0.63 (0.13)	1.1	1.2	2.76 (0.34)	2.9	3.3
iPS:420746	—	—	—	—	D54N; E62R	—	0.18 (0.04)	4.2	4.4	0.81 (0.13)	9.8	11.3
iPS:420753	—	—	—	—	D54I; E62R	—	0.16 (0.05)	4.8	5.0	1.55 (0.11)	5.1	5.9
iPS:420760	—	—	—	—	D54Q; E62R	—	0.32 (0.06)	2.4	2.5	2.70 (0.85)	2.9	3.4
iPS:420767	—	—	—	—	D54Y; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	1.49 (0.54)	5.3	6.1
iPS:420774	—	—	—	—	D54N	V102I	0.69 (0.30)	1.1	1.1	1.04 (0.20)	7.6	8.7
iPS:420781	—	—	—	—	D54I	V102I	0.40 (0.05)	1.9	1.9	1.81 (0.43)	4.4	5.0
iPS:420788	—	—	—	—	D54Q	V102I	0.46 (0.17)	1.6	1.7	1.59 (0.83)	6.0	5.7
iPS:420795	—	—	—	—	D54Y	V102I	0.50 (0.09)	1.5	1.5	4.25 (1.91)	2.3	2.1
iPS:420802	—	—	—	—	G56R;	—	0.17	3.9	4.6	1.51	6.4	6.0

Variant Ab ID.	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)			mAb functional activity (bivalent target binding)			Fab-Fc fusion protein functional activity (monovalent target binding)		
	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²
					E62R		(0.05)			(0.01)		
iPS:420809	—	—	—	—	G56N; E62R	—	0.77 (0.20)	0.9	1.0	2.51 (0.28)	3.8	3.6
iPS:420816	—	—	—	—	G56R	V102I	0.50 (0.07)	1.3	1.6	2.44 (0.43)	3.9	3.7
iPS:420823	—	—	—	—	G56N	V102I	1.41 (0.42)	0.5	0.6	2.30 (0.42)	4.2	3.9
iPS:420830	—	—	—	—	E62R	V102I	0.91 (0.64)	0.7	0.9	1.73 (0.16)	5.5	5.3
iPS:420837	Q27K	—	—	—	D54N; G56R	—	0.21 (0.10)	3.2	3.7	0.67 (0.18)	12.4	13.5
iPS:420841	Q27K	—	—	—	D54I; G56R	—	0.14 (0.00)	6.1	5.6	0.69 (0.10)	12.0	13.1
iPS:420845	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Q; G56R	—	0.12 (0.04)	7.5	6.8	0.83 (0.14)	10.1	10.9
iPS:420849	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Y; G56R	—	0.22 (0.04)	4.0	3.6	1.73 (0.74)	4.8	5.2
iPS:420853	Q27K	—	—	—	D54N; G56N	—	0.39 (0.06)	2.2	2.0	1.93 (0.73)	4.3	4.7
iPS:420857	Q27K	—	—	—	D54I; G56N	—	0.47 (0.13)	1.8	1.7	1.94 (0.27)	4.3	4.7
iPS:420861	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Q; G56N	—	0.43 (0.01)	2.0	1.8	1.13 (0.37)	7.4	8.1
iPS:420865	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Y; G56N	—	0.39 (0.03)	2.2	2.0	3.23 (1.03)	4.1	2.8
iPS:420869	Q27K	—	—	—	D54N; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	0.91 (0.06)	14.3	10.0
iPS:420873	Q27K	—	—	—	D54I; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	1.34 (0.40)	9.8	6.8
iPS:420877	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Q; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	1.64 (0.51)	8.0	5.5
iPS:420881	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Y; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	1.33 (0.27)	9.8	6.8
iPS:420885	Q27K	—	—	—	D54N	V102I	0.15 (0.01)	3.7	5.4	1.18 (0.04)	11.1	7.7
iPS:420889	Q27K	—	—	—	D54I	V102I	0.16 (0.01)	3.4	4.9	1.87 (0.39)	7.0	4.8
iPS:420893	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Q	V102I	0.30 (0.08)	1.8	2.6	1.58 (0.33)	8.2	5.8
iPS:420897	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Y	V102I	0.49 (0.18)	1.1	1.6	4.05 (0.38)	3.2	2.2
iPS:420901	—	—	—	—	D54N; G56R; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	2.06 (0.61)	6.3	4.4
iPS:420908	—	—	—	—	D54I; G56R; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	1.46 (1.11)	8.9	6.2
iPS:420915	—	—	—	—	D54Q; G56R; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	0.81 (0.20)	15.9	11.2
iPS:420922	—	—	—	—	D54Y; G56R;	—	ND	ND	ND	1.01 (0.21)	12.9	9.0

Variant Ab ID.	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)			mAb functional activity (bivalent target binding)			Fab-Fc fusion protein functional activity (monovalent target binding)		
	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²
					E62R							
iPS:420929	—	—	—	—	D54N; G56N; E62R	—	0.12 (0.00)	4.5	6.5	0.84 (0.27)	13.9	10.8
iPS:420936	—	—	—	—	D54I; G56N; E62R	—	0.16 (0.01)	3.4	4.9	1.89 (0.54)	6.2	4.8
iPS:420943	—	—	—	—	D54Q; G56N; E62R	—	0.17 (0.01)	3.8	4.7	3.62 (1.42)	3.2	2.5
iPS:420950	—	—	—	—	D54Y; G56N; E62R	—	0.30 (0.06)	2.1	2.6	3.45 (1.38)	3.4	2.6
iPS:420957	—	—	—	—	D54N; G56R	V102I	0.27 (0.01)	2.3	2.9	2.83 (1.54)	4.1	3.2
iPS:420964	—	—	—	—	D54I; G56R	V102I	0.37 (0.09)	1.7	2.1	2.86 (1.29)	4.1	3.2
iPS:420971	—	—	—	—	D54Q; G56R	V102I	0.22 (0.00)	2.8	3.5	3.52 (1.74)	3.3	2.6
iPS:420978	—	—	—	—	D54Y; G56R	V102I	0.28 (0.01)	2.3	2.8	5.24 (1.26)	2.7	1.7
iPS:420985	—	—	—	—	D54N; G56N	V102I	ND	ND	ND	2.86 (0.32)	4.9	3.2
iPS:420992	—	—	—	—	D54I; G56N	V102I	0.38 (0.07)	1.6	2.0	6.18 (0.84)	2.3	1.5
iPS:420999	—	—	—	—	D54Q; G56N	V102I	0.63 (0.18)	1.0	1.2	11.60 (1.89)	1.2	0.8
iPS:421006	—	—	—	—	D54Y; G56N	V102I	1.10 (0.17)	0.6	0.7	13.82 (1.13)	1.0	0.7
iPS:421013	—	—	—	—	G56R; E62R	V102I	0.32 (0.03)	2.0	2.4	2.07 (0.61)	6.8	4.4
iPS:421020	—	—	—	—	G56N; E62R	V102I	0.54 (0.01)	1.2	1.5	2.65 (0.53)	5.3	3.4
iPS:421027	Q27K	—	—	—	D54N; G56R; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	0.91 (0.41)	12.5	10.0
iPS:421031	Q27K	—	—	—	D54I; G56R; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	0.82 (0.31)	13.8	11.0
iPS:421035	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Q; G56R; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	1.22 (0.29)	9.3	7.4
iPS:421039	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Y; G56R; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	2.98 (2.17)	3.8	3.1
iPS:421043	Q27K	—	—	—	D54N; G56N; E62R	—	ND	ND	ND	1.44 (0.53)	7.9	6.3
iPS:421047	Q27K	—	—	—	D54I; G56N; E62R	—	0.10 (0.00)	6.5	8.1	1.29 (0.59)	8.8	7.1
iPS:421051	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Q; G56N; E62R	—	0.09 (0.01)	7.0	8.6	1.80 (0.99)	6.3	5.1
iPS:421055	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Y; G56N; E62R	—	0.43 (0.04)	1.6	1.8	1.06 (0.18)	7.7	8.6

