

ANTI-CD38 ANTIBODIES AND METHODS OF USE

CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the priority benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 62/570,655, filed October 10, 2017; U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 62/570,660, filed October 11, 2017; U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 62/676,221, filed May 24, 2018; and EP Application No. EP18187186.4, filed August 3, 2018; all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

SUBMISSION OF SEQUENCE LISTING ON ASCII TEXT FILE

[0002] The content of the following submission on ASCII text file is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety: a computer readable form (CRF) of the Sequence Listing (file name: 183952029941seqlist.TXT, date recorded: October 8, 2018, size: 158 KB).

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The disclosure relates to binding proteins that bind CD38 polypeptides (*e.g.*, human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides), including monospecific, bispecific, or trispecific binding proteins with at least one antigen binding domain that binds a CD38 polypeptide, as well as polynucleotides, host cells, methods of production, and methods of use related thereto.

BACKGROUND

[0004] Monoclonal antibody based biotherapeutics have become an important avenue for new drug development. Monoclonal antibody technology offers specific targeting, precise signaling delivery and/or payload to specific cell population, and provides long lasting biological effect through its Fc functions. Efforts in antibody engineering have allowed developing multispecific antibodies combining the specificities of multiple monoclonal antibodies for various biological applications, expanding the scope of antibody drug development.

[0005] CD38 is an attractive drug target, since it is expressed on the cell surface of a variety of lymphoid tumor cells (*see* Stevenson, G.T. (2006) *Mol. Med.* 12:345-346). DARZALEX® (daratumumab) is an anti-CD38 antibody approved for use in treating multiple myeloma. However, a need exists for therapeutics targeting CD38 with a different

mode of action and/or improved properties, including but not limited to high affinity binding to CD38, cross-reactivity between human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides, binding to lymphoma cells (*e.g.*, multiple myeloma large B-cell lymphoma cell lines), and the ability to induce apoptosis and/or antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and T cell mediated anti-tumor activities.

BRIEF SUMMARY

[0006] Provided herein are binding proteins that bind CD38 polypeptides (*e.g.*, human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides), including monospecific, bispecific, or trispecific binding proteins with at least one antigen binding site that binds a CD38 polypeptide. Advantageously, these binding proteins have the ability to recruit T cells to the proximity of cancer cells, subsequently to activate T cells and promote the activated T cells killing of adjacent cancer cells through a Granzyme/Perforin mechanism, providing a different mode of action for anti-tumor activity from anti-CD38 antibodies such as DARZALEX® (daratumumab). Moreover, the ability to bind both human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides allows binding proteins to be readily tested in preclinical toxicological studies, *e.g.*, to evaluate their safety profiles for later clinical use.

[0007] In some embodiments, provided herein are monospecific binding proteins that bind to a human CD38 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the binding proteins cross-react with human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides. In some embodiments, the binding proteins bind to human isoform A and isoform E CD38 polypeptides. In some embodiments, the binding proteins possess one or more of the following features (in any combination): binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) as a purified protein, as assayed by SPR; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) as a purified protein with a K_D of 1.5nM or less, as assayed by SPR; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) expressed on the surface of a cell with an apparent K_D of 20nM, 15nM, 10nM, 5nM, 1nM, or less, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) as a purified protein, as

assayed by SPR; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) as a purified protein with a K_D of 3.5nM or less, as assayed by SPR; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) expressed on the surface of a cell with an apparent K_D of 7.5nM or less, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a human isoform E CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105) as a purified protein, as assayed by ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a human isoform E CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; induces apoptosis or antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) of a cell expressing CD38 on its cell surface; and has one or more mutations (*e.g.*, in an Fc region) resulting in decreased binding to FcγRI and/or FcγRII, as compared to the same binding protein without the one or more mutations. For exemplary assays, see Examples 1, 3, and 4. In some embodiments, the K_D is measured at 4°C or 25°C.

[0008] In some embodiments, provided herein are trispecific binding proteins that bind to a human CD38 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the trispecific binding proteins bind (*e.g.*, simultaneously) to a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, expressed on the surface of a cell) and one or more other target antigens expressed on the surface of a second cell, thereby recruiting the second cell in proximity with the cell expressing the CD38 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the trispecific binding proteins bind (*e.g.*, simultaneously) to a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, expressed on the surface of a cell) and one or two target antigens expressed on the surface of a T cell, thereby recruiting the T cell in proximity with the cell expressing the CD38 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the trispecific binding proteins activate the T cell and/or provide a CD28-mediated costimulatory signal to the T cell. In some embodiments, the trispecific binding proteins cross-react with human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides. In some embodiments, the trispecific binding proteins bind to human isoform A and isoform E CD38 polypeptides. In some embodiments, the trispecific binding proteins possess one or more of the following features (in any combination): binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) as a purified protein, as assayed by

SPR; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) as a purified protein with a K_D of 1.5nM or less, as assayed by SPR; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) expressed on the surface of a cell with an apparent K_D of 20nM, 15nM, 10nM, 5nM, 1nM, or less, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) as a purified protein, as assayed by SPR; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) as a purified protein with a K_D of 3.5nM or less, as assayed by SPR; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) expressed on the surface of a cell with an apparent K_D of 7.5nM or less, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a human isoform E CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105) as a purified protein, as assayed by ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a human isoform E CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; induces apoptosis or antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) of a cell expressing CD38 on its cell surface; and has one or more mutations (*e.g.*, in an Fc region) resulting in decreased binding to Fc γ RI and/or Fc γ RII, as compared to the same binding protein without the one or more mutations; induces T cell (*e.g.*, CD4+ and/or CD8+ T cell) proliferation; induces T cell (*e.g.*, CD4+ and/or CD8+ T cell) expression of Bcl-xL; induces apoptosis of CD38+ cells; binds to CD38 expressed on the surface of a cell and one or more T cell target antigen(s) expressed on the surface of a T cell; binds to CD38 expressed on the surface of a cell, CD28 expressed on the surface of a T cell, and CD3 expressed on the surface of a T cell; stimulates activation of the T cell receptor; induces costimulation of T cell receptor signaling (*e.g.*, as mediated by CD28); and has one or more mutations (*e.g.*, in an Fc region) resulting in decreased induction of cytokine release (*e.g.*, IFN- γ , IL-2, and/or TNF- α) by PBMCs, as compared to the same binding protein without the one or more mutations;

induces cytokine release (*e.g.*, IFN- γ and/or IL-6) by PBMCs in the presence of a CD38+ target cell. For exemplary assays, see Examples 1, 3, and 4. In some embodiments, the KD is measured at 4°C or 25°C.

[0009] In some embodiments, provided herein is a binding protein comprising an antigen binding site that binds a CD38 polypeptide, wherein the antigen binding site comprises: (a) an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); and/or (b) an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the antigen binding site comprises: (a) an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); and/or (b) an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQG (SEQ ID NO:132), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the antigen binding site comprises: (a) an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); and/or (b) an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence

comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the sequence, from N-terminus to C-terminus, FR1—CDR-H1—FR2—CDR-H2—FR3—CDR-H3—FR4; wherein FR1 comprises the sequence QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSKAS (SEQ ID NO:86), QVQLVQSGAEVVKSGASVKVSKAS (SEQ ID NO:87), or QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKMSCKAS (SEQ ID NO:88); wherein FR2 comprises the sequence MHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGY (SEQ ID NO:90) or MHWVKEAPGQGLEWIGY (SEQ ID NO:91); wherein FR3 comprises the sequence NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRSED TAVYFC (SEQ ID NO:93) or NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMEISSLRSED TAVYFC (SEQ ID NO:94); and wherein FR4 comprises the sequence WGQGTLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO:96). In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, and/or the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17, and/or the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:21, and/or the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, and/or the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site comprises: (a) an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); and (b) an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1

sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the sequence, from N-terminus to C-terminus, FR1—CDR-H1—FR2—CDR-H2—FR3—CDR-H3—FR4; wherein FR1 comprises the sequence QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCAS (SEQ ID NO:86), QVQLVQSGAEVVKSGASVKVSCAS (SEQ ID NO:87), or QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKMSCKAS (SEQ ID NO:88); wherein FR2 comprises the sequence MHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGY (SEQ ID NO:90) or MHWVKEAPGQGLEWIGY (SEQ ID NO:91); wherein FR3 comprises the sequence NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRSED TAVYFC (SEQ ID NO:93) or NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMEISSLRSED TAVYFC (SEQ ID NO:94); and wherein FR4 comprises the sequence WGQGT LVT VSS (SEQ ID NO:96). In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, and/or the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16.

[0010] In some embodiments, provided herein is a binding protein comprising an antigen binding site that binds a CD38 polypeptide, wherein the antigen binding site comprises: (a) an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43); and (b) an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46). In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9, and/or the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site cross-reacts with an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of

a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site binds a human CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site binds the human CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 with an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) of 2.1nM or less. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site binds a human isoform E CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site binds a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site binds the cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 with an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) of 1.3nM or less.

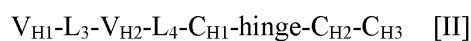
[0011] In some embodiments of any of the above embodiments, the binding protein is a chimeric or humanized antibody. In some embodiments, the binding protein is a human antibody. In some embodiments, the binding protein is a monoclonal antibody. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises one or more full-length antibody heavy chains comprising an Fc region. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human Fc region comprising one or more mutations that reduce or eliminate Fc receptor binding and/or effector function of the Fc region. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG1 Fc region. In some embodiments, the human IgG1 Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, and 329 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are L234A, L235A, and P329A. In some embodiments, the human IgG1 Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 298, 299, and 300 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S298N, T299A, and Y300S. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region. In some embodiments, the human IgG4 Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228 and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P and R409K. In some embodiments, the human IgG4 Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234 and 235 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are F234A and L235A. In some embodiments, the human IgG4 Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 233-236 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236. In some embodiments, the human IgG4 Fc region comprises amino acid

substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 233-237 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the sequence EFLGG is replaced by PVAG. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antibody F(ab), F(ab')₂, Fab'-SH, Fv, or scFv fragment. In some embodiments, the binding protein is conjugated to a cytotoxic agent or label. In some embodiments, the binding protein is a bispecific binding protein comprising the first antigen binding site that binds the CD38 polypeptide and a second antigen binding site. In some embodiments, the binding protein is a trispecific binding protein comprising the first antigen binding site that binds the CD38 polypeptide, a second antigen binding site, and a third antigen binding site. In some embodiments, the first antigen binding site binds the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide, and wherein the second and third antigen binding sites each bind a T-cell surface protein. In some embodiments, the first antigen binding site binds the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide, and wherein (a) the second antigen binding site binds a human CD28 polypeptide, and the third antigen binding site binds a human CD3 polypeptide, or (b) the second antigen binding site binds a human CD3 polypeptide, and the third antigen binding site binds a human CD28 polypeptide.

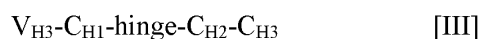
[0012] In some embodiments, provided herein is a binding protein comprising three antigen binding sites that each bind one or more target proteins, wherein at least one of the three antigen binding sites cross-reacts with an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the binding protein cross-reacts with a human CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:105. In some embodiments, the binding protein cross-reacts with a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antigen binding site that cross-reacts with an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide and two antigen binding sites that each bind a T-cell surface protein. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antigen binding site that cross-reacts with an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide, an antigen binding site that binds a human CD28 polypeptide, and an antigen binding site that binds a human CD3 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises four polypeptide chains that form the three antigen binding sites, wherein a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;

hinge is an immunoglobulin hinge region connecting the C_{H1} and C_{H2} domains; and

L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair, and

wherein: (a) the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36);

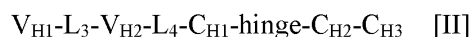
(b) the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT

(SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36); or

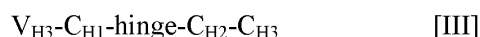
(c) the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises four polypeptide chains that form the three antigen binding sites, wherein a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;

hinge is an immunoglobulin hinge region connecting the C_{H1} and C_{H2} domains; and

L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ are amino acid linkers;

wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair, and

wherein: (a) the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQG (SEQ ID NO:132), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36);

(b) the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQG (SEQ ID NO:132), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36); or

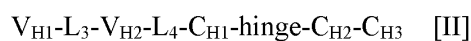
(c) the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQG (SEQ ID NO:132), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid

sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36); the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36); the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36); the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36); the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino

acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36); or the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNNGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36); or the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6; the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18; the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:21, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18; the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18; or the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises four polypeptide chains that form the three antigen binding sites, wherein a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;

hinge is an immunoglobulin hinge region connecting the C_{H1} and C_{H2} domains; and

L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair, and

wherein (a) the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46); (b) the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2

sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46); or

(c) the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10. In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54; the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54; the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54; the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54 the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84, and the V_{L2} domain comprises the

amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:85; the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84, and the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:85; the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84, and the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:85; or the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84, and the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:85. In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14; or the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10. In some embodiments, at least one of L_1 , L_2 , L_3 or L_4 is independently 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, L_1 , L_2 , L_3 or L_4 are each independently at least one amino acid in length. In some embodiments, (a) L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 each independently are zero amino acids in length or comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), GGGGSGGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), S, RT, TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and GGS GSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59); or (b) L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 each independently comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), GGGGSGGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), S, RT, TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and GGS GSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59). In some embodiments, L_1 comprises the sequence GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), L_2 comprises the sequence TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), L_3 comprises the sequence S, and L_4 comprises the sequence RT; L_1 comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), L_2 comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), L_3 is 0 amino acids in length, and L_4 is 0 amino acids in length; L_1 comprises the

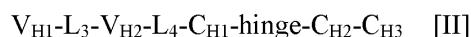
sequence GGS₂GSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59), L₂ comprises the sequence GGS₂GSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59), L₃ is 0 amino acids in length, and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length; or L₁ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), L₂ is 0 amino acids in length, L₃ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG4 hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234 and 235 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are F234A and L235A. In some embodiments, the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG4 hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 233-236 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236. In some embodiments, the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG4 hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228 and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P and R409K. In some embodiments, the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG1 hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, and 329 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are L234A, L235A, and P329A. In some embodiments, the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG1 hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 298, 299, and 300 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S298N, T299A, and Y300S. In some embodiments, the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domain of the second polypeptide chain comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 349, 366, 368, and 407 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are Y349C, T366S, L368A, and Y407V; and wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domain of the third polypeptide chain comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 354 and 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S354C and T366W. In some embodiments, the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domain of the second polypeptide chain comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to

positions 354 and 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S354C and T366W; and wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domain of the third polypeptide chain comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 349, 366, 368, and 407 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are Y349C, T366S, L368A, and Y407V. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:65, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:67, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:68, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:70, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69.

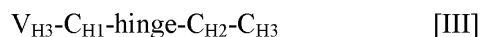
[0013] In some embodiments, provided herein is a binding protein comprising three antigen binding sites that each bind one or more target proteins, wherein the binding protein comprises four polypeptide chains that form the three antigen binding sites, wherein a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;

hinge is an immunoglobulin hinge region connecting the C_{H1} and C_{H2} domains; and

L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair; and

wherein (a) the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG1 hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 298, 299, and 300 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S298N, T299A, and Y300S; or (b) the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG4 hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 233-236 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236. In some embodiments, the human IgG4 hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 233-237 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the sequence EFLGG is replaced by PVAG. In some embodiments, at least one pair of V_{H1} and V_{L1} , V_{H2} and V_{L2} , and V_{H3} and V_{L3} forms an antigen binding site that binds a CD38 polypeptide. In some embodiments, one, two, or

three pairs of V_{H1} and V_{L1} , V_{H2} and V_{L2} , and V_{H3} and V_{L3} form an antigen binding site that binds an antigen target selected from the group consisting of A2AR, APRIL, ATPDase, BAFF, BAFFR, BCMA, BlyS, BTK, BTLA, B7DC, B7H1, B7H4, B7H5, B7H6, B7H7, B7RP1, B7-4, C3, C5, CCL2, CCL3, CCL4, CCL5, CCL7, CCL8, CCL11, CCL15, CCL17, CCL19, CCL20, CCL21, CCL24, CCL25, CCL26, CCR3, CCR4, CD3, CD19, CD20, CD23, CD24, CD27, CD28, CD38, CD39, CD40, CD70, CD80, CD86, CD122, CD137, CD137L, CD152, CD154, CD160, CD272, CD273, CD274, CD275, CD276, CD278, CD279, CDH1, chitinase, CLEC9, CLEC91, CRTH2, CSF-1, CSF-2, CSF-3, CX3CL1, CXCL12, CXCL13, CXCR3, DNGR-1, ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1, EGFR, ENTPD1, FCER1A, FCER1, FLAP, FOLH1, Gi24, GITR, GITRL, GM-CSF, Her2, HHLA2, HMGB1, HVEM, ICOSLG, IDO, IFN α , IgE, IGF1R, IL2Rbeta, IL1, IL1A, IL1B, IL1F10, IL2, IL4, IL4Ra, IL5, IL5R, IL6, IL7, IL7Ra, IL8, IL9, IL9R, IL10, rhIL10, IL12, IL13, IL13Ra1, IL13Ra2, IL15, IL17, IL17Rb, IL18, IL22, IL23, IL25, IL27, IL33, IL35, ITGB4, ITK, KIR, LAG3, LAMP1, leptin, LPFS2, MHC class II, NCR3LG1, NKG2D, NTPDase-1, OX40, OX40L, PD-1H, platelet receptor, PROM1, S152, SISP1, SLC, SPG64, ST2, STEAP2, Syk kinase, TACI, TDO, T14, TIGIT, TIM3, TLR, TLR2, TLR4, TLR5, TLR9, TMEF1, TNFa, TNFRSF7, Tp55, TREM1, TSLP, TSLPR, TWEAK, VEGF, VISTA, Vstm3, WUCAM, and XCR1. In some embodiments, a first pair of V_{H1} and V_{L1} , V_{H2} and V_{L2} , and V_{H3} and V_{L3} forms an antigen binding site that binds a human CD3 polypeptide, a second pair of V_{H1} and V_{L1} , V_{H2} and V_{L2} , and V_{H3} and V_{L3} forms an antigen binding site that binds a human CD28 polypeptide, and a third pair of V_{H1} and V_{L1} , V_{H2} and V_{L2} , and V_{H3} and V_{L3} forms an antigen binding site that binds a human antigen target selected from the group consisting of A2AR, APRIL, ATPDase, BAFF, BAFFR, BCMA, BlyS, BTK, BTLA, B7DC, B7H1, B7H4, B7H5, B7H6, B7H7, B7RP1, B7-4, C3, C5, CCL2, CCL3, CCL4, CCL5, CCL7, CCL8, CCL11, CCL15, CCL17, CCL19, CCL20, CCL21, CCL24, CCL25, CCL26, CCR3, CCR4, CD3, CD19, CD20, CD23, CD24, CD27, CD28, CD38, CD39, CD40, CD70, CD80, CD86, CD122, CD137, CD137L, CD152, CD154, CD160, CD272, CD273, CD274, CD275, CD276, CD278, CD279, CDH1, chitinase, CLEC9, CLEC91, CRTH2, CSF-1, CSF-2, CSF-3, CX3CL1, CXCL12, CXCL13, CXCR3, DNGR-1, ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1, EGFR, ENTPD1, FCER1A, FCER1, FLAP, FOLH1, Gi24, GITR, GITRL, GM-CSF, Her2, HHLA2, HMGB1, HVEM, ICOSLG, IDO, IFN α , IgE, IGF1R, IL2Rbeta, IL1, IL1A, IL1B, IL1F10, IL2, IL4, IL4Ra, IL5, IL5R, IL6, IL7, IL7Ra, IL8, IL9, IL9R, IL10, rhIL10, IL12, IL13, IL13Ra1, IL13Ra2, IL15, IL17, IL17Rb, IL18, IL22, IL23, IL25, IL27, IL33, IL35, ITGB4, ITK, KIR, LAG3, LAMP1, leptin, LPFS2, MHC class II,

NCR3LG1, NKG2D, NTPDase-1, OX40, OX40L, PD-1H, platelet receptor, PROM1, S152, SISP1, SLC, SPG64, ST2, STEAP2, Syk kinase, TACI, TDO, T14, TIGIT, TIM3, TLR, TLR2, TLR4, TLR5, TLR9, TMEF1, TNFa, TNFRSF7, Tp55, TREM1, TSLP, TSLPR, TWEAK, VEGF, VISTA, Vstm3, WUCAM, and XCR1.

[0014] In some embodiments, provided herein is a kit of polynucleotides, comprising: (a) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:72, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:74, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75; (b) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:76, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:77, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75; (c) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:78, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:79, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75; (d) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:72, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:80, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:81; (e) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:76, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:82, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:81; or (f) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:78, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:83, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:81.

[0015] In some embodiments, provided herein is a polynucleotide comprising the binding protein of any one of the above embodiments. In some embodiments, provided herein is a vector comprising a polynucleotide comprising the binding protein of any one of the above embodiments.

[0016] In some embodiments, provided herein is a host cell comprising the kit of polynucleotides, polynucleotide, or vector of any one of the above embodiments. In some embodiments, provided herein is a method of producing a binding protein, the method comprising culturing the host cell of any one of the above embodiments such that the

binding protein is produced. In some embodiments, the method further comprises recovering the binding protein from the host cell.

[0017] In some embodiments, provided herein is a pharmaceutical composition comprising the binding protein of any one of the above embodiments and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0018] In some embodiments, provided herein is a method of preventing and/or treating cancer in a patient comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of at least one binding protein of any one of the above embodiments or the pharmaceutical composition of any one of the above embodiments. In some embodiments, the binding protein is a trispecific binding protein comprising a first antigen binding site that binds CD3, a second antigen binding site that binds CD28, and a third antigen binding site that binds the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the at least one binding protein is co-administered with a chemotherapeutic agent. In some embodiments, the cancer is multiple myeloma. In some embodiments, the cancer is acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), or a B cell lymphoma. In some embodiments, the patient is a human. In some embodiments, the patient is selected for treatment because cells of the cancer express a human CD38 isoform E polypeptide (*e.g.*, as set forth in SEQ ID NO:105) on their cell surface. In some embodiments, the cancer cells express CD38 and CD28. In some embodiments, the cancer cells express CD38 and do not express CD28.

[0019] In some embodiments, provided herein is at least one binding protein of any one of the above embodiments or the pharmaceutical composition of any one of the above embodiments for use in preventing and/or treating cancer in a patient (*e.g.*, a patient in need thereof, such as a patient with cancer). In some embodiments, provided herein is at least one binding protein of any one of the above embodiments or the pharmaceutical composition of any one of the above embodiments for use in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing and/or treating cancer in a patient (*e.g.*, a patient in need thereof, such as a patient with cancer). In some embodiments of any of the above embodiments, the binding protein is a trispecific binding protein comprising a first antigen binding site that binds CD3, a second antigen binding site that binds CD28, and a third antigen binding site that binds the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the at least one binding protein is to be co-administered with a chemotherapeutic agent. In some embodiments, the cancer is multiple myeloma. In some embodiments, the cancer is acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphoblastic leukemia

(ALL), chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), or a B cell lymphoma. In some embodiments, the patient is a human. In some embodiments, the patient is selected for treatment because cells of the cancer express a human CD38 isoform E polypeptide (*e.g.*, as set forth in SEQ ID NO:105) on their cell surface. In some embodiments, the cancer cells express CD38 and CD28. In some embodiments, the cancer cells express CD38 and do not express CD28.

[0020] It is to be understood that one, some, or all of the properties of the various embodiments described herein may be combined to form other embodiments of the present invention. These and other aspects of the invention will become apparent to one of skill in the art. These and other embodiments of the invention are further described by the detailed description that follows.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] The patent or application file contains at least one drawing executed in color. Copies of this patent or patent application publication with color drawing(s) will be provided by the Office upon request and payment of the necessary fee.

[0022] **FIG. 1A** shows the binding of anti-CD38 antibodies mAb1 (top) and isatuximab (bottom) to SU-DHL-8 human lymphoma cells or MOLP-8 human multiple myeloma cells using flow cytometry.

[0023] **FIG. 1B** shows the results of flow cytometry binding assays examining binding of anti-CD38 antibodies mAb1 or isatuximab (no binding observed) to cells expressing cynomolgus monkey CD38 on their surface.

[0024] **FIGS. 2A-2I** show the results of assays characterizing the binding of anti-CD38 antibodies to human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides. **FIG. 2A** shows the binding of humanized anti-CD38 antibody mAb2 to soluble human CD38 (top, “hCD38::Histag”) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (top, “cynoCD38::Histag”) by ELISA, as well as the binding of mAb2 to the surface of cells expressing human CD83 (bottom, as indicated) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (bottom, as indicated) by flow cytometry. **FIG. 2B** shows the binding of mAb2 to human CD38 (top) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (bottom) by surface plasmon resonance (SPR). **FIG. 2C** shows the binding of humanized anti-CD38 antibody mAb3 to soluble human CD38 (top, “hCD38::Histag”) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (top, “cynoCD38::Histag”) by ELISA, as well as the binding of mAb3 to the surface of cells expressing human CD83 (bottom, as indicated) or cynomolgus monkey

CD38 (bottom, as indicated) by flow cytometry. **FIG. 2D** shows the binding of mAb3 to human CD38 (top) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (bottom) by SPR. **FIG. 2E** shows the binding of humanized anti-CD38 antibody mAb5 to soluble human CD38 (top, “hCD38::Histag”) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (top, “cynoCD38::Histag”) by ELISA, as well as the binding of mAb5 to the surface of cells expressing human CD83 (bottom, as indicated) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (bottom, as indicated) by flow cytometry. **FIG. 2F** shows the binding of mAb5 to human CD38 (top) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (bottom) by SPR. **FIG. 2G** shows the binding of human anti-CD38 antibody hhy1370 to soluble human CD38 (top, “hCD38::Histag”) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (top, “cynoCD38::Histag”) by ELISA, as well as the binding of hhy1370 to the surface of cells expressing human CD83 (bottom, as indicated) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (bottom, as indicated) by flow cytometry. **FIG. 2H** shows the binding of hhy1370 to human CD38 (top) or cynomolgus monkey CD38 (bottom) by SPR. **FIG. 2I** summarizes the binding data from the ELISA, SPR, and FACS experiments, as well as the percentage identity of each antibody VH (“H”) or VL (“L”) domain to human V region sequence from top to bottom it corresponds to mAb2, mAb3, mAb 4, mAb 5, and mAb6 last line (1195 HHKK-3 has not been described by its VL/VH amino acid sequence in the text below).

[0025] **FIG. 2J** shows the concentration-dependent induction of SU-DHL-8 cells apoptosis by mAb7 and mAb1 after incubation for 72 hours at 37°C.

[0026] **FIG. 2K** shows antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) activity of isatuximab and mAb1 against SU-DHL-8 cells in the presence of NK92 cells.

[0027] **FIG. 2L** shows concentration-dependent antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) activity of isatuximab (right) and mAb1 (left) against SU-DHL-8 cells in the presence of NK92 cells after 4 hours at 37°C.

[0028] **FIGS. 2M-2Q** showed the results of apoptosis induction assays using the indicated anti-CD38 antibodies against SU-DHL-8 tumor cells. Apoptosis was quantified by measuring dual Annexin V and Propidium iodide uptake via flow cytometry. **FIG. 2M** shows the percentage of apoptotic cells induced by each antibody. **FIGS. 2N-2Q** show dose-dependent induction of apoptosis in in SU-DHL-8 lymphoma cells by anti-CD38 antibodies mAb2 (**FIG. 2N**), mAb3 (**FIG. 2O**), mAb4 (**FIG. 2P**), and mAb5 (**FIG. 2Q**), as well as the IC50 for each antibody.

[0029] **FIG. 3A** provides a schematic representation of a trispecific binding protein comprising four polypeptide chains that form three antigen binding sites that binds three target proteins: CD28, CD3, and CD38. A first pair of polypeptides possess dual variable

domains having a cross-over orientation (VH1-VH2 and VL2-VL1) forming two antigen binding sites that recognize CD3 and CD28, and a second pair of polypeptides possess a single variable domain (VH3 and VL3) forming a single antigen binding site that recognizes CD38. The trispecific binding protein shown in **FIG. 3A** uses an IgG4 constant region with a “knobs-into-holes” mutation, where the knob is on the second pair of polypeptides with a single variable domain.

[0030] **FIG. 3B** provides a schematic representation of an SPR-based assay for examining the ability of each antigen binding domain of anti-CD38/anti-CD28/anti-CD3 trispecific binding proteins to bind its cognate antigen.

[0031] **FIG. 3C** shows the results of SPR-based assays for examining CD38 binding to anti-CD38/anti-CD28/anti-CD3 trispecific binding proteins. Binding of human CD38 to trispecific binding proteins was examined alone (top left), after pre-binding with CD3 (top center), after pre-binding with CD28 (top right), after pre-binding to CD3 then CD28 (bottom left), or after pre-binding to CD28 then CD3 (bottom right).

[0032] **FIG. 4** shows the sequential binding of human CD3, CD28, and CD38 polypeptides to anti-CD38/anti-CD28/anti-CD3 trispecific binding proteins, as assayed by SPR.

[0033] **FIG. 5** summarizes the binding affinities of indicated trispecific binding proteins against their cognate antigens (human CD3, CD28, and CD38) as measured by SPR.

[0034] **FIG. 6A** compares the apparent affinity of isatuximab antigen binding domain in human IgG1 format (2nd sheet) or in a trispecific binding protein format with the isatuximab, anti-CD28, and anti-CD3 antigen binding domains (format according to **FIG. 3A**; 1st sheet) for binding human (top) or cynomolgus monkey (bottom) CD38 polypeptides, as assayed by flow cytometry.

[0035] **FIGS. 6B-6D** compare the apparent affinities of trispecific binding protein CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid}, CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{cvn}×CD3_{mid}, or monospecific anti-CD38 antibody mAb2 for binding to cells expressing human or cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides, as assayed by flow cytometry. **FIG. 6B** shows the binding of trispecific binding protein CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} to cells expressing human (top) or cynomolgus monkey (bottom) CD38 polypeptides. **FIG. 6C** shows the binding of trispecific binding protein CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{cvn}×CD3_{mid} to cells expressing human (top) or cynomolgus monkey (bottom) CD38 polypeptides. **FIG. 6D** shows the binding of monospecific anti-CD38

antibody mAb2 to cells expressing human (top) or cynomolgus monkey (bottom) CD38 polypeptides.

[0036] **FIG. 6E** compares the apparent affinities of trispecific binding protein CD38_{HHY1370}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} or monospecific anti-CD38 antibody mAb6 for binding to cells expressing human (top) or cynomolgus monkey (bottom) CD38 polypeptides, as assayed by flow cytometry.

[0037] **FIG. 6F** summarizes the binding affinity of the indicated anti-CD38xanti-CD28xanti-CD3 trispecific binding proteins for human CD38, as measured by SPR or flow cytometry (FACS).

[0038] **FIG. 6G** shows the apparent affinity of trispecific binding protein Δ CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} lacking the anti-CD38 antigen binding domain for binding to cells expressing human (top) or cynomolgus monkey (bottom) CD38 polypeptides, as assayed by flow cytometry.