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	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²
iPS:421059	Q27K	—	—	—	D54N; G56R	V102I	0.10 (0.04)	6.8	7.8	1.01 (0.07)	8.1	9.0
iPS:421063	Q27K	—	—	—	D54I; G56R	V102I	0.23 (0.01)	3.0	3.4	1.12 (0.12)	7.3	8.1
iPS:421067	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Q; G56R	V102I	0.30 (0.04)	2.3	2.6	1.49 (0.43)	5.5	6.1
iPS:421071	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Y; G56R	V102I	0.30 (0.14)	2.3	2.6	1.18 (0.05)	6.9	7.7
iPS:421075	Q27K	—	—	—	D54N; G56N	V102I	ND	ND	ND	1.02 (0.21)	8.0	8.9
iPS:421079	Q27K	—	—	—	D54I; G56N	V102I	0.30 (0.07)	2.2	2.6	1.21 (0.04)	5.9	7.5
iPS:421083	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Q; G56N	V102I	0.51 (0.29)	1.3	1.5	1.73 (0.03)	4.1	5.2
iPS:421087	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Y; G56N	V102I	0.33 (0.05)	2.3	2.4	2.38 (0.63)	3.0	3.8
iPS:421091	—	—	—	—	D54N; G56R; E62R	V102I	0.07 (0.00)	11.4	11.7	1.41 (0.26)	5.1	6.5
iPS:421098	—	—	—	—	D54I; G56R; E62R	V102I	0.17 (0.01)	4.6	4.7	1.26 (0.14)	5.7	7.2
iPS:421105	—	—	—	—	D54Q; G56R; E62R	V102I	0.19 (0.04)	4.0	4.1	1.12 (0.17)	6.4	8.1
iPS:421112	—	—	—	—	D54Y; G56R; E62R	V102I	0.21 (0.01)	3.6	3.7	1.38 (0.33)	5.2	6.6
iPS:421119	—	—	—	—	D54N; G56N; E62R	V102I	0.21 (0.00)	3.6	3.7	1.20 (0.17)	9.6	7.6
iPS:421126	—	—	—	—	D54I; G56N; E62R	V102I	0.19 (0.01)	4.0	4.1	1.95 (0.14)	5.9	4.7
iPS:421133	—	—	—	—	D54Q; G56N; E62R	V102I	0.29 (0.05)	3.1	2.7	4.46 (1.18)	2.6	2.0
iPS:421140	—	—	—	—	D54Y; G56N; E62R	V102I	0.37 (0.04)	2.4	2.1	5.48 (1.06)	2.1	1.7
iPS:421147	Q27K	—	—	—	D54Y; G56N; E62R	V102I	1.15 (0.80)	0.8	0.7	1.81 (0.47)	6.4	5.0
iPS:421151	G30W	—	—	—	—	—	6.66 (2.26)	0.1	0.1	12.50 (3.25)	0.9	0.7
iPS:391478	S32N	—	—	—	—	—	6.16 (3.39)	0.1	0.1	36.74 (9.14)	0.3	0.2
iPS:421157	—	—	R93M	—	—	—	8.04 (3.91)	0.1	0.1	6.60 (1.31)	2.0	1.4
iPS:421163	—	—	—	R31H	—	—	14.01 (8.21)	0.1	0.1	4.99 (0.69)	2.6	1.8
iPS:391578	—	—	—	F32Y	—	—	2.68 (1.22)	0.3	0.3	4.91 (0.37)	2.7	1.9
iPS:421170	—	—	—	—	Y53F	—	3.18 (0.65)	0.2	0.2	4.56 (0.87)	2.9	2.0
iPS:421176	—	—	—	—	G56A	—	3.03 (0.57)	0.2	0.3	ND	ND	ND

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	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²
iPS:421182	—	—	—	—	—	V102F	1.50 (0.72)	0.5	0.5	5.47 (0.37)	2.4	1.7
iPS:421189	Q27K; G30W	—	—	—	—	—	0.65 (0.31)	1.1	1.2	7.48 (0.45)	1.7	1.2
iPS:421195	Q27K; S32N	—	—	—	—	—	0.65 (0.24)	1.1	1.2	5.28 (0.46)	1.3	1.7
iPS:421201	Q27K	—	R93M	—	—	—	1.70 (0.37)	0.4	0.5	4.63 (0.88)	1.4	2.0
iPS:421207	Q27K	—	—	R31H	—	—	3.68 (0.64)	0.2	0.2	8.27 (1.17)	0.8	1.1
iPS:421211	Q27K	—	—	F32Y	—	—	1.67 (0.32)	0.4	0.5	4.25 (0.21)	1.6	2.1
iPS:421215	Q27K	—	—	—	Y53F	—	1.39 (0.21)	0.5	0.6	3.24 (0.20)	2.0	2.8
iPS:421219	Q27K	—	—	—	G56A	—	1.19 (0.51)	0.6	0.7	ND	ND	ND
iPS:421223	Q27K	—	—	—	—	V102F	0.60 (0.09)	1.2	1.3	6.30 (0.04)	1.1	1.4
iPS:421227	G30W	—	—	—	D54N	—	0.39 (0.06)	1.9	2.0	5.02 (1.29)	1.3	1.8
iPS:421231	S32N	—	—	—	D54N	—	0.51 (0.11)	1.7	1.5	6.39 (1.58)	1.1	1.4
iPS:421235	—	—	R93M	—	D54N	—	1.45 (0.18)	0.6	0.5	0.00 (0.00)	—	—
iPS:421239	—	—	—	R31H	D54N	—	3.87 (0.10)	0.2	0.2	4.28 (0.56)	1.6	2.1
iPS:421246	—	—	—	F32Y	D54N	—	0.64 (0.17)	1.3	1.2	3.36 (0.50)	2.1	2.7
iPS:421253	—	—	—	—	Y53F; D54N	—	0.38 (0.10)	2.3	2.0	2.88 (0.17)	2.4	3.2
iPS:421260	—	—	—	—	D54N; G56A	—	0.43 (0.16)	2.0	1.8	2.85 (0.12)	2.4	3.2
iPS:421267	—	—	—	—	D54N	V102F	0.23 (0.01)	4.0	3.5	3.51 (0.16)	2.0	2.6
iPS:421274	G30W	—	—	—	G56R	—	0.61 (0.04)	1.5	1.3	5.12 (0.45)	1.4	1.8
iPS:421278	S32N	—	—	—	G56R	—	0.90 (0.14)	1.0	0.9	11.96 (6.93)	1.1	0.8
iPS:421282	—	—	R93M	—	G56R	—	1.12 (0.25)	0.8	0.7	6.99 (0.40)	1.9	1.3
iPS:421286	—	—	—	R31H	G56R	—	2.92 (0.50)	0.3	0.3	4.11 (0.38)	3.2	2.2
iPS:421293	—	—	—	F32Y	G56R	—	0.91 (0.08)	1.0	0.9	4.30 (0.42)	3.1	2.1
iPS:421300	—	—	—	—	Y53F; G56R	—	1.10 (0.15)	0.8	0.7	4.05 (0.88)	3.3	2.2
iPS:421307	—	—	—	—	G56R	V102F	0.28 (0.02)	2.3	2.8	4.35 (0.04)	3.0	2.1
iPS:421314	G30W	—	—	—	E62R	—	0.52 (0.02)	1.2	1.5	5.09 (0.49)	2.6	1.8
iPS:421318	S32N	—	—	—	E62R	—	0.73 (0.16)	0.9	1.1	4.48 (0.28)	1.7	2.0
iPS:421322	—	—	R93M	—	E62R	—	1.23 (0.47)	0.5	0.6	3.49 (0.28)	2.2	2.6
iPS:421326	—	—	—	R31H	E62R	—	3.70 (0.28)	0.2	0.2	4.29 (0.81)	1.8	2.1

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	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²
iPS:421333	—	—	—	F32Y	E62R	—	1.05 (0.08)	0.6	0.7	1.23 (0.10)	6.3	7.4
iPS:421340	—	—	—	—	Y53F; E62R	—	0.71 (0.21)	0.9	1.1	1.44 (0.01)	5.4	6.3
iPS:421347	—	—	—	—	G56A; E62R	—	0.71 (0.13)	1.1	1.1	1.32 (0.45)	5.9	6.9
iPS:421354	—	—	—	—	E62R	V102F	0.53 (0.01)	1.5	1.5	2.33 (0.67)	2.8	3.9
iPS:421361	G30W	—	—	—	—	V102I	1.29 (0.72)	0.6	0.6	2.11 (0.11)	3.1	4.3
iPS:421365	S32N	—	—	—	—	V102I	4.46 (0.43)	0.2	0.2	8.87 (0.57)	0.7	1.0
iPS:421369	—	—	R93M	—	—	V102I	6.43 (3.20)	0.1	0.1	4.58 (0.38)	1.4	2.0
iPS:421373	—	—	—	R31H	—	V102I	9.82 (0.36)	0.1	0.1	3.19 (0.13)	2.0	2.8
iPS:421380	—	—	—	F32Y	—	V102I	3.28 (0.59)	0.2	0.2	3.09 (0.40)	2.1	2.9
iPS:421387	—	—	—	—	Y53F	V102I	1.78 (0.32)	0.6	0.4	2.45 (0.21)	2.7	3.7
iPS:421394	—	—	—	—	G56A	V102I	2.36 (0.20)	0.4	0.3	1.65 (0.64)	4.0	5.5

¹This value represents the fold-increase in IC50 as compared to the IC50 value for the 29G4v10 parental molecule formatted as either a mAb or Fab-Fc fusion protein that was run in parallel with each variant molecule.

²This value represents the fold-increase in IC50 as compared to the average IC50 value for the 29G4v10 parental molecule formatted as either a mAb or Fab-Fc fusion protein

ND = not determined

[0241] The greatest improvements in potency were observed when the antibodies had a mutation at position Q27 (Q27K) in the light chain variable region and a mutation at position D54 (D54I, D54Q, or D54N) and/or position G56 (G56R or G56N) in the heavy chain variable region. Q27 in the light chain variable region of SEQ ID NO: 52 corresponds to amino acid position 29 in AHo numbering. D54 and G56 in the heavy chain variable region of SEQ ID NO: 191 correspond to amino acid positions 61 and 66 in AHo numbering, respectively. A basic amino acid, such as lysine or arginine, at position Q27 in the light chain variable region presumably provides improved charge complementarity with acidic amino acids Glu120 and Asp121 in the PAC1 ECD (see Zone 1 in Figure 2A). Hydrophobic residues (e.g. isoleucine) or neutral hydrophilic residues (e.g. glutamine or asparagine) at position D54 in the heavy chain variable region and basic residues (e.g. arginine) or neutral hydrophilic residues (e.g. asparagine) at position G56 in the heavy chain variable region appear to improve the hydrophobic interaction or

hydrogen bonding with amino acid residues Asn60 and Ile61 in the PAC1 ECD (see Zone 6 in Figure 3B).

[0242] The top eleven mutants from the MutHC library screen (Table 8) were formatted as aglycosylated IgG1 monoclonal antibodies and monovalent Fab-Fc molecules as described above for production and functional testing in the cAMP assay (Table 13). The modestly improved binding on yeast for this set of variants translated to improved PAC1 receptor blocking function for four out of 11 mAbs and seven out of 11 Fab-Fcs. Nevertheless, as an antibody, the iPS:421873 mutant showed about a 4-fold improvement in PAC1 blocking function compared to parental 29G4v10 antibody. Activity rankings of the mutants were largely consistent across the two formats, with the Fab-Fcs consistently showing weaker function (higher IC50 values) than the mAbs, presumably due to loss of avidity.

Table 13. In vitro inhibitory potency of variants from the MutHC library screen

Variant Ab ID.	Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 52)			Substitutions with respect to 29G4v10 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 191)			mAb functional activity (bivalent target binding)			Fab-Fc fusion protein functional activity (monovalent target binding)		
	LC CDR1	LC CDR2	LC CDR3	HC CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²	IC50 (SD) in nM	Fold-increase over parental (on plate) ¹	Fold-increase over parental (avg) ²
iPS:421855	—	—	—	R31K; F32Y	Y53F; D54K G56S	V102L	0.55 (0.11)	1.8	1.4	1.30 (0.02)	5.1	7.0
iPS:421861	—	—	—	F32Y	D54Q	V102L	1.29 (0.22)	0.8	0.6	3.31 (0.66)	2.0	2.7
iPS:421867	—	—	—	R31H	Y53F; D54S; G56S	V102M	5.55 (0.49)	0.2	0.1	5.41 (0.25)	1.2	1.7
iPS:421873	—	—	—	R31K	D54R	V102L	0.25 (0.04)	3.9	3.1	1.27 (0.03)	5.2	7.1
iPS:421879	—	—	—	F32Y	D54S; G56A	V102L; T104S	1.60 (0.01)	0.6	0.5	2.06 (0.75)	3.2	4.4
iPS:421885	—	—	—	R31H; F32Y	Y53F; D54K; G56A	V102L	0.72 (0.14)	1.3	1.1	2.51 (0.58)	2.6	3.6
iPS:421891	—	—	—	R31H; F32Y	D54R; G56A	V102L	1.04 (0.09)	0.9	0.8	2.59 (0.24)	2.9	3.5
iPS:421897	—	—	—	R31H; F32Y	Y53F; D54Y; G56S	V102F	3.42 (0.41)	0.3	0.2	5.85 (0.71)	1.3	1.6
iPS:421903	—	—	—	R31H	Y53F; D54F	V102F	2.34 (0.98)	0.4	0.3	4.95 (0.23)	1.5	1.8
iPS:421909	—	—	—	R31H; F32Y	Y53F; D54M; G56T	V102F	4.10 (0.36)	0.2	0.2	5.01 (2.10)	1.5	1.8
iPS:421915	—	—	—	R31Y	Y53H; D54R; G56T	V102L; T104S	0.80 (0.00)	1.2	1.0	2.38 (0.69)	3.1	3.8

¹This value represents the fold-increase in IC₅₀ as compared to the IC₅₀ value for the 29G4v10 parental molecule formatted as either a mAb or Fab-Fc fusion protein that was run in parallel with each variant molecule.

²This value represents the fold-increase in IC₅₀ as compared to the average IC₅₀ value for the 29G4v10 parental molecule formatted as either a mAb or Fab-Fc fusion protein

[0243] A subset of the 29G4v10 mutants from the chain-shuffled libraries (Tables 9 and 10) were converted to aglycosylated IgG1 monoclonal antibodies and tested for functional activity in the cell-based cAMP assay. The results are shown in Table 14 below.

Table 14. In vitro inhibitory potency of variants from chain-shuffled yeast display libraries

Clone ID	Variant Ab ID.	Human PAC1		Rat PAC1	
		IC ₅₀ (nM)	SD	IC(nM)	SD
30 D05	iPS:480711	0.07	0.00	0.17	0.02
37 F04	iPS:480706	0.42	0.01	0.66	0.08
37 A11	iPS:480713	0.50	0.05	1.22	0.40
37 H05	iPS:480705	0.53	0.25	1.16	0.34
37 B06	iPS:480707	0.59	0.01	1.17	0.26
30 H10	iPS:480708	0.62	0.02	1.06	0.13
30 F08	iPS:480709	0.77	0.17	1.82	0.97
30 E08	iPS:480712	0.83	0.33	1.68	0.92
37 E09	iPS:480704	1.36	0.05	2.74	1.05
30 A05	iPS:480710	1.61	0.20	3.53	1.00
1 D07	iPS:480716	2.51	0.43	5.22	2.08
2 C11	iPS:480715	3.63	1.04	7.37	2.73
2 G07	iPS:480717	3.92	0.86	10.77	0.73
2 B10	iPS:480714	10.15	2.12	41.05	23.77
29G4v10 parental antibody		0.75		84.50 ²	
29G4v22 control ¹		4.70		>1000	

¹29G4v22 is another anti-PAC1 neutralizing antibody that shares significant structural similarity with 29G4v10. The VL and VH sequences for 29G4v22 are provided in SEQ ID NOs: 53 and 192 respectively.

²Historical value obtained from a previous assay and included for comparative purposes.

[0244] When formatted as monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), 29G4v10 mutants from the second generation chain-shuffled library (Table 10) were more potent antagonists of PAC1 than mutants from the first generation chain-shuffled library (Table 9), suggesting that enhanced PAC1 blocking function is correlated with improved binding and slower binding off-rates, in particular. However, surprisingly, most of the mutants as mAbs were less active than antibody iPS:421873,

the most potent mutant from the mutHC library screen (Table 13), despite their presumably enhanced binding to the human PAC1 ECD. Nevertheless, the 30_D05 mutant exhibited about a 10-fold and 67-fold improvement in function as compared to the 29G4v10 parental antibody and 29G4v22 control antibody, respectively. One common feature shared by the highly potent S8_30_D05 and iPS:421873 mAbs is the D54R mutation within HCDR2, which is absent in all of the other less potent mAb mutants. Interestingly, all of the affinity-matured variants exhibit cross-reactivity with the rat PAC1 receptor, in contrast to the 29G4v10 parental antibody and 29G4v22 control antibody (Table 14).

Example 4. In Vivo Functional Activity of Human PAC1 Antibody Variants

[0245] Maxadilan is a vasodilatory peptide and an agonist of the PAC1 receptor. When administered intradermally, maxadilan causes an increase in local dermal blood flow that can be measured by laser Doppler imaging. Inhibition of this effect by PAC1 antagonists (e.g. anti-PAC1 antibodies) can serve as a translational pharmacodynamic model of antagonism of PAC1 biological activity. A subset of the PAC1 variants that exhibited improved *in vitro* inhibitory potency when formatted as monoclonal antibodies from Example 3 were tested for efficacy in inhibiting PAC1 receptor activation *in vivo* by using a rat dermal blood flow model.

In vivo pharmacodynamic model

[0246] Naive male Sprague Dawley rats aged at 8 - 12 weeks at the time of the study were purchased from Charles River Laboratories. All procedures in this example were conducted in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act, the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, and the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare. Animals were group-housed in non-sterile, ventilated micro-isolator housing in Amgen's Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Committee (AAALAC)-accredited facility. Animals had ad libitum access to pelleted feed (Harlan Teklad 2020X, Indianapolis, IN) and water (on-site generated reverse osmosis) via automatic watering system.