[0039] **FIGS. 7A & 7B** show the results of an ELISA assay determining the binding affinities of various anti-CD38 x CD28 x CD3 IgG4 trispecific binding proteins, or control antibodies, to human and rhesus monkey CD3, CD28 and CD38 polypeptides.

[0040] **FIGS. 8A-8D** show the results of antibody-mediated specific killing of CD38⁺ cells by PBMCs from three different human donors using the indicated anti-CD38 x CD28 x CD3 trispecific binding proteins and control antibodies. Representative results using multiple myeloma cell lines RPMI8266 (**FIG. 8A**), NCI-H929 (**FIG. 8B**), KMS-26 (**FIG. 8C**), and KMS-11 cell lines (**FIG. 8D**) are shown, and EC50 values are provided in Table N. EC50 values obtained by using NCI-H929, KMS-26, and KMS-11 cells are provided in Tables O-Q.

[0041] **FIGS. 8E & 8F** show the results of antibody-mediated specific killing of CD38⁺ cells by PBMCs from two different donors using the indicated anti-CD38 x CD28 x CD3 trispecific binding proteins with variant Fc regions and control antibodies. Representative results using CD38⁺ KMS-11 (**FIG. 8D**) and U266 (**FIG. 8E**) cell lines are shown, and EC50 values are provided in Tables Q2 and Q3.

[0042] **FIGS. 9A, 9B, & 10** show the activation (CD69⁺) of human T cells treated with various anti-CD38 x CD28 x CD3 trispecific binding proteins or control antibodies for 24 hours. **FIG. 9A** shows the activation (CD69⁺) of human CD3⁺ T cells. **FIG. 9B** shows the activation (CD69⁺) of human CD3⁺ CD4⁺ T cells. **FIG. 10** shows the activation (CD69⁺) of human CD3⁺ CD8⁺ T cells.

[0043] FIGS. 11A-11B show the results of *in vitro* cytokine release assessments of human PBMCs treated with the indicated anti-CD38 x CD28 x CD3 trispecific binding proteins or control antibodies based on dried plate method as described in Stebbings, R. *et al.* (2007) *J. Immunol.* 179:3325-3331. **FIG. 11A** shows the results using 5 μ g/mL of the indicated antibodies. **FIG. 11B** shows the results using 25ng/mL of the indicated antibodies.

[0044] FIGS. 12A-12E show the *in vivo* activity of the anti-CD38_(VHI) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein in the CD34+ umbilical cord blood cells humanized NSG mouse model implanted with RPMI-8226 multiple myeloma cells. **FIG. 12A** shows the change in tumor volume in mice treated with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody. **FIG. 12B** shows the average tumor volume at day 18 in mice treated with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody. **FIG. 12C** shows the average terminal tumor weight in mice treated with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody. **FIG. 12D** shows the average tumor growth curve over the length of the experiment in mice treated with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody. **FIG. 12E** shows the average change in body weight at multiple time points over the length of the experiment of mice treated with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody.

[0045] FIGS. 13A-13F show the *in vivo* activity of the anti-CD38_(VHI) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein in the PBMCs humanized NSG mouse model implanted with RPMI-8226 multiple myeloma cells. **FIG. 13A** shows the change in tumor volume in mice treated with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody. **FIG. 13B** shows the tumor volume at day 4 in mice treated with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody. **FIG. 13C** shows the tumor volume at day 21 in mice treated with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody. **FIG. 13D** shows the average tumor volume at day 21 in mice treated

with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody. **FIG. 13E** shows the average terminal tumor weight in mice treated with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody. **FIG. 13F** shows the average tumor volume at multiple time points over the length of the experiment in mice treated with the indicated concentrations of the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein vs. mice treated with an anti-CD3/CD38 bispecific antibody.

[0046] **FIGS. 14A-14U** show the results of a dose escalation study (0.5, 2.5, 12.5 μg/kg) using the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid), the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(cvn) × CD3_(mid), the anti-CD38_(hhy1370) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid), and the anti-CD38_(hhy1370) × CD28_(cvn) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding proteins in non-human primates. **FIG. 14A** shows T cell activation (CD69⁺) of circulating CD3⁺ T cells after administration of different doses of the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14B** shows T cell activation (CD69⁺) of circulating CD3⁺ T cells after administration of different doses of the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(cvn) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14C** shows T cell activation (CD69⁺) of circulating CD3⁺ T cells after administration of different doses of the anti-CD38_(hhy1370) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14D** shows T cell activation (CD69⁺) of circulating CD3⁺ T cells after administration of different doses of the anti-CD38_(hhy1370) × CD28_(cvn) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14E** shows the changes in percentage of circulating CD4⁺ T cells after administration of the indicated doses of the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14F** shows the changes in percentage of circulating CD8⁺ T cells after administration of the indicated doses of the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14G** shows the changes in percentage of circulating CD4⁺ T cells after administration of the indicated doses of the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(cvn) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14H** shows the changes in percentage of circulating CD8⁺ T cells after administration of the indicated doses of the anti-CD38_(VHI) × CD28_(cvn) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14I** shows the changes in percentage of circulating CD4⁺ T cells after administration of the indicated doses of the anti-CD38_(hhy1370) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14J** shows the changes in percentage of circulating CD8⁺ T cells after administration of the indicated doses of the anti-CD38_(hhy1370) × CD28_(sup) × CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14K** shows the changes in percentage of circulating CD4⁺ T cells after administration of the indicated doses of the anti-CD38_(hhy1370)

x CD28_(cvt) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14L** shows the changes in percentage of circulating CD8⁺ T cells after administration of the indicated doses of the anti-CD38_(hhyl370) x CD28_(cvt) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein. **FIG. 14M** shows the changes in total CD4⁺ T cells 6, 24, and 48 hours after administration of 12.5 µg/kg of the indicated trispecific binding proteins. **FIG. 14N** shows the changes in total NK cells 6, 24, and 48 hours after administration of 12.5 µg/kg of the indicated trispecific binding proteins. **FIG. 14O** shows the changes in total CD8⁺ T cells 6, 24, and 48 hours after administration of 12.5 µg/kg of the indicated trispecific binding proteins. **FIG. 14P** shows the changes in total B cells 6, 24, and 48 hours after administration of 12.5 µg/kg of the indicated trispecific binding proteins. **FIG. 14Q** shows the changes in cytokine levels 6 hours after administration of the three ascending doses (0.5, 2.5, 12.5 µg/kg) of the anti-CD38_(VH1) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein (results from different test animals labeled as “117065” and “117066”). **FIG. 14R** shows the changes in cytokine levels 6 hours after administration of the three ascending doses (0.5, 2.5, 12.5 µg/kg) of the anti-CD38_(VH1) x CD28_(cvt) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein (results from different test animals labeled as “117067” and “117068”). **FIG. 14S** shows the changes in cytokine levels 6 hours after administration of the three ascending doses (0.5, 2.5, 12.5 µg/kg) of the anti-CD38_(hhyl370) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein (results from different test animals labeled as “117069” and “117070”). **FIG. 14T** shows the changes in cytokine levels 6 hours after administration of the three ascending doses (0.5, 2.5, 12.5 µg/kg) of the anti-CD38_(hhyl370) x CD28_(cvt) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding protein (results from different test animals labeled as “117071” and “117072”). **FIG. 14U** shows the changes in cytokine levels 24 hours after administration of the three ascending doses (0.5, 2.5, 12.5 µg/kg) of the indicated trispecific binding proteins (results shown from all test animals).

[0047] **FIGS. 14V & 14W** show that anti-CD38_(VH1) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) and anti-CD38_(VH1) x CD28_(cvt) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding proteins induced depletion of T cells *in vivo* in non-human primate blood at higher doses (6 hours post-dose).

[0048] **FIGS. 14X & 14Y** show that anti-CD38_(HHY1370) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) and anti-CD38_(HHY1370) x CD28_(cvt) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding proteins induced depletion of T cells *in vivo* in non-human primate blood at higher doses (6 hours post-dose).

[0049] **FIGS. 14Z & 14AA** show the amount of blood T cells in non-human primates over time after administration of anti-CD38_(VH1) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) or anti-CD38_(VH1) x CD28_(cvt) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding proteins.

[0050] **FIGS. 14AB & 14AC** show the amount of blood T cells in non-human primates over time after administration of anti-CD38_(HHY1370) x CD28_(sup) x CD3_(mid) or anti-CD38_(HHY1370) x CD28_(cvn) x CD3_(mid) trispecific binding proteins.

[0051] **FIGS. 14AD & 14AE** show the amount of CD4⁺ T cells with trispecific binding protein bound after administration of 100μg/kg dose in non-human primates.

[0052] **FIGS. 14AF & 14AG** show the amount of CD8⁺ T cells with trispecific binding protein bound after administration of 100μg/kg dose in non-human primates.

[0053] **FIGS. 15A-15C** show binding or lack thereof of various Fc variants to human Fc receptors FcγR I (**FIG. 15A**), FcγR IIa (**FIG. 15B**), and FcγR IIIb/c (**FIG. 15C**). Variants tested were human IgG1, human IgG4, and human IgG4 with FALA mutations.

[0054] **FIG. 16** shows binding of human IgG4, with or without FALA mutations, to FcRn.

[0055] **FIG. 17** summarizes PK parameters of the indicated trispecific binding proteins (CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} IgG4, CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA, CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} IgG1 LALA P329A, and CD38_{HHY1370}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA) in NSG mice.

[0056] **FIGS. 18A-18C** show Fc/FcR interaction-mediated (non-specific) release of IFN-γ (**FIG. 18A**), IL-2 (**FIG. 18B**), or TNF-α (**FIG. 18C**) by human PBMCs incubated with trispecific binding proteins having wild-type or FALA variant Fc regions.

[0057] **FIG. 18D** shows *in vitro* activation of human PBMCs by CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} and CD38_{HHY1370}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} trispecific binding proteins, as well as IgG1 and IgG4 Fc variants thereof.

[0058] **FIGS. 19A&19B** show that induction of Bcl-xL in CD4⁺ (**FIG. 19A**) or CD8⁺ (**FIG. 19B**) T cells by trispecific binding protein CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} requires both CD3 and CD28 antigen binding domains. Bar graph=mean and s.d. from 3 PBMC donors. *p=≤0.009.

[0059] **FIGS. 19C&19D** show that CD38_{VH1}xCD28xCD3 with IgG4 FALA variant Fc upregulates Bcl-xL in CD4⁺ (**FIG. 19C**) or CD8⁺ (**FIG. 19D**) T cells greater than a benchmark bispecific antibody. Bar graph=mean and s.d. from 3 PBMC donors. *p=≤0.045

[0060] **FIG. 19E** shows that T cell activation by anti-CD38xanti-CD28xanti-CD3 trispecific binding proteins, as assayed by IL-2 expression in a Jurkat T cell reporter line, is dependent upon the anti-CD3 antigen binding domain.

[0061] FIG. 19F shows the release of cytokines TNF, IFN γ , IL-2, IL-6, and IL-10 by CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} trispecific binding proteins, as compared to binding proteins with mutated anti-CD28, anti-CD38, or anti-CD28, anti-CD38, and anti-CD3, as well as the benchmark.

[0062] FIG. 19G shows proliferation of T cells activated by anti-CD38×anti-CD28×anti-CD3 trispecific binding protein with IgG4 FALA variant Fc, benchmark anti-CD38×anti-CD3 bispecific antibody, or isotype control (trispecific binding protein with IgG4 FALA variant Fc having mutated binding domains).

[0063] FIG. 20 shows proliferation of T cells activated by anti-CD38×anti-CD28×anti-CD3 trispecific binding protein with IgG4 FALA variant Fc, anti-CD38×anti-CD28×anti-CD3 trispecific binding proteins with IgG4 FALA variant Fc and a mutation in the CD38, CD28, or CD3 antigen binding domain, or isotype control (trispecific binding protein with IgG4 FALA variant Fc having three mutated binding domains).

[0064] FIG. 21 shows *in vivo* anti-tumor activity of CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA trispecific binding protein administered at the indicated doses in an NCI-H929-Luc disseminated tumor model in PBMC humanized NSG mice.

[0065] FIG. 22 shows *in vivo* anti-tumor activity of CD38_{HHY1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA trispecific binding protein administered at the indicated doses in an NCI-H929-Luc disseminated tumor model in PBMC humanized NSG mice.

[0066] FIGS. 23A & 23B show potent *in vitro* tumor killing activity of NCI-929-Luc cells with CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} and CD38_{HHY1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} trispecific binding proteins, and benchmark anti-CD38×anti-CD3 bispecific antibody using the human PBMCs used in the *in vivo* study. Human PBMCs from two donor humanized NSG mice were used after 24h. incubation with an effector:PBMC ratio of 10:1.

[0067] FIG. 23C shows superior *in vivo* anti-tumor activity of CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} and CD38_{hhly1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} trispecific binding proteins, as compared to benchmark anti-CD38×anti-CD3 bispecific antibody, administered at the indicated doses in an NCI-H929-Luc disseminated tumor model in PBMC humanized NSG mice. Binding proteins were administered by weekly intraperitoneal (IP) injection at 30 μ g/kg.

[0068] FIG. 24A shows the results of a luciferase reporter assay using GloResponse™ IL2-luc2P Jurkat Cells (Promega) after stimulation by CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} and its single binding site KO and triple KO mutants at 10 nM concentration.

[0069] **FIG. 24B** shows the optimization of anti-CD3xCD28 CODV-Fab antibody. The optimal configuration of the α -CD3 and α -CD28 in alternative positions of the CODV bispecific Fab was evaluated by cytokine release assays using human PBMCs *in vitro*.

Distal-CD28 x proximal CD3 was identified as optimal positioning based on the secretion of IFN- γ and IL-2 in supernatant after 24 hours.

[0070] **FIG. 25** shows that CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} induced upregulation of Bcl-2 family member Bcl-xL in primary T cells is CD28 dependent.

[0071] **FIG. 26** shows that anti-CD28 in the trispecific Ab provided secondary signaling essential for supporting primary T cell proliferation *in vitro*.

[0072] **FIG. 27** shows the configuration of the trispecific antibody, color-coded by parental antibody (left). Dark shades (purple or green) denote heavy chain peptides; light shades denote light chain peptides. Also shown is a structure model of the CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} trispecific Ab based on crystal structures of anti-CD38 VH1 Fab and CD28_{sup}/CD3_{mid} CODV Fab (right).

[0073] **FIGS. 28A & 28B** show that multiple myeloma (MM) cells with high (RPMI-8226; **FIG. 28A**) and low (KMS-11; **FIG. 28B**) CD38 surface expression were lysed efficiently by human PBMCs (E:T=10:1) incubated with various concentrations of the trispecific Ab. Contribution to the killing activity by each binding site was demonstrated by binding site KO mutations, as indicated.

[0074] **FIGS. 29A-29C** show that the anti-CD28_{sup}KO mutant of the trispecific Ab exhibited markedly reduced anti-tumor activity against CD38_{high}, CD38_{mid} and CD38_{low} MM cells *in vitro*. Shown are assays using RPMI-8226 (**FIG. 29A**), U266 (**FIG. 29B**), or KMS-11 (**FIG. 29C**) cells.

[0075] **FIG. 30** shows that reduction of tumor burden in CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid}_FALA trispecific antibody treatment groups was dose-dependent and statistically different in a disseminated human multiple myeloma cell line model using an NSG mouse reconstituted with *in vitro* amplified human primary T cells.

[0076] **FIGS. 31A & 31B** show vital microscopy analysis of myeloma cell cytolysis by the CD38 trispecific Ab *in vitro* in the presence of primary human T cells. Time lapse photography of microscopic images was performed using a negative control (triple KO trispecific; **FIG. 31A**) or the CD38/CD28xCD3 trispecific Ab (**FIG. 31B**) using human PBMCs incubated with RPMI-8226 myeloma cell line labeled with CellTracker™ deep red dye. Images presented were collected after 24 hour incubation. Scale bar: 50 μ m.

[0077] **FIG. 32** shows alternative mutations in the Fc region of IgG4 prepared for analysis in Fc receptor binding assays. Shown are SEQ ID NOs:111-116 (top to bottom, respectively).

[0078] **FIG. 33** shows the results of SPR assays to measure the affinity of the specified IgG4 Fc variants to the indicated human Fc receptors.

[0079] **FIG. 34** shows that a CD38 trispecific binding protein with minimal FcR binding reduced non-specific cytokine release by human PBMCs *in vitro*. Different FcR inactivating mutations (as indicated) were analyzed for their proinflammatory effects in the human IgG4 isotype. Human PBMCs were incubated in media (Unstimulated) or in the presence of the myeloma cells, RPMI-8226 (Stimulated), and bars indicate supernatant IFN- γ levels measured by ELISA.

[0080] **FIG. 35** shows that a CD38 trispecific binding protein with minimal FcR binding lysed human multiple myeloma cells with different CD38 expression levels. Cytolysis of myeloma cells with IgG4 or the indicated Fc mutations was assessed *in vitro* using human PBMCs with the indicated tumor targets.

[0081] **FIG. 36** shows a comparison of *in vitro* cytolytic activity of the trispecific anti-CD38/CD28/CD3 Ab and the anti-CD38 antibody daratumumab measured using human PBMC as effector cells against cell lines RPMI-8226, U266, and KMS-11(E:T=10:1).

[0082] **FIGS. 37A-37D** show the characterization of *in vitro* T cell subset expansion in response to CD38/CD3xCD28. Evaluation of T cell subset expansion was performed by coating wells with 350 ng/well of the CD38 trispecific Ab in the absence of exogenous cytokines. T cell populations were measured at indicated time points. The triple mutant trispecific ab was used as negative control. Flow cytometry was used to determine central and effector memory CD4 T cells (**FIG. 37A**), T helper cells (**FIG. 37B**), central and effector memory CD8 T cells (**FIG. 37C**), and CMV pp65-specific CD8 cells (**FIG. 37D**) as described in Example 12. Analysis of CMV-specific pp65 effector cells was performed by pentamer staining of PBMCs from HLA-A2 CMV+ donors treated with the CD38 trispecific or the triple negative control.

[0083] **FIG. 38** shows the contribution of CD28 expression on target cells to susceptibility to cytolysis by CD38/CD3xCD28. CD28 was knocked out in KMS-11 cells using CRISPR/Cas 9 gene targeting and used as cytolytic targets *in vitro*. Compared to parental KMS-11, CD38 expression was preserved while CD28 was eliminated, as demonstrated by flow cytometry (upper panel, KMS-11 vs. KMS-11 (CD28KO). Cytolysis

of the CD28 KO cells was examined with the WT or CD28 null trispecific (lower panel; trispecific vs. trispecific (CD28KO)).

[0084] FIG. 39 shows the cytolytic activity of the CD38/CD28xCD3 trispecific FALA mutant Ab against indicated CD38⁺CD28⁻ lines, including acute myelocytic leukemia (AML (KG-1)), a B cell lymphoma (OCI-Ly19), acute T lymphocytic leukemia (ALL (KOPN8)), and chronic lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL(Z-138)).

[0085] FIG. 40 shows that *in vitro* activation of human PBMC by α -CD28 superagonist requires bivalency of the antibody.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0086] The disclosure provides binding protein comprising at least one antigen binding site that binds a CD38 polypeptide.

I. General Definitions

[0087] As utilized in accordance with the present disclosure, the following terms, unless otherwise indicated, shall be understood to have the following meanings. Unless otherwise required by context, singular terms shall include pluralities and plural terms shall include the singular. As used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms “a”, “an” and “the” include plural referents unless the content clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to “a molecule” optionally includes a combination of two or more such molecules, and the like.

[0088] It is understood that aspects and embodiments of the present disclosure described herein include “comprising,” “consisting,” and “consisting essentially of” aspects and embodiments.

[0089] The term “polynucleotide” as used herein refers to single-stranded or double-stranded nucleic acid polymers of at least 10 nucleotides in length. In certain embodiments, the nucleotides comprising the polynucleotide can be ribonucleotides or deoxyribonucleotides or a modified form of either type of nucleotide. Such modifications include base modifications such as bromuridine, ribose modifications such as arabinoside and 2',3'-dideoxyribose, and internucleotide linkage modifications such as phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, phosphoroselenoate, phosphorodiselenoate,

phosphoroanilothioate, phosphoraniladate and phosphoroamidate. The term "polynucleotide" specifically includes single-stranded and double-stranded forms of DNA.

[0090] An "isolated polynucleotide" is a polynucleotide of genomic, cDNA, or synthetic origin or some combination thereof, which: (1) is not associated with all or a portion of a polynucleotide in which the isolated polynucleotide is found in nature, (2) is linked to a polynucleotide to which it is not linked in nature, or (3) does not occur in nature as part of a larger sequence.

[0091] An "isolated polypeptide" is one that: (1) is free of at least some other polypeptides with which it would normally be found, (2) is essentially free of other polypeptides from the same source, *e.g.*, from the same species, (3) is expressed by a cell from a different species, (4) has been separated from at least about 50 percent of polynucleotides, lipids, carbohydrates, or other materials with which it is associated in nature, (5) is not associated (by covalent or noncovalent interaction) with portions of a polypeptide with which the "isolated polypeptide" is associated in nature, (6) is operably associated (by covalent or noncovalent interaction) with a polypeptide with which it is not associated in nature, or (7) does not occur in nature. Such an isolated polypeptide can be encoded by genomic DNA, cDNA, mRNA or other RNA, of synthetic origin, or any combination thereof. Preferably, the isolated polypeptide is substantially free from polypeptides or other contaminants that are found in its natural environment that would interfere with its use (therapeutic, diagnostic, prophylactic, research or otherwise).

[0092] Naturally occurring antibodies typically comprise a tetramer. Each such tetramer is typically composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one full-length "light" chain (typically having a molecular weight of about 25 kDa) and one full-length "heavy" chain (typically having a molecular weight of about 50-70 kDa). The terms "heavy chain" and "light chain" as used herein refer to any immunoglobulin polypeptide having sufficient variable domain sequence to confer specificity for a target antigen. The amino-terminal portion of each light and heavy chain typically includes a variable domain of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids that typically is responsible for antigen recognition. The carboxy-terminal portion of each chain typically defines a constant domain responsible for effector function. Thus, in a naturally occurring antibody, a full-length heavy chain immunoglobulin polypeptide includes a variable domain (V_H) and three constant domains (C_{H1} , C_{H2} , and C_{H3}), wherein the V_H domain is at the amino-terminus of the polypeptide and the C_{H3} domain is at the carboxyl-terminus, and a full-length light chain immunoglobulin polypeptide includes a variable domain (V_L) and a

constant domain (C_L), wherein the V_L domain is at the amino-terminus of the polypeptide and the C_L domain is at the carboxyl-terminus.

[0093] Human light chains are typically classified as kappa and lambda light chains, and human heavy chains are typically classified as mu, delta, gamma, alpha, or epsilon, and define the antibody's isotype as IgM, IgD, IgG, IgA, and IgE, respectively. IgG has several subclasses, including, but not limited to, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4. IgM has subclasses including, but not limited to, IgM1 and IgM2. IgA is similarly subdivided into subclasses including, but not limited to, IgA1 and IgA2. Within full-length light and heavy chains, the variable and constant domains typically are joined by a "J" region of about 12 or more amino acids, with the heavy chain also including a "D" region of about 10 more amino acids. *See, e.g.*, FUNDAMENTAL IMMUNOLOGY (Paul, W., ed., Raven Press, 2nd ed., 1989), which is incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes. The variable regions of each light/heavy chain pair typically form an antigen binding site. The variable domains of naturally occurring antibodies typically exhibit the same general structure of relatively conserved framework regions (FR) joined by three hypervariable regions, also called complementarity determining regions or CDRs. The CDRs from the two chains of each pair typically are aligned by the framework regions, which may enable binding to a specific epitope. From the amino-terminus to the carboxyl-terminus, both light and heavy chain variable domains typically comprise the domains FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3, and FR4.

[0094] The term "CDR set" refers to a group of three CDRs that occur in a single variable region capable of binding the antigen. The exact boundaries of these CDRs have been defined differently according to different systems. The system described by Kabat (Kabat *et al.*, SEQUENCES OF PROTEINS OF IMMUNOLOGICAL INTEREST (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. (1987) and (1991)) not only provides an unambiguous residue numbering system applicable to any variable region of an antibody, but also provides precise residue boundaries defining the three CDRs. These CDRs may be referred to as Kabat CDRs. Chothia and coworkers (Chothia and Lesk, 1987, *J. Mol. Biol.* 196: 901-17; Chothia *et al.*, 1989, *Nature* 342: 877-83) found that certain sub-portions within Kabat CDRs adopt nearly identical peptide backbone conformations, despite having great diversity at the level of amino acid sequence. These sub-portions were designated as L1, L2, and L3 or H1, H2, and H3 where the "L" and the "H" designates the light chain and the heavy chain regions, respectively. These regions may be referred to as Chothia CDRs, which have boundaries that overlap with Kabat CDRs. Other boundaries defining CDRs

overlapping with the Kabat CDRs have been described by Padlan, 1995, *FASEB J.* 9: 133-39; MacCallum, 1996, *J. Mol. Biol.* 262(5): 732-45; and Lefranc, 2003, *Dev. Comp. Immunol.* 27: 55-77. Still other CDR boundary definitions may not strictly follow one of the herein systems, but will nonetheless overlap with the Kabat CDRs, although they may be shortened or lengthened in light of prediction or experimental findings that particular residues or groups of residues or even entire CDRs do not significantly impact antigen binding. The methods used herein may utilize CDRs defined according to any of these systems, although certain embodiments use Kabat or Chothia defined CDRs. Identification of predicted CDRs using the amino acid sequence is well known in the field, such as in Martin, A.C. "Protein sequence and structure analysis of antibody variable domains," *In Antibody Engineering*, Vol. 2. Kontermann R., Dübel S., eds. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, p. 33-51 (2010). The amino acid sequence of the heavy and/or light chain variable domain may be also inspected to identify the sequences of the CDRs by other conventional methods, *e.g.*, by comparison to known amino acid sequences of other heavy and light chain variable regions to determine the regions of sequence hypervariability. The numbered sequences may be aligned by eye, or by employing an alignment program such as one of the CLUSTAL suite of programs, as described in Thompson, 1994, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 22: 4673-80. Molecular models are conventionally used to correctly delineate framework and CDR regions and thus correct the sequence-based assignments.

[0095] In some embodiments, CDR/FR definition in an immunoglobulin light or heavy chain is to be determined based on IMGT definition (Lefranc et al. *Dev. Comp. Immunol.*, 2003, 27(1):55-77; www.imgt.org).

[0096] The term "Fc" as used herein refers to a molecule comprising the sequence of a non-antigen-binding fragment resulting from digestion of an antibody or produced by other means, whether in monomeric or multimeric form, and can contain the hinge region. The original immunoglobulin source of the native Fc is preferably of human origin and can be any of the immunoglobulins. Fc molecules are made up of monomeric polypeptides that can be linked into dimeric or multimeric forms by covalent (*i.e.*, disulfide bonds) and non-covalent association. The number of intermolecular disulfide bonds between monomeric subunits of native Fc molecules ranges from 1 to 4 depending on class (*e.g.*, IgG, IgA, and IgE) or subclass (*e.g.*, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgA1, IgGA2, and IgG4). One example of a Fc is a disulfide-bonded dimer resulting from papain digestion of an IgG. The term "native Fc" as used herein is generic to the monomeric, dimeric, and multimeric forms.

[0097] A F(ab) fragment typically includes one light chain and the V_H and C_{H1} domains of one heavy chain, wherein the V_H-C_{H1} heavy chain portion of the F(ab) fragment cannot form a disulfide bond with another heavy chain polypeptide. As used herein, a F(ab) fragment can also include one light chain containing two variable domains separated by an amino acid linker and one heavy chain containing two variable domains separated by an amino acid linker and a C_{H1} domain.

[0098] A F(ab') fragment typically includes one light chain and a portion of one heavy chain that contains more of the constant region (between the C_{H1} and C_{H2} domains), such that an interchain disulfide bond can be formed between two heavy chains to form a F(ab')₂ molecule.

[0099] The term "binding protein" as used herein refers to a non-naturally occurring (or recombinant or engineered) molecule that specifically binds to at least one target antigen, *e.g.*, a CD38 polypeptide of the present disclosure

[0100] A "recombinant" molecule is one that has been prepared, expressed, created, or isolated by recombinant means.

[0101] One embodiment of the disclosure provides binding proteins having biological and immunological specificity to between one and three target antigens. Another embodiment of the disclosure provides nucleic acid molecules comprising nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptide chains that form such binding proteins. Another embodiment of the disclosure provides expression vectors comprising nucleic acid molecules comprising nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptide chains that form such binding proteins. Yet another embodiment of the disclosure provides host cells that express such binding proteins (*i.e.*, comprising nucleic acid molecules or vectors encoding polypeptide chains that form such binding proteins).

[0102] The term "swapability" as used herein refers to the interchangeability of variable domains within the binding protein format and with retention of folding and ultimate binding affinity. "Full swapability" refers to the ability to swap the order of both V_{H1} and V_{H2} domains, and therefore the order of V_{L1} and V_{L2} domains, in the polypeptide chain of formula I or the polypeptide chain of formula II (*i.e.*, to reverse the order) while maintaining full functionality of the binding protein as evidenced by the retention of binding affinity. Furthermore, it should be noted that the designations V_H and V_L refer only to the domain's location on a particular protein chain in the final format. For example, V_{H1} and V_{H2} could be derived from V_{L1} and V_{L2} domains in parent antibodies and placed into the V_{H1} and V_{H2} positions in the binding protein. Likewise, V_{L1} and V_{L2} could be derived from V_{H1} and V_{H2}

domains in parent antibodies and placed in the V_{H1} and V_{H2} positions in the binding protein. Thus, the V_H and V_L designations refer to the present location and not the original location in a parent antibody. V_H and V_L domains are therefore "swappable."

[0103] The term "antigen" or "target antigen" or "antigen target" as used herein refers to a molecule or a portion of a molecule that is capable of being bound by a binding protein, and additionally is capable of being used in an animal to produce antibodies capable of binding to an epitope of that antigen. A target antigen may have one or more epitopes. With respect to each target antigen recognized by a binding protein, the binding protein is capable of competing with an intact antibody that recognizes the target antigen.

[0104] "CD38" is cluster of differentiation 38 polypeptide and is a glycoprotein found on the surface of many immune cells. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds the extracellular domain of one or more CD38 polypeptide. Exemplary CD38 extracellular domain polypeptide sequences include, but are not limited to, the extracellular domain of human CD38 (*e.g.*, as represented by SEQ ID NO:1) and the extracellular domain of cynomolgus monkey CD38 (*e.g.*, as represented by SEQ ID NO:30).

[0105] The term "T-cell engager" refers to binding proteins directed to a host's immune system, more specifically the T cells' cytotoxic activity as well as directed to a tumor target protein.

[0106] The term "monospecific binding protein" refers to a binding protein that specifically binds to one antigen target.

[0107] The term "monovalent binding protein" refers to a binding protein that has one antigen binding site.

[0108] The term "bispecific binding protein" refers to a binding protein that specifically binds to two different antigen targets. In some embodiments, a bispecific binding protein binds to two different antigens. In some embodiments, a bispecific binding protein binds to two different epitopes on the same antigen.