[0247] The subset of anti-PAC1 antibodies were tested in a rat maxadilan-induced increase in dermal blood flow (MIIBF) pharmacodynamic (PD) model with a laser Doppler imaging. A dosing solution of maxadilan (Bachem, H6734.0500) was prepared fresh daily by diluting maxadilan stock solution (0.5 mg/mL) in 1X phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) to a final

concentration of 0.5 µg/mL. All anti-PAC1 antibodies (Abs) were prepared in 10 mM sodium-acetate, 9% sucrose, pH 5.2 (A52Su) at different concentrations, depending on the dose required for the experiment, and administered via a single bolus i.v. injection one day prior to the dermal blood flow (DBF) measurement by the laser Doppler imaging.

[0248] A laser Doppler imager (LDI-2, Moor Instruments, Ltd, Wilmington, DE) was used to measure DBF on a shaved patch of skin of the rat abdomen using a low-power laser beam generated by a 633 nm helium-neon bulb. The measurement resolution was 0.2 to 2 mm, with a scanning distance between the instrument aperture and the tissue surface of 30 cm. DBF was measured and expressed as either % change from baseline [$100 \times (\text{individual post-maxadilan flux} - \text{individual baseline flux}) / \text{individual baseline flux}$] or % DBF inhibition [$\text{Mean of vehicle \% change from BL} - \text{individual antibody treated rat \% change from BL} / \text{Mean of vehicle \% change from BL}$] to quantify the magnitude of the antibody effect.

[0249] On the test day, following anesthetization with propofol, the rat's abdominal area was shaved and each animal was placed in a supine position on a temperature-controlled circulating warm-water pad to maintain a stable body temperature during the study. After a 10 to 15 minute stabilization period, a rubber O-ring (0.925 cm inner diameter, O-Rings West, Seattle, WA) was placed on the rat abdomen (without directly positioning it over a visible blood vessel). After placement of the O-ring on the selected area, a baseline (BL) DBF measurement was taken. After the BL scan, the PAC1 agonist maxadilan was administered by intradermal injection (20 µL of 0.5 µg/mL) at the center of the O-ring. DBF was measured 30 min following maxadilan injection, or 24 ± 1.5 hours following antibody treatment. The O-ring defines the area of interest in which the DBF was analyzed.

[0250] All DBF results were expressed as the mean $\pm$ SEM. A one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's Multiple Comparison Test (MCT) was used to assess the statistical significance of PAC1 Ab effects relative to vehicle treatment. A p value of < 0.05 was used to determine significance between two groups.

Single intravenous (i.v.) dose screening evaluation

[0251] Rats were pretreated with one of 7 different anti-PAC1 antibodies (420653, 420845, 420943, 421873, 420889 (PL-50347), 421091 (PL-50350), and 421051 (PL-50351)) 24 hours prior to maxadilan challenge (20 µL of 0.5 µg/mL) at a dose of 0.1 mg/kg or 0.3 mg/kg, which

resulted in a reduction in MIIBF compared to vehicle (A52Su) treated group. At 30 min post-maxadilan treatment, there was a statistically significant inhibition in MIIBF at 0.3 mg/kg compared to the vehicle group for five of the seven antibodies tested (Figure 6). Terminal serum concentration at 24 ± 1.5 hours for six of the seven antibodies is listed in Table 15 below.

Table 15. Terminal serum concentrations for single-injection (screening) study

Antibody ID.	Dose (mg/kg)	
	0.1	0.3
420653 (PL-50345)	2.0 ± 0.8	8.9 ± 2.5
420845 (PL-50346)	1.2 ± 0.3	6.4 ± 0.8
420889 (PL-50347)	5.5 ± 3.1	10.7 ± 1.7
420943 (PL-50348)	1.6 ± 0.4	8.9 ± 1.8
421873 (PL-50349)	1.1 ± 0.3	4.4 ± 0.4
421091 (PL-50350)	1.0 ± 0.1	3.0 ± 0.1

Dose-response evaluation

[0252] Rats were pretreated with 4 different anti-PAC1 antibodies (420653, 420845, 420943, and 421873) 24 hours prior to maxadilan challenge (20 μ l of 0.5 μ g/mL) at a dose ranging from 0.01 mg/kg to 30 mg/kg. A dose-dependent reduction of MIIBF compared to vehicle-treated group was observed for each of the four antibodies (Figures 7A-7D). Ab 420653 produced a significant effect at a dose as low as 0.06 mg/kg with inhibitory effects of 44%, 68%, 86%, 95%, and 101% at 0.06, 0.1, 0.3, 1 and 3 mg/kg, respectively (Figure 7A). Ab 420845 produced a significant effect at 0.3, 1 and 3 mg/kg with inhibition of 79% 102% and 107%, respectively (Figure 7B). Ab 420943 and 421873 were slightly less potent than Ab 420845 and Ab 420653, but still produced a significant inhibitory effect at 1 mg/kg. The % inhibition in DBF for Ab 420943 was 56%, 46%, 52% and 81% at 1, 3, 10, 30 mg/kg, respectively (Figure 7C). The % inhibition in DBF for Ab 421873 was 34%, 55%, 72% and 100% at 1, 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg, respectively (Figure 7D).

[0253] The results of the experiments described in this example show that antibodies that potently inhibit ligand-induced PAC1 receptor activation *in vitro* also inhibit PAC1 receptor activation *in vivo* as assessed by the dermal blood flow assay, a model of PAC1-mediated vasodilation.

Example 5. Pharmacokinetic Characteristics of Human PAC1 Antibody Variants

[0254] Preliminary pharmacokinetic (PK) studies of four anti-PAC1 antibodies (420653, 420845, 420943, and 421873) were conducted with naïve male Sprague-Dawley rats and naïve male cynomolgus monkeys. The 29G4v10 parental antibody or the structurally related 29G4v22 antibody (VL comprising SEQ ID NO: 53 and VH comprising SEQ ID NO: 192) was evaluated as a control. The test antibodies were dosed to study animals by intravenous bolus administration. Blood samples were collected at specified time points post-dose and processed to serum. All serum specimens were stored at approximately -70°C (±10°C) until transferred for subsequent analysis.

[0255] To measure the amount of test antibody in serum samples from rats and cynomolgus monkeys following dosing, a colorimetric enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was developed using murine monoclonal antibodies (mAb) directed against human IgG Fc (Amgen, Inc., CA, USA). Microtiter plates were coated with a murine anti-human Fc mAb at 2 µg/mL. The coated microtiter plates were blocked with I-block (Applied Biosystems, CA, USA). Assay standards (STDs) and quality controls (QCs) were prepared by spiking the test antibody into 100% serum from the studied species. STDs, QCs, blank and study samples were diluted 1:30 in assay buffer (1X PBS with 1 M NaCl, 1% BSA and 0.5% Tween 20). Diluted STDs, QCs, blank and study samples were incubated on the coated microtiter plates for 1 h at 25°C without agitation. After a wash step, a horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated murine anti-human Fc mAb at 30 ng/mL in assay buffer was added to the microtiter plates and incubated for 1 h at 25°C without agitation. After a final wash step, a tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) peroxide substrate solution (KPL Inc., MD, USA) was added to the microtiter plates. In the presence of HRP, TMB produced a colorimetric signal that was proportional to the quantity of bound human Fc present in the STDs, QCs and study samples. The color development duration was analyte-dependent and was stopped by addition of 2N sulfuric acid. The optical density (OD) was measured at 450 nm with reference to 650 nm using a SpectraMax 340PC microtiter plate reader (Molecular Devices, CA, USA) and SoftMax Pro software. Assay data were regressed using a logistic (auto-estimate) regression model with a weighting factor of 1/y. The assay dynamic range was from 20 ng/mL to 2000 ng/mL.

[0256] For both the rat and cynomolgus monkey PK studies, noncompartmental analysis was performed on individual serum concentration-nominal time data using Phoenix® WinNonlin®

(version 6.4; Certara, NJ, USA). Individual concentration values less than the lower limit of quantification (LLOQ, 20 ng/mL) were reported as below the quantitation limit (BQL) and set to zero for the calculation of summary statistics. Mean concentration values less than the LLOQ were not reported or plotted. All concentrations values less than the LLOQ were excluded from the noncompartmental analysis. Nominal doses and nominal sampling times were used for PK analysis. The following PK parameters were estimated:

- The initial concentration (C_0) value after intravenous administration was estimated by back extrapolation to time zero using the first 2 observed declining concentration values.
- The area under the concentration-time curve from time zero to infinity (AUCinf) was calculated by the linear trapezoidal method.
- The terminal-phase half-life ($t_{1/2,z}$) was calculated as $\ln 2 / \lambda_z$. λ_z is the first-order rate constant of drug associated with the terminal portion of the curve.
- Systemic clearance (CL) was calculated as: $CL = \text{Dose} / \text{AUCinf}$ after intravenous administration
- Volume of distribution at steady state (V_{ss}) was estimated as: $V_{ss} = CL \times \text{MRTinf}$ (mean residence time from time zero to infinity)

[0257] A summary of the *in vitro* inhibitory potency of the four antibodies as well as for the 29G4v10 parental antibody and the 29G4v22 control antibody against the human PAC1, rat PAC1, and cyno PAC1 is provided in Table 16 below. The antibodies were evaluated for the ability to inhibit ligand-induced (PACAP38 or maxadilan) activation of the PAC1 receptor from different species using the cAMP assay described in Example 3.

Table 16. Summary of In Vitro Inhibitory Potency for PAC1 Variant Antibodies

Antibody ID	Human PAC1 (nM)		Cyno PAC1 (nM)		Rat PAC1 (nM)	
	PACAP38 (n=3)	Maxadilan (n=3)	PACAP38 (n=3)	Maxadilan (n=3)	PACAP38 (n=3)	Maxadilan (n=2)
420653	0.24	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.21	0.19
420845	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.07
420943	0.37	0.20	0.21	0.17	5.66	0.69
421873	0.24	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.23	0.06
29G4v22	4.70	1.60	1.11	1.00	>1000	580
29G4v10	0.75	—	0.33	—	84.5	8.75

[0258] Rats were administered intravenously one of the four antibodies at a dose of 1 mg/kg, 5 mg/kg, and 25 mg/kg. Blood samples were collected at various time points after dosing and antibody concentration was measured in serum samples at each of the time points using the ELISA assay described above. PK parameters for the rat study are summarized in Table 17 below and serum concentration-time profiles for each of the doses are shown in Figures 8A-8C.

Table 17. Summary of PK Parameters for PAC1 Variant Antibodies in Rats

Antibody ID	IV Dose (mg/kg)	n	C ₀ (µg/mL)	AUC _{0-inf} (µg*hr/mL)	V _{ss} (mL/kg)	CL (mL/hr/kg)	t _{1/2,z} (hr)
420653	1	3	19.6	467	100	2.16	35.3
	5	3	87.1	2600	218	2.05	70.5
	25	2	462	16900	236	1.48	130
420845	1	3	15.7	305	141	3.28	42.2
	5	3	104	2420	171	2.08	73.2
	25	2	525	14800	179	1.69	100
420943	1	3	17.4	441	129	2.28	51.3
	5	3	101	2900	184	1.75	79.3
	25	2	490	13600	191	1.83	67.9
421873	1	3	11.2	179	156	5.88	27.9
	5	3	64.2	1100	424	4.73	110
	25	2	341	5300	383	4.73	96.8

[0259] Cynomolgus monkeys were administered intravenously one of the four antibodies at a dose of 10 mg/kg. Blood samples were collected at various time points after dosing and antibody concentration was measured in serum samples at each of the time points using the ELISA assay described above. PK parameters for the cynomolgus monkey study are summarized in Table 18 below and the serum concentration-time profiles are shown in Figure 9. The PK profile of the 29G4v22 antibody is shown for comparison.

Table 18. Summary of PK Parameters for PAC1 Variant Antibodies in Cynomolgus Monkeys

Antibody ID	n	C ₀ (µg/mL)	AUC _{0-inf} (µg*hr/mL)	V _{ss} (mL/kg)	CL (mL/hr/kg)	t _{1/2,z} (hr)
420653	3	274	14800	110	0.692	134
420845	3	314	4870	126	2.09	85.3
420943	3	240	10000	126	1.00	107

Antibody ID	n	C ₀ (μg/mL)	AUC _{0-inf} (μg*hr/mL)	V _{ss} (mL/kg)	CL (mL/hr/kg)	t _{1/2,z} (hr)
421873	3	245	11800	96.7	0.849	92.6
29G4v22	6	312	24000	43.3	0.443	70.3

[0260] At this dose, all four of the PAC1 variant antibodies had a longer serum half-life than the 29G4v22 control antibody. Interestingly, although all four PAC1 variant antibodies exhibited greater *in vitro* inhibitory potency against the PAC1 receptor as compared with the 29G4v22 control antibody (Table 16), the PK profile for some of the variants was less favorable in cynomolgus monkeys. For example, Ab 420845 had a faster clearance rate and lower overall exposure as compared to the 29G4v22 control antibody. However, Ab 420653 had a comparable PK profile to that for the 29G4v22 control antibody (Figure 9), suggesting that Ab 420653 could be administered at a lower dose at the same dosing frequency to achieve a similar pharmacological effect.

Example 6. Yeast Display Affinity Maturation of 19H8 Human PAC1 Antibody

[0261] To generate additional anti-PAC1 antibodies with improved inhibitory potency, the 19H8 antibody (VH region of SEQ ID NO: 296; VL region of SEQ ID NO: 67) was affinity matured by FACS of yeast-displayed Fab libraries using the methods described in Example 2. The 19H8 antibody is structurally diverse from the 29G4v9, 29G4v10, and 29G4v22 antibodies, but also exhibits very potent neutralizing activity against the human PAC1 receptor.

[0262] Because no crystal structural information was available for the PAC1 ECD-19H8 Fab complex initially, a homology model was generated to identify the surface-exposed residues within each CDR loop. Because it is expected that the PAC1 ECD would make direct contacts with surface-exposed CDR residues, it was hypothesized that changing the nature of these contacts or creating new contacts through comprehensive mutagenesis could lead to improved binding of the antibody to the PAC1 ECD. To restrict theoretical diversities of each library to a manageable 10^6 - 10^7 , up to five positions per CDR were identified for MIX19 saturation mutagenesis and one separate library per CDR was constructed. Due to concerns regarding the accuracy of modeled CDRH3 loop conformations, the most solvent-exposed residues within this loop could not be reliably identified. Therefore, diversification at eight of the 11 CDR residues within CDRH3 were considered, excluding residues at the beginning and end of the loop. To

narrow down the number of positions for saturation mutagenesis to five, the two tryptophans and one phenylalanine within CDRH3 was avoided, as aromatic residues are often critical mediators of protein-protein interactions. In total, six individual-CDR Fab libraries were designed to target 16 heavy chain and 15 light chain CDR residues for diversification, and the constructed libraries oversampled the theoretical diversities by 4.5 to 46-fold. A summary of the targeted positions for each CDR library is provided below:

[0263] Heavy chain CDR libraries (amino acid positions relative to SEQ ID NO: 296):

- CDRH1 library: Asp27 (located adjacent to CDRH1 in FR1), Ser31, Asn32, Ser33, and Thr35
- CDRH2 library: Tyr54, Tyr55, Ser57, Lys58, Ser60, and His62
- CDRH3 library: Thr103, Lys105, Gln106, Leu107, and Leu110

[0264] Light chain CDR libraries (amino acid positions relative to SEQ ID NO: 67):

- CDRL1 library: Ser28, Ser30, Arg31, Tyr32, and Asn34
- CDRL2 library: Tyr49 (located adjacent to CDRL2 in FR2), Ala50, Ala51, Ser52, and Ser53
- CDRL3 library: Ser91, Tyr92, Ser93, Pro94, and Phe96

[0265] The six individual-CDR Fab libraries were enriched for binding to human PAC1 ECD using FACS, increasing the stringency with each successive round by lowering the concentration of the PAC1 ECD used for binding (Round 1: 30 nM PAC1 ECD; Round 2: 0.67 nM PAC1 ECD; and Round 3: 0.2 nM PAC1 ECD). For further affinity improvements, two CDR-shuffled Fab libraries that combined enriched mutations from the individual CDR libraries (one for the heavy chain and one for the light chain) and a final chain-shuffled library that combined enriched mutations from each CDR-shuffled library were also constructed. The CDR-shuffled and chain-shuffled libraries were subjected to selections for PAC1 ECD binding under more stringent conditions using the off-rate binding selection process described in Example 2 and depicted in Figure 5. The final off-rate sort of the chain-shuffled library suggested that most of the yeast clones within this pool were significantly improved in PAC1 ECD binding compared to parental 19H8 antibody.