[0109] The term "bivalent binding protein" refers to a binding protein that has two binding sites.

[0110] The term "trispecific binding protein" refers to a binding protein that specifically binds to three different antigen targets. In some embodiments, a trispecific binding protein binds to three different antigens. In some embodiments, a trispecific binding protein binds to one, two, or three different epitopes on the same antigen.

[0111] The term "trivalent binding protein" refers to a binding protein that has three binding sites. In particular embodiments the trivalent binding protein can bind to one antigen

target. In other embodiments, the trivalent binding protein can bind to two antigen targets. In other embodiments, the trivalent binding protein can bind to three antigen targets.

[0112] An "isolated" binding protein is one that has been identified and separated and/or recovered from a component of its natural environment. Contaminant components of its natural environment are materials that would interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the binding protein, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous solutes. In some embodiments, the binding protein will be purified: (1) to greater than 95% by weight of antibody as determined by the Lowry method, and most preferably more than 99% by weight, (2) to a degree sufficient to obtain at least 15 residues of N-terminal or internal amino acid sequence by use of a spinning cup sequenator, or (3) to homogeneity by SDS-PAGE under reducing or nonreducing conditions using Coomassie blue or, preferably, silver stain. Isolated binding proteins include the binding protein *in situ* within recombinant cells since at least one component of the binding protein's natural environment will not be present.

[0113] The terms "substantially pure" or "substantially purified" as used herein refer to a compound or species that is the predominant species present (*i.e.*, on a molar basis it is more abundant than any other individual species in the composition). In some embodiments, a substantially purified fraction is a composition wherein the species comprises at least about 50% (on a molar basis) of all macromolecular species present. In other embodiments, a substantially pure composition will comprise more than about 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 99% of all macromolecular species present in the composition. In still other embodiments, the species is purified to essential homogeneity (contaminant species cannot be detected in the composition by conventional detection methods) wherein the composition consists essentially of a single macromolecular species.

[0114] The term "epitope" includes any determinant, preferably a polypeptide determinant, capable of specifically binding to an immunoglobulin or T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, epitope determinants include chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino acids, sugar side chains, phosphoryl groups, or sulfonyl groups, and, in certain embodiments, may have specific three-dimensional structural characteristics and/or specific charge characteristics. An epitope is a region of an antigen that is bound by an antibody or binding protein. In certain embodiments, a binding protein is said to specifically bind an antigen when it preferentially recognizes its target antigen in a complex mixture of proteins and/or macromolecules. In some embodiments, a binding protein is said to specifically bind an antigen when the equilibrium dissociation constant is $\leq 10^{-8}$ M, more

preferably when the equilibrium dissociation constant is $\leq 10^{-9}$ M, and most preferably when the dissociation constant is $\leq 10^{-10}$ M.

[0115] The dissociation constant (K_D) of a binding protein can be determined, for example, by surface plasmon resonance. Generally, surface plasmon resonance analysis measures real-time binding interactions between ligand (a target antigen on a biosensor matrix) and analyte (a binding protein in solution) by surface plasmon resonance (SPR) using the BIAcore system (Pharmacia Biosensor; Piscataway, NJ). Surface plasmon analysis can also be performed by immobilizing the analyte (binding protein on a biosensor matrix) and presenting the ligand (target antigen). The term " K_D ," as used herein refers to the dissociation constant of the interaction between a particular binding protein and a target antigen.

[0116] The term "binds to" as used herein in reference to a binding protein refers to the ability of a binding protein or an antigen-binding fragment thereof to bind to an antigen containing an epitope with an K_d of at least about 1×10^{-6} M, 1×10^{-7} M, 1×10^{-8} M, 1×10^{-9} M, 1×10^{-10} M, 1×10^{-11} M, 1×10^{-12} M, or more, and/or to bind to an epitope with an affinity that is at least two-fold greater than its affinity for a nonspecific antigen. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds to two or more antigens, *e.g.*, a human and a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide.

[0117] In some embodiments, an antigen binding domain and/or binding protein of the present disclosure "cross reacts" with human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides, *e.g.*, CD38 extracellular domains, such as SEQ ID NO:1 (human CD38 isoform A), SEQ ID NO:105 (human CD38 isoform E) and SEQ ID NO:30 (cynomolgus monkey CD38). A binding protein binding to antigen 1 (Ag1) is "cross-reactive" to antigen 2 (Ag2) when the EC_{50} s are in a similar range for both antigens. In the present application, a binding protein binding to Ag1 is cross-reactive to Ag2 when the ratio of affinity of Ag2 to affinity of Ag1 is equal or less than 10 (for instance 5, 2, 1 or 0.5), affinities being measured with the same method for both antigens.

[0118] A binding protein binding to Ag1 is "notsignificantlycross-reactive" to Ag2 when the affinities are very different for the two antigens. Affinity for Ag2 may not be measurable if the binding response is too low. In the present application, a binding protein binding to Ag1 is not significantly cross-reactive to Ag2, when the binding response of the binding protein to Ag2 is less than 5% of the binding response of the same binding protein to Ag1 in the same experimental setting and at the same antibody

concentration. In practice, the binding protein concentration used can be the EC₅₀ or the concentration required to reach the saturation plateau obtained with Ag1.

[0119] The term "linker" as used herein refers to one or more amino acid residues inserted between immunoglobulin domains to provide sufficient mobility for the domains of the light and heavy chains to fold into cross over dual variable region immunoglobulins. A linker is inserted at the transition between variable domains or between variable and constant domains, respectively, at the sequence level. The transition between domains can be identified because the approximate size of the immunoglobulin domains are well understood. The precise location of a domain transition can be determined by locating peptide stretches that do not form secondary structural elements such as beta-sheets or alpha-helices as demonstrated by experimental data or as can be assumed by techniques of modeling or secondary structure prediction. The linkers described herein are referred to as L₁, which is located on the light chain between the C-terminus of the V_{L2} and the N-terminus of the V_{L1} domain; and L₂, which is located on the light chain between the C-terminus of the V_{L1} and the N-terminus of the C_L domain. The heavy chain linkers are known as L₃, which is located between the C-terminus of the V_{H1} and the N-terminus of the V_{H2} domain; and L₄, which is located between the C-terminus of the V_{H2} and the N-terminus of the C_{H1} domain.

[0120] The term "vector" as used herein refers to any molecule (*e.g.*, nucleic acid, plasmid, or virus) that is used to transfer coding information to a host cell. The term "vector" includes a nucleic acid molecule that is capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of vector is a "plasmid," which refers to a circular double-stranded DNA molecule into which additional DNA segments may be inserted. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments may be inserted into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (*e.g.*, bacterial vectors having a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (*e.g.*, non-episomal mammalian vectors) can be integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. In addition, certain vectors are capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operatively linked. Such vectors are referred to herein as "recombinant expression vectors" (or simply, "expression vectors"). In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of plasmids. The terms "plasmid" and "vector" may be used interchangeably herein, as a plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. However, the disclosure is intended to

include other forms of expression vectors, such as viral vectors (*e.g.*, replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses, and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions.

[0121] The phrase "recombinant host cell" (or "host cell") as used herein refers to a cell into which a recombinant expression vector has been introduced. A recombinant host cell or host cell is intended to refer not only to the particular subject cell, but also to the progeny of such a cell. Because certain modifications may occur in succeeding generations due to either mutation or environmental influences, such progeny may not, in fact, be identical to the parent cell, but such cells are still included within the scope of the term "host cell" as used herein. A wide variety of host cell expression systems can be used to express the binding proteins, including bacterial, yeast, baculoviral, and mammalian expression systems (as well as phage display expression systems). An example of a suitable bacterial expression vector is pUC19. To express a binding protein recombinantly, a host cell is transformed or transfected with one or more recombinant expression vectors carrying DNA fragments encoding the polypeptide chains of the binding protein such that the polypeptide chains are expressed in the host cell and, preferably, secreted into the medium in which the host cells are cultured, from which medium the binding protein can be recovered.

[0122] The term "transformation" as used herein refers to a change in a cell's genetic characteristics, and a cell has been transformed when it has been modified to contain a new DNA. For example, a cell is transformed where it is genetically modified from its native state. Following transformation, the transforming DNA may recombine with that of the cell by physically integrating into a chromosome of the cell, or may be maintained transiently as an episomal element without being replicated, or may replicate independently as a plasmid. A cell is considered to have been stably transformed when the DNA is replicated with the division of the cell. The term "transfection" as used herein refers to the uptake of foreign or exogenous DNA by a cell, and a cell has been "transfected" when the exogenous DNA has been introduced inside the cell membrane. A number of transfection techniques are well known in the art. Such techniques can be used to introduce one or more exogenous DNA molecules into suitable host cells.

[0123] The term "naturally occurring" as used herein and applied to an object refers to the fact that the object can be found in nature and has not been manipulated by man. For example, a polynucleotide or polypeptide that is present in an organism (including viruses) that can be isolated from a source in nature and that has not been intentionally modified by man is naturally-occurring. Similarly, "non-naturally occurring" as used herein refers to an

object that is not found in nature or that has been structurally modified or synthesized by man.

[0124] As used herein, the twenty conventional amino acids and their abbreviations follow conventional usage. Stereoisomers (*e.g.*, D-amino acids) of the twenty conventional amino acids; unnatural amino acids and analogs such as α -, α -disubstituted amino acids, N-alkyl amino acids, lactic acid, and other unconventional amino acids may also be suitable components for the polypeptide chains of the binding proteins. Examples of unconventional amino acids include: 4-hydroxyproline, γ -carboxyglutamate, ϵ -N,N,N-trimethyllysine, ϵ -N-acetyllysine, O-phosphoserine, N-acetylserine, N-formylmethionine, 3-methylhistidine, 5-hydroxylysine, σ -N-methylarginine, and other similar amino acids and imino acids (*e.g.*, 4-hydroxyproline). In the polypeptide notation used herein, the left-hand direction is the amino terminal direction and the right-hand direction is the carboxyl-terminal direction, in accordance with standard usage and convention.

[0125] Naturally occurring residues may be divided into classes based on common side chain properties:

- (1) hydrophobic: Met, Ala, Val, Leu, Ile, Phe, Trp, Tyr, Pro;
- (2) polar hydrophilic: Arg, Asn, Asp, Gln, Glu, His, Lys, Ser, Thr ;
- (3) aliphatic: Ala, Gly, Ile, Leu, Val, Pro;
- (4) aliphatic hydrophobic: Ala, Ile, Leu, Val, Pro;
- (5) neutral hydrophilic: Cys, Ser, Thr, Asn, Gln;
- (6) acidic: Asp, Glu;
- (7) basic: His, Lys, Arg;
- (8) residues that influence chain orientation: Gly, Pro;
- (9) aromatic: His, Trp, Tyr, Phe; and
- (10) aromatic hydrophobic: Phe, Trp, Tyr.

[0126] Conservative amino acid substitutions may involve exchange of a member of one of these classes with another member of the same class. Non-conservative substitutions may involve the exchange of a member of one of these classes for a member from another class.

[0127] A skilled artisan will be able to determine suitable variants of the polypeptide chains of the binding proteins using well-known techniques. For example, one skilled in the art may identify suitable areas of a polypeptide chain that may be changed without destroying activity by targeting regions not believed to be important for activity. Alternatively, one skilled in the art can identify residues and portions of the molecules that are conserved among

similar polypeptides. In addition, even areas that may be important for biological activity or for structure may be subject to conservative amino acid substitutions without destroying the biological activity or without adversely affecting the polypeptide structure.

[0128] The term "patient" as used herein includes human and animal subjects (*e.g.*, mammals, such as dogs, pigs, horses, cats, cows, etc.).

[0129] The terms "treatment" or "treat" as used herein refer to both therapeutic treatment and prophylactic or preventative measures. Those in need of treatment include those having a disorder as well as those prone to have the disorder or those in which the disorder is to be prevented. In particular embodiments, binding proteins can be used to treat humans with cancer, or humans susceptible to cancer, or ameliorate cancer in a human subject. The binding proteins can also be used to prevent cancer in a human patient. In particular embodiments, the cancer is multiple myeloma, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, lymphoma, breast cancer such as Her2+ breast cancer, prostate cancer, germinal center B-cell lymphoma or B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

[0130] The terms "pharmaceutical composition" or "therapeutic composition" as used herein refer to a compound or composition capable of inducing a desired therapeutic effect when properly administered to a patient.

[0131] The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" or "physiologically acceptable carrier" as used herein refers to one or more formulation materials suitable for accomplishing or enhancing the delivery of a binding protein.

[0132] The terms "effective amount" and "therapeutically effective amount" when used in reference to a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more binding proteins refer to an amount or dosage sufficient to produce a desired therapeutic result. More specifically, a therapeutically effective amount is an amount of a binding protein sufficient to inhibit, for some period of time, one or more of the clinically defined pathological processes associated with the condition being treated. The effective amount may vary depending on the specific binding protein that is being used, and also depends on a variety of factors and conditions related to the patient being treated and the severity of the disorder. For example, if the binding protein is to be administered *in vivo*, factors such as the age, weight, and health of the patient as well as dose response curves and toxicity data obtained in preclinical animal work would be among those factors considered. The determination of an effective amount or therapeutically effective amount of a given pharmaceutical composition is well within the ability of those skilled in the art.

[0133] One embodiment of the disclosure provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of a binding protein.

II. Anti-CD38 Binding Proteins

[0134] Certain aspects of the present disclosure relate to binding proteins that comprise an antigen binding site that binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides). In some embodiments, the binding proteins are monospecific and/or monovalent, bispecific and/or bivalent, trispecific and/or trivalent, or multispecific and/or multivalent.

[0135] A variety of features of exemplary monospecific, bispecific, or trispecific binding proteins are described herein. For example, in some embodiments, a binding protein or antigen-binding fragment thereof cross-reacts with human CD38 (*e.g.*, a human CD38 isoform A and/or isoform E polypeptide) and cynomolgus monkey CD38. In some embodiments, a binding protein induces apoptosis of a CD38⁺ cell. In some embodiments, a binding protein recruits a T cell to a CD38⁺ cell and optionally activates the T cell (*e.g.*, though TCR stimulation and/or costimulation).

[0136] In some embodiments, the binding proteins comprise an antigen binding site comprising: an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); or an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the binding proteins comprise an antigen binding site comprising: an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); or an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQG (SEQ ID NO:132), a CDR-L2 sequence

comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the binding proteins comprise 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 CDRs from an antibody VH and/or VL domain sequence of mAb1, mAb2, mAb3, mAb4, mAb5, mAb6, mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG4 FALA, mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1LALA P329A, mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1 NNSA, mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG4 FALA, mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1LALA P329A, or mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1 NNSA, as shown in Table G, H, or I.

[0137] In some embodiments, the binding proteins comprise an antigen binding site comprising: an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); and an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

[0138] In some embodiments, the binding proteins comprise an antigen binding site comprising: an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); or an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the binding proteins comprise an antigen binding site comprising: an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); and an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of

ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In other embodiments, the binding proteins comprise an antigen binding site comprising: an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); or an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the binding proteins comprise an antigen binding site comprising: an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); and an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

[0139] In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the sequence, from N-terminus to C-terminus, FR1—CDR-H1—FR2—CDR-H2—FR3—CDR-H3—FR4; where FR1 comprises the sequence QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSKKAS (SEQ ID NO:86), QVQLVQSGAEVVKSGASVKVSKKAS (SEQ ID NO:87), or QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKMSCKAS (SEQ ID NO:88); where FR2 comprises the sequence MHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGY (SEQ ID NO:90) or MHWVKEAPGQGLEWIGY (SEQ ID NO:91); where FR3 comprises the sequence NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRSEDVAVYFC (SEQ ID NO:93) or NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMEISLRSEDVAVYFC (SEQ ID NO:94); and where FR4 comprises the sequence WGQGTLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO:96). In some embodiments, the VL domain comprises the sequence, from N-terminus to C-terminus, FR1—CDR-L1—FR2—CDR-L2—FR3—CDR-L3—FR4; where FR1 comprises the sequence DIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATISCRAS (SEQ ID NO:97); where FR2 comprises the sequence MHWYQQKPGQPRLLIY (SEQ ID NO:99); where FR3 comprises the sequence

[illegible]

least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13; and/or the VL domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14.

[0141] In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5; and the VL domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17; and the VL domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:21; and the VL domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:23; and the VL domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13; and the VL domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14.

[0142] In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5; and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17; and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:21; and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:23; and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13; and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14.

[0143] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 and/or an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 and/or an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 and/or an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 and/or an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 and/or an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16.

[0144] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16.

[0145] In some embodiments, the binding proteins comprise an antigen binding site comprising: an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43); or an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46). In some embodiments, the binding proteins comprise an antigen binding site comprising: an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43); and an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46).

[0146] In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the sequence, from N-terminus to C-terminus, FR1—CDR-H1—FR2—CDR-H2—FR3—CDR-H3—FR4; where FR1

comprises the sequence QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSRLSCAAS (SEQ ID NO:89); where FR2 comprises the sequence MHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAV (SEQ ID NO:92); where FR3 comprises the sequence YYADSVKGRFTISGDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYC (SEQ ID NO:95); and where FR4 comprises the sequence WGQGT LVT VSS (SEQ ID NO:96). In some embodiments, the VL domain comprises the sequence, from N-terminus to C-terminus, FR1—CDR-L1—FR2—CDR-L2—FR3—CDR-L3—FR4; where FR1 comprises the sequence AIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRAS (SEQ ID NO:98); where FR2 comprises the sequence GWYQQKPGKAPKLLIY (SEQ ID NO:100); where FR3 comprises the sequence SLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISGLQPEDSATYYC (SEQ ID NO:102); and where FR4 comprises the sequence WGQGT LVT VSS (SEQ ID NO:104).

[0147] In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9; and/or the VL domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

[0148] In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9; and the VL domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10. In some embodiments, the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9; and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

[0149] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 or an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12.

[0150] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 CDR sequences of an antibody sequence shown in Table G. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 CDR sequences, a VH domain sequence, and/or a VL domain sequence of an antibody sequence shown in Table H. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 CDR sequences, a VH domain sequence, and/or a VL domain sequence of an antibody sequence shown in Table I. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises 1, 2, 3, or 4 polypeptide sequences shown in Table I.

Table G. CDR sequences of anti-CD38 binding proteins.

Ab	CDR_H1	CDR_H2	CDR_H3	CDR_L1	CDR_L2	CDR_L3
mAb1	GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31)	IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32)	ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33)	ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34)	LAS (SEQ ID NO:35)	QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36)
mAb2	GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37)	IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38)	ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33)	QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39)	GAS (SEQ ID NO:40)	QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36)
mAb3	GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31)	IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32)	ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33)	ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34)	LAS (SEQ ID NO:35)	QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36)
mAb4	GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31)	IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32)	ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33)	ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34)	LAS (SEQ ID NO:35)	QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36)
mAb5	GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31)	IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32)	ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33)	ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34)	LAS (SEQ ID NO:35)	QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36)
mAb6	GYTFTSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41)	IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42)	ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43)	QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44)	AAS (SEQ ID NO:45)	LQDYTYYP (SEQ ID NO:46)

Table H. Variable domain sequences of anti-CD38 (mAb1-7) and other binding proteins.

Ab	VH (protein)	VL (protein)
mAb1	QVQLQQSGAELVRSGASVKMSCKA <u>SGYTFTSF</u> NMHWVKETPGQGLEWI GY <u>IYPGNGGT</u> NYNQKFQKATLT ADTSSSTAYMQISLTSEDSAVYFC <u>ARTGGLRRAYFTY</u> WGQGTLLTVSS (SEQ ID NO:5)	DIVLTQSPASLAVSLGQRATISCR A <u>SESVD</u> <u>SYGN</u> GFMHWYQQKPG QPPKLLIY <u>LAS</u> NLESGVPARFSG SGSRDFTLTIDPVEADDAATYY <u>CQONKEDPWT</u> FGGGTKLEIK (SEQ ID NO:6)
mAb2	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKA <u>SGYTFTSY</u> AMHWVKEAPGQRLEW IGY <u>IYPGQGGT</u> NYNQKFQGRATLT ADTSASTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYFC <u>ARTGGLRRAYFTY</u> WGQGTLLTVSS (SEQ ID NO:13)	DIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATISCR A <u>SQSVSSY</u> <u>GQGG</u> FMHWYQQKPG QPPRLLIY <u>GASS</u> RAT GIPARFSGSGSGTDFTLTISPPEPE DFAVYYC <u>CQONKEDPWT</u> FGGGT KLEIK (SEQ ID NO:14)
mAb3	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKA <u>SGYTFTSF</u> NMHWVKEAPGQRLEWI GY <u>IYPGNGGT</u> NYNQKFQGRATLTA DTSASTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYFC <u>RTGGLRRAYFTY</u> WGQGTLLTVSS (SEQ ID NO:17)	DIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATISCR A <u>SESVD</u> <u>SYGN</u> GFMHWYQQKPG QPPRLLIY <u>LASS</u> RAT GIPARFSGSGSGTDFTLTISPPEPE DFAVYYC <u>CQONKEDPWT</u> FGGGT KLEIK (SEQ ID NO:18)
mAb4	QVQLVQSGAEVVKSGASVKVSCKA <u>SGYTFTSF</u> NMHWVKEAPGQGLEWI GY <u>IYPGNGGT</u> NYNQKFQGRATLTA DTSASTAYMEISSLRSEDTAVYFC <u>RTGGLRRAYFTY</u> WGQGTLLTVSS (SEQ ID NO:21)	DIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATISCR A <u>SESVD</u> <u>SYGN</u> GFMHWYQQKPG QPPRLLIY <u>LASS</u> RAT GIPARFSGSGSGTDFTLTISPPEPE DFAVYYC <u>CQONKEDPWT</u> FGGGT KLEIK (SEQ ID NO:18)
mAb5	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKMSCK A <u>SGYTFTSF</u> NMHWVKEAPGQRLE WIGY <u>IYPGNGGT</u> NYNQKFQGRATL TADTSASTAYMEISSLRSEDTAVYF <u>CARTGGLRRAYFTY</u> WGQGTLLTV SS (SEQ ID NO:23)	DIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATISCR A <u>SESVD</u> <u>SYGN</u> GFMHWYQQKPG QPPRLLIY <u>LASS</u> RAT GIPARFSGSGSGTDFTLTISPPEPE DFAVYYC <u>CQONKEDPWT</u> FGGGT KLEIK (SEQ ID NO:18)
mAb6	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAA <u>SGFTFSSY</u> GMHWVRQAPGKGLEW VA <u>VIWYDGSN</u> KYYADSVKGRFTIS GDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYY <u>CARMFRGA</u> FDYWGQGTLLTVSS (SEQ ID NO:9)	AIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITC RAS <u>QGIRND</u> LGWYQQKPGKAP KLLIY <u>AASS</u> LQSGVPSRFSGSGS GTDFTLTISGLQPEDSATYYC <u>LQ</u> <u>DYIYPT</u> FGQGKVEIK (SEQ ID NO:10)
mAb7	QVQLVQSGAEVAKPGTSVKLSCKA SGYTFTDYWMQWVKQRPQGLEW IGTIYPGDGDTGYAQKFQKATLTA DKSSKTVYMHLSLASEDSAVYYC ARGDYYGSNSLDYWGQGTSTVTVSS (SEQ ID NO:47)	DIVMTQSHLSMSTSLGDPVSITC KASQDVSTVVAWYQQKPGQSP RRLIYSASYRYIGVPDRFTGSGA GTDFTFTISSVQAEDLAVYYCQQ HYSPPYTFGGGKLEIK (SEQ ID NO:48)
Anti- CD28 ^{sup}	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKA <u>SGYTFTSY</u> YIHWVRQAPGQGLEWI GS <u>IYPGNVNT</u> NYAQKFQGRATLTV DTSISTAYMELSRLRSDDTAVYYC <u>RSHYGLDWN</u> FDVWGKGTTVTVSS	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITC QAS <u>QNIYVW</u> LNWYQQKPGKAP KLLIY <u>KAS</u> NLHTGVPSRFSGSGS GTDFTLTISLQPEDATYYC <u>QQ</u> <u>GQTPYPT</u> FGQGKLEIK (SEQ

Ab	VH (protein)	VL (protein)
	(SEQ ID NO:49)	ID NO:50)
Anti-CD28 _{cn}	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSQTLSTCTVS <u>GFSLSDYGV</u> HWVRQPPGKGLEWL GVI <u>WAGGGT</u> NYNPSLKSRTISKD TSKNQVSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCA <u>RD</u> <u>KGYSYYY</u> <u>SMDY</u> WGQGTTVTVS S (SEQ ID NO:51)	DIVLTQSPASLAVSPGQRATITCR ASE <u>SV</u> <u>EYYY</u> <u>VTSL</u> MQWYQQKPG QPPKLLIF <u>AAS</u> NVESGVPARFSG SGSGTDFLTINPVEANDVANYY C <u>Q</u> <u>QSR</u> <u>KVP</u> <u>YPT</u> FGGGTKLEIK (SEQ ID NO:52)
Anti-CD3 _{mid}	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAA <u>SGFTFTKAW</u> MHWVRQAPGKQLE WVAQ <u>IKDKSNS</u> <u>YAT</u> YYADSVKGR FTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTA VYYC <u>RGV</u> <u>YAL</u> <u>SPFDY</u> WGQGTLV TVSS (SEQ ID NO:53)	DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCK SS <u>QSLVHNN</u> <u>ANTY</u> LSWYLQKP GQSPQSLIY <u>KVS</u> NRFSGVPRFS SGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVY YC <u>GQGTQYP</u> <u>PFT</u> FGSGTKVEIK (SEQ ID NO:54)
Anti-CD3 _{low}	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAA <u>SGFTFTKAW</u> MHWVRQAPGKQLE WVAQ <u>IKDKSNS</u> <u>YAT</u> YYADSVKGR FTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTA VYYC <u>RGV</u> <u>YAL</u> <u>SPFDY</u> WGQGTLV TVSS (SEQ ID NO:84)	DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCK SS <u>QSLVHNN</u> <u>NGNTY</u> LSWYLQKP GQSPQLLIY <u>KVS</u> NRFSGVPRFS SGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVY YC <u>GQGTQYP</u> <u>PFT</u> FGGGTKVEIK (SEQ ID NO:85)

Note: CDR sequences are bolded and underlined in amino acid sequences above.

Table I. Full-length sequences of binding proteins.

mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG4 FALA		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG4(hole) FALA Heavy Chain 1 <i>(e.g., a second polypeptide chain of a trisppecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKASGYTF TSYIHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGSIYPGNVNTN YAQKFQGRATLTVDTSISTAYMELSRLRSD DTAVYYCTRSHYGLDWNFDVWGKGTTVT VSSSQVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASG FTFTKAWMHVVRQAPGKQLEWVAQIKDK SNSYATYYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQ MNSLRAEDTAVYYCRGVYYALSPFDYWG QGTLTVSSRTASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSE STAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGV HTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSVVTVPSSSLGKTY TCNVDPKPSNTKVDKRVESKYGPCCPCPA PEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCV VVDVSQEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK PREEQFNSTYRVVSVLTVHLQDNLNGKEY KCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVCT LPPSQEEMTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVE WESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLVSKL TVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVMEALHNHYTQ KSLSLSLG	SEQ ID NO: 60
CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 <i>(e.g., a first polypeptide chain of a trisppecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLVH NNANTYLSWYLQKPGQSPQSLIYKVSNRFS GVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVY YCGQGTQYPFTFGSGTKVEIKGQPKAAPDI QMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCQASQNIYVW LNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYKASNLHTGVPSRF SGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDATYYCQQGQT YPYTFGQGTKLEIKTKGPSRTVAAPSVFIFPP SDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWK VDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTL TLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSF NRGEC	SEQ ID NO: 61
mAb2 IgG4(knob) FALA Heavy Chain 2 <i>(e.g., a third polypeptide chain of a trisppecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKASGYTF TSYAMHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGYIYPGQGGT NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRS EDTAVYFCARTGGLRRAYFTYWGQGTLLT VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCL VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ SSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGKTYTCNVDPK	SEQ ID NO: 62

	SNTKVDKRVESKYGPPCPPCPAPEAAGGPS VFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSQED PEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKG LPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCQEEM TKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQP ENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW QEGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG	
mAb2 Light Chain 2 <i>(e.g., a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	DIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATISCRASQSVSSY GQGFMHWYQQKPGQPPRLIYGASSRATGI PARFSGSGSGTDFTLTISPLEDFAVYYCQ QNKEDPWTFGGGKLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPP SDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWK VDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKSTYLSSTLT LSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSF NRGEC	SEQ ID NO: 63
mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1LALA P329A		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG1(hole) LALA P329A Heavy Chain 1 <i>(e.g., a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKASGYTF TSYIHWRQAPGQGLEWIGSIYPGNVNTN YAQKFQGRATLTVDTISITAYMELSRLRSD DTAVYYCTRSHYGLDWNFDVWGKGTITV VSSSQVLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASG FTFTKAWMHWRQAPGKQLEWVAQIKDK SNSYATYYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQ MNSLRAEDTAVYYCRGVYYALSPFDYWG QGTLVTVSSRTASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSG VHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQT YICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCP PCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPE VTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHN AKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLN GKEYKCKVSNKALAAPIEKISKAKGQPRE PQVCTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPS DIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFF LVSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVSCSVMHEALHN HYTQKSLSLSPG	SEQ ID NO: 64
CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 <i>(e.g., a first polypeptide</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 61

chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)		
mAb2 IgG1(knob) LALA P329A Heavy Chain 2 (e.g., a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKASGYTF TSYAMHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGYIYPGQGGT NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRS EDTAVYFCARTGGLRRAYFTYWGGQTLVT VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ SSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKP SNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAG GPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVS HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALAAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCRD ELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNG QPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKS RWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLS PG	SEQ ID NO: 65
mAb2 Light Chain 2 (e.g., a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 63
mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1 NNSA		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG1(hole) NNSA Heavy Chain 1 (e.g., a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKASGYTF TSYYIHWVRQAPGQGLEWIGSIYPGNVNTN YAQKFQGRATLTVDTSTAYMELSLRSD DTAVYYCTRSHYGLDWNFDVWGKGTVT VSSSQVLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASG FTFTKAWMHWRQAPGKQLEWVAQIKDK SNSYATYYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQ MNSLRAEDTAVYYCRGVYYALSPFDYWG QGTLTVSSRTASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSG VHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQT YICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCP PCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEV TCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNA KTKPREEQYNNASRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNG	SEQ ID NO: 66

	KEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQ VCTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIA VEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLV KLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPG	
CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 (<i>e.g.</i> , a first polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 61
mAb2 IgG1(knob) NNSA Heavy Chain 2 (<i>e.g.</i> , a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKASGYTF TSYAMHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGYIYPGQGGT NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRS EDTAVYFCARTGGLRRAYFTYWGQGT VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ SSGLYSLSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKP SNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLG GPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVS HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NNASRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVS NKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCR DELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDK SRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSL SPG	SEQ ID NO: 67
CD38VH1 Light Chain 2 (<i>e.g.</i> , a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 63
mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG4 FALA		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG4(hole) FALA Heavy Chain 1 (<i>e.g.</i> , a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 60

protein of the present disclosure)		
CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 (<i>e.g.</i> , a first polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 61
mAb6 IgG4(knob) FALA Heavy Chain 2 (<i>e.g.</i> , a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASGFTFS SYGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWYDGSNK YYADSVKGRFTISGDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRA EDTAVYYCARMFRGAFDYWGQGTLLTVSS ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKD YFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSG LYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGKTYTCNVDPHKPSNT KVDKRVESKYGPPCPPCAPEAAAGGPSVFL FPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSQEDPEV QFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNSTYRV VSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPSSI EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCQEEMTKNQ VSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNY KTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQEGN VFSCSVMEALHNHYTQKSLSLGLG	SEQ ID NO: 68
mAb6 Light2 (<i>e.g.</i> , a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	AIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGIRN DLGWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSR FSGSGSGTDFTLTISGLQPEDSATYYCLQDY IYYPTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQ LKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNA LQSGNSQESVTEQDSKSTYLSSTLTLSKA DYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGE C	SEQ ID NO: 69
mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1LALA P329A		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG1(hole) LALA P329A Heavy Chain 1 (<i>e.g.</i> , a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 64

disclosure)		
CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 (<i>e.g.</i> , a first polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 61
mAb6 IgG1(knob) LALA P329A Heavy Chain 2 (<i>e.g.</i> , a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASGFTFS SYGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWDGSKN YYADSVKGRFTISGDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRA EDTAVYYCARMFRGAFDYWGQGTLLTVSS ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVK DYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSS GLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGP SVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSH DPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNS TYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNK ALAAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCRDE LTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSR WQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSP G	SEQ ID NO: 70
mAb6 Light2 (<i>e.g.</i> , a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 69
mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1 NNSA		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG1(hole) NNSA Heavy Chain 1 (<i>e.g.</i> , a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 66
CD28supxCD3mid Light	See above.	SEQ ID

Chain 1 (e.g., a first polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)		NO: 61
mAb6 IgG1(knob) NNSA Heavy Chain 2 (e.g., a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASGFTFS SYGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWDGNSNK YYADSVKGRFTISGDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRA EDTAVYYCARMFRGAFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVK DYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSS GLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGP SVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSH DPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN NASRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPCRD ELTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNG QPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKS RWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSL PG	SEQ ID NO: 71
mAb6 Light2 (e.g., a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	See above.	SEQ ID NO: 69
mAb1 monovalent antibody		
mAb1 heavy chain	QVQLQQSGAELVRSGASVKMSCKASGYTF TSFNMHWVKETPGQGLEWIGYIYPGNGGT NYNQKFKGKATLTADTSSSTAYMQISLTS EDSAVYFCARTGGLRRAYFTYWGQGTLLV VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ SSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHK SNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLA GPDVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDV HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPLPEEKISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRD ELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ	SEQ ID NO: 7

	PENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSR WQQGNVFSVMSHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSP G	
mAb1 light chain	DIVLTQSPASLAVSLGQRATISCRASESVDS YGNFMHWYQQKPGQPPKLLIYLASNLES GVPARFSGSGSRDFTLTIDPVEADDAATY YCQQNKEDPWTFGGGKLEIKRTVAAPSVF IFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ WKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSSTYSLS TLTSLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTK SFNRGEC	SEQ ID NO: 8
mAb2 monovalent antibody		
mAb2 heavy chain	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKASGYTF TSYAMHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGYIYPGQGGT NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRS EDTAVYFCARTGGLRRAYFTYWGQGTLLV VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ SSGLYSLSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKP SNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLA GPDVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVS HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPLPEEKISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRD ELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSR WQQGNVFSVMSHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSP G	SEQ ID NO: 15
mAb2 light chain	DIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATISCRASQSVSSY GQGMHWYQQKPGQPPRLIYGASSRAT GIPARFSGSGSGTDFTLTISPLEDFAVYYC QQNKEDPWTFGGGKLEIKRTVAAPSVF IFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ WKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSSTYSLS TLTSLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTK SFNRGEC	SEQ ID NO: 16
mAb3 monovalent antibody		
mAb3 heavy chain	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSCKASGYTF TSFNMHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGYIYPGNGGT NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRS	SEQ ID NO: 19

	EDTAVYFCARTGGLRRAYFTYWQGTLVT VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ SSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKP SNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLA GPDVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVS HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPLPEEKISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRD ELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSR WQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSP G	
mAb3 light chain	DIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATISCRASESVDSY GNGFMHWYQQKPGQPPRLLIYLASSRAT GIPARFSGSGSGTDFTLTISPLEDFAVYYC QQNKEDPWTFGGGKLEIKRTVAAPSVF IFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNFFYPREAKVQ WKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSSTYSLS TLTSLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTK SFNRGEC	SEQ ID NO: 20
mAb4 monovalent antibody		
mAb4 heavy chain	QVQLVQSGAEVVKSGASVKVSCKASGYTF TSFNMHWVKEAPGQGLEWIGYIYPGNGGT NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMEISSLRS EDTAVYFCARTGGLRRAYFTYWQGTLVT VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ SSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKP SNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLA GPDVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVS HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPLPEEKISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRD ELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSR WQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSP G	SEQ ID NO: 22
mAb4 light chain	DIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATISCRASESVDSY GNGFMHWYQQKPGQPPRLLIYLASSRAT GIPARFSGSGSGTDFTLTISPLEDFAVYYC QQNKEDPWTFGGGKLEIKRTVAAPSVF	SEQ ID NO: 20

	IFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ WKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSS TLTLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTK SFNRGEC	
mAb5 monovalent antibody		
mAb5 heavy chain	QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKMSCKASGYTF TSFNMHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGYIYPGNGGT NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMEISSLR EDTAVYFCARTGGLRRAYFTYWGQGLVT VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ SSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKP SNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLA GPDVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVS HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSN KALPLPEEKISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRD ELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSR WQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSP G	SEQ ID NO: 24
mAb5 light chain	DIVLTQSPATLSLSPGERATISCRASEVDSY GNGFMHWYQQKPGQPPRLIYLASSRAT GIPARFSGSGGTDFLTISPLEDFAVYYC QQNKEDPWTFGGGKLEIKRTVAAPSVF IFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ WKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSS TLTLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTK SFNRGEC	SEQ ID NO: 20
mAb6 monovalent antibody		
mAb6 heavy chain	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASGFTFS SYGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWDGNSNK YYADSVKGRFTISGDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRA EDTAVYYCARMFRGAFDYWGQGLTVTVSS ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVK DYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSS GLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLAGP DVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHE DPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNS TYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNK	SEQ ID NO: 11

	ALPLPEEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDE LTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQP ENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW QQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG	
mAb6 light chain	AIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGIRN DLGWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPS RFGSGSGTDFTLTISGLQPEDSATYYCLQD YIYYPTFGGQTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPP SDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWK VDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSSTLSSTL TLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSF NRGEC	SEQ ID NO: 12
mAb7 monovalent antibody		
mAb7 heavy chain	QVQLVQSGAEVAKPGTSVKLSCKASGYTFT DYWMQWVKQRPQGQLEWIGTIYPGDGDT GYAQKFQGKATLTADKSSKTVYMHLSLA SEDSAVYYCARGDYYGSNSLDYWGQGTSTV TVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGC LVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVL QSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHK PSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELL GGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDV SHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQ YNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKV NKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSR DELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNG QPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKS RWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLS PGK	SEQ ID NO: 107
mAb7 light chain	DIVMTQSHLSMSTSLGDPVSITCKASQDVST VVAWYQQKPGQSPRRLIYSASYRYIGVPDR FTGSGAGTDFTFTISSVQAEDLAVYYCQQH YSPPYTFGGGTKLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPP SDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWK VDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSSTLSSTL TLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSF NRGEC	SEQ ID NO: 106

Table J. Full-length polynucleotide sequences of binding proteins.

mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG4 FALA		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG4(hole) FALA Heavy Chain 1 <i>(e.g., encoding a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGA GGTCGTGAAACCTGGCGCCTCTGTGAAGG TGTCCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTT ACCAGCTACTACATCCACTGGGTGCGCCA GGCCCCCTGGACAGGGACTGGAATGGATC GGCAGCATCTACCCCGGCAACGTGAACA CCAACTACGCCCAGAAGTTCCAGGGCAG AGCCACCCTGACCGTGGACACCAGCATCA GCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCCGGCTG AGAAGCGACGACACCGCCGTGTACTACT GCACCCGGTCCCACTACGGCCTGGATTGG AACTTCGACGTGTGGGGCAAGGGCACCA CCGTGACAGTGTCTAGCAGCCAGGTGCAG CTGGTGAATCTGGCGGCGGAGTGGTGC AGCCTGGCAGAAGCCTGAGACTGAGCTG TGCCGCCAGCGGCTTCACCTTCACCAAGG CCTGGATGCACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCCT GGAAAGCAGCTGGAATGGGTGGCCCCAGA TCAAGGACAAGAGCAACAGCTACGCCAC CTACTACGCCGACAGCGTGAAGGGCCGG TTCACCATCAGCCGGGACGACAGCAAGA ACACCCTGTACCTGCAGATGAACAGCCTG CGGGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTGTACTACTG TCGGGGCGTGTACTATGCCCTGAGCCCCCT TCGATTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTCGTG ACCGTGTCTAGTCGGACCGCCAGCACAAA GGGCCCATCGGTGTTCCCTCTGGCCCCCT GCAGCAGAAGCACCAGCGAATCTACAGC CGCCCTGGGCTGCCTCGTGAAGGACTACT TTCCCGAGCCCGTGACCGTGTCTGGAAC TCTGGCGCTCTGACAAGCGGCGTGCACAC CTTTCCAGCCGTGCTCCAGAGCAGCGGCC TGTAATCTCTGAGCAGCGTCGTGACAGTG CCCAGCAGCAGCCTGGGCACCAAGACCT ACACCTGTAACGTGGACCACAAGCCCAG CAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGCGGGTGGAA TCTAAGTACGGCCCTCCCTGCCCTCCTTG CCCAGCCCCTGAAGCTGCCGGCGGACCCT CCGTGTTCTGTTCCTCCCAAGCCCAAG GACACCCTGATGATCAGCCGGACCCCCGA	SEQ ID NO:72

	AGTGACCTGCGTGGTGGTGGATGTGTCCC AGGAAGATCCCGAGGTGCAGTTCAATTG GTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAAGTGCACAAC GCCAAGACCAAGCCCAGAGAGGAACAGT TCAACAGCACCTACCGGGTGGTGTCCGTG CTGACCGTGCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAA CGGCAAAGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCC AACAAAGGGCCTGCCCAGCTCCATCGAGA AAACCATCAGCAAGGCCAAGGGCCAGCC CCGCGAGCCTCAAGTGTGTACCCTGCCCC CTAGCCAGGAAGAGATGACCAAGAACCA GGTGTCCCTGAGCTGTGCCGTGAAAGGCT TCTACCCCAGCGACATTGCCGTGGAATGG GAGAGCAACGGCCAGCCCGAGAACAACCT ACAAGACCACCCCCCTGTGCTGGACAGC GACGGCTCATTCTTCCTGGTGTCCAAGCT GACCGTGGACAAGAGCCGGTGGCAGGAA GGCAACGTGTTCAGCTGCTCCGTGATGCA CGAGGCCCTGCACAACCACTACACCCAG AAGTCCCTGTCTCTGTCCCTGGGC	
CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 <i>(e.g., encoding a first polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	GACATCGTGATGACCCAGACCCCCCTGAG CCTGAGCGTGACACCTGGACAGCCTGCCA GCATCAGCTGCAAGAGCAGCCAGAGCCT GGTGCACAACAACGCCAACACCTACCTG AGCTGGTATCTGCAGAAGCCCGGCCAGA GCCCCCAGTCCCTGATCTACAAGGTGTCC AACAGATTCAGCGGCGTGCCCGACAGATT CTCCGGCAGCGGCTCTGGCACCGACTTCA CCCTGAAGATCAGCCGGGTGGAAGCCGA GGACGTGGGCGTGTACTATTGTGGCCAGG GCACCCAGTACCCCTTCACCTTTGGCAGC GGCACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAGGGCCAGC CCAAGGCCGCCCCCGACATCCAGATGACC CAGAGCCCCAGCAGCCTGTCTGCCAGCGT GGGCGACAGAGTGACCATCACCTGTGTCAG GCCAGCCAGAACATCTACGTGTGGCTGAA CTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCGGCAAGGCC CCCAAGCTGCTGATCTACAAGGCCAGCAA CCTGCACACCGGCGTGCCAGCAGATTTT CTGGCAGCGGCTCCGGCACCGACTTCACC CTGACAATCAGCTCCCTGCAGCCCGAGGA CATTGCCACCTACTACTGCCAGCAGGGCC AGACCTACCCCTACACCTTTGGCCAGGGC	SEQ ID NO:73

	ACCAAGCTGGAAATCAAGACCAAGGGCC CCAGCCGTACGGTGGCCGCTCCCAGCGTG TTCATCTTCCCACCTAGCGACGAGCAGCT GAAGTCCGGCACAGCCTCTGTCTGTGCC TGCTGAACAACCTTCTACCCCCGCGAGGCC AAAGTGCAGTGGAAAGGTGGACAACGCCC TGCAGAGCGGCAACAGCCAGGAAAGCGT GACCGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACC TACAGCCTGAGCAGCACCTGACACTGAG CAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCACAAGGTG TACGCCTGCGAAGTGACCCACCAGGGCCT GTCTAGCCCCGTGACCAAGAGCTTCAACC GGGGCGAGTGT	
mAb2 IgG4(knob) FALA Heavy Chain 2 <i>(e.g., encoding a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGA AGTCGTGAAACCTGGCGCCTCCGTGAAGG TGTCCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTT ACCAGCTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCAAAG AGGCCCTGGCCAGAGACTGGAATGGAT CGGCTACATCTACCCCGGCCAGGGCGGCA CCAACTACAACCAGAAGTTCCAGGGCAG AGCCACCCTGACCGCCGATACAAGCGCC AGCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCAGCCT GCGGAGCGAGGATACCGCCGTGTACTTCT GTGCCAGAACAGGCGGCCTGAGGCGGGC CTACTTTACCTATTGGGGCCAGGGCACCC TCGTGACCGTGTCTAGCGCTAGCACAAG GGCCCATCGGTGTTCCCTCTGGCCCCCTTG CAGCAGAAGCACCAGCGAATCTACAGCC GCCCTGGGCTGCCTCGTGAAGGACTACTT TCCCGAGCCCGTGACCGTGTCTGGAAGT CTGGCGCTCTGACAAGCGGCGTGACACACC TTCCAGCCGTGCTCCAGAGCAGCGGCCT GTACTCTCTGAGCAGCGTCGTGACAGTGC CCAGCAGCAGCCTGGGCACCAAGACCTA CACCTGTAACGTGGACCACAAGCCCAGC AACACCAAGGTGGACAAGCGGGTGAAT CTAAGTACGGCCCTCCCTGCCCTCCTTGC CCAGCCCCTGAAGCTGCCGGCGGACCCTC CGTGTTCTGTTCCTGTTCCCCCAAAGCCCAAGG ACACCCTGATGATCAGCCGGACCCCCGAA GTGACCTGCGTGGTGGTGGATGTGTCCA GGAAGATCCCGAGGTGCAGTTCAATTGGT ACGTGGACGGCGTGGAAGTGACACAACGC	SEQ ID NO:74

	CAAGACCAAGCCCAGAGAGGAACAGTTC AACAGCACCTACCGGGTGGTGTCCGTGCT GACCGTGCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAAC GGCAAAGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCA ACAAGGGCCTGCCCAGCTCCATCGAGAA AACCATCAGCAAGGCCAAGGGCCAGCCC CGCGAGCCTCAAGTGTATACCCTGCCCCC TTGCCAGGAAGAGATGACCAAGAACCAG GTGTCCCTGTGGTGTCTCGTGAAAGGCTT CTACCCCAGCGACATTGCCGTGGAATGGG AGAGCAACGGCCAGCCCGAGAACAATA CAAGACCACCCCCCTGTGCTGGACAGCG ACGGCTCATTCTTCCTGTACTCCAAGCTG ACCGTGGACAAGAGCCGGTGGCAGGAAG GCAACGTGTTCAGCTGCTCCGTGATGCAC GAGGCCCTGCACAACCACTACACCCAGA AGTCCCTGTCTCTGTCCCTGGGC	
mAb2 Light Chain 2 <i>(e.g., encoding a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	GACATCGTGCTGACACAGAGCCCTGCCAC CCTGTCTCTGAGCCCTGGCGAGAGAGCCA CCATCAGCTGTAGAGCCAGCCAGAGCGT GTCCAGCTACGGCCAGGGCTTCATGCACT GGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCGGCCAGCCCCC CAGACTGCTGATCTATGGCGCCAGCAGCA GAGCCACAGGCATCCCCGCCAGATTTTCT GGCTCTGGCAGCGGCACCGACTTCACCCT GACAATCAGCCCCCTGGAACCCGAGGAC TTCGCCGTGTACTACTGCCAGCAGAAACA AGAGGACCCCTGGACCTTCGGCGGAGGC ACCAAGCTGGAAATCAAGCGTACGGTGG CCGCTCCCAGCGTGTTTCATCTTCCCACCT AGCGACGAGCAGCTGAAGTCCGGCACAG CCTCTGTCGTGTGCCTGCTGAACAACCTC TACCCCCGCGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGGA AGGTGGACAATGCCCTGCAGAGCGGCAA CAGCCAGGAAAGCGTGACCGAGCAGGAC AGCAAGGACTCCACCTACAGCCTGAGCA GCACCCTGACCCTGTCCAAGGCCGATTAC GAGAAGCACAAGGTGTACGCCTGCGAAG TGACCCACCAGGGCCTGTCTAGCCCCGTG ACCAAGAGCTTCAACCGGGGCGAGTGC	SEQ ID NO:75
mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1LALA P329A		

<p>CD28supxCD3mid IgG1(hole) LALA P329A Heavy Chain 1</p> <p><i>(e.g., encoding a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i></p>	<p>CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGA GGTCGTGAAACCTGGCGCCTCTGTGAAGG TGTCCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTT ACCAGCTACTACATCCACTGGGTGCGCCA GGCCCCCTGGACAGGGACTGGAATGGATC GGCAGCATCTACCCCGGCAACGTGAACA CCAACTACGCCCAGAAGTTCCAGGGCAG AGCCACCCTGACCGTGGACACCAGCATCA GCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGGAGCCGGCTG AGAAGCGACGACACCGCCGTGTACTACT GCACCCGGTCCCCTACGGCCTGGATTGG AACTTCGACGTGTGGGGCAAGGGCACCA CCGTGACAGTGTCTAGCAGCCAGGTGCAG CTGGTGGAACTCTGGCGGCGGAGTGGTGC AGCCTGGCAGAAAGCCTGAGACTGAGCTG TGCCGCCAGCGGCTTCACCTTCACCAAGG CCTGGATGCACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCCT GGAAAGCAGCTGGAATGGGTGGCCCAGA TCAAGGACAAGAGCAACAGCTACGCCAC CTACTACGCCGACAGCGTGAAGGGCCGG TTCACCATCAGCCGGGACGACAGCAAGA ACACCCTGTACCTGCAGATGAACAGCCTG CGGGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTGTACTACTG TCGGGGCGTGTACTATGCCCTGAGCCCCT TCGATTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTCGTG ACCGTGTCTAGTCGGACCGCCAGCACAAA GGGCCCCAGCGTGTTCCCTCTGGCCCCTA GCAGCAAGAGCACATCTGGCGGAACAGC CGCCCTGGGCTGCCTCGTGAAGGACTACT TTCCCGAGCCCGTGACCGTGTCTGGAAT TCTGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACAC CTTTCAGCTGTGCTGCAGTCCAGCGGCC TGACAGCCTGAGCAGCGTCGTGACAGTG CCCAGCAGCTCTCTGGGCACCCAGACCTA CATCTGCAACGTGAACCACAAGCCCAGC AACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAGGTGGAAC CCAAGAGCTGCGACAAGACCCACACCTG TCCCCCTTGTCTGCCCCCGAAGCCGCCG GAGGCCCTTCCGTGTTCCCTGTTCCCCCA AAGCCCAAGGACACCCTGATGATCAGCC GGACCCCCGAAGTGACCTGCGTGGTGGTG GATGTGTCCACGAGGACCCTGAAGTGA AGTTCAATTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGA</p>	<p>SEQ ID NO:76</p>
---	---	--------------------------------

	GTGCACAACGCCAAGACCAAGCCAAGAG AGGAACAGTACAACAGCACCTACCGGGT GGTGTCCGTGCTGACCGTGCTGCACCAGG ACTGGCTGAACGGCAAAGAGTACAAGTG CAAGGTGTCCAACAAGGCCCTGGCCGCCC CCATCGAGAAAACCATCAGCAAGGCCAA GGGCCAGCCCCGCGAACCCCAGGTGTGC AACTGCCCCCAAGCAGGGACGAGCTGA CCAAGAACCAGGTGTCCCTGAGCTGTGCC GTGAAAGGCTTCTACCCCTCCGATATCGC CGTGGAATGGGAGAGCAACGGCCAGCCC GAGAACAATAACAAGACCACCCCCCTGT GCTGGACAGCGACGGCTCATTCTTCCTGG TGTCCAAGCTGACAGTGGACAAGTCCCGG TGGCAGCAGGGCAACGTGTTTCAGCTGCTC CGTGATGCACGAGGCCCTGCACAACCACT ACACCCAGAAGTCCCTGAGCCTGAGCCCC GGC	
CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 <i>(e.g., encoding a first polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:73
mAb2 IgG1(knob) LALA P329A Heavy Chain 2 <i>(e.g., encoding a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGA AGTCGTGAAACCTGGCGCCTCCGTGAAGG TGTCCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTT ACCAGCTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCAAAG AGGCCCTGGCCAGAGACTGGAATGGAT CGGCTACATCTACCCCGGCCAGGGCGGCA CCAACTACAACCAGAAGTTCCAGGGCAG AGCCACCCTGACCGCCGATAACAAGCGCC AGCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCAGCT GCGGAGCGAGGATACCGCCGTGTACTTCT GTGCCAGAACAGGCGGCCTGAGGCGGGC CTACTTTACCTATTGGGGCCAGGGCACCC TCGTGACCGTGTCTAGCGCTAGCACAAG GGCCCCAGCGTGTTCCCTCTGGCCCCTAG CAGCAAGAGCACATCTGGCGGAACAGCC GCCCTGGGCTGCCTCGTGAAGGACTACTT TCCCGAGCCCGTGACCGTGTCTGGAATT	SEQ ID NO:77

	CTGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACACC TTTCCAGCTGTGCTGCAGTCCAGCGGCCT GTACAGCCTGAGCAGCGTCGTGACAGTGC CCAGCAGCTCTCTGGGCACCCAGACCTAC ATCTGCAACGTGAACCACAAGCCCAGCA ACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAGGTGGAACC CAAGAGCTGCGACAAGACCCACACCTGT CCCCCTTGTCTGCCCCCGAAGCCGCCGG AGGCCCTTCCGTGTTCTGTTCCCCCAA AGCCCAAGGACACCCTGATGATCAGCCG GACCCCCGAAGTGACCTGCGTGGTGGTGG ATGTGTCCACGAGGACCCTGAAGTGAA GTTCAATTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAAG TGCACAACGCCAAGACCAAGCCAAGAGA GGAACAGTACAACAGCACCTACCGGGTG GTGTCCGTGCTGACCGTGCTGCACCAGGA CTGGCTGAACGGCAAAGAGTACAAGTGC AAGGTGTCCAACAAGGCCCTGGCCGCCCC CATCGAGAAAACCATCAGCAAGGCCAAG GGCCAGCCCCGCGAACCCAGGTGTACA CACTGCCCCCATGCAGGGACGAGCTGACC AAGAACCAGGTGTCCCTGTGGTGTCTGGT GAAAGGCTTCTACCCCTCCGATATCGCCG TGGAATGGGAGAGCAACGGCCAGCCCGA GAACAACACTACAAGACCACCCCCCTGTGC TGGACAGCGACGGCTCATTCTTCCTGTAC TCCAAGCTGACAGTGGACAAGTCCCGGTG GCAGCAGGGCAACGTGTTACAGCTGCTCCG TGATGCACGAGGCCCTGCACAACCACTAC ACCCAGAAGTCCCTGAGCCTGAGCCCCGG C	
mAb2 Light Chain 2 <i>(e.g., encoding a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:75
mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1 NNSA		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG1(hole) NNSA Heavy Chain 1	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGA GGTCGTGAAACCTGGCGCCTCTGTGAAGG TGTCCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTT ACCAGCTACTACATCCACTGGGTGCGCCA	SEQ ID NO:78

(e.g., encoding a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)	GGCCCCCTGGACAGGGACTGGAATGGATC GGCAGCATCTACCCCGGCAACGTGAACA CCAACTACGCCCAGAAAGTTCCAGGGCAG AGCCACCCTGACCGTGGACACCAGCATCA GCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGGAGCCGGCTG AGAAGCGACGACACCGCCGTGTACTACT GCACCCGGTCCCCTACGGCCTGGATTGG AACTTCGACGTGTGGGGCAAGGGCACCA CCGTGACAGTGTCTAGCAGCCAGGTGCAG CTGGTGGAAATCTGGCGGCGGAGTGGTGC AGCCTGGCAGAAGCCTGAGACTGAGCTG TGCCGCCAGCGGCTTCACCTTCACCAAGG CCTGGATGCACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCCT GGAAAGCAGCTGGAATGGGTGGCCCAGA TCAAGGACAAGAGCAACAGCTACGCCAC CTACTACGCCGACAGCGTGAAGGGCCGG TTCACCATCAGCCGGGACGACAGCAAGA ACACCCTGTACCTGCAGATGAACAGCCTG CGGGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTGTACTACTG TCGGGGCGTGTACTATGCCCTGAGCCCCT TCGATTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCTCGTG ACCGTGTCTAGTCGGACCGCCAGCACAAA GGGCCCCAGCGTGTTCCTCTGGCCCCCTA GCAGCAAGAGCACATCTGGCGGAACAGC CGCCCTGGGCTGCCTCGTGAAGGACTACT TTCCCGAGCCCGTGACCGTGTCTGGAAT TCTGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACAC CTTCCAGCTGTGCTGCAGTCCAGCGGCC TGTACAGCCTGAGCAGCGTCGTGACAGTG CCCAGCAGCTCTCTGGGCACCCAGACCTA CATCTGCAACGTGAACCACAAGCCCAGC AACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAGGTGGAAC CCAAGAGCTGCGACAAGACCCACACCTG TCCCCCTTGTCTGCCCCCGAACTGCTGG GAGGCCCTTCCGTGTTCCCTGTTCCCCCA AAGCCCAAGGACACCCTGATGATCAGCC GGACCCCCGAAGTGACCTGCGTGGTGGTG GATGTGTCCACGAGGACCTGAAGTGA AGTTCAATTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGA GTGCACAACGCCAAGACCAAGCCAAGAG AGGAACAGTACAACAATGCCTCCCGGGT GGTGTCCGTGCTGACCGTGTGACCAAGG ACTGGCTGAACGGCAAAGAGTACAAGTG	
--	---	--

	CAAGGTGTCCAACAAGGCCCTGCCTGCCC CCATCGAGAAAACCATCAGCAAGGCCAA GGGCCAGCCCCGCGAACCCCAGGTGTGC ACACTGCCCCCAAGCAGGGACGAGCTGA CCAAGAACCAGGTGTCCCTGAGCTGTGCC GTGAAAGGCTTCTACCCCTCCGATATCGC CGTGGAATGGGAGAGCAACGGCCAGCCC GAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACCCCCCTGT GCTGGACAGCGACGGCTCATTCTTCTG TGTCCAAGCTGACAGTGGACAAGTCCCGG TGGCAGCAGGGCAACGTGTTTCAGCTGCTC CGTGATGCACGAGGCCCTGCACAACCACT ACACCCAGAAGTCCCTGAGCCTGAGCCCC GGC	
CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 <i>(e.g., encoding a first polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:73
mAb2 IgG1(knob) NNSA Heavy Chain 2 <i>(e.g., encoding a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCGCCGA AGTCGTGAAACCTGGCGCCTCCGTGAAGG TGTCCTGCAAGGCCAGCGGCTACACCTTT ACCAGCTACGCCATGCACTGGGTCAAAG AGGCCCCCTGGCCAGAGACTGGAATGGAT CGGCTACATCTACCCCGGCCAGGGCGGCA CCAACTACAACCAGAAGTTCCAGGGCAG AGCCACCCTGACCGCCGATAACAAGCGCC AGCACCGCCTACATGGAAGTGAAGCAGCT GCGGAGCGAGGATACCGCCGTGTACTTCT GTGCCAGAACAGGCGGCCTGAGGCGGGC CTACTTTACCTATTGGGGCCAGGGCACCC TCGTGACCGTGTCTAGCGCTAGCACAAAG GGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTC CTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCG GCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTT CCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAAGT CAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACAC CTTCCCGGCTGTCTACAGTCCTCAGGAC TCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTG CCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTA	SEQ ID NO:79

	CATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCA ACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCC CAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCC CACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGG GGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCAAA ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGA CCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGAC GTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGT TCAACTGGTATGTTGACGGCGTGGAGGTG CATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGG AGCAGTACAACAATGCCTCCCGTGTGGTC AGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTG GCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAG GTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCAT CGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGG CAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCT GCCCCCATGCCGGGATGAGCTGACCAAG AATCAAGTCAGCCTGTGGTGCCTGGTAAA AGGCTTCTATCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGG AGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAA CAACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTCCTCTACTCAA AACTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCA GCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACG CAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT	
mAb2 Light Chain 2 <i>(e.g., encoding a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:75
mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG4 FALA		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG4(hole) FALA Heavy Chain 1 <i>(e.g., encoding a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:72

CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 <i>(e.g., encoding a first polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:73
mAb6 IgG4(knob) FALA Heavy Chain 2 <i>(e.g., encoding a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAAAGCGGCGGAG GCGTGGTGCAGCCTGGCAGGTCTCTGAGA CTGAGCTGTGCCGCCAGCGGCTTCACCTT CAGCAGCTACGGAATGCACTGGGTGCGC CAGGCCCCTGGCAAAGGACTGGAATGGG TGGCCGTGATTTGGTACGACGGCAGCAAC AAGTACTACGCCGACAGCGTGAAGGGCC GGTTCACCATCAGCGGCGACAACAGCAA GAACACCCTGTACCTGCAGATGAACAGCC TGCGGGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTGTACTAC TGCGCCAGAATGTTTCAGAGGCGCCTTCGA CTACTGGGGCCAGGGCACACTCGTGACCG TGTCTAGTGCGTCGACCAAGGGCCCATCG GTGTTCCCTCTGGCCCCTTGACGAGAAG CACCAGCGAATCTACAGCCGCCCTGGGCT GCCTCGTGAAGGACTACTTTCCCGAGCCC GTGACCGTGTCTTGGAACTCTGGCGCTCT GACAAGCGGCGTGACACCTTTCCAGCCG TGCTCCAGAGCAGCGGCCTGTACTCTCTG AGCAGCGTCGTGACAGTGCCCAGCAGCA GCCTGGGCACCAAGACCTACACCTGTAAC GTGGACCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGG TGGACAAGCGGGTGGAAATCTAAGTACGG CCCTCCCTGCCCTCCTTGCCCAGCCCCTG AAGCTGCCGGCGGACCCTCCGTGTTCTG TTCCCCCAAAGCCCAAGGACACCTGAT GATCAGCCGGACCCCCGAAGTGACCTGC GTGGTGGTGGATGTGTCCCAGGAAGATCC CGAGGTGCAGTTCAATTGGTACGTGGACG GCGTGGAAGTGACAACGCCAAGACCAA GCCCAGAGAGGAACAGTTCAACAGCACC TACCGGGTGGTGTCCGTGCTGACCGTGCT GCACCAGGACTGGCTGAACGGCAAAGAG TACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACAAGGGCC TGCCCAGCTCCATCGAGAAAACCATCAGC AAGGCCAAGGGCCAGCCCCGCGAGCCTC	SEQ ID NO:80

	AAGTGTATACCCTGCCCCCTTGCCAGGAA GAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTGTCCCTGT GGTGTCTCGTGAAAGGCTTCTACCCAGC GACATTGCCGTGGAATGGGAGAGCAACG GCCAGCCCGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCAC CCCCCTGTGCTGGACAGCGACGGCTCAT TCTTCCTGTACTCCAAGCTGACCGTGGAC AAGAGCCGGTGGCAGGAAGGCAACGTGT TCAGCTGCTCCGTGATGCACGAGGCCCTG CACAACCACTACACCCAGAAGTCCCTGTC TCTGTCCCTGGGC	
mAb6 Light2 <i>(e.g., encoding a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	GCCATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCCAGCA GCCTGTCTGCCAGCGTGGGCGACAGAGTG ACCATCACCTGTAGAGCCAGCCAGGGCAT CCGGAACGACCTGGGCTGGTATCAGCAG AAGCCTGGCAAGGCCCCCAAGCTGCTGAT CTACGCCGCTAGCTCTCTGCAGTCCGGCG TGCCCAGCAGATTTTCTGGCAGCGGCTCC GGCACCGACTTCACCCTGACAATCTCTGG CCTGCAGCCCGAGGACAGCGCCACCTACT ACTGTCTGCAAGACTACATCTACTACCCC ACCTTCGGCCAGGGCACCAAGGTGGAAA TCAAGCGTACGGTGGCCGCTCCCAGCGTG TTCATCTTCCCACCTAGCGACGAGCAGCT GAAGTCCGGCACAGCCTCTGTCTGTGCC TGCTGAACAACCTTCTACCCCCGCGAGGCC AAAGTGCAGTGGAAGGTGGACAACGCCC TGCAGAGCGGCAACAGCCAGGAAAGCGT GACCGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACC TACAGCCTGAGCAGCACCCCTGACACTGAG CAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCACAAGGTG TACGCCTGCGAAGTGACCCACCAGGGCCT GTCTAGCCCCGTGACCAAGAGCTTCAACC GGGGCGAGTGT	SEQ ID NO:81
mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1LALA P329A		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG1(hole) LALA P329A Heavy Chain 1 <i>(e.g., encoding a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:76

the present disclosure)		
CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 <i>(e.g., encoding a first polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:73
mAb6 IgG1(knob) LALA P329A Heavy Chain 2 <i>(e.g., encoding a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAAAGCGGCGGAG GCGTGGTGCAGCCTGGCAGGTCTCTGAGA CTGAGCTGTGCCGCCAGCGGCTTCACCTT CAGCAGCTACGGAATGCACTGGGTGCGC CAGGCCCCCTGGCAAAGGACTGGAATGGG TGGCCGTGATTTGGTACGACGGCAGCAAC AAGTACTACGCCGACAGCGTGAAGGGCC GGTTCACCATCAGCGGCGACAACAGCAA GAACACCCTGTACCTGCAGATGAACAGCC TGCGGGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTGTACTAC TGCGCCAGAATGTTTCAGAGGCGCCTTCGA CTACTGGGGCCAGGGCACACTCGTGACCG TGTCTAGTGCGTCGACCAAGGGCCCCAGC GTGTTCCCTCTGGCCCCCTAGCAGCAAGAG CACATCTGGCGGAACAGCCGCCCTGGGCT GCCTCGTGAAGGACTACTTTCCCGAGCCC GTGACCGTGTCTTGGAAATTCTGGCGCCCT GACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTTCCAGCTG TGCTGCAGTCCAGCGGCCTGTACAGCCTG AGCAGCGTCGTGACAGTGCCCAGCAGCTC TCTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACG TGAACCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAAGGTGGAACCCAAGAGCTGC GACAAGACCCACACCTGTCCCCCTTGTC TGCCCCCGAAGCCGCCGGAGGCCCTTCCG TGTTCTGTTCCCCCCAAAGCCCAAGGAC ACCCTGATGATCAGCCGGACCCCCGAAGT GACCTGCGTGGTGGTGGATGTGTCCACG AGGACCCTGAAGTGAAGTTCAATTGGTAC GTGGACGGCGTGGAAGTGCACAACGCCA AGACCAAGCCAAGAGAGGAACAGTACAA CAGCACCTACCGGGTGGTGTCCGTGCTGA CCGTGCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAACGGC AAAGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTGTCCAACA	SEQ ID NO:82

	AGGCCCTGGCCGCCCCCATCGAGAAAAC CATCAGCAAGGCCAAGGGCCAGCCCCGC GAACCCCAGGTGTACACACTGCCCCCATG CAGGGACGAGCTGACCAAGAACCAGGTG TCCCTGTGGTGTCTGGTGAAAGGCTTCTA CCCCTCCGATATCGCCGTGGAATGGGAGA GCAACGGCCAGCCCGAGAACAACACTACAA GACCACCCCCCTGTGCTGGACAGCGACG GCTCATTCTTCCTGTACTCCAAGCTGACA GTGGACAAGTCCCGGTGGCAGCAGGGCA ACGTGTTTCAGCTGCTCCGTGATGCACGAG GCCCTGCACAACCACTACACCCAGAAGTC CCTGAGCCTGAGCCCCGGC	
mAb6 Light2 <i>(e.g., encoding a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:81
mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1 NNSA		
CD28supxCD3mid IgG1(hole) NNSA Heavy Chain 1 <i>(e.g., encoding a second polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:78
CD28supxCD3mid Light Chain 1 <i>(e.g., encoding a first polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	See above.	SEQ ID NO:73
mAb6 IgG1(knob) NNSA Heavy Chain 2 <i>(e.g., encoding a third polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)</i>	CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAAAGCGGCGGAG GCGTGGTGCAGCCTGGCAGGTCTCTGAGA CTGAGCTGTGCCGCCAGCGGCTTCACCTT CAGCAGCTACGGAATGCACTGGGTGCGC CAGGCCCTGGCAAAGGACTGGAATGGG TGGCCGTGATTGTGGTACGACGGCAGCAAC	SEQ ID NO:83

the present disclosure)	AAGTACTACGCCGACAGCGTGAAGGGCC GGTTCACCATCAGCGGCGACAACAGCAA GAACACCCTGTACCTGCAGATGAACAGCC TGCGGGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTGTACTAC TGCGCCAGAATGTTTCAGAGGCGCCTTCGA CTACTGGGGCCAGGGCACACTCGTGACCG TGTCTAGTGCGTCGACCAAGGGCCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCCTCCAAGAG CACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCT GCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCG GTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAATCAGGCGCCCT GACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTG TCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTC AGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAG CTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACG TGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGT GGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGT GACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCC AGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCA GTCTTCCTCTTCCCCC AAAACCCAAGGA CACCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGG TCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCAC GAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTA TGTTGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCA AGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAA CAATGCCTCCCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCA CCGTCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGC AAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACA AAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACC ATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAG AACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATGC CGGGATGAGCTGACCAAGAATCAAGTCA GCCTGTGGTGCCTGGTAAAAGGCTTCTAT CCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGA GCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACA ACTACAA GACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACG GCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACTCAAACTCACCG TGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAA CGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGG CTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAG CCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT	
mAb6 Light2	See above.	SEQ ID

(e.g., encoding a fourth polypeptide chain of a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure)		NO:81
---	--	--------------

CD38 polypeptides

[0151] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antigen binding site that binds an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide. Exemplary assays for determining whether an antigen binding site binds an antigen are described herein and known in the art. In some embodiments, binding is determined by ELISA assay, *e.g.*, as described *infra*. In some embodiments, binding is determined by SPR assay, *e.g.*, as described *infra*. In some embodiments, binding is determined by flow cytometry assay using cells expressing a CD38 polypeptide on their cell surface, *e.g.*, as described *infra*. See, *e.g.*, Examples 1, 3, and 4.

[0152] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds a purified polypeptide or fragment thereof comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and/or 30 (*e.g.*, as measured by ELISA or SPR). In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds a polypeptide or comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and/or 30 when expressed on the surface of a cell (*e.g.*, as measured by flow cytometry).

[0153] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds to a CD38 isoform A polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1). In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds to a CD38 isoform E polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 and not comprising the full amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105, or consisting essentially of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105). In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds to a CD38 isoform A polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) and a CD38 isoform E polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105 and not comprising the full amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105, or consisting essentially of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105). Without wishing to be bound to theory, it is thought that binding to a CD38 isoform E polypeptide can be advantageous, *e.g.*, in targeting a binding protein of the present disclosure to cell(s) expressing a CD38 isoform E polypeptide.

Human CD38 isoform A extracellular domain polypeptide sequence

RWRQQWSGPGTTKRFPETVLARCVKYTEIHPEMRHVDCQSVWDAFKGAFISKHPCN
ITEEDYQPLMKLGTQTVPCNKILLWSRIKDLAHQFTQVQRDMFTLEDTLGLYLAADDL

TWCGEFNTSKINYQSCPDWRKDCSNNPVSFVWKTVSRRFAEAACDVVHVMLNGSR
SKIFDKNSTFGSVEVHNLQPEKVQTLAWVIHGGREDSRDLCQDPTIKELESII SKRNI
QFSCKNYRDPDKFLQCVKNPEDSSCTSEI (SEQ ID NO:1)

Human CD38 isoform E polypeptide sequence

RWRQQWSGPGTTKRFPETVLARCVKYTEIHPMRHVDCQSVWDAFKGAFISKHPCN
ITEEDYQPLMKLGTQTVPCNKILLWSRIKDLAQFTQVQRDMFTLEDTLGLYADDL
TWCGEFNTSKINYQSCPDWRKDCSNNPVSFVWKTVSRRHFWECGSP (SEQ ID
NO:105)

[0154] In some embodiments, the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1. In some embodiments, the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30.

Cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide sequence

RWRQQWSGSGTTSRFPETVLARCVKYTEVHPMRHVDCQSVWDAFKGAFISKYPC
NITEEDYQPLVKLGTQTVPCNKTLWSRIKDLAQFTQVQRDMFTLEDMLLGLYAD
DLTWCGEFNTFEINYQSCPDWRKDCSNNPVSFVWKTVSRRFAETACGVVHVMLNG
SRSKIFDKNSTFGSVEVHNLQPEKVQALEAWVIHGGREDSRDLCQDPTIKELESII SKR
NIRFFCKNIYRDPDKFLQCVKNPEDSSCLSGI (SEQ ID NO:30)

Multispecific (e.g., bispecific, trispecific, or multispecific) binding proteins that bind CD38 polypeptides

[0155] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is a bispecific binding protein comprising an antigen binding site that binds one or more CD38 polypeptides and a second antigen binding site that binds a different target antigen. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is a bispecific binding protein comprising an antigen binding site that binds one or more CD38 polypeptides and a second antigen binding site that binds one or more CD38 polypeptides.

[0156] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is a trispecific binding protein comprising an antigen binding site that binds one or more CD38 polypeptides, a second antigen binding site, and a third antigen binding site. For example, in some embodiments, one of the antigen binding sites binds one or more CD38 polypeptide(s)

(*e.g.*, the extracellular domain of a human and/or cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide), and one or two of the antigen binding sites binds a T-cell surface protein. In some embodiments, one of the antigen binding sites binds one or more CD38 polypeptide(s) (*e.g.*, the extracellular domain of a human and/or cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide), one of the antigen binding sites binds a human CD3 polypeptide, and one of the antigen binding sites binds a human CD28 polypeptide. Human CD3 and CD28 polypeptides are known in the art. The amino acid sequences of exemplary and non-limiting antibody variable domains that bind human CD3 and CD28 polypeptides are provided herein.

[0157] In some embodiments, provided herein are binding proteins comprising three antigen binding sites that each bind one or more target proteins. In some embodiments, at least one of the three antigen binding sites binds an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the human CD38 polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, and/or the cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antigen binding site that binds an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide and two antigen binding sites that each bind a T-cell surface protein (*e.g.*, a human CD28 polypeptide and/or a human CD3 polypeptide).

[0158] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds one or more tumor target proteins (*e.g.*, one or more CD38 polypeptide(s)) and one or more T cell target proteins. In some embodiments, the binding protein is capable of binding one tumor target protein (*e.g.*, one or more CD38 polypeptide(s)) and two different epitopes on a single T cell target protein. In some embodiments, the binding protein is capable of binding one tumor target protein (*e.g.*, one or more CD38 polypeptide(s)) and two different T cell target proteins (*e.g.*, CD28 and CD3). In some embodiments, the binding protein is capable of binding one T cell target protein and two different epitopes on a single tumor target protein (*e.g.*, one or more CD38 polypeptide(s)). In some embodiments, the binding protein is capable of binding one T cell target protein and two different tumor target proteins (*e.g.*, one or more CD38 polypeptide(s) and another tumor target protein). In some embodiments, the first and second polypeptide chains of the binding protein form two antigen binding sites that target two T cell target proteins, and the third and fourth polypeptide chains of the binding protein form an antigen binding site that binds one or more CD38 polypeptide(s). In some embodiments, the first and second polypeptide chains of the binding protein form two antigen

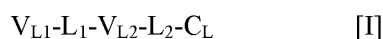
binding sites that target two tumor target proteins (*e.g.*, one or more CD38 polypeptide(s) and another tumor target protein), and the third and fourth polypeptide chains of the binding protein form an antigen binding site that binds a T cell target protein. In some embodiments, the one or more T cell target proteins are one or more of CD3 and CD28.

[0159] In some embodiments, the binding proteins specifically bind to one or more CD38 polypeptide(s) and one or more target protein on a T-cell including a T cell receptor complex. These T-cell engager binding proteins are capable of recruiting T cells transiently to target cells and, at the same time, activating the cytolytic activity of the T cells. Examples of target proteins on T cells include but are not limited to CD3 and CD28, among others. Further examples of such antigen targets or target proteins are provided *supra*. In some embodiments, the trispecific binding proteins may be generated by combining the antigen binding domains of two or more monospecific antibodies (parent antibodies) into one antibody.

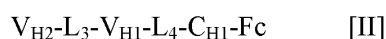
Bispecific binding protein formats

[0160] In some embodiments, the binding protein of the disclosure is a bispecific and/or bivalent binding protein comprising four polypeptide chains that form four antigen binding sites that bind one or more (*e.g.*, two) different antigen targets or target proteins (*e.g.*, having a structure described in International Publication No. WO2012/135345). In some embodiments, the binding protein is bivalent and/or bispecific. In some embodiments, the binding protein is tetravalent and/or tetraspecific. In some embodiments, the binding protein is tetravalent and/or bispecific. In some embodiments, at least one of the antigen binding sites binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, the extracellular domain of human and/or cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides).

[0161] In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises two polypeptide chains having a structure represented by the formula:



and two polypeptide chains have a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

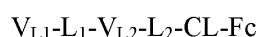
C_{H1} is the immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;

Fc comprises an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} , C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains;

L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

and wherein the polypeptides of formula I and the polypeptides of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair. In some embodiments, V_{H1} and V_{L1} form an antigen binding domain that binds a CD38 polypeptide, and V_{H2} and V_{L2} form an antigen binding domain that binds another antigen target. In some embodiments, V_{H2} and V_{L2} form an antigen binding domain that binds a CD38 polypeptide, and V_{H1} and V_{L1} form an antigen binding domain that binds another antigen target.

[0162] In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises two polypeptide chains that form two antigen binding sites, wherein a first polypeptide chain comprises



and a second polypeptide chain comprises



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

CL is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is the immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;

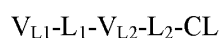
C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;

Fc comprises an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} , C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains; and

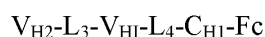
L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

wherein the first and second polypeptides form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair. In some embodiments, V_{H1} and V_{L1} form an antigen binding domain that binds a CD38 polypeptide, and V_{H2} and V_{L2} form an antigen binding domain that binds another antigen target. In some embodiments, V_{H2} and V_{L2} form an antigen binding domain that binds a CD38 polypeptide, and V_{H1} and V_{L1} form an antigen binding domain that binds another antigen target.

[0163] In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises three polypeptide chains that form two antigen binding sites, wherein a first polypeptide chain comprises



a second polypeptide chain comprises



a third polypeptide chain comprises an antibody Fc region

wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

CL is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is the immunoglobulin CH1 heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;

Fc comprises an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} , C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains; and

L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

wherein the first and second polypeptides form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair. In some embodiments, V_{H1} and V_{L1} form an antigen binding domain that binds a CD38 polypeptide, and V_{H2} and V_{L2} form an antigen binding domain that binds another antigen target. In some embodiments, V_{H2} and V_{L2} form an antigen binding domain that binds a CD38 polypeptide, and V_{H1} and V_{L1} form an antigen binding domain that binds another antigen target.

[0164] In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises a first polypeptide chain comprising a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprising a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain; and

L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ are amino acid linkers;

wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair. In some embodiments, V_{H1} and V_{L1} form an antigen binding domain that binds a CD38 polypeptide, and V_{H2} and V_{L2} form an antigen binding domain that binds another antigen target. In some embodiments, V_{H2} and V_{L2} form an antigen binding domain that binds a CD38 polypeptide, and V_{H1} and V_{L1} form an antigen binding domain that binds another antigen target.

[0165] In any of the bispecific binding proteins described *supra*, the target antigen other than CD38 can be any of the following exemplary antigen targets: A2AR, APRIL, ATPDase, BAFF, BAFFR, BCMA, BlyS, BTK, BTLA, B7DC, B7H1, B7H4 (also known as VTCN1), B7H5, B7H6, B7H7, B7RP1, B7-4, C3, C5, CCL2 (also known as MCP-1), CCL3 (also known as MIP-1a), CCL4 (also known as MIP-1b), CCL5 (also known as RANTES), CCL7 (also known as MCP-3), CCL8 (also known as mcp-2), CCL11 (also known as eotaxin), CCL15 (also known as MIP-1d), CCL17 (also known as TARC), CCL19 (also known as MIP-3b), CCL20 (also known as MIP-3a), CCL21 (also known as MIP-2), CCL24 (also known as MPIF-2/eotaxin-2), CCL25 (also known as TECK), CCL26 (also known as eotaxin-3), CCR3, CCR4, CD3, CD19, CD20, CD23 (also known as FCER2, a receptor for IgE), CD24, CD27, CD28, CD38, CD39, CD40, CD70, CD80 (also known as B7-1), CD86 (also known as B7-2), CD122, CD137 (also known as 41BB), CD137L, CD152 (also known as CTLA4), CD154 (also known as CD40L), CD160, CD272, CD273 (also known as PDL2), CD274 (also known as PDL1), CD275 (also known as B7H2), CD276 (also known as B7H3), CD278 (also known as ICOS), CD279 (also known as PD-1), CDH1 (also known as E-cadherin), chitinase, CLEC9, CLEC91, CRTH2, CSF-1 (also known as M-CSF), CSF-2 (also known as GM-CSF), CSF-3 (also known as GCSF), CX3CL1 (also known as SCYD1), CXCL12 (also known as SDF1), CXCL13, CXCR3, DNGR-1, ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1, EGFR, ENTPD1, FCER1A, FCER1, FLAP, FOLH1, Gi24, GITR, GITRL, GM-CSF, Her2, HHLA2, HMGB1, HVEM, ICOSLG, IDO, IFN α , IgE, IGF1R, IL2Rbeta, IL1, IL1A, IL1B, IL1F10, IL2, IL4, IL4Ra, IL5, IL5R, IL6, IL7, IL7Ra, IL8, IL9, IL9R, IL10, rhIL10, IL12, IL13, IL13Ra1, IL13Ra2, IL15, IL17, IL17Rb (also known as a receptor for IL25), IL18, IL22, IL23, IL25, IL27, IL33, IL35, ITGB4 (also known as b4 integrin), ITK, KIR, LAG3, LAMP1, leptin, LPFS2, MHC class II, NCR3LG1, NKG2D, NTPDase-1, OX40, OX40L, PD-1H, platelet receptor, PROM1, S152, SISP1, SLC, SPG64,

ST2 (also known as a receptor for IL33), STEAP2, Syk kinase, TACI, TDO, T14, TIGIT, TIM3, TLR, TLR2, TLR4, TLR5, TLR9, TMEF1, TNF α , TNFRSF7, Tp55, TREM1, TSLP (also known as a co-receptor for IL7Ra), TSLPR, TWEAK, VEGF, VISTA, Vstm3, WUCAM, and XCR1 (also known as GPR5/CCXCR1). In some embodiments, one or more of the above antigen targets are human antigen targets.

[0166] In any of the bispecific binding proteins described *supra*, any linker or combination of linkers described herein may be used. For example, in some embodiments, at least one of L₁, L₂, L₃ or L₄ is independently 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, L₁, L₂, L₃ or L₄ are each independently at least one amino acid in length. In some embodiments, L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ each independently are zero amino acids in length or comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), S, RT, TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59). In some embodiments, L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ each independently comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), S, RT, TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59). In some embodiments, L₁ comprises the sequence GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), L₂ comprises the sequence TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), L₃ comprises the sequence S, and L₄ comprises the sequence RT. In some embodiments, L₁ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), L₂ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), L₃ is 0 amino acids in length, and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, L₁ comprises the sequence GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59), L₂ comprises the sequence GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59), L₃ is 0 amino acids in length, and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, L₁ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), L₂ is 0 amino acids in length, L₃ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length.

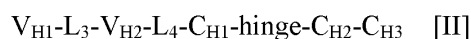
Trispecific binding proteins that bind to CD38 polypeptides

[0167] In some embodiments, the binding protein of the disclosure is a trispecific and/or trivalent binding protein comprising four polypeptide chains that form three antigen binding sites that bind one or more (*e.g.*, three) different antigen targets or target proteins. In some embodiments, at least one of the antigen binding sites binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, the

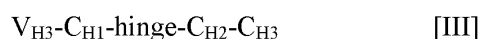
extracellular domain of human and/or cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides). In some embodiments, a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;

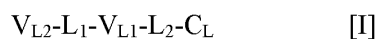
C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;

hinge is an immunoglobulin hinge region connecting the C_{H1} and C_{H2} domains; and

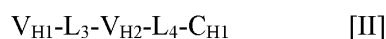
L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair.

[0168] In some embodiments, the binding protein of the disclosure is a trispecific and/or trivalent binding protein comprising four polypeptide chains that form three antigen binding sites that bind one or more (*e.g.*, three) different antigen targets or target proteins. In some embodiments, at least one of the antigen binding sites binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, the extracellular domain of human and/or cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides). In some embodiments, a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

- V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;
- V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;
- V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;
- V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;
- V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;
- V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;
- C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;
- C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain; and
- L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

and wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair. In some embodiments, the second and the third polypeptide chain further comprise an Fc region linked to C_{H1} , the Fc regions comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains.

[0169] In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain and the second polypeptide chain have a cross-over orientation that forms two distinct antigen binding sites. In some embodiments, the V_{H1} and V_{L1} form a binding pair and form the first antigen binding site. In some embodiments, the V_{H2} and V_{L2} form a binding pair and form the second antigen binding site. In some embodiments, the first antigen binding site binds a CD3 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human CD3), and the second antigen binding site binds a CD28 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human CD28). In some embodiments, the second antigen binding site binds a CD3 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human CD3), and the first antigen binding site binds a CD28 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human CD28). In some embodiments, the third polypeptide and the fourth polypeptide form a third antigen binding site. In some embodiments, the V_{H3} and V_{L3} form a binding pair and form the third antigen binding site. In some embodiments, the third antigen binding site binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human and optionally cynomolgus monkey CD38). Exemplary binding protein formats with cross-over orientations contemplated for use herein are also described in U.S. Pat. Appl. Ser. No. 15/487,243 and International Application No. PCT/US2017/027488.

[0170] In some embodiments in any of the bispecific, trispecific, or multispecific binding proteins described herein, an antigen binding site binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human and optionally cynomolgus monkey CD38). In some embodiments, other (*e.g.*, not binding to CD38) antigen binding site(s) of any of the bispecific, trispecific, or multispecific binding proteins described herein bind to CD28 or CD3. In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino

acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQG (SEQ ID NO:132), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQG (SEQ ID NO:132), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQG (SEQ ID NO:132), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

[0171] In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and/or the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46). In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID

NO:43), and/or the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and/or the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46).

[0172] In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46). In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46).

[0173] In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and/or the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and/or the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and/or the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and/or the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and/or the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF

(SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and/or the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

[0174] In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid

sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

[0175] In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and/or the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36). In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and/or the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino

acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

[0176] In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, or the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6. In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17, or the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:21, or the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, or the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, or the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14.

[0177] In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, and/or the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6. In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:21, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14.

[0178] In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and/or the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46).

[0179] In some embodiments, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9, and/or the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

[0180] In some embodiments of any of the trispecific binding proteins of the present disclosure, one antigen binding domain binds to a CD3 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human CD3) and

one antigen binding domain binds to a CD28 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human CD28). In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises three CDRs from SEQ ID NOs:49 or 51 as shown in Table H, and the V_{L1} domain comprises three CDRs from SEQ ID NOs:50 or 52 as shown in Table H. In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises three CDRs from SEQ ID NOs:49 or 51 as shown in Table H, and the V_{L2} domain comprises three CDRs from SEQ ID NOs:50 or 52 as shown in Table H. In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises three CDRs from SEQ ID NOs:53 or 84 as shown in Table H, and the V_{L1} domain comprises three CDRs from SEQ ID NOs:54 or 85 as shown in Table H. In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises three CDRs from SEQ ID NOs:53 or 84 as shown in Table H, and the V_{L2} domain comprises three CDRs from SEQ ID NOs:54 or 85 as shown in Table H.

[0181] In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54. In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54. In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54. In some embodiments, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54.

[0182] In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14. In some embodiments, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino

acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

[0183] In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the third polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63. In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the third polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:65, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63. In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, the third polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:67, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63. In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the third polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:68, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69. In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the third polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:70, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least

95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69. In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, the third polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises a polypeptide sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69.

[0184] In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63. In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:65, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63. In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:67, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63. In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:68, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69. In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:70, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69. In certain embodiments, the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69.

[0185] In any of the trispecific binding proteins described *supra*, the target antigen other than CD38 can be any of the following exemplary antigen targets: A2AR, APRIL, ATPDase, BAFF, BAFFR, BCMA, BlyS, BTK, BTLA, B7DC, B7H1, B7H4 (also known as VTCN1), B7H5, B7H6, B7H7, B7RP1, B7-4, C3, C5, CCL2 (also known as MCP-1), CCL3 (also known as MIP-1a), CCL4 (also known as MIP-1b), CCL5 (also known as RANTES), CCL7 (also known as MCP-3), CCL8 (also known as mcp-2), CCL11 (also known as eotaxin), CCL15 (also known as MIP-1d), CCL17 (also known as TARC), CCL19 (also known as MIP-3b), CCL20 (also known as MIP-3a), CCL21 (also known as MIP-2), CCL24 (also known as MPIF-2/eotaxin-2), CCL25 (also known as TECK), CCL26 (also known as eotaxin-3), CCR3, CCR4, CD3, CD19, CD20, CD23 (also known as FCER2, a receptor for IgE), CD24, CD27, CD28, CD38, CD39, CD40, CD70, CD80 (also known as B7-1), CD86 (also known as B7-2), CD122, CD137 (also known as 41BB), CD137L, CD152 (also known as CTLA4), CD154 (also known as CD40L), CD160, CD272, CD273 (also known as PDL2), CD274 (also known as PDL1), CD275 (also known as B7H2), CD276 (also known as B7H3), CD278 (also known as ICOS), CD279 (also known as PD-1), CDH1 (also known as E-cadherin), chitinase, CLEC9, CLEC91, CRTH2, CSF-1 (also known as M-CSF), CSF-2 (also known as GM-CSF), CSF-3 (also known as GCSF), CX3CL1 (also known as SCYD1), CXCL12 (also known as SDF1), CXCL13, CXCR3, DNGR-1, ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1, EGFR, ENTPD1, FCER1A, FCER1, FLAP, FOLH1, Gi24, GITR, GITRL, GM-CSF, Her2, HHLA2, HMGB1, HVEM, ICOSLG, IDO, IFN α , IgE, IGF1R, IL2Rbeta, IL1, IL1A, IL1B, IL1F10, IL2, IL4, IL4Ra, IL5, IL5R, IL6, IL7, IL7Ra, IL8, IL9, IL9R, IL10, rhIL10, IL12, IL13, IL13Ra1, IL13Ra2, IL15, IL17, IL17Rb (also known as a receptor for IL25), IL18, IL22, IL23, IL25, IL27, IL33, IL35, ITGB4 (also known as b4 integrin), ITK, KIR, LAG3, LAMP1, leptin, LPFS2, MHC class II, NCR3LG1, NKG2D, NTPDase-1, OX40, OX40L, PD-1H, platelet receptor, PROM1, S152, SISP1, SLC, SPG64, ST2 (also known as a receptor for IL33), STEAP2, Syk kinase, TACI, TDO, T14, TIGIT, TIM3, TLR, TLR2, TLR4, TLR5, TLR9, TMEF1, TNFa, TNFRSF7, Tp55, TREM1, TSLP (also known as a co-receptor for IL7Ra), TSLPR, TWEAK, VEGF, VISTA, Vstm3, WUCAM, and XCR1 (also known as GPR5/CCXCR1). In some embodiments, one or more of the above antigen targets are human antigen targets.

[0186] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is an antibody. In some embodiments, the antibody is a monoclonal antibody. In some embodiments, the antibody is a chimeric, humanized, or human antibody.

[0187] The binding proteins of the disclosure may be prepared using domains or sequences obtained or derived from any human or non-human antibody, including, for example, human, murine, or humanized antibodies.

Linkers

[0188] In some embodiments, the linkers L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ range from no amino acids (length=0) to about 100 amino acids long, or less than 100, 50, 40, 30, 20, or 15 amino acids or less. The linkers can also be 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 amino acids long. L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ in one binding protein may all have the same amino acid sequence or may all have different amino acid sequences.