[0266] Approximately 800 individual yeast clones were screened for improved binding to human PAC1 ECD. Mutant sequences with sequence liabilities (e.g. cysteine anomalies, N-linked glycosylation sites, aspartate isomerization, asparagine deamidation, and tryptophan oxidation

sites) were removed. The top ~200 unique binders were advanced to a secondary screen where they were ranked by binding off-rate and evaluated for non-specific binding. In the secondary screen, >80% of the clones had slower binding off-rates than the parental 19H8 antibody, as measured by a higher association percentage of biotinylated human PAC1 ECD following an overnight competition with unlabeled PAC1 ECD at 30°C. The measurements represent lower limits on the improvement in off-rate, as biotinylated PAC1 ECD fully dissociated from parental 19H8 after only one hour of competition at 30°C. Because none of the screened clones exhibited binding to the ECDs of unrelated PD1 and GPR receptors, to further narrow down the pool of clones, additional sequence filters were applied to remove mutants whose CDRs contained furin cleavage sites, additional tryptophan residues, and more covariance violations than the parental 19H8 antibody. An additional binding assay using a biotinylated human VPAC2 ECD to determine the degree of non-specific binding to human VPAC2, a structurally related receptor to human PAC1 receptor, was used to rank clones. The top 20 mutants exhibiting the slowest binding off-rates to human PAC1 ECD and the least amount of human VPAC2 binding among the yeast clones that entered the secondary screen are listed in Table 19 below. Higher percentage association of PAC1 ECD binding indicates that the mutant Fabs have a slower off-rate.

Table 19. Top Improved Binders from Yeast Display Libraries for 19H8 Parental Antibody

Variant Ab ID.	Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 296)			Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 67)			% human PAC1 ECD association after off-rate competition at 30°C	Biotinylated VPAC2 ECD Binding (fluorescence units)
	HC FR1 - CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC FR2 - CDR2	LC CDR3		
iPS:448202	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	K105N; L107D	—	Y49F; A51G; S52Q; S53R	S91A; Y92I; S93G; P94M; F96Y	86%	562
iPS:449375	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	K105D; L107D	S28Y; S30V	S52H; S53H	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94E; F96Y	80%	506
iPS:448083	N32R; S33Q	S57G; S60K	K105E; L107D	S28T; S30V	Y49F; A51G;	S91A; Y92I;	75%	573

	Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 296)			Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 67)				
Variant Ab ID.	HC FR1 - CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC FR2 - CDR2	LC CDR3	% human PAC1 ECD association after off-rate competition at 30°C	Biotinylated VPAC2 ECD Binding (fluorescence units)
					S52Q; S53R	S93I; P94N; F96Y		
iPS:452128	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	S28Y; S30V	S52N; S53M	S91A; Y92I; S93N; P94Q; F96Y	74%	535
iPS:448195	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	S28K; S30A; N34V	S52N; S53M	Y92I; S93Q; P94Q; F96Y	70%	577
iPS:448466	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; K58Q; S60K	K105I; Q106G; L107D; L110M	—	Y49F; A51G; S52Q; S53R	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94Q; F96Y	66%	510
iPS:448689	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	K105N; L107D	S28Y; S30V	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93M; P94A; F96Y	66%	596
iPS:449034	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	K105I; L107D	S28P; S30A; R31Q	A51G; S52R; S53Y	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94N; F96Y	65%	519
iPS:448568	N32R; S33Y	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105A; Q106G; L107D; L110M	—	A51G; S52L; S53Y	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94T; F96Y	63%	620
iPS:448924	N32R; S33Y	S57G; K58Q; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	S28P; N34S	Y49F; A51G; S52Q; S53R	S91A; Y92I; P94I; F96Y	61%	596
iPS:448752	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	S28Q; S30A	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93I; P94Q; F96Y	59%	544
iPS:448772	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105S; Q106G; L107D	—	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94N; F96Y	59%	594

	Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 296)			Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 67)				
Variant Ab ID.	HC FR1 - CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC FR2 - CDR2	LC CDR3	% human PAC1 ECD association after off-rate competition at 30°C	Biotinylated VPAC2 ECD Binding (fluorescence units)
iPS:448117	N32H; S33V	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105S; Q106E; L107D	S28T; S30V	Y49F; A51G; S52Q; S53R	Y92I; S93Q; P94T; F96Y	58%	496
iPS:448788	N32R; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105Q; Q106G; L107N	—	A51G; S52R; S53I	S91A; Y92I; S93I; P94N; F96Y	56%	565
iPS:448593	S31N; N32H; S33Q	S57G; S60K	K105I; L107D	—	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94N; F96Y	54%	544
iPS:448238	N32R; S33D	S57G; S60K	T103Q; K105N; Q106E; L107D	S28R; S30A	Y49F; A51G; S53I	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94N; F96Y	53%	527
iPS:448901	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	T103R; K105E; Q106G; L107D; L110F	—	A51S; S52Y; S53N	Y92I; S93Q; P94Q; F96Y	51%	546
iPS:448225	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	K105N; L107D	S28M	A50V; S53R	Y92I; S93Q; P94N; F96Y	50%	627
iPS:448730	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	T103V; K105I; Q106G; L107N	S28M; S30A	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93I; P94N; F96Y	50%	525
iPS:449027	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	S28Y; S30V	A50G; S52R; S53N	Y92I; S93Q; P94T; F96Y	49%	521
19H8 Wild-Type	—	—	—	—	—	—	20%	528

[0267] The improved affinity variants were produced by recombinant expression methods as complete bivalent monoclonal antibodies and/or as monovalent Fab-Fc fusions (e.g. Fab region fused to dimeric IgG Fc region) and evaluated for *in vitro* functional activity in the cell-based

cAMP assay described in Example 3. The results of the functional assay are shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. In vitro inhibitory potency of 19H8 variant antibodies and Fab-Fc fusion proteins

Variant Ab ID.	Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 296)			Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 67)			PAC1 functional cAMP assay	
	HC FR1 - CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC FR2 - CDR2	LC CDR3	mAb IC50 in nM (bivalent target binding)	Fab-Fc fusion protein IC50 in nM (monovalent target binding)
iPS:448202	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	K105N; L107D	—	Y49F; A51G; S52Q; S53R	S91A; Y92I; S93G; P94M; F96Y	0.32	1.25
iPS:449375	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	K105D; L107D	S28Y; S30V	S52H; S53H	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94E; F96Y	0.95	3.48
iPS:448083	N32R; S33Q	S57G; S60K	K105E; L107D	S28T; S30V	Y49F; A51G; S52Q; S53R	S91A; Y92I; S93I; P94N; F96Y	—	3.74
iPS:452128	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	S28Y; S30V	S52N; S53M	S91A; Y92I; S93N; P94Q; F96Y	0.38	0.18
iPS:448195	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	S28K; S30A; N34V	S52N; S53M	Y92I; S93Q; P94Q; F96Y	0.08	0.26
iPS:448466	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; K58Q; S60K	K105I; Q106G; L107D; L110M	—	Y49F; A51G; S52Q; S53R	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94Q; F96Y	1.10	1.36
iPS:448689	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	K105N; L107D	S28Y; S30V	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93M; P94A; F96Y	0.20	0.62
iPS:449034	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	K105I; L107D	S28P; S30A; R31Q	A51G; S52R; S53Y	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94N; F96Y	1.42	1.58
iPS:448075	S33H	S57G;	K105D;	—	Y49F;	S91A;	2.10	3.69

Variant Ab ID.	Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 296)			Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 67)			PAC1 functional cAMP assay	
	HC FR1 - CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC FR2 - CDR2	LC CDR3	mAb IC50 in nM (bivalent target binding)	Fab-Fc fusion protein IC50 in nM (monovalent target binding)
		S60K	L107D		A51G; S52Q; S53R	Y92I; S93V; P94Q; F96Y		
iPS:448924	N32R; S33Y	S57G; K58Q; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	S28P; N34S	Y49F; A51G; S52Q; S53R	S91A; Y92I; P94I; F96Y	0.45	0.21
iPS:448752	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	S28Q; S30A	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93I; P94Q; F96Y	—	0.30
iPS:448772	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105S; Q106G; L107D	—	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94N; F96Y	0.89	2.01
iPS:448117	N32H; S33V	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105S; Q106E; L107D	S28T; S30V	Y49F; A51G; S52Q; S53R	Y92I; S93Q; P94T; F96Y	1.26	2.27
iPS:448788	N32R; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105Q; Q106G; L107N	—	A51G; S52R; S53I	S91A; Y92I; S93I; P94N; F96Y	0.09	0.37
iPS:448593	S31N; N32H; S33Q	S57G; S60K	K105I; L107D	—	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94N; F96Y	2.79	20.67
iPS:448238	N32R; S33D	S57G; S60K	T103Q; K105N; Q106E; L107D	S28R; S30A	Y49F; A51G; S53I	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94N; F96Y	0.65	1.63
iPS:448901	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	T103R; K105E; Q106G; L107D; L110F	—	A51S; S52Y; S53N	Y92I; S93Q; P94Q; F96Y	0.15	0.41
iPS:448655	S31N; N32K; S33Q	Y55F; S57R; K58T; S60K	T103M; K105S; Q106E; L107D	S28Y; S30V	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93Q; P94Q; F96Y	—	1.34

Variant Ab ID.	Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VH sequence (SEQ ID NO: 296)			Substitutions with respect to 19H8 VL sequence (SEQ ID NO: 67)			PAC1 functional cAMP assay	
	HC FR1 - CDR1	HC CDR2	HC CDR3	LC CDR1	LC FR2 - CDR2	LC CDR3	mAb IC50 in nM (bivalent target binding)	Fab-Fc fusion protein IC50 in nM (monovalent target binding)
iPS:448730	S31N; N32R; S33L	S57G; S60K	T103V; K105I; Q106G; L107N	S28M; S30A	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93I; P94N; F96Y	0.08	0.14
iPS:449027	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	S28Y; S30V	A50G; S52R; S53N	Y92I; S93Q; P94T; F96Y	—	1.85
3574	S31N; N32K; S33Q	S57G; S60K	T103M; K105N; L107N	—	—	—	0.19	—
3575	—	—	—	S28Q; S30A	A51S; S52Y; S53N	S91A; Y92I; S93I; P94Q; F96Y	0.14	—
19H8 Wild-Type	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40 ¹	8.21

¹Historical value obtained from a previous assay and included for comparative purposes.