[0189] Examples of suitable linkers include a single glycine (Gly) residue; a diglycine peptide (Gly-Gly); a tripeptide (Gly-Gly-Gly); a peptide with four glycine residues; a peptide with five glycine residues; a peptide with six glycine residues; a peptide with seven glycine residues; and a peptide with eight glycine residues. Other combinations of amino acid residues may be used such as the peptide GGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO: 55), the peptide GGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO: 56), the peptide TKGPS (SEQ ID NO: 57), the peptide GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and the peptide GSGSGSGSGG (SEQ ID NO: 59). The examples listed above are not intended to limit the scope of the disclosure in any way, and linkers comprising randomly selected amino acids selected from the group consisting of valine, leucine, isoleucine, serine, threonine, lysine, arginine, histidine, aspartate, glutamate, asparagine, glutamine, glycine, and proline have been shown to be suitable in the binding proteins. For additional descriptions of linker sequences, *see, e.g.*, WO2012135345 and International Application No. PCT/US2017/027488.

[0190] The identity and sequence of amino acid residues in the linker may vary depending on the type of secondary structural element necessary to achieve in the linker. For example, glycine, serine, and alanine are best for linkers having maximum flexibility. Some combination of glycine, proline, threonine, and serine are useful if a more rigid and extended linker is necessary. Any amino acid residue may be considered as a linker in combination with other amino acid residues to construct larger peptide linkers as necessary depending on the desired properties.

[0191] In some embodiments, at least one of L₁, L₂, L₃ or L₄ is independently 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, L₁, L₂, L₃ or L₄ are each independently at least one amino acid in length. In some embodiments, the length of L₁ is at least twice the length of L₃. In some embodiments, the length of L₂ is at least twice the length of L₄. In some

embodiments, the length of L_1 is at least twice the length of L_3 , and the length of L_2 is at least twice the length of L_4 . In some embodiments, L_1 is 3 to 12 amino acid residues in length, L_2 is 3 to 14 amino acid residues in length, L_3 is 1 to 8 amino acid residues in length, and L_4 is 1 to 3 amino acid residues in length. In some embodiments, L_1 is 5 to 10 amino acid residues in length, L_2 is 5 to 8 amino acid residues in length, L_3 is 1 to 5 amino acid residues in length, and L_4 is 1 to 2 amino acid residues in length. In some embodiments, L_1 is 7 amino acid residues in length, L_2 is 5 amino acid residues in length, L_3 is 1 amino acid residue in length, and L_4 is 2 amino acid residues in length. In some embodiments, L_1 is 10 amino acid residues in length, L_2 is 10 amino acid residues in length, L_3 is 0 amino acid residue in length, and L_4 is 0 amino acid residues in length. In some embodiments, L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , and L_4 each have an independently selected length from 0 to 15 amino acids (*e.g.*, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 amino acids), wherein at least two of the linkers have a length of 1 to 15 amino acids (*e.g.*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 amino acids). In some embodiments, L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , and L_4 are each 0 amino acids in length.

[0192] In some embodiments, L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , and/or L_4 comprise a sequence derived from a naturally occurring sequence at the junction between an antibody variable domain and an antibody constant domain (*e.g.*, as described in WO2012/135345). For example, in some embodiments, the linker comprises a sequence found at the transition between an endogenous V_H and C_{H1} domain, or between an endogenous V_L and C_L domain (*e.g.*, kappa or lambda). In some embodiments, the linker comprises a sequence found at the transition between an endogenous human V_H and C_{H1} domain, or between an endogenous human V_L and C_L domain (*e.g.*, human kappa or lambda).

[0193] In some embodiments, L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 each independently are zero amino acids in length or comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), S, RT, TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and GGSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59). In some embodiments, L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 each independently comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), S, RT, TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and GGSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59).

[0194] In some embodiments, L_1 comprises the sequence GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), L_2 comprises the sequence TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), L_3 comprises the sequence S, and L_4 comprises the sequence RT. In some embodiments, L_1 comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), L_2 comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID

NO:55), L₃ is 0 amino acids in length, and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, L₁ comprises the sequence GSGSGSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59), L₂ comprises the sequence GSGSGSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59), L₃ is 0 amino acids in length, and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, L₁ comprises the sequence GGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), L₂ is 0 amino acids in length, L₃ comprises the sequence GGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length.

Fc regions and constant domains

[0195] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises a full-length antibody heavy chain or a polypeptide chain comprising an Fc region. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human Fc region, *e.g.*, a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 Fc region. In some embodiments, the Fc region includes an antibody hinge, C_{H1}, C_{H2}, C_{H3}, and optionally C_{H4} domains. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG1 Fc region. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region. In some embodiments, the Fc region includes one or more of the mutations described *infra*.

[0196] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure includes one or two Fc variants. The term "Fc variant" as used herein refers to a molecule or sequence that is modified from a native Fc but still comprises a binding site for the salvage receptor, FcRn (neonatal Fc receptor). Exemplary Fc variants, and their interaction with the salvage receptor, are known in the art. Thus, the term "Fc variant" can comprise a molecule or sequence that is humanized from a non-human native Fc. Furthermore, a native Fc comprises regions that can be removed because they provide structural features or biological activity that are not required for the antibody-like binding proteins of the invention. Thus, the term "Fc variant" comprises a molecule or sequence that lacks one or more native Fc sites or residues, or in which one or more Fc sites or residues has been modified, that affect or are involved in: (1) disulfide bond formation, (2) incompatibility with a selected host cell, (3) N-terminal heterogeneity upon expression in a selected host cell, (4) glycosylation, (5) interaction with complement, (6) binding to an Fc receptor other than a salvage receptor, or (7) antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC).

[0197] In some embodiments, the Fc region comprises one or more mutations that reduce or eliminate Fc receptor binding and/or effector function of the Fc region (*e.g.*, Fc receptor-mediated antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP), complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC), and/or antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC)).

[0198] In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG1 Fc region comprising one or more amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, and/or 329 of human IgG1 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are L234A, L235A, and/or P329A. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG1 Fc region comprising amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 298, 299, and/or 300 of human IgG1 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are S298N, T299A, and/or Y300S.

[0199] In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising one or more mutations that reduce or eliminate FcγI and/or FcγII binding. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising one or more mutations that reduce or eliminate FcγI and/or FcγII binding but do not affect FcRn binding. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228 and/or 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are S228P and /or R409K. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234 and/or 235 of human IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are F234A and/or L235A. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228, 234, 235, and/or 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are S228P, F234A, L235A, and /or R409K. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 233-236 of human IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236. In some embodiments, the Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising amino acid mutations at substitutions corresponding to positions 228, 233-236, and/or 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid mutations are S228P; E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236; and /or R409K.

[0200] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises one or more mutations to improve purification, *e.g.*, by modulating the affinity for a purification reagent. For example, it is known that heterodimeric binding proteins can be selectively purified away from their homodimeric forms if one of the two Fc regions of the heterodimeric form contains mutation(s) that reduce or eliminate binding to Protein A, because the heterodimeric form will have an intermediate affinity for Protein A-based

purification than either homodimeric form and can be selectively eluted from Protein A, *e.g.*, by use of a different pH (*See e.g.*, Smith, E.J. *et al.* (2015) *Sci. Rep.* 5:17943). In some embodiments, the mutation comprises substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 435 and 436 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are H435R and Y436F. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises a second polypeptide chain further comprising a first Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, and a third polypeptide chain further comprising a second Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains; and wherein only one of the first and the second Fc regions comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 435 and 436 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are H435R and Y436F. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises knob and hole mutations and one or more mutations to improve purification. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG1 Fc regions. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions.

[0201] To improve the yields of some binding proteins (*e.g.*, bispecific or trispecific binding proteins), the C_{H3} domains can be altered by the "knob-into-holes" technology which is described in detail with several examples in, for example, International Publication No. WO 96/027011, Ridgway *et al.*, 1996, *Protein Eng.* 9: 617-21; and Merchant *et al.*, 1998, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 16: 677-81. Specifically, the interaction surfaces of the two C_{H3} domains are altered to increase the heterodimerisation of both heavy chains containing these two C_{H3} domains. Each of the two C_{H3} domains (of the two heavy chains) can be the "knob," while the other is the "hole." The introduction of a disulfide bridge further stabilizes the heterodimers (Merchant *et al.*, 1998; Atwell *et al.*, 1997, *J. Mol. Biol.* 270: 26-35) and increases the yield. In particular embodiments, the knob is on the second pair of polypeptides with a single variable domain. In other embodiments, the knob is on the first pair of polypeptides having the cross-over orientation. In yet other embodiments, the C_{H3} domains do not include a knob in hole.

[0202] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure (*e.g.*, a trispecific binding protein) comprises a "knob" mutation on the second polypeptide chain and a "hole" mutation on the third polypeptide chain. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises a "knob" mutation on the third polypeptide chain and a

“hole” mutation on the second polypeptide chain. In some embodiments, the “knob” mutation comprises substitution(s) at positions corresponding to positions 354 and/or 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are S354C, T366W, T366Y, S354C and T366W, or S354C and T366Y. In some embodiments, the “knob” mutation comprises substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 354 and 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are S354C and T366W. In some embodiments, the “hole” mutation comprises substitution(s) at positions corresponding to positions 407 and, optionally, 349, 366, and/or 368 and of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are Y407V or Y407T and optionally Y349C, T366S, and/or L368A. In some embodiments, the “hole” mutation comprises substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 349, 366, 368, and 407 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are Y349C, T366S, L368A, and Y407V.

[0203] In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitution(s) at positions corresponding to positions 366 and optionally 354 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are T366W or T366Y and optionally S354C; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitution(s) at positions corresponding to positions 407 and optionally 349, 366, and/or 368 and of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are Y407V or Y407T and optionally Y349C, T366S, and/or L368A.

[0204] In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitution(s) at positions corresponding to positions 407 and optionally 349, 366, and/or 368 and of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are Y407V or Y407T and optionally Y349C, T366S, and/or L368A; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises

amino acid substitution(s) at positions corresponding to positions 366 and optionally 354 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are T366W or T366Y and optionally S354C.

[0205] In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitution at position corresponding to position 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitution is T366W; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitution(s) at positions corresponding to positions 366, 368, and/or 407 and of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are T366S, L368A, and/or Y407V.

[0206] In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitution(s) at positions corresponding to positions 366, 368, and/or 407 and of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are T366S, L368A, and/or Y407V; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitution at position corresponding to position 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitution is T366W.

[0207] In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 354 and 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S354C and T366W; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 349, 366, 368, and

407 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are Y349C, T366S, L368A, and Y407V. In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 349, 366, 368, and 407 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are Y349C, T366S, L368A, and Y407V; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 354 and 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S354C and T366W. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG1 Fc regions. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions.

[0208] In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the first Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228, 354, 366, and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P, S354C, T366W, and R409K; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the second Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228, 349, 366, 368, 407, and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P, Y349C, T366S, L368A, Y407V, and R409K. In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the first Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228, 349, 366, 368, 407, and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P, Y349C, T366S, L368A, Y407V, and R409K; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the second Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and

CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228, 354, 366, and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P, S354C, T366W, and R409K.

[0209] In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the first Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, 354, and 366 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are F234A, L235A, S354C, and T366W; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the second Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, 349, 366, 368, and 407 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are F234A, L235A, Y349C, T366S, L368A, and Y407V. In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the first Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, 349, 366, 368, and 407 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are F234A, L235A, Y349C, T366S, L368A, and Y407V; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the second Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, 354, and 366 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are F234A, L235A, S354C, and T366W.

[0210] In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the first Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228, 234, 235, 354, 366, and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P, F234A, L235A, S354C, T366W, and

R409K; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the second Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228, 234, 235, 349, 366, 368, 407, and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P, F234A, L235A, Y349C, T366S, L368A, Y407V, and R409K. In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the first Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228, 234, 235, 349, 366, 368, 407, and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P, F234A, L235A, Y349C, T366S, L368A, Y407V, and R409K; and wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to CH1, wherein the second Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the second Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228, 234, 235, 354, 366, and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P, F234A, L235A, S354C, T366W, and R409K.

[0211] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises one or more mutations to improve serum half-life (See e.g., Hinton, P.R. et al. (2006) J. Immunol. 176(1):346-56). In some embodiments, the mutation comprises substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 428 and 434 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are M428L and N434S. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises a second polypeptide chain further comprising a first Fc region linked to CH1, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, and a third polypeptide chain further comprising a second Fc region linked to CH1, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first and/or second Fc regions comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 428 and 434 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are M428L and N434S. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises knob and hole mutations and one or more mutations to improve serum half-life. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc

regions are human IgG1 Fc regions. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions.

[0212] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises one or more mutations to improve stability, *e.g.*, of the hinge region and/or dimer interface of IgG4 (*See e.g.*, Spiess, C. *et al.* (2013) *J. Biol. Chem.* 288:26583-26593). In some embodiments, the mutation comprises substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228 and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P and R409K. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises a second polypeptide chain further comprising a first Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, and a third polypeptide chain further comprising a second Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains; wherein the first and second Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions; and wherein the first and the second Fc regions each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228 and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P and R409K. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises knob and hole mutations and one or more mutations to improve stability. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions.

[0213] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises one or more mutations to improve purification, *e.g.*, by modulating the affinity for a purification reagent. For example, it is known that heterodimeric binding proteins can be selectively purified away from their homodimeric forms if one of the two Fc regions of the heterodimeric form contains mutation(s) that reduce or eliminate binding to Protein A, because the heterodimeric form will have an intermediate affinity for Protein A-based purification than either homodimeric form and can be selectively eluted from Protein A, *e.g.*, by use of a different pH (*See e.g.*, Smith, E.J. *et al.* (2015) *Sci. Rep.* 5:17943). In some embodiments, the mutation comprises substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 435 and 436 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are H435R and Y436F. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises a second polypeptide chain further comprising a first Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, and a third polypeptide chain further comprising a second Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and

C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains; and wherein only one of the first and the second Fc regions comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 435 and 436 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are H435R and Y436F. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises knob and hole mutations and one or more mutations to improve purification. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG1 Fc regions. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions.

[0214] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises one or more mutations to improve serum half-life (See e.g., Hinton, P.R. et al. (2006) J. Immunol. 176(1):346-56). In some embodiments, the mutation comprises substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 428 and 434 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are M428L and N434S. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises a second polypeptide chain further comprising a first Fc region linked to CH1, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, and a third polypeptide chain further comprising a second Fc region linked to CH1, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and CH2 and CH3 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, wherein the first and/or second Fc regions comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 428 and 434 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are M428L and N434S. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises knob and hole mutations and one or more mutations to improve serum half-life. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG1 Fc regions. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions.

[0215] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises one or more mutations to reduce effector function, *e.g.*, Fc receptor-mediated antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP), complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC), and/or antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains; wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains; wherein the first and second Fc regions are

human IgG1 Fc regions; and wherein the first and the second Fc regions each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234 and 235 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are L234A and L235A. In some embodiments, the Fc regions of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG1 Fc regions, and wherein the Fc regions each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234 and 235 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are L234A and L235A. In some embodiments, the second polypeptide chain further comprises a first Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains; wherein the third polypeptide chain further comprises a second Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains; wherein the first and second Fc regions are human IgG1 Fc regions; and wherein the first and the second Fc regions each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, and 329 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are L234A, L235A, and P329A. In some embodiments, the Fc regions of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG1 Fc regions, and wherein the Fc regions each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, and 329 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are L234A, L235A, and P329A. In some embodiments, the Fc regions of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG4 Fc regions, and the Fc regions each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234 and 235 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are F234A and L235A. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises a second polypeptide chain further comprising a first Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the first Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains, and a third polypeptide chain further comprising a second Fc region linked to C_{H1}, the second Fc region comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains; and wherein the first and the second Fc regions each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234 and 235 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are F234A and L235A.

[0216] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises knob and hole mutations and one or more mutations to reduce effector function. In some embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG1 Fc regions. In some

embodiments, the first and/or second Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions. For further description of Fc mutations at position 329, *see, e.g.*, Shields, R.L. *et al.* (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* 276:6591-6604 and WO1999051642.

[0217] In some embodiments, the types of mutations described *supra* can be combined in any order or combination. For example, a binding protein of the present disclosure can comprise two or more of the “knob” and “hole” mutations, the one or more mutations to improve serum half-life, the one or more mutations to improve IgG4 stability, the one or more mutations to improve purification, and/or the one or more mutations to reduce effector function described *supra*.

[0218] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure comprises an antibody fragment, including but not limited to antibody F(ab), F(ab')₂, Fab'-SH, Fv, or scFv fragments.

Assays

[0219] The present disclosure provides antigen binding proteins that bind human and/or cynomolgus CD38 polypeptides, induce T cell (*e.g.*, CD4+ and/or CD8+ T cell) proliferation, and/or induce apoptosis of CD38+ cells. Exemplary assays for measuring these parameters and identifying such binding proteins are provided herein. For example, in some embodiments, binding affinity between a binding protein or antigen-binding fragment thereof and a purified CD38 polypeptide is measured by SPR (*e.g.*, as described *infra*), and binding affinity between a binding protein or antigen-binding fragment thereof and a CD38 polypeptide expressed on the surface of a cell is measured by flow cytometry (*e.g.*, as described *infra*).

[0220] In some embodiments, the antigen binding site of a binding protein of the present disclosure binds the human CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 with an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, 1nM or less, or 0.8nM or less, as measured by a flow cytometry assay using cells that express the human CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 on their cell surface, *e.g.*, as described *infra*. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site binds the cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 with an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, 1nM or less, or 0.75nM or less, as measured by a flow cytometry assay using cells that express the cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino

acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 on their cell surface, *e.g.*, as described *infra*. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site binds the human CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 with an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, 1nM or less, or 0.83nM or less, as measured by an SPR assay using the human CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, *e.g.*, as described *infra*. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site binds the cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 with an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 3.5nM or less, 1.5nM or less, or 1.0nM or less, as measured by an SPR assay using the cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30, *e.g.*, as described *infra*. As demonstrated herein, in some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure may possess one or more of the exemplary binding properties described herein. In some embodiments, the K_D is measured at 4°C or 25°C.

[0221] In some embodiments, a monospecific binding protein of the present disclosure possesses one or more of the following features: binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) as a purified protein, as assayed by SPR or ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) as a purified protein with a K_D of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, or 1.5nM or less, as assayed by SPR or ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) expressed on the surface of a cell with an apparent K_D of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, or 1nM or less, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) as a purified protein, as assayed by SPR or ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) as a purified protein with a K_D of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, 1nM or less, as assayed by SPR or ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the

extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) expressed on the surface of a cell with an apparent K_D of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, 1nM or less, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a human isoform E CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105) as a purified protein, as assayed by SPR or ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a human isoform E CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; induces apoptosis or antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) of a cell expressing CD38 on its cell surface; and has one or more mutations (*e.g.*, in an Fc region) resulting in decreased binding to Fc γ RI and/or Fc γ RII, as compared to the same binding protein without the one or more mutations. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human or cynomolgus monkey) expressed on the surface of a cell with an EC50 of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, or 1nM or less, as assayed by flow cytometry. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human or cynomolgus monkey) as a purified protein with an EC50 of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, or 1nM or less, as assayed by ELISA. In some embodiments, the K_D is measured at 4°C or 25°C.

[0222] In some embodiments, a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure possesses one or more of the following features: induces T cell (*e.g.*, CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cell) proliferation; induces T cell (*e.g.*, CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cell) expression of Bcl-xL; induces apoptosis of CD38⁺ cells (*e.g.*, as measured by Annexin V staining and/or propidium iodide uptake); binds to CD38 expressed on the surface of a cell and one or more T cell target antigen(s) expressed on the surface of a T cell; binds to CD38 expressed on the surface of a cell, CD28 expressed on the surface of a T cell, and CD3 expressed on the surface of a T cell; stimulates activation of the T cell receptor (*e.g.*, as measured by CD69 expression); induces costimulation of T cell receptor signaling (*e.g.*, as mediated by CD28); has one or more mutations (*e.g.*, in an Fc region) resulting in decreased induction of cytokine release (*e.g.*, IFN- γ , IL-2, and/or TNF- α) by PBMCs, as compared to the same binding protein without the one or more mutations; induces cytokine release (*e.g.*, IFN- γ and/or IL-6) by PBMCs in the presence of a CD38⁺ target cell (*e.g.*, as measured by immunoassay); binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid

sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) as a purified protein, as assayed by SPR or ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) as a purified protein with a K_D of 1.5nM or less, as assayed by SPR or ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1) expressed on the surface of a cell with an apparent K_D of 12nM or less, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) as a purified protein, as assayed by SPR or ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) as a purified protein with a K_D of 3.5nM or less, as assayed by SPR or ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30) expressed on the surface of a cell with an apparent K_D of 7.5nM or less, as assayed by flow cytometry; binds to the extracellular domain of a human isoform E CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105) as a purified protein, as assayed by SPR or ELISA; binds to the extracellular domain of a human isoform E CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105) expressed on the surface of a cell, as assayed by flow cytometry; induces apoptosis or antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) of a cell expressing CD38 on its cell surface; and has one or more mutations (*e.g.*, in an Fc region) resulting in decreased binding to Fc γ RI and/or Fc γ RII, as compared to the same binding protein without the one or more mutations. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human or cynomolgus monkey) expressed on the surface of a cell with an EC50 of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, or 1nM or less, as assayed by flow cytometry. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, human or cynomolgus monkey) as a purified protein with an EC50 of 20nM or less, 15nM or less, 12nM or less, 10nM or less, 5nM or less, 2nM or less, or 1nM or less, as assayed by ELISA.

Nucleic acids

[0223] Standard recombinant DNA methodologies are used to construct the polynucleotides that encode the polypeptides which form the binding proteins, incorporate these polynucleotides into recombinant expression vectors, and introduce such vectors into host cells. *See e.g.*, Sambrook *et al.*, 2001, MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 3rd ed.). Enzymatic reactions and purification techniques may be performed according to manufacturer's specifications, as commonly accomplished in the art, or as described herein. Unless specific definitions are provided, the nomenclature utilized in connection with, and the laboratory procedures and techniques of, analytical chemistry, synthetic organic chemistry, and medicinal and pharmaceutical chemistry described herein are those well-known and commonly used in the art. Similarly, conventional techniques may be used for chemical syntheses, chemical analyses, pharmaceutical preparation, formulation, delivery, and treatment of patients.

[0224] Other aspects of the present disclosure relate to isolated nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding any of the binding proteins described herein. In some embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid molecules comprise a sequence that is 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%, at least 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NOs:60-83 and/or shown in Table J.

[0225] Certain aspects of the present disclosure relate to kits of polynucleotides. In some embodiments, one or more of the polynucleotides is a vector (*e.g.*, an expression vector). The kits may find use, *inter alia*, in producing one or more of the binding proteins described herein, *e.g.*, a trispecific binding protein of the present disclosure. In some embodiments, the kit comprises one, two, three, or four polynucleotides shown in Table J (*e.g.*, of mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG4 FALA, mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1LALA P329A, mAb2xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1 NNSA, mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG4 FALA, mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1LALA P329A, or mAb6xCD28supxCD3mid IgG1 NNSA). In some embodiments, a kit of polynucleotides comprises: a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:72, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:74, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, a kit of polynucleotides comprises: a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:76, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:77, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the

sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, a kit of polynucleotides comprises: a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:78, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:79, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75. In some embodiments, a kit of polynucleotides comprises: a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:72, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:80, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:81. In some embodiments, a kit of polynucleotides comprises: a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:76, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:82, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:81. In some embodiments, a kit of polynucleotides comprises: a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:78, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:83, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:81.

[0226] In some embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid is operably linked to a heterologous promoter to direct transcription of the binding protein-coding nucleic acid sequence. A promoter may refer to nucleic acid control sequences which direct transcription of a nucleic acid. A first nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a second nucleic acid sequence when the first nucleic acid sequence is placed in a functional relationship with the second nucleic acid sequence. For instance, a promoter is operably linked to a coding sequence of a binding protein if the promoter affects the transcription or expression of the coding sequence. Examples of promoters may include, but are not limited to, promoters obtained from the genomes of viruses (such as polyoma virus, fowlpox virus, adenovirus (such as Adenovirus 2), bovine papilloma virus, avian sarcoma virus, cytomegalovirus, a retrovirus, hepatitis-B virus, Simian Virus 40 (SV40), and the like), from heterologous eukaryotic promoters (such as the actin promoter, an immunoglobulin promoter, from heat-shock promoters, and the like), the CAG-promoter (Niwa et al., Gene 108(2):193-9, 1991), the phosphoglycerate kinase (PGK)-promoter, a tetracycline-inducible promoter (Masui et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 33:e43, 2005), the lac system, the trp system, the tac system, the trc system, major operator and promoter regions of phage lambda, the promoter for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase, the promoters of yeast acid phosphatase, and the promoter of the yeast alpha-mating factors. Polynucleotides encoding binding proteins of the present disclosure may be under the control of a constitutive promoter, an inducible promoter, or any

other suitable promoter described herein or other suitable promoter that will be readily recognized by one skilled in the art.

[0227] In some embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid is incorporated into a vector. In some embodiments, the vector is an expression vector. Expression vectors may include one or more regulatory sequences operatively linked to the polynucleotide to be expressed. The term "regulatory sequence" includes promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements (*e.g.*, polyadenylation signals). Examples of suitable enhancers may include, but are not limited to, enhancer sequences from mammalian genes (such as globin, elastase, albumin, α -fetoprotein, insulin and the like), and enhancer sequences from a eukaryotic cell virus (such as SV40 enhancer on the late side of the replication origin (bp 100-270), the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, adenovirus enhancers, and the like). Examples of suitable vectors may include, for example, plasmids, cosmids, episomes, transposons, and viral vectors (*e.g.*, adenoviral, vaccinia viral, Sindbis-viral, measles, herpes viral, lentiviral, retroviral, adeno-associated viral vectors, etc.). Expression vectors can be used to transfect host cells, such as, for example, bacterial cells, yeast cells, insect cells, and mammalian cells. Biologically functional viral and plasmid DNA vectors capable of expression and replication in a host are known in the art, and can be used to transfect any cell of interest.

[0228] Other aspects of the present disclosure relate to a vector system comprising one or more vectors encoding a first, second, third, and fourth polypeptide chain of any of the binding proteins described herein. In some embodiments, the vector system comprises a first vector encoding the first polypeptide chain of the binding protein, a second vector encoding the second polypeptide chain of the binding protein, a third vector encoding the third polypeptide chain of the binding protein, and a fourth vector encoding the fourth polypeptide chain of the binding protein. In some embodiments, the vector system comprises a first vector encoding the first and second polypeptide chains of the binding protein, and a second vector encoding the third and fourth polypeptide chains of the binding protein. In some embodiments, the vector system comprises a first vector encoding the first and third polypeptide chains of the binding protein, and a second vector encoding the second and fourth polypeptide chains of the binding protein. In some embodiments, the vector system comprises a first vector encoding the first and fourth polypeptide chains of the binding protein, and a second vector encoding the second and third polypeptide chains of the binding protein. In some embodiments, the vector system comprises a first vector encoding the first, second, third, and fourth polypeptide chains of the binding protein. The one or more vectors

of the vector system may be any of the vectors described herein. In some embodiments, the one or more vectors are expression vectors.

Isolated host cells

[0229] Other aspects of the present disclosure relate to an isolated host cell comprising one or more isolated polynucleotides, polynucleotide kits, vectors, and/or vector systems described herein. In some embodiments, the host cell is a bacterial cell (*e.g.*, an *E. coli* cell). In some embodiments, the host cell is a yeast cell (*e.g.*, an *S. cerevisiae* cell). In some embodiments, the host cell is an insect cell. Examples of insect host cells may include, for example, *Drosophila* cells (*e.g.*, S2 cells), *Trichoplusia ni* cells (*e.g.*, High Five™ cells), and *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells (*e.g.*, Sf21 or Sf9 cells). In some embodiments, the host cell is a mammalian cell. Examples of mammalian host cells may include, for example, human embryonic kidney cells (*e.g.*, 293 or 293 cells subcloned for growth in suspension culture), Expi293™ cells, CHO cells, baby hamster kidney cells (*e.g.*, BHK, ATCC CCL 10), mouse sertoli cells (*e.g.*, TM4 cells), monkey kidney cells (*e.g.*, CV1 ATCC CCL 70), African green monkey kidney cells (*e.g.*, VERO-76, ATCC CRL-1587), human cervical carcinoma cells (*e.g.*, HELA, ATCC CCL 2), canine kidney cells (*e.g.*, MDCK, ATCC CCL 34), buffalo rat liver cells (*e.g.*, BRL 3A, ATCC CRL 1442), human lung cells (*e.g.*, W138, ATCC CCL 75), human liver cells (*e.g.*, Hep G2, HB 8065), mouse mammary tumor cells (*e.g.*, MMT 060562, ATCC CCL51), TRI cells, MRC 5 cells, FS4 cells, a human hepatoma line (*e.g.*, Hep G2), and myeloma cells (*e.g.*, NS0 and Sp2/0 cells).

[0230] Other aspects of the present disclosure relate to a method of producing any of the binding proteins described herein. In some embodiments, the method includes a) culturing a host cell (*e.g.*, any of the host cells described herein) comprising an isolated nucleic acid, vector, and/or vector system (*e.g.*, any of the isolated nucleic acids, vectors, and/or vector systems described herein) under conditions such that the host cell expresses the binding protein; and b) isolating the binding protein from the host cell. Methods of culturing host cells under conditions to express a protein are well known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Methods of isolating proteins from cultured host cells are well known to one of ordinary skill in the art, including, for example, by affinity chromatography (*e.g.*, two step affinity chromatography comprising protein A affinity chromatography followed by size exclusion chromatography).