[0268] When formatted as Fab-Fc fusion proteins, the 19H8 variants exhibited a 2-fold to 58-fold increase in inhibitory potency as compared with the parental 19H8 Fab-Fc fusion protein. Many of the 19H8 variants were more potent than the 29G4v10 variants when formatted as Fab-Fc fusion proteins (compare results in Table 20 with those in Table 12 for Fab-Fc fusion proteins). When formatted as bivalent monoclonal antibodies, the 19H8 variants also exhibited potent human PAC1 neutralizing activity with IC50 values in the single digit nanomolar or picomolar range.

Example 7. In Vivo Functional Activity of a Human PAC1 Antibody Variant in Cynomolgus Monkeys

[0269] To evaluate target engagement *in vivo* with anti-PAC1 antibody 420653, the ability of the antibody to inhibit maxadilan-induced increase in dermal blood flow in cynomolgus monkeys was assessed. Maxadilan is a selective agonist of the PAC1 receptor and can activate the receptor in rodents, cynomolgus monkeys, and humans. As described in Example 4, intradermal

administration of maxadilan causes an increase in local dermal blood flow that can be measured by laser Doppler imaging. Inhibition of this effect by anti-PAC1 antibodies can serve as a translational pharmacodynamic model of antagonism of PAC1 biological activity.

[0270] Male cynomolgus monkeys between 5 and 8 years of age were used for the study. A dosing solution of maxadilan (Bachem, H6734.0500) was prepared fresh daily by diluting maxadilan stock solution (0.5 mg/mL) in 1X phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Anti-PAC1 antibody 420653 or 29G4v22, which was tested as a control, were prepared in 10 mM sodium-acetate, 9% sucrose, 0.01% Tween-80, pH 5.2 (A52SuT) at different concentrations, depending on the dose required for the experiment, and administered via intravenous (i.v.) infusion.

[0271] A laser Doppler imager (LDI2-IR, Moor Instruments, Ltd, Wilmington, DE) was used to measure dermal blood flow (DBF) on a shaved patch of skin of either the ventral forearm or medial thigh using a low-power laser beam generated by a 633 nm helium-neon bulb. The infra-red wavelength was combined with a visible red aiming beam to give a higher weighting to blood flow in the deeper dermis (0.6 to 1 mm). The incident light was scattered by static tissue and moving blood. Moving blood in the microvasculature caused a Doppler light shift. The shifted light from moving blood and the non-shifted light from tissue was then directed onto 2 square-law detectors. The detected intensity fluctuations were then processed to give parameters of flux (proportional to tissue blood flow) and concentration (proportional to the concentration of moving blood cells). The measurement resolution was 0.2 to 2 mm, with a scanning distance between the instrument aperture and the tissue surface of 20 to 100 cm.

[0272] DBF was measured as Flux (relative units) and expressed as % change from baseline 30 min post-maxadilan administration $[100 \times (\text{individual post-maxadilan flux} - \text{individual baseline flux}) / \text{individual baseline flux}]$. Flux units from two separate O-rings were averaged together for each test session. The inhibitory effect of the anti-PAC1 antibodies on maxadilan-induced increase in blood flow (MIIBF) from individual animals was expressed as % inhibition $[100 \times (\text{Mean of day 0 \% change from baseline} - \text{individual antibody treated animal \% change from baseline}) / \text{Mean of day 0 \% change from baseline}]$.

[0273] Following anesthesia and stabilization of vital signs for 15 to 20 minutes, rubber O-rings (0.925 cm inner diameter, O-Rings West, Seattle, WA) were placed about 0.6 to 1 cm apart from each other on the pre-shaved skin of the ventral forearm or medial thigh without direct positioning over a visible vessel. The limb used for each testing session was pre-determined,

with a different limb used on different testing days of the study. After placement of the O-rings on the skin, a baseline measurement was taken. After the baseline scan, a maxadilan solution of 1 ng in 20 μ L vehicle (PBS) was injected intradermally at the center of the O-rings. The O-rings served as a region of interest during data analysis.

[0274] Prior to anti-PAC1 antibody administrations, the time course of MIIBF was obtained at Day 0. The maxadilan dose of 1 ng was selected based on the result of a previous maxadilan dose-response in cynomolgus monkeys. After a pre-maxadilan baseline DBF measurement, the time course of DBF response to maxadilan intradermal injection was assessed by obtaining laser Doppler scans at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 minutes post-maxadilan application. To identify maxadilan responders and eliminate non-responders from inclusion in the study, a pre-screen procedure prior to antibody administration was implemented. Animals were considered maxadilan responders and included in the study if they had a change in DBF flow ≥ 60 flux units (average of post maxadilan DBF at 30 minutes – average of baseline).

[0275] Twenty-four cynomolgus monkeys identified as maxadilan responders received either antibody 420653 at a dose of 0.1 mg/kg or 3 mg/kg or antibody 29G4v22 at a dose of 10 mg/kg at Day 0. The antibodies were administered via i.v. infusion to the saphenous vein at a rate of 1 mL/min by a syringe infusion pump. Post-maxadilan DBF measurements were taken on Days 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 21, 28, and 36 using different limbs. In each case, DBF was measured by laser Doppler imaging for 30 minutes following 1 ng maxadilan intradermal injection. Whole blood samples for pharmacokinetic (PK) analysis were collected at multiple time points including prior to antibody dosing, 30 min, 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 21, 28, 35 or 36 and 42 days post-antibody treatment.

[0276] As shown in Figure 10A, antibody 420653 at 3 mg/kg, but not 0.1 mg/kg, significantly prevented MIIBF on Day 2, Day 7, Day 14, and Day 21 (post-antibody treatment) compared to Day 0 (pre-antibody treatment) (n=8 animals/group; Bonferroni adjusted p-value = 0.0087). Antibody 29G4v22 at 10 mg/kg also significantly prevented MIIBF on Day 2 and Day 7 (n=8 animals/group)(Figure 10A). The maximum inhibitory effect of antibody 420653 at 3 mg/kg was on Day 2 with 96% inhibition, whereas at 0.1 mg/kg, antibody 420653 produced a maximum inhibition of 39% on Day 4 that was not statistically significant (Figure 10B). Antibody 29G4v22 at 10 mg/kg produced a maximum inhibition of 63% on Day 7 (Figure 10B).

Comparison of antibody 420653 (3 mg/kg) and antibody 29G4v22 (10 mg/kg) at the same time points showed significant differences on Day 2, Day 7, Day 14 and Day 21 (Figure 10B).

[0277] The antibody serum concentrations for antibody 420653 and antibody 29G4v22 at days when DBF measurements were taken are shown below in Table 21. The low limit of quantitation (LLOQ) or below quantitation level (BQL) was 10 ng/mL for antibody 420653 and 50 ng/mL for antibody 29G4v22.

Table 21. Serum Concentrations of Antibodies 420653 and 29G4v22 in Cynomolgus Monkey Following Antibody Treatment

Dose Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Time Point (Days)	Serum Concentration (µg/L)		
			Mean	SD	n
Antibody 420653	0.1	2	687	96.6	8
		4	315	57.3	8
		7	95.9	33.5	8
		10*	30.1	10.9	4
		14*	LLOQ	—	0
Antibody 420653	3	2	36,200	5,010	8
		7	14,100	2,170	8
		14	5350	2,140	8
		21*	2,210	1,800	7
		36*	1,480	—	1
Antibody 29G4v22	10	2	113,000	28,400	8
		7	38,600	8,230	8
		14	13,900	6,360	8
		21	4,850	2,790	8
		28	1,990	1,490	8

*Fewer PK data points due to some samples with LLOQ/BQL

[0278] Overall, these results demonstrate that antibody 420653 significantly attenuated MIIBF in cynomolgus monkeys when administered at a dose of 3 mg/kg. The inhibitory effect of antibody

420653 at 3 mg/kg on MIIBF was more robust than antibody 29G4v22 at a higher dose of 10 mg/kg.

[0279] All publications, patents, and patent applications discussed and cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties. It is understood that the disclosed invention is not limited to the particular methodology, protocols and materials described as these can vary. It is also understood that the terminology used herein is for the purposes of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to limit the scope of the appended claims.

[0280] Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed:

1. An isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to human pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide type I receptor (PAC1)(SEQ ID NO: 1), wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises: (i) a light chain variable region in which the amino acid at position 29 according to AHo numbering is a basic amino acid that interacts with amino acids Glu120 or Asp121 of human PAC1, and (ii) a heavy chain variable region in which the amino acid at position 61 according to AHo numbering is a hydrophobic, basic, or neutral hydrophilic amino acid that interacts with amino acids Asn60 or Ile61 of human PAC1, and wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof inhibits PACAP-induced activation of human PAC1 with an IC₅₀ less than 500 pM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay.
2. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 1, wherein the amino acid at position 29 in the light chain variable region is lysine or arginine.
3. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the amino acid at position 61 in the heavy chain variable region is isoleucine, valine, leucine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine, or lysine.
4. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the amino acid at position 66 according to AHo numbering in the heavy chain variable region of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is a basic or neutral hydrophilic amino acid that interacts with amino acids Asn60 or Ile61 of human PAC1.
5. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 4, wherein the amino acid at position 66 in the heavy chain variable region is glutamine, asparagine, arginine, or lysine.

6. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof binds to human PAC1 at an epitope that further comprises one or more amino acids selected from Asp59, Arg116, Asn117, Thr119, Gly122, Trp123, Ser124, Glu125, Pro126, Phe127, Pro128, His129, Tyr130, Phe131, Asp132, and Gly135 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

7. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the light chain variable region comprises a sequence that is at least 90% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52 and the heavy chain variable region comprises a sequence that is at least 90% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 191.

8. An isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to human PAC1, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising complementarity determining regions CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising complementarity determining regions CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3, wherein CDRL1 comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 5-16; CDRL2 comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 26; CDRL3 comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 36-38; CDRH1 comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 88-96; CDRH2 comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 106-166; and CDRH3 comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 171-177.

9. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 8, wherein:

(a) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 108, and 171, respectively;

(b) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 116, and 171, respectively;

(c) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 134, and 171, respectively;

(d) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 92, 145, and 174, respectively;

(e) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 108, and 172, respectively;

(f) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 128, and 172, respectively;

(g) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 134, and 171, respectively;

(h) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 12, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 153, and 171, respectively;

(i) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 12, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 154, and 171, respectively; or

(j) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 13, 26, and 36, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 88, 155, and 171, respectively.

10. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 8 or 9, wherein the light chain variable region comprises (i) a sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 54-66, (ii) a sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 54-66, or (iii) a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 54-66.

11. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 8 to 10, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises (i) a sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 191-295, (ii) a sequence that is at least 95% identical to a

sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 191-295, or (iii) a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 191-295.

12. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 8 to 11, wherein:

(a) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 194;

(b) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 203;

(c) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 55 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 228;

(d) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 55 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 274;

(e) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 214;

(f) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 55 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 240;

(g) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 228;

(h) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 282;

(i) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 283; or

(j) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 63 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 284.

13. An isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to human PAC1, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a light chain variable region comprising complementarity determining regions CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 and a heavy chain variable region comprising complementarity determining regions CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3, wherein CDRL1 comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 17-25; CDRL2

comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 27-35; CDRL3 comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 39-51; CDRH1 comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 97-105; CDRH2 comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 167-170; and CDRH3 comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 178-190.

14. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 13, wherein:

(a) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 25, 31, and 42, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 190, respectively;

(b) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 30, and 44, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 100, 168, and 182, respectively;

(c) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 33, and 42, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 99, 168, and 187, respectively;

(d) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 31, and 50, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 97, 167, and 178, respectively;

(e) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 31, and 44, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 189, respectively;

(f) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 27, and 39, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 100, 168, and 182, respectively;

(g) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 18, 31, and 46, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 179, respectively;

(h) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 28, and 40, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 98, 168, and 179, respectively;

(i) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 18, 30, and 43, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 100, 168, and 182, respectively; or

(j) CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 22, 28, and 49, respectively, and CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 have the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 102, 169, and 182, respectively.

15. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 13 or 14, wherein the light chain variable region comprises (i) a sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 68-87, (ii) a sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 68-87, or (iii) a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 68-87.

16. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 13 to 15, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises (i) a sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 296-312, (ii) a sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 296-312, or (iii) a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 296-312.

17. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 13 to 16, wherein:

(a) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 85 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 312;

(b) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 300;

(c) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 81 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 307;

(d) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 78 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 296;

(e) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 83 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 310;

(f) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 300;

(g) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 297;

(h) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 68 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 297;

(i) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 300; or

(j) the light chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 77 and the heavy chain variable region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 304.

18. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is a monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

19. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 18, wherein the monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is a humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof or a fully human antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

20. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 18 or 19, wherein the monoclonal antibody comprises a light chain that comprises a human kappa constant region.

21. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 20, wherein the human kappa constant region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 318 or SEQ ID NO: 319.

22. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 18 or 19, wherein the monoclonal antibody comprises a light chain that comprises a human lambda constant region.

23. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 22, wherein the human lambda constant region comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 315.

24. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 18 to 23, wherein the monoclonal antibody is a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 antibody.
25. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 24, wherein the monoclonal antibody is a human IgG1 antibody.
26. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 25, wherein the monoclonal antibody is an aglycosylated human IgG1 antibody.
27. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 26, wherein the monoclonal antibody comprises a mutation at amino acid position N297 according to EU numbering in its heavy chain.
28. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 27, wherein the mutation is N297G.
29. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 27 or 28, wherein the monoclonal antibody further comprises R292C and V302C mutations according to EU numbering in its heavy chain.
30. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 26, wherein the monoclonal antibody comprises a heavy chain constant region that comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 324 or SEQ ID NO: 325.
31. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 30, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof inhibits PACAP-induced activation of rat PAC1 with an IC₅₀ less than 10 nM as measured by a cell-based cAMP assay.
32. An isolated antibody that specifically binds to human PAC1, wherein the antibody comprises a light chain and a heavy chain, wherein:

- (a) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 506 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 521;
- (b) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 506 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 522;
- (c) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 504 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 523;
- (d) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 504 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 524;
- (e) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 506 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 525;
- (f) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 504 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 526;
- (g) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 506 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 523;
- (h) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 507 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 527;
- (i) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 507 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 528;
- (j) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 508 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 529;
- (k) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 510 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 531;
- (l) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 511 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 532;
- (m) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 512 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 533;
- (n) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 513 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 534;
- (o) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 514 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 535;

(p) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 515 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 535;

(q) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 516 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 532;

(r) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 517 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 536;

(s) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 509 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 532; or

(t) the light chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 518 and the heavy chain comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 530.

33. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 32 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

34. An isolated polynucleotide that encodes the isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 32.

35. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 34.

36. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 35.

37. A method of producing an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to human PAC1 comprising culturing the host cell of claim 36 under conditions that allow expression of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof; and recovering the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof from the culture medium or host cell.

38. A method for inhibiting vasodilation in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 32.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the patient has a headache condition.

40. A method for inhibiting activation of human PAC1 receptor in a patient having a headache condition comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 32.
41. A method for treating or preventing a headache condition in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 32.
42. The method of any one of claims 39 to 41, wherein the headache condition is migraine.
43. The method of claim 42, wherein the migraine is episodic migraine.
44. The method of claim 42, wherein the migraine is chronic migraine.
45. The method of any one of claims 39 to 41, wherein the headache condition is cluster headache.
46. The method of any one of claims 41 to 45, wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered to the patient as a prophylactic treatment.
47. The method of any one of claims 41 to 45, further comprising administering to the patient a second headache therapeutic agent.
48. The method of claim 47, wherein the second headache therapeutic agent is an acute headache therapeutic agent.
49. The method of claim 48, wherein the acute headache therapeutic agent is a 5HT_{1B}, 5HT_{1D} and/or 5HT_{1F} serotonin receptor agonist.
50. The method of claim 49, wherein the serotonin receptor agonist is a triptan or ergotamine.

51. The method of claim 48, wherein the acute headache therapeutic agent is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug or an opioid.
52. The method of claim 47, wherein the second headache therapeutic agent is a prophylactic headache therapeutic agent.
53. The method of claim 52, wherein the prophylactic headache therapeutic agent is an antiepileptic, a beta-blocker, an anti-depressant, onabotulinum toxin A, or a CGRP pathway antagonist.
54. The method of claim 53, wherein the CGRP pathway antagonist is a human CGRP receptor antagonist.
55. The method of claim 54, wherein the human CGRP receptor antagonist is a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to the human CGRP receptor.
56. The method of claim 55, wherein the anti-CGRP receptor monoclonal antibody is erenumab.