[0231] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is purified by protein A affinity chromatography, kappa light chain affinity chromatography (*e.g.*, using a

KappaSelect resin according to manufacturer's instructions; GE Healthcare), and optionally lambda light chain affinity chromatography (*e.g.*, using a LambdaFabSelect resin according to manufacturer's instructions; GE Healthcare). In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is purified by Protein A affinity chromatography, lambda light chain affinity chromatography (*e.g.*, using a LambdaFabSelect resin according to manufacturer's instructions; GE Healthcare), and optionally kappa light chain affinity chromatography (*e.g.*, using a KappaSelect resin according to manufacturer's instructions; GE Healthcare). In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises two Fc regions, each comprising a C_{H3} domain, and only one of the C_{H3} domains comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 435 and 436 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are H435R and Y436F. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is purified by protein A affinity chromatography, then kappa light chain affinity chromatography (*e.g.*, using a KappaSelect resin according to manufacturer's instructions; GE Healthcare), then optionally lambda light chain affinity chromatography (*e.g.*, using a LambdaFabSelect resin according to manufacturer's instructions; GE Healthcare) in sequence. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is purified by Protein A affinity chromatography, then lambda light chain affinity chromatography (*e.g.*, using a LambdaFabSelect resin according to manufacturer's instructions; GE Healthcare), then optionally kappa light chain affinity chromatography (*e.g.*, using a KappaSelect resin according to manufacturer's instructions; GE Healthcare) in sequence. For example, in some embodiments, the binding protein is contacted with Protein A, eluted from Protein A under conditions suitable for isolating the binding protein away from binding proteins comprising either 0 or 2 C_{H3} domains comprising the amino acid substitutions are H435R and Y436F, contacted with a kappa light chain affinity medium (*e.g.*, as used in the KappaSelect resin; GE Healthcare), and eluted from the kappa light chain affinity medium under conditions suitable for isolating the binding protein away from binding proteins comprising only lambda C_L domains (*e.g.*, according to manufacturer's instructions). Conditions suitable for the Protein A elution are known in the art, including without limitation a stepwise elution gradient from pH4.5-2.8. In some embodiments, Protein A or a Protein A variant useful for protein purification is employed. In some embodiments, the Protein A is attached to a substrate or resin, *e.g.*, as part of a chromatography medium. In some embodiments, after elution from the kappa light chain affinity medium, the binding protein is contacted with a lambda light chain affinity medium (*e.g.*, as used in the LambdaFabSelect resin; GE Healthcare), and eluted from the lambda light chain affinity

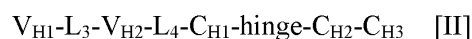
medium under conditions suitable for isolating the binding protein away from binding proteins comprising only kappa C_L domains (*e.g.*, according to manufacturer's instructions). In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is detected using HIC chromatography. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises: a first polypeptide chain that comprises a lambda C_L domain; a C_{H3} domain of a second polypeptide chain that comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 354 and 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S354C and T366W; a C_{H3} domain of a third polypeptide chain that comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 349, 366, 368, 407, 435, and 436 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are Y349C, T366S, L368A, Y407V, H435R, and Y436F; and a fourth polypeptide chain that comprises a kappa C_L domain. In some embodiments, the binding protein is produced by a host cell. In some embodiments, the binding protein is purified from a cell culture medium or host cell extract. In some embodiments, the binding proteins are secreted by a host cell or produced and extracted from a host cell (*e.g.*, before being contacted with Protein A). In some embodiments, the binding protein is in a cell culture medium or host cell extract when contacted with Protein A. In some embodiments, the binding protein is purified away from other binding proteins, polypeptides, and/or other cellular components.

III. Trispecific binding proteins

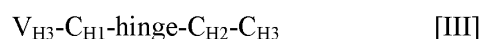
[0232] In some embodiments, the binding protein of the disclosure is a trispecific and/or trivalent binding protein comprising four polypeptide chains that form three antigen binding sites that bind one or more (*e.g.*, three) different antigen targets or target proteins. In some embodiments, a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

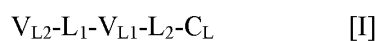
V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;
 V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;
 V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;
 V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;
 C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;
 C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;
 C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;
 C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;
 hinge is an immunoglobulin hinge region connecting the C_{H1} and C_{H2} domains; and
 L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

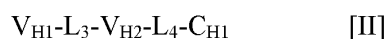
wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair. In some embodiments, the first polypeptide chain and the second polypeptide chain have a cross-over orientation that forms two distinct antigen binding sites. As described above, the second and third polypeptide chains include an Fc region (*e.g.*, comprising the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains). In some embodiments, one or both Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions comprising amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 233-236 of human IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236. In some embodiments, the Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions comprising amino acid mutations at substitutions corresponding to positions 228, 233-236, and/or 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid mutations are S228P; E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236; and /or R409K. In some embodiments, one or both Fc regions are human IgG1 Fc regions comprising one or more amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, and/or 329 of human IgG1 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are L234A, L235A, and/or P329A. In some embodiments, the Fc regions are human IgG1 Fc regions comprising amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 298, 299, and/or 300 of human IgG1 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are S298N, T299A, and/or Y300S.

[0233] In some embodiments, the binding protein of the disclosure is a trispecific and/or trivalent binding protein comprising four polypeptide chains that form three antigen binding sites that bind one or more (*e.g.*, three) different antigen targets or target proteins. In some embodiments, at least one of the antigen binding sites binds a CD38 polypeptide (*e.g.*, the

extracellular domain of human and/or cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides). In some embodiments, a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain; and

L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

and wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair. In some embodiments, the second and the third polypeptide chain further comprise an Fc region linked to C_{H1} , the Fc regions comprising an immunoglobulin hinge region and C_{H2} and C_{H3} immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domains. In some embodiments, one or both Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions comprising amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 233-236 of human IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236. In some embodiments, the Fc regions are human IgG4 Fc regions comprising amino acid mutations at substitutions corresponding to positions 228, 233-236, and/or 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid mutations are S228P; E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236; and /or R409K. In some embodiments, one or both Fc regions are human IgG1 Fc regions comprising one or more amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, and/or 329 of human IgG1 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are L234A, L235A, and/or P329A. In some

embodiments, the Fc regions are human IgG1 Fc regions comprising amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 298, 299, and/or 300 of human IgG1 according to EU Index. In some embodiments, the amino acid substitutions are S298N, T299A, and/or Y300S.

[0234] In some embodiments, the VH1 and VL1 form a binding pair and form a first antigen binding site. In some embodiments, the VH2 and VL2 form a binding pair and form a second antigen binding site. In some embodiments, the VH3 and VL3 form a binding pair and form a third antigen binding site. The binding proteins can also be used for cell activation, tumor targeting, neutralization of cytokine activities, neutralization of viral infection, combination of multiple signaling events, to treat cancer, arthritis, and/or inflammatory disorders. For example, in some embodiments, a binding protein specifically binds one, two, or three antigen targets selected from A2AR, APRIL, ATPDase, BAFF, BAFFR, BCMA, BlyS, BTK, BTLA, B7DC, B7H1, B7H4 (also known as VTCN1), B7H5, B7H6, B7H7, B7RP1, B7-4, C3, C5, CCL2 (also known as MCP-1), CCL3 (also known as MIP-1a), CCL4 (also known as MIP-1b), CCL5 (also known as RANTES), CCL7 (also known as MCP-3), CCL8 (also known as mcp-2), CCL11 (also known as eotaxin), CCL15 (also known as MIP-1d), CCL17 (also known as TARC), CCL19 (also known as MIP-3b), CCL20 (also known as MIP-3a), CCL21 (also known as MIP-2), CCL24 (also known as MPIF-2/eotaxin-2), CCL25 (also known as TECK), CCL26 (also known as eotaxin-3), CCR3, CCR4, CD3, CD19, CD20, CD23 (also known as FCER2, a receptor for IgE), CD24, CD27, CD28, CD38, CD39, CD40, CD70, CD80 (also known as B7-1), CD86 (also known as B7-2), CD122, CD137 (also known as 41BB), CD137L, CD152 (also known as CTLA4), CD154 (also known as CD40L), CD160, CD272, CD273 (also known as PDL2), CD274 (also known as PDL1), CD275 (also known as B7H2), CD276 (also known as B7H3), CD278 (also known as ICOS), CD279 (also known as PD-1), CDH1 (also known as E-cadherin), chitinase, CLEC9, CLEC91, CRTH2, CSF-1 (also known as M-CSF), CSF-2 (also known as GM-CSF), CSF-3 (also known as GCSF), CX3CL1 (also known as SCYD1), CXCL12 (also known as SDF1), CXCL13, CXCR3, DNGR-1, ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1, EGFR, ENTPD1, FCER1A, FCER1, FLAP, FOLH1, Gi24, GITR, GITRL, GM-CSF, Her2, HHLA2, HMGB1, HVEM, ICOSLG, IDO, IFN α , IgE, IGF1R, IL2Rbeta, IL1, IL1A, IL1B, IL1F10, IL2, IL4, IL4Ra, IL5, IL5R, IL6, IL7, IL7Ra, IL8, IL9, IL9R, IL10, rhIL10, IL12, IL13, IL13Ra1, IL13Ra2, IL15, IL17, IL17Rb (also known as a receptor for IL25), IL18, IL22, IL23, IL25, IL27, IL33, IL35, ITGB4 (also known as b4 integrin), ITK, KIR, LAG3, LAMP1, leptin, LPFS2, MHC class II, NCR3LG1, NKG2D,

NTPDase-1, OX40, OX40L, PD-1H, platelet receptor, PROM1, S152, SISP1, SLC, SPG64, ST2 (also known as a receptor for IL33), STEAP2, Syk kinase, TACI, TDO, T14, TIGIT, TIM3, TLR, TLR2, TLR4, TLR5, TLR9, TMEF1, TNF α , TNFRSF7, Tp55, TREM1, TSLP (also known as a co-receptor for IL7Ra), TSLPR, TWEAK, VEGF, VISTA, Vstm3, WUCAM, and XCR1 (also known as GPR5/CCXCR1). In some embodiments, one or more of the above antigen targets are human antigen targets.

[0235] In some embodiments, one of the three antigen binding sites binds a CD3 polypeptide (*e.g.*, a human CD3 polypeptide), one of the three antigen binding sites binds a CD28 polypeptide (*e.g.*, a human CD28 polypeptide), and one of the three antigen binding sites binds a third polypeptide. In some embodiments, the antigen binding site that specifically binds an antigen target other than CD3 or CD28 binds an antigen target selected from A2AR, APRIL, ATPDase, BAFF, BAFFR, BCMA, BlyS, BTK, BTLA, B7DC, B7H1, B7H4 (also known as VTCN1), B7H5, B7H6, B7H7, B7RP1, B7-4, C3, C5, CCL2 (also known as MCP-1), CCL3 (also known as MIP-1a), CCL4 (also known as MIP-1b), CCL5 (also known as RANTES), CCL7 (also known as MCP-3), CCL8 (also known as mcp-2), CCL11 (also known as eotaxin), CCL15 (also known as MIP-1d), CCL17 (also known as TARC), CCL19 (also known as MIP-3b), CCL20 (also known as MIP-3a), CCL21 (also known as MIP-2), CCL24 (also known as MPIF-2/eotaxin-2), CCL25 (also known as TECK), CCL26 (also known as eotaxin-3), CCR3, CCR4, CD19, CD20, CD23 (also known as FCER2, a receptor for IgE), CD24, CD27, CD38, CD39, CD40, CD70, CD80 (also known as B7-1), CD86 (also known as B7-2), CD122, CD137 (also known as 41BB), CD137L, CD152 (also known as CTLA4), CD154 (also known as CD40L), CD160, CD272, CD273 (also known as PDL2), CD274 (also known as PDL1), CD275 (also known as B7H2), CD276 (also known as B7H3), CD278 (also known as ICOS), CD279 (also known as PD-1), CDH1 (also known as E-cadherin), chitinase, CLEC9, CLEC91, CRTH2, CSF-1 (also known as M-CSF), CSF-2 (also known as GM-CSF), CSF-3 (also known as GCSF), CX3CL1 (also known as SCYD1), CXCL12 (also known as SDF1), CXCL13, CXCR3, DNGR-1, ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1, EGFR, ENTPD1, FCER1A, FCER1, FLAP, FOLH1, Gi24, GITR, GITRL, GM-CSF, Her2, HHLA2, HMGB1, HVEM, ICOSLG, IDO, IFN α , IgE, IGF1R, IL2Rbeta, IL1, IL1A, IL1B, IL1F10, IL2, IL4, IL4Ra, IL5, IL5R, IL6, IL7, IL7Ra, IL8, IL9, IL9R, IL10, rhIL10, IL12, IL13, IL13Ra1, IL13Ra2, IL15, IL17, IL17Rb (also known as a receptor for IL25), IL18, IL22, IL23, IL25, IL27, IL33, IL35, ITGB4 (also known as b4 integrin), ITK, KIR, LAG3, LAMP1, leptin, LPFS2, MHC class II, NCR3LG1, NKG2D, NTPDase-1, OX40, OX40L, PD-1H, platelet receptor, PROM1, S152, SISP1, SLC,

SPG64, ST2 (also known as a receptor for IL33), STEAP2, Syk kinase, TACI, TDO, T14, TIGIT, TIM3, TLR, TLR2, TLR4, TLR5, TLR9, TMEF1, TNFa, TNFRSF7, Tp55, TREM1, TSLP (also known as a co-receptor for IL7Ra), TSLPR, TWEAK, VEGF, VISTA, Vstm3, WUCAM, and XCR1 (also known as GPR5/CCXCR1). In some embodiments, one or more of the above antigen targets are human antigen targets.

[0236] In any of the trisppecific binding proteins described *supra*, any linker or combination of linkers described herein may be used. For example, in some embodiments, at least one of L₁, L₂, L₃ or L₄ is independently 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, L₁, L₂, L₃ or L₄ are each independently at least one amino acid in length. In some embodiments, L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ each independently are zero amino acids in length or comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), S, RT, TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59). In some embodiments, L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ each independently comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), S, RT, TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59). In some embodiments, L₁ comprises the sequence GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), L₂ comprises the sequence TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), L₃ comprises the sequence S, and L₄ comprises the sequence RT. In some embodiments, L₁ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), L₂ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), L₃ is 0 amino acids in length, and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, L₁ comprises the sequence GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59), L₂ comprises the sequence GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59), L₃ is 0 amino acids in length, and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, L₁ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), L₂ is 0 amino acids in length, L₃ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length.

IV. Uses for binding proteins

[0237] The binding proteins can be employed in any known assay method, such as competitive binding assays, direct and indirect sandwich assays, and immunoprecipitation assays for the detection and quantitation of one or more target antigens. The binding proteins will bind the one or more target antigens with an affinity that is appropriate for the assay method being employed.

[0238] For diagnostic applications, in certain embodiments, binding proteins can be labeled with a detectable moiety. The detectable moiety can be any one that is capable of producing, either directly or indirectly, a detectable signal. For example, the detectable moiety can be a radioisotope, such as ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^{125}I , ^{99}Tc , ^{111}In , or ^{67}Ga ; a fluorescent or chemiluminescent compound, such as fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, or luciferin; or an enzyme, such as alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or horseradish peroxidase.

[0239] The binding proteins are also useful for *in vivo* imaging. A binding protein labeled with a detectable moiety can be administered to an animal, preferably into the bloodstream, and the presence and location of the labeled antibody in the host assayed. The binding protein can be labeled with any moiety that is detectable in an animal, whether by nuclear magnetic resonance, radiology, or other detection means known in the art.

[0240] For clinical or research applications, in certain embodiments, binding proteins can be conjugated to a cytotoxic agent. A variety of antibodies coupled to cytotoxic agents (*i.e.*, antibody-drug conjugates) have been used to target cytotoxic payloads to specific tumor cells. Cytotoxic agents and linkers that conjugate the agents to an antibody are known in the art; *see, e.g.*, Parslow, A.C. *et al.* (2016) *Biomedicines* 4:14 and Kalim, M. *et al.* (2017) *Drug Des. Devel. Ther.* 11:2265-2276.

[0241] The disclosure also relates to a kit comprising a binding protein and other reagents useful for detecting target antigen levels in biological samples. Such reagents can include a detectable label, blocking serum, positive and negative control samples, and detection reagents. In some embodiments, the kit comprises a composition comprising any binding protein, polynucleotide, vector, vector system, and/or host cell described herein. In some embodiments, the kit comprises a container and a label or package insert on or associated with the container. Suitable containers include, for example, bottles, vials, syringes, IV solution bags, etc. The containers may be formed from a variety of materials such as glass or plastic. The container holds a composition which is by itself or combined with another composition effective for treating, preventing and/or diagnosing a condition and may have a sterile access port (for example the container may be an intravenous solution bag or a vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle). In some embodiments, the label or package insert indicates that the composition is used for preventing, diagnosing, and/or treating the condition of choice. Alternatively, or additionally, the article of manufacture or kit may further comprise a second (or third) container comprising a pharmaceutically-acceptable buffer, such as bacteriostatic water for injection (BWFI), phosphate-buffered saline, Ringer's solution and dextrose solution. It may further include

other materials desirable from a commercial and user standpoint, including other buffers, diluents, filters, needles, and syringes.

[0242] In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is administered to a patient in need thereof for the treatment or prevention of cancer. In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to a method of preventing and/or treating a proliferative disease or disorder (*e.g.*, cancer). In some embodiments, the method comprises administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of the binding proteins, or pharmaceutical compositions related thereto, described herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to uses of at least one of the binding proteins, or pharmaceutical compositions related thereto, described herein for preventing and/or treating a proliferative disease or disorder (*e.g.*, cancer) in a patient in need thereof. In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to at least one of the binding proteins, or pharmaceutical compositions related thereto, described herein for use in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing and/or treating a proliferative disease or disorder (*e.g.*, cancer) in a patient in need thereof. In some embodiments, the patient is a human. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises one antigen binding site that binds a T-cell surface protein and another antigen binding site that binds the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide, *e.g.*, as described in section II *supra*. In some embodiments, the binding protein comprises an antigen binding site that binds the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide, an antigen binding site that binds a human CD28 polypeptide, and an antigen binding site that binds a human CD3 polypeptide.

[0243] In some embodiments, cells of the cancer express a human CD38 isoform A polypeptide on their cell surface (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1). In some embodiments, cells of the cancer express a human CD38 isoform E polypeptide on their cell surface (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105). In some embodiments, the patient is selected for treatment on the basis that the cells of the cancer express a human CD38 isoform E polypeptide on their cell surface (*e.g.*, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105). In some embodiments, the cancer cells express CD38 and CD28. In some embodiments, the cancer cells express CD38 and do not express CD28.

[0244] In some embodiments, the cancer is multiple myeloma, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, lymphoma, breast cancer such as Her2⁺ breast cancer, prostate cancer, germinal center B-cell lymphoma or B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. In certain embodiments, the cancer is multiple myeloma. In

certain embodiments, the cancer is acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), or a B cell lymphoma.

[0245] In certain embodiments, the cancer is multiple myeloma. Anti-CD38 antibodies have been tested for the treatment of multiple myeloma, such as daratumumab and isatuximab. However, while multiple myeloma is considered treatable, relapse is inevitable in almost all patients, leading to the development of treatment-refractory disease. In some embodiments, the cancer is relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma. In some embodiments, the patient has been treated with a prior multiple myeloma treatment. In some embodiments, a binding protein of the present disclosure is administered to the patient as a 1st, 2nd, or 3rd line treatment for multiple myeloma. Without wishing to be bound to theory, it is thought that an anti-CD38xanti-CD28xanti-CD3 binding protein of the present disclosure may be useful in treating multiple myeloma, *e.g.*, by recruiting T cells to tumor cells via anti-CD38 (or anti-CD28/anti-CD38), activation of engaged T cells via anti-CD3/anti-CD28, and/or killing of tumor cells through perforin/granzyme-based mechanisms. CD28 has been reported as a novel cancer marker for multiple myeloma. *See* Nair, J.R. *et al.* (2011) *J. Immunol.* 187:1243-1253.

[0246] In some embodiments, the at least one binding protein is administered (or is to be administered) in combination with one or more anti-cancer therapies (*e.g.*, any anti-cancer therapy known in the art, such as a chemotherapeutic agent or therapy). In some embodiments, the at least one binding protein is administered (or is to be administered) before the one or more anti-cancer therapies. In some embodiments, the at least one binding protein is administered (or is to be administered) concurrently with the one or more anti-cancer therapies. In some embodiments, the at least one binding protein is administered (or is to be administered) after the one or more anti-retroviral therapies.

V. Binding protein therapeutic compositions and administration thereof

[0247] Therapeutic or pharmaceutical compositions comprising binding proteins are within the scope of the disclosure. Such therapeutic or pharmaceutical compositions can comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a binding protein, or binding protein-drug conjugate, in admixture with a pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable formulation agent selected for suitability with the mode of administration.

[0248] Acceptable formulation materials preferably are nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed.

[0249] The pharmaceutical composition can 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. 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, flavoring 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 or polysorbate 80; triton; tromethamine; lecithin; cholesterol or tyloxapal), stability enhancing agents (such as sucrose or sorbitol), tonicity enhancing agents (such as alkali metal halides – preferably sodium or potassium chloride – or mannitol sorbitol), delivery vehicles, diluents, excipients and/or pharmaceutical adjuvants (*see, e.g.,* REMINGTON'S PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (18th Ed., A.R. Gennaro, ed., Mack Publishing Company 1990), and subsequent editions of the same, incorporated herein by reference for any purpose).

[0250] The optimal pharmaceutical composition will be determined by a skilled artisan depending upon, for example, the intended route of administration, delivery format, and desired dosage. Such compositions can influence the physical state, stability, rate of *in vivo* release, and rate of *in vivo* clearance of the binding protein.

[0251] The primary vehicle or carrier in a pharmaceutical composition can be either aqueous or non-aqueous in nature. For example, a suitable vehicle or carrier for injection can be water, physiological saline solution, or artificial cerebrospinal fluid, possibly supplemented with other materials common in compositions for parenteral administration. Neutral buffered saline or saline mixed with serum albumin are further exemplary vehicles.

Other exemplary pharmaceutical compositions comprise Tris buffer of about pH 7.0-8.5, or acetate buffer of about pH 4.0-5.5, which can further include sorbitol or a suitable substitute. In one embodiment of the disclosure, binding protein compositions can be prepared for storage by mixing the selected composition having the desired degree of purity with optional formulation agents in the form of a lyophilized cake or an aqueous solution. Further, the binding protein can be formulated as a lyophilizate using appropriate excipients such as sucrose.

[0252] The pharmaceutical compositions of the disclosure can be selected for parenteral delivery or subcutaneous. Alternatively, the compositions can be selected for inhalation or for delivery through the digestive tract, such as orally. The preparation of such pharmaceutically acceptable compositions is within the skill of the art.

[0253] The formulation components are present in concentrations that are acceptable to the site of administration. For example, buffers are used to maintain the composition at physiological pH or at a slightly lower pH, typically within a pH range of from about 5 to about 8.

[0254] When parenteral administration is contemplated, the therapeutic compositions for use can be in the form of a pyrogen-free, parenterally acceptable, aqueous solution comprising the desired binding protein in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle. A particularly suitable vehicle for parenteral injection is sterile distilled water in which a binding protein is formulated as a sterile, isotonic solution, properly preserved. Yet another preparation can involve the formulation of the desired molecule with an agent, such as injectable microspheres, bio-erodible particles, polymeric compounds (such as polylactic acid or polyglycolic acid), beads, or liposomes, that provides for the controlled or sustained release of the product which can then be delivered via a depot injection. Hyaluronic acid can also be used, and this can have the effect of promoting sustained duration in the circulation. Other suitable means for the introduction of the desired molecule include implantable drug delivery devices.

[0255] In one embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition can be formulated for inhalation. For example, a binding protein can be formulated as a dry powder for inhalation. Binding protein inhalation solutions can also be formulated with a propellant for aerosol delivery. In yet another embodiment, solutions can be nebulized.

[0256] It is also contemplated that certain formulations can be administered orally. In one embodiment of the disclosure, binding proteins that are administered in this fashion can be formulated with or without those carriers customarily used in the compounding of solid

dosage forms such as tablets and capsules. For example, a capsule can be designed to release the active portion of the formulation at the point in the gastrointestinal tract when bioavailability is maximized and pre-systemic degradation is minimized. Additional agents can be included to facilitate absorption of the binding protein. Diluents, flavorings, low melting point waxes, vegetable oils, lubricants, suspending agents, tablet disintegrating agents, and binders can also be employed.

[0257] Another pharmaceutical composition can involve an effective quantity of binding proteins in a mixture with non-toxic excipients that are suitable for the manufacture of tablets. By dissolving the tablets in sterile water, or another appropriate vehicle, solutions can be prepared in unit-dose form. Suitable excipients include, but are not limited to, inert diluents, such as calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate or bicarbonate, lactose, or calcium phosphate; or binding agents, such as starch, gelatin, or acacia; or lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, stearic acid, or talc.

[0258] Additional pharmaceutical compositions of the disclosure will be evident to those skilled in the art, including formulations involving binding proteins in sustained- or controlled-delivery formulations. Techniques for formulating a variety of other sustained- or controlled-delivery means, such as liposome carriers, bio-erodible microparticles or porous beads and depot injections, are also known to those skilled in the art. Additional examples of sustained-release preparations include semipermeable polymer matrices in the form of shaped articles, *e.g.* films, or microcapsules. Sustained release matrices can include polyesters, hydrogels, polylactides, copolymers of L-glutamic acid and gamma ethyl-L-glutamate, poly(2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate), ethylene vinyl acetate, or poly-D(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid. Sustained-release compositions can also include liposomes, which can be prepared by any of several methods known in the art.

[0259] Pharmaceutical compositions to be used for *in vivo* administration typically must be sterile. This can be accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes. Where the composition is lyophilized, sterilization using this method can be conducted either prior to, or following, lyophilization and reconstitution. The composition for parenteral administration can be stored in lyophilized form or in a solution. In addition, parenteral compositions generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

[0260] Once the pharmaceutical composition has been formulated, it can be stored in sterile vials as a solution, suspension, gel, emulsion, solid, or as a dehydrated or lyophilized

powder. Such formulations can be stored either in a ready-to-use form or in a form (*e.g.*, lyophilized) requiring reconstitution prior to administration.

[0261] The disclosure also encompasses kits for producing a single-dose administration unit. The kits can each contain both a first container having a dried protein and a second container having an aqueous formulation. Also included within the scope of this disclosure are kits containing single and multi-chambered pre-filled syringes (*e.g.*, liquid syringes and lyosyringes).

[0262] The effective amount of a binding protein pharmaceutical composition to be employed therapeutically will depend, for example, upon the therapeutic context and objectives. One skilled in the art will appreciate that the appropriate dosage levels for treatment will thus vary depending, in part, upon the molecule delivered, the indication for which the binding protein is being used, the route of administration, and the size (body weight, body surface, or organ size) and condition (the age and general health) of the patient. Accordingly, the clinician can titer the dosage and modify the route of administration to obtain the optimal therapeutic effect.

[0263] Dosing frequency will depend upon the pharmacokinetic parameters of the binding protein in the formulation being used. Typically, a clinician will administer the composition until a dosage is reached that achieves the desired effect. The composition can therefore be administered as a single dose, as two or more doses (which may or may not contain the same amount of the desired molecule) over time, or as a continuous infusion via an implantation device or catheter. Further refinement of the appropriate dosage is routinely made by those of ordinary skill in the art and is within the ambit of tasks routinely performed by them. Appropriate dosages can be ascertained through use of appropriate dose-response data.

[0264] The route of administration of the pharmaceutical composition is in accord with known methods, *e.g.*, orally; through injection by intravenous, intraperitoneal, intracerebral (intraparenchymal), intracerebroventricular, intramuscular, intraocular, intraarterial, intraportal, or intralesional routes; by sustained release systems; or by implantation devices. Where desired, the compositions can be administered by bolus injection or continuously by infusion, or by implantation device.

[0265] The composition can also be administered locally via implantation of a membrane, sponge, or other appropriate material onto which the desired molecule has been absorbed or encapsulated. Where an implantation device is used, the device can be implanted into any

suitable tissue or organ, and delivery of the desired molecule can be via diffusion, timed-release bolus, or continuous administration.

EXAMPLES

[0266] The Examples that follow are illustrative of specific embodiments of the disclosure, and various uses thereof. They are set forth for explanatory purposes only, and should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention in any way.

[0267] The following terminology may be used interchangeably in the Examples and Drawings herein to refer to specific anti-CD38 antigen binding domains or antibodies:

antiCD38_C2-CD38-1: mAb1

antiCD38_C2-CD38-1_VH1-VL1 or CD38_{VH1}: mAb2

antiCD38_C2-CD38-1_VH3-VL3: mAb3

antiCD38_C2-CD38-1_VH5-VL3: mAb4

antiCD38_C2-CD38-1_VH6-VL3: mAb5

antiCD38_1370 or CD38_{HHY1370}: mAb6

antiCD38_SB19 or isatuximab : mAb7.

Example 1: Generation and Characterization of Monoclonal Anti-CD38 Antibodies

[0268] The Examples that follow describe the generation and characterization of monoclonal anti-CD38 antibodies. Advantageously, antibodies provided herein cross-react with human and monkey CD38 proteins, thereby providing molecules that can be used for both safety and clinical studies. These antibodies are also capable of killing CD38+ cells by apoptosis and antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC).

[0269] This Example describes an efficient workflow for generating CD38-specific and cross-reactive monoclonal antibodies from single murine B cells.

Materials and Methods

Generation of monoclonal antibodies

[0270] Antibodies to human CD38 were generated using the human CD38 extracellular domain R45-I300 (SEQ ID NO:1). See Q. Liu, I. Krilksunov, R. Graeff, C. Munshi, H.C. Lee, and Q. Hao 2005 Structure 13:: 1331-1339. The immunogen was administered directly, with an adjuvant to stimulate the immune response, to either normal BalbC mice or

transgenic Trianni Mice™ (Trianni, San Francisco, CA) comprising DNA encoding human Immunoglobulin heavy and kappa light chain variable regions.

[0271] Various recombinant CD38 proteins derived from isoform A with different tag and point mutations were used (SEQ ID NOs: 2, 3, 4, and 28), and a tagged version of CD38 isoform E (SEQ ID NO: 105) encompassing CD38 extracellular domain from R45-P203. The proteins were produced by transient expression in mammalian cells. Coding DNA sequences were cloned into mammalian expression plasmids under CMV enhancer/promoter and SV40 polyA signals. HEK293 cells (Invitrogen; #K9000-10) were transiently transfected with the expression plasmids using FreeStyle™ MAX 293 Expression System according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Immunization of mice and single B cell selection

[0272] Anti-CD38 antibodies were also isolated directly from antigen-positive B cells without fusion to myeloma cells. Using this method, several anti-CD38 antibodies were obtained, such as mAb1 (see SEQ ID Nos: 5 and 6 for VH and VL sequences, respectively, and SEQ ID Nos: 7 and 8 for heavy chain and light chain sequences, respectively). Briefly, 6-8 weeks old female BALB/c mice (S082342; Charles River Labs, Bar Harbor, ME) each received three rounds of immunization over a course of 41 days using the classical method as described by A. Wennerberg *et al.* (1993 Am. J. Pathol. 143:1050-1054). Antigen was administered intraperitoneally to ventral site of mice. Three days after the last injection, mice were sacrificed and spleens were isolated aseptically and washed with fresh RPMI medium. Lymphocytes were released from the spleens and single-cell suspension was washed twice with RPMI medium before being sorted using a four colour sorting strategy including a panel of fluorescent antibodies and dual human and monkey CD38 proteins and then were separated using flow cytometric cell sorting to isolate human/monkey cross reactive IgG-CD38 specific B cells. Single cells were directly sorted into PCR tubes to amplify cognate pair of VH and VL genes by RT-PCR (T. Tiller, C. Busse and H. Wardemann 2009 J. Immunol. Methods 350:183-193). Resulting DNA was sequenced.

[0273] Resulting DNA was cloned into a mammalian expression vector encoding respectively the human IgG1 or human Ck domains for transient expression in HEK293 cells using FreeStyle™ MAX 293 Expression System according to the manufacturer's instructions. Batches were purified by protein A affinity chromatography (MabSelect, GE Healthcare). The eluate was dialyzed against PBS before sterile filtration and storage at 4°C.

Generation of antibodies by immunization in human immunoglobulin transgenic mice and selection using hybridoma technology

[0274] Immunizations, fusion and screening were performed using P3X63-Ag8.653 myeloma cells with the extracellular domain of human CD38 as described in Kilpatrick *et al.* 1997 Hybridoma 16: 381389. Using the RIMMS method described by Kilpatrick *et al.*, 6-8 week old female transgenic Trianni Mice™ comprising DNA encoding human Immunoglobulin heavy and kappa light chain variable regions each received four rounds of immunization over a course of 14 days at intervals of 3-4 days. CD38 protein emulsified in RIBI's adjuvant (Sigma #T2684) was administered subcutaneously to six sites proximal to draining lymph nodes, along the back of the mice and to six juxtaposed sites along abdomen. Four days after the last injection, mice were sacrificed. Bilateral popliteal, superficial inguinal, axillary and branchial lymph nodes were isolated aseptically and washed with fresh RPMI medium. Lymphocytes were released from the lymph nodes and single-cell suspension was washed twice with RPMI medium before being fused with P3X63-AG8.653 myeloma cells using polyethylene glycol. After fusion, the cell mixture was incubated in an incubator at 37° C for 16-24 hours. The resulting cell preparation was transferred into selective semi-solid medium and aseptically plated out into 100 mm Petri plates and incubated at 37°C. Ten days after initiation of selection, the plates were examined for hybridoma growth, and visible colonies were picked-up and placed into 96-well plates containing 200 µL of growth medium. The 96-well plates were kept in an incubator at 37°C for 2 to 4 days. Using this technique, and the immunogen described above, several anti-CD38 chimeric antibodies were obtained such as mAb 6 (*see* SEQ ID Nos: 9 and 10 for VH and VL sequences, respectively, and SEQ ID Nos: 11 and 12 for heavy chain and light chain sequences, respectively). The VH and VL sequences were retrieved by RT-PCR and mAb 6 was produced by transient expression as described above.

Binding affinity to soluble CD38 extracellular domains

[0275] The binding properties of the anti-huCD38 mabs were evaluated using a BIAcore 2000 (BIAcore Inc., Uppsala, NJ). Briefly, a CM5 BIAcore biosensor chip was docked into the instrument and activated with 250µL of 1:1 NHS/EDC at room temperature. A mouse anti-human Fc IgG1 (GE Healthcare #BR-1008-39) (13.5µg/mL in 0.05M acetate buffer, pH5) were immobilized on the activated chips in flow cells 1. The immobilization was carried out at a flow rate of 5µL/min. The chip was then blocked by injection of 55µL of ethanolamine-HCl, pH8.5, followed by five washes with 50mM NaOH, 1M NaCl. To

measure the binding of anti-CD38 mabs to the human CD38 protein or cyno CD38 protein, antibodies were used at 2 µg/mL in BIAcore running buffer (HBS-EP). Antigens (human CD38-histag (ID2) or cyno CD38-histag (ID3)) were injected from 3 to 1000 nM. Following completion of the injection phase, dissociation was monitored in a BIAcore running buffer at the same flow rate for 360 sec. The surface was regenerated between injections using 30µL of 50mM NaOH-1 M NaCl. Individual sensorgrams were analyzed using BIAsimulation software.

Binding affinity to human CD38-expressing pre-B cells

[0276] The binding of anti-CD38 antibodies to CD38 expressed on the surface of recombinant murine preB::300.19 cells was determined by flow cytometry. The recombinant cell line was described by J. Deckket et al. 2014 Clin. Cancer Res 20:4574-4583. Murine preB::300.19 CD38-expressing cells were coated at 40,000 cells/well on 96-well High Bind plate (MSD L15XB-3) and 100 µL/well of anti-CD38 antibodies were added for 45 min at 4°C and washed three times with PBS 1% BSA. 100 µL/well of goat anti-human IgG conjugated with Alexa488 (Jackson ImmunoResearch; # 109-545-098) was added for 45 min at 4°C and washed three times with PBS 1% BSA. Antibody binding was evaluated after centrifugation and resuspension of cells by adding 200 µl/well PBS 1% BSA and read using Guava® easyCyte™ 8HT Flow Cytometry System. Apparent KD and EC50 values were estimated using BIOST@T-BINDING and BIOST@T-SPEED software, respectively.

Results

[0277] Binding of newly isolated mAb1 to human SU-DHL-8 or MOLP-8 cells was compared to that of isatuximab using flow cytometry (**FIG. 1A**). Both antibodies exhibited high-affinity binding to both cell lines. However, only mAb1 was able to bind to cells expressing cynomolgus monkey CD38 on their surface (**FIG. 1B**).

[0278] Binding to soluble extracellular domains of human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides was examined for newly isolated antibodies mAb1 and mAb6 using surface plasmon resonance (SPR). The SPR results are summarized in Table A.

Table A. Binding affinity of antibodies to the soluble extracellular domain of hCD38 and cCD38 as determined by SPR assay.

	hCD38-his (SEQ ID NO:2)		cCD38-his (SEQ ID NO:4)	
	Kd (s-1)	KD (M)	Kd (s-1)	KD (M)

mAb1	2.66E-04	3.36E-10	9.85E-05	3.90E-10
mAb6	2.03E-04	1.44E-09	1.90E-04	1.38E-09

[0279] Flow cytometry was also used to examine binding of mAb1 and mAb6 anti-CD38 antibodies to murine pre-B cells expressing human or cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide on their cell surface. The results are shown in Table B. Both antibodies tested exhibited high affinity binding to preB::300.19 huCD38- or cCD38-expressing cells.

Table B. Binding affinity of antibodies to hCD38 or cCD38 expressed by murine preB::300.10 cells as determined by flow cytometry.

	Apparent KD FACS (M)	
	hCD38-expressing cells	cCD38-expressing cells
mAb1	2.80E-10	2.20E-10
mAb6	2.07E-09	1.14E-09

[0280] These results demonstrate the generation of antibodies that bind with high affinity to both human and cynomolgus CD38 polypeptides. These antibodies, unlike other anti-CD38 antibodies, cross-react with human and cynomolgus CD38 polypeptides in soluble extracellular form or expressed on the surface of mammalian cells.

Example 2: *In silico* design of humanized anti-CD38 variants

[0281] This Example describes the humanization of antibodies generated in Example 1.

[0282] Sequences of mAb1 variable domains were analysed in-silico. The International ImMunoGeneTics information system for immunoglobulins (IMGT) definition was used to identify Complementarity Determining Regions (CDRs).

[0283] First, in parallel, searches were undertaken to identify the closest Mouse germline and Human germline protein sequence combination for each variable chain. This was performed using a Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) (Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402) search against Mouse and Human germline protein sequence databases. For each antibody chain, closest V and J mouse and human protein sequences were found. The qualification of this high protein sequence identity was measured by the V region identity percentage. Results of the searches for mAb1 light and heavy chain are presented in Tables C and D, respectively.

Table C. mAb1 variable light chain closest human and mouse (V&J) germline protein sequences.

Species	V Allele	V Region Identity (%)	J Allele
[Homo sapiens] Best Functional Germlines	<u>IGKV4-1*01 (imgt)</u> <i>Functional</i>	66.34 %	<u>IGKJ1*01 (imgt)</u> <i>Functional</i>
[Mus musculus] Best Functional Germlines	<u>IGKV3-10*01 (imgt)</u> <i>Functional</i>	96.97 %	<u>IGKJ1*01 (imgt)</u> <i>Functional</i>

Table D. mAb1 variable heavy chain closest human and mouse (V&J) germline protein sequences.

Species	V Allele	V Region Identity (%)	J Allele
[Homo sapiens] Best Functional Germlines	<u>IGHV1-3*01 (imgt)</u> <i>Functional</i>	69.39 %	<u>IGHJ4*01 (imgt)</u> <i>Functional</i>
[Mus musculus] Best Functional Germlines	<u>IGHV1-12*01 (imgt)</u> <i>Functional</i>	87.76 %	<u>IGHJ3*01 (imgt)</u> <i>Functional</i>

[0284] Next, mAb1 variable domain sequences were screened for sequence liabilities, such as deamidation, acidic cleavage, oxidation, or iso-aspartate formation sites. mAb1 structure has been analysed by 3D modelling by homology in order to define how amino acid residues interact in intra or intermolecular ways. This step led to the identification of a group of amino acid residues that are structurally important for mAb1 functionalities as CDRs conformation and antigen binding. These amino acid residues were selected to be present in the humanized mAb1 variable sequences.

[0285] CDRs from the parental murine mAb1 were grafted onto the relevant frameworks. Based on the above analyses, **human IGKV3-20*02** coupled with **IGKJ1*01** and **human IGHV1-3*01** coupled with **IGHJ4*01** were selected to be foundation for mAb1 variable light chain and variable heavy chain humanization, respectively. The mAb1 light chain displayed 64.52 % identity over the V region with the selected human IGKV3-20*02 germline. The mAb1 heavy chain displayed 69.39 % identity over the V region with the selected human IGHV1-3*01 germline. During humanization process, the parental murine mAb1 CDRs were transplanted between selected germline frameworks in order to recompose standard antibody variable sequences. Attention was provided to the previously identified group of mAb1 amino acid residues that are structurally important for its functionalities, as noted above. If needed those amino acid residues were replaced in the newly created sequences by their exact corresponding mAb1 residue. This corresponds to a back-mutation step to incorporate adequate parental sequence amino acid residues. Some CDR mutations

were incorporated for both humanizing and avoiding sequence liabilities in parental CDRs. The newly created light and heavy variable sequences were used to generate 3D homology models of the humanized mAb1 variable region. The 3D models were built using Model Antibody Framework from BIOVIA Discovery Studio suite.

[0286] Based on CDR grafting approach, two variants for the variable light chain (VL1 and VL3) and four variants for the variable heavy chain (VH1, VH3, VH5 and VH6) were generated. The particular combination of amino acid residues which vary between mAb1 variable light and heavy sequences and their humanized versions are set forth in Tables E and Table F, respectively.

Table E. Sequence differences between mAb1 variable light chain and humanized variants.

Ig Regions (IMGT)	parental mAb1 VL	humanized VL1	humanized VL3
FR1	S10	T	T
	A12	S	S
	V13	L	L
	L15	P	P
	Q17	E	E
CDR1	E27	Q	E
	D30	S	D
	N34	Q	N
FR2	K49	R	R
CDR2	L54	G	L
FR3	N57	S	S
	L58	R	R
	E59	A	A
	S60	T	T
	V62	I	I
	R72	G	G
	D80	S	S
	V82	L	L
	A84	P	P
	D85	E	E
	A87	F	F
	T89	V	V

Table F. Sequence differences between mAb1 variable heavy chain and humanized variants.

Ig Regions (IMGT)	parental mAb1 VH	humanized VH1	humanized VH3	humanized VH5	humanized VH6
FR1	Q5	V	V	V	V
	L11	V	V	V	V
	R13	K	K	K	K
	S14	P	P	S	P
	M20	V	V	V	M
CDR1	F32	Y	F	F	F
	N33	A	N	N	N
FR2	T40	A	A	A	A
	G44	R	R	G	R
CDR2	N55	Q	N	N	N
FR3	K65	Q	Q	Q	Q
	K67	R	R	R	R
	S76	A	A	A	A
	Q82	E	E	E	E
	I83	L	L	I	I
	T87	R	R	R	R
	S91	T	T	T	T

[0287] The humanized VL1 variant with SEQ ID NO: 14 displays a total of 22 mutations (*18 in FRs and 4 in CDRs*) compared to the parental VL of mAb1 sequence with SEQ ID NO: 6. This variant derived from frameworks of human germlines IGKV3-20*02 coupled with IGKJ1*01 with 8 back-mutations done due to the risk of negative impact on mAb structure, CDRs conformation and therefore, on binding to its target. Four positions of the parental CDRs were mutated in order to increase humanization rate or avoid sequence liabilities.

[0288] The humanized VL3 variant with SEQ ID NO: 18 displays a total of 18 mutations (*18 in FRs*) compared to the parental VL of mAb1 sequence with SEQ ID NO: 6. This variant derived from frameworks of human germlines IGKV3-20*02 coupled with IGKJ1*01 with 8 back-mutations done due to the risk of negative impact on mAb structure, CDRs conformation and therefore, on binding to its target.

[0289] The humanized VH1 variant with SEQ ID NO: 13 displays a total of 17 mutations (*14 in FRs and 3 in CDRs*) compared to the parental VH of mAb1 sequence with SEQ ID NO: 5. This variant derived from frameworks of human germlines IGHV1-3*01 coupled with IGHJ4*01 with 11 back-mutations done due to the risk of negative impact on mAb structure,

CDRs conformation and therefore, on binding to its target. Three positions of the parental CDRs were mutated in order to increase humanization rate or avoid sequence liabilities.

[0290] The humanized VH3 variant with SEQ ID NO: 17 displays a total of 14 mutations (*14 in FRs*) compared to the parental VH mAb1 sequence with SEQ ID NO: 5. This variant derived from frameworks of human germlines IGHV1-3*01 coupled with IGHJ4*01 with 11 back-mutations done due to the risk of negative impact on mAb structure, CDRs conformation and therefore, on binding to its target.

[0291] The humanized VH5 variant with SEQ ID NO: 21 displays a total of 11 mutations (*11 in FRs*) compared to the parental VH of mAb1 sequence with SEQ ID NO: 5. This variant derived from frameworks of human germlines IGHV1-3*01 coupled with IGHJ4*01 with 14 back-mutations done due to the risk of negative impact on mAb structure, CDRs conformation and therefore, on binding to its target.

[0292] The humanized VH6 variant with SEQ ID NO: 23 displays a total of 12 mutations (*12 in FRs*) compared to the parental VH of mAb1 sequence with SEQ ID NO: 5. This variant derived from frameworks of human germlines IGHV1-3*01 coupled with IGHJ4*01 with 13 back-mutations done due to the risk of negative impact on mAb structure, CDRs conformation and therefore, on binding to its target.

[0293] The resulting light and heavy humanized variable sequences were blasted for sequence similarity against the Immune Epitope Data Base (IEDB) database ((PLOS Biol (2005) 3(3)e91) www.iedb.org) to ensure that none of the sequences contained any known B- or T-cell epitope listed therein.

[0294] The complete amino acid variable sequences of mAb1 and humanized light and heavy variable domains are set forth in Table G. These humanized light and heavy variable domains have been combined to generate several humanized versions of parental variable domains of mAb1. mAb2 variable domains correspond to the association of humanized VH1 combined with humanized VL1. mAb3 variable domains correspond to the association of humanized VH3 combined with humanized VL3. mAb4 variable domains correspond to the association of humanized VH5 combined with humanized VL3. mAb5 variable domains correspond to the association of humanized VH6 combined with humanized VL3. The trispecific binding proteins shown in Table G are described in greater detail in Example 4.

[0295] The corresponding coding DNA sequences of the humanized VH and VL variants described above were cloned into a mammalian expression vector encoding respectively the human IgG1 or human Cκ domains for transient expression and purification as described in Example 1. The amino sequences of the full length humanized anti-CD38 variants derived

from mAb1 are listed as mAb2 (heavy chain: HC1, SEQ ID NO:15; light chain: LC1, SEQ ID NO:16), mAb3 (heavy chain: HC3, SEQ ID NO:19; light chain: LC3, SEQ ID NO:20), mAb4 (heavy chain: HC5, SEQ ID NO:22; light chain: LC3, SEQ ID NO:20), and mAb5 (heavy chain: HC6, SEQ ID NO:24; light chain: LC3, SEQ ID NO:20).

Example 3: Cross-reactivity and apoptosis induction of anti-CD38 antibodies

[0296] The humanized anti-CD38 variants generated in Example 2 were next characterized for binding to human and cynomolgus CD38 polypeptides and induction of apoptosis.

Materials and Methods

Apoptosis induction assay

[0297] Cells were incubated at 2×10^5 cells/mL in complete medium (RPMI-1640, 10% FBS, 2mM L-glutamine) with 1.5 μ g/mL (10 nM) of indicated antibodies for 20 hours at 37°C with 5% CO₂. Cells were stained with AnnexinV-FITC in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (Life Technologies). Samples were analyzed by flow cytometry on a BD FACSaria™ flow cytometer with BD FACSDiva software for acquisition control and data analysis (both BD Biosciences).

Results

[0298] Binding properties of selected anti-human CD38 antibodies produced as described above were examined (**FIGS. 2A-2H**). Binding of antibodies to soluble human CD38 and cynomolgus monkey CD38 was examined using ELISA and SPR. ELISA data were used to determine the EC₅₀ of antibody binding to human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 for humanized anti-CD38 antibodies mAb2 (**FIG. 2A**), mAb3 (**FIG. 2C**), mAb4, mAb5 (**FIG. 2E**), and human anti-CD38 antibody mAb6 (**FIG. 2I**).

[0299] The binding of the humanized anti-CD38 variants or human anti-CD38 mAb to CD38 was also evaluated using the SPR assay described above. SPR data were used to determine the K_D and k_{off} of antibody binding to human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 for humanized anti-CD38 antibodies mAb2 (**FIG. 2B**), mAb3 (**FIG. 2D**), mAb4, mAb5 (**FIG. 2F**), and human anti-CD38 antibody mAb6 (**FIG. 2H**). The binding data are summarized in Table K show that all the anti-CD38 mAbs bind to CD38 with similar binding characteristics.

Table K. Binding affinity of anti-CD38 mAbs to the soluble extracellular domain of humanCD38 and cynomolgusCD38 as determined by surface plasmon resonance assay.

	hCD38-his (SEQ ID NO:2)		cCD38-his (SEQ ID NO:4)	
	Kd (s-1)	KD (M)	Kd (s-1)	KD (M)
mAb1	2.66E-04	3.36E-10	9.85E-05	3.90E-10
mAb2	3.90E-04	3.32E-10	7.84E-04	3.44E-09
mAb3	2.83E-04	4.83E-10	1.29E-04	7.10E-10
mAb4	5.29E-04	8.22E-10	2.01E-04	1.14E-09
mAb5	3.33E-04	3.12E-10	1.25E-04	5.63E-10
mAb6	2.03E-04	1.44E-09	1.90E-04	1.38E-09

[0300] The ability of the humanized anti-CD38 variants to bind to CD38-expressing cells was assessed using the FACS-based binding assay described above. FACS data were used to determine the EC₅₀ of antibody binding to human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 for humanized anti-CD38 antibodies mAb2 (**FIG. 2A**), mAb3 (**FIG. 2C**), mAb4, mAb5 (**FIG. 2E**), and human anti-CD38 antibody mAb6 (**FIG. 2G**). The binding data, set forth in Table L, shows that all humanized anti-CD38 variants exhibited similar binding affinities for cell surface CD38.

Table L. Binding affinity of anti-CD38 mAbs to CD38 expressing murine preB::300.19 cells.

	Apparent KD FACS (M)	
	hCD38-expressing cells	cCD38-expressing cells
mAb1	2.80E-10	2.20E-10
mAb2	3.30E-10	7.50E-10
mAb3	7.80E-10	1.31E-09
mAb4	5.50E-10	1.15E-09
mAb5	6.80E-10	1.07E-09
mAb6	2.07E-09	1.14E-09

[0301] Binding data from the three assays are summarized in **FIG. 2I**, along with sequence identity of the VH and VL domains to human V regions.

[0302] The abilities of parental mAb1 antibody and mAb7 to induce apoptosis was next examined. Both antibodies increased Annexin V staining and propidium iodide (PI) uptake. 40% of cells became double-positive for Annexin V and PI after treatment with mAb7, whereas 60% of cells treated with mAb1 were double positive. Both antibodies exhibited a similar concentration-dependent apoptotic effect in SU-DHL-8 cells (**FIG. 2J**). Similarly,

both antibodies promoted ADCC activity against SU-DHL-8 cells in the presence of NK92 cells (**FIG. 2K**), leading to up to 60% cytotoxicity and an IC₅₀ of 4-6pM after 4 hours at 37°C (**FIG. 2L**).

[0303] A CD38 isoform E was identified *in silico* and validated at the transcript level from NK cells, PBMCs, and BMMCs from multiple myeloma patients and cancer cell lines (MOLP-8, CU1702, and CU2332). CD38 isoform E was evidenced by a nucleic sequence database screening using BLASTN 2.2.26 (Altschul, Stephen F., Thomas L. Madden, Alejandro A. Schaffer, Jinghui Zhang, Zheng Zhang, Webb Miller, and David J. Lipman (1997), "Gapped BLAST and PSI-BLAST: a new generation of protein database search programs", Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402.) program on Human RefSeq transcript database release 20131216. BLASTN program was applied without masking sequence low complexity regions and considering at least: 98.5% identity with human CD38 isoform A nucleic sequence on a stretch of 100 nucleic acid residues long minimum. Sequences highlighted from this screening were realigned with CD38 gene locus in order to be validated as being transcriptional forms of Human CD38 gene (same Intron-Exon genomic structure). CD38 isoform E nucleic sequence was one of sequences validated as being transcriptional forms of the human CD38 gene.

[0304] The ability of anti-CD38 antibodies to bind to both human CD38 isoforms A and E was also examined. For evaluating binding to CD38 isoform A and isoform E, an Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was performed by using isoform A and isoform E proteins (prepared as described in Example 1) as capturing antigen. 96-well plates were coated with either isoform at 0.5 µg/well in PBS and 100 µL/well of antibodies were added to the plate. The plate was incubated at 37°C for 1h and washed five times with PBS containing 0.05% Tween-20 (PBS-T). Then, 100 µL of a 1:25,000 dilution of Anti-human IgG, conjugated with horseradish peroxidase, (Jackson Ref: 109-035-098) was added to each well. Following incubation at 37°C for 1 h in darkness, plates were washed with PBS-T five times. Antibody binding was visualized by adding TMB-H₂O₂ buffer and read at a wavelength of 450 nm. EC₅₀ values were estimated using BIOST@T-SPEED software.

[0305] The binding affinity of various antibodies to CD38 isoform A (SEQ ID NO:1) and isoform E (SEQ ID NO:105) was determined, as shown in Table L2. Table M provides a comparison of binding properties for various anti-CD38 antibodies.

Table L2. Binding affinity of anti-CD38 antibodies for CD38 isoforms A and E, based on EC50 as determined by ELISA.

Antibody	CD38 isoform A EC50 (nM)	CD38 isoform E EC50 (nM)
mAb1	0.11 (CV 9 %)	0.08 (CV 7%)
mAb2	0.14 (CV 13%)	0.10 (CV 12%)
mAb6	0.47 (CV 3.7%)	0.32 (CV 5%)
mAb7	0.10 (CV 7.1%)	No binding

Table M. Binding characteristics of various anti-CD38 antibodies.

Anti-CD38	H11 (Santa Cruz)	Daratumumab	mAb7	mAb1	mAb6
Binding to huCD38 isoform A	+	+	+	+	+
Binding to huCD38 isoform E	+	-	-	+	+
Binding to cyno CD38	+	-	-	+	+

[0306] In conclusion, both mAb7 and mAb1 induce similar apoptosis in MOLP-8 human multiple myeloma cells, similar concentration-dependent apoptotic effect against SU-DHL-8 cells, and similar concentration-dependent ADCC activity against SU-DHL-8 cells. However, only mAb1 bound to both human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 with sub-nanomolar affinity and bound to CD38 isoforms A and E.

[0307] The ability of the humanized anti-CD38 variants to induce apoptosis was also assessed by fluorescence activated cell sorter (FACS) as described above. Several anti-CD38 antibodies with various functional properties have been identified previously, while some of these can mediate *in vitro* killing of CD38+ cell lines via direct impact on cell proliferation or apoptosis. The results of apoptosis induction assays as shown in **FIG. 2M**. All antibodies generated in Examples 1 and 2 were able to induce apoptosis except mAb6. Anti-CD38 antibodies mAb2, mAb3, mAb4, and mAb5 led to a dose-dependent induction of apoptosis in SU-DHL-8 lymphoma cells; IC50 for each antibody is provided in **FIGS. 2N-2Q**.

Example 4: Generation of trispecific anti-CD38 binding proteins

[0308] Next, binding properties of the antigen binding domains of selected anti-CD38 antibodies described in Examples 1-3 were analyzed in the trispecific format shown in **FIG. 3A**.

[0309] Anti-CD38 antigen binding domains were tested in trispecific format (anti-CD38xanti-CD28xanti-CD3) for ability to bind CD38 when other antigen binding domains are bound to their cognate ligands using SPR. The sequential ligand binding assay is shown in **FIG. 3B**. For sequential binding of the three antigens to each trispecific Ab, saturating concentration (> 10 KD) of each antigen was injected for 8 min followed by 5 min dissociation. Surface regenerate was conducted by injecting 10 mM Glycine-HCl pH 2.5 for 60 sec at 30 μ l/min. Data were fitted with 1:1 kinetic binding model and analyzed using Biacore S200 Evaluation Software v 1.0. Equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) was calculated using association rate constant (k_{on}) and dissociation rate constant (k_{off}).

[0310] As shown in **FIG. 3C**, this SPR-based assay showed that trispecific binding proteins were able to bind CD38 regardless of whether the CD3 and/or CD28 antigen binding domains were also bound to their cognate antigen. Results of an exemplary sequential binding assay are shown in **FIG. 4**. Kinetic parameters as measured by SPR are provided in Table M2.

Table M2. Binding of trispecific anti-CD38xanti-CD28xanti-CD3 binding proteins to 1, 2, or 3 cognate antigens.

Binding protein state prior to CD38 binding	k_a ($M^{-1}s^{-1}$)	k_d (s^{-1})	K_D (M)
No prebound	9.02E+05	1.42E-03	1.57E-09
Prebound CD3	8.35E+05	1.24E-03	1.48E-09
Prebound CD28	7.39E+05	1.32E-03	1.79E-09
Prebound CD3 then CD28	8.18E+05	1.23E-03	1.50E-09
Prebound CD28 then CD3	8.37E+05	1.23E-03	1.47E-09

[0311] These results demonstrate that all three targets can bind to the trispecific binding proteins simultaneously. Pre-binding the trispecific binding proteins with CD28, CD3, or both (in either order) did not alter binding kinetics or binding affinity to CD38.

[0312] Next, each antigen binding domain of the CD38_{SB19}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein was evaluated by SPR for the ability to bind cognate antigen with and without the other two antigen binding domains in saturation. Tables M3 and M4 show the results of these assays.

Table M3. Target binding without other targets present

Target	k_a ($M^{-1}s^{-1}$)	k_d (s^{-1})	K_D (M)
CD38	8.04E+05	1.41E-03	1.75E-09
CD28	1.16E+05	3.14E-04	2.71E-09
CD3	2.90E+04	6.73E-04	2.32E-08

Table M4. Target binding with other targets in saturation

Target	k_a ($M^{-1}s^{-1}$)	k_d (s^{-1})	K_D (M)
CD38	5.93E+05	1.44E-03	2.42E-09
CD28	1.05E+05	3.96E-04	3.77E-09
CD3	1.27E+05	2.36E-03	1.86E-08

[0313] As demonstrated in Tables M3 and M4, having two targets saturated by pre-binding with antigen did not impact the kinetics or binding affinity of the third target for CD38 or CD28. In the case of CD3 binding, prebound CD38 and/or CD28 resulted in faster kinetics (approximately 4-fold impact on k_{on} and k_{off} values).

[0314] Anti-CD38 antigen binding domains were tested in trispecific format with two anti-CD28 antigen binding domains (super agonist, “sup,” and conventional agonist, “cyn”) and two anti-CD3 antigen binding domains (“mid” and “low”). Variable domain sequences for these antigen binding domains are provided as follows: anti-CD28_{sup}: SEQ ID NO:49 (VH) and SEQ ID NO:50 (VL); anti-CD28_{cyn}: SEQ ID NO:51 (VH) and SEQ ID NO:52 (VL); anti-CD3_{mid}: SEQ ID NO:53 (VH) and SEQ ID NO:54 (VL); anti-CD3_{low}: SEQ ID NO:84 (VH) and SEQ ID NO:85 (VL). The results of SPR assays examining binding of trispecific binding proteins are shown in **FIG. 5**. Three anti-CD38 binding domains had roughly the same binding affinity in the trispecific binding protein format as in a monospecific format. Both CD3 binding domains had approximately the same binding affinity in mono-, bi-, and trispecific formats. CD28 binding domains should slightly lower (but still nanomolar) binding affinity in bi- or trispecific format as compared with monospecific. When the other two antigen binding domains were saturated, anti-CD38_{SB19} and anti-CD28_{sup} binding domains had similar binding affinities, compared with when the other two antigen binding domains are not bound to antigen. However, the anti-CD3_{mid} binding domain showed faster kinetics when the other two antigen binding domains were

saturated. These results demonstrate that anti-CD38, anti-CD28, and anti-CD3 binding domains are compatible for use with the trispecific binding protein format.

[0315] The anti-CD38 antigen binding domains generated herein were also compared against the existing anti-CD38 antigen binding domain of mAb7 (see SEQ ID NO:47 for VH and SEQ ID NO:48 for VL sequences, respectively). The binding of trispecific molecules to CD38 expressed on the surface of recombinant murine preB::300.19 cells was determined by flow cytometry and the corresponding anti-CD38 monovalent antibodies were assayed in parallel. The recombinant cell line was described by J. Deckert et al. 2014 Clin. Cancer Res 20:4574-4583. Murine preB::300.19 CD38-expressing cells were coated at 40,000 cells/well on 96-well High Bind plate (MSD L15XB-3) and 100 μ L/well of trispecific molecules were added for 45 min at 4°C and washed three times with PBS 1% BSA. 100 μ L/well of goat anti-human IgG conjugated with Alexa488 (Jackson ImmunoResearch; # 109-545-098) was added for 45 min at 4°C and washed three times with PBS 1% BSA. Antibody binding was evaluated after centrifugation and resuspension of cells by adding 200 μ L/well PBS 1% BSA and read using Guava® easyCyte™ 8HT Flow Cytometry System. Apparent KD and EC50 values were estimated using BIOST@T-BINDING and BIOST@T-SPEED software, respectively.

[0316] Flow cytometry was used as described above to examine binding of mAb7 or the trispecific binding protein with the mAb7 anti-CD38 antigen binding domain to murine pre-B cells expressing human or cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide on their cell surface. As shown in **FIG. 6A**, the CD38xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein with the mAb7 anti-CD38 antigen binding domain bound to cells expressing human CD38 (upper left) with 8-fold lower apparent affinity than mAb7 monospecific antibody (upper right). Neither mAb7 monospecific antibody (lower right) or the trispecific binding protein with the mAb7 anti-CD38 antigen binding domain (lower left) bound to cells expressing cynomolgus CD38.

[0317] The binding domain of humanized anti-CD38 antibody mAb2 was also tested in trispecific formats for binding to cells expressing human or cynomolgus CD38 polypeptides. As shown in **FIGS. 6B-6D**, and unlike mAb7, CD38xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} and CD38xCD28_{cvn}xCD3_{mid} trispecific binding proteins with mAb2 anti-CD38 antigen binding domain, as well as the mAb2 monospecific antibody, were able to bind both human and cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides. The CD38xCD28_{cvn}xCD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein with the mAb2 anti-CD38 antigen binding domain bound to cells expressing human CD38 with 9-fold lower apparent affinity than the parental mAb2 antibody (compare **FIG. 6C**, top to **FIG. 6D**, top). The CD38xCD28_{cvn}xCD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein with the

mAb2 anti-CD38 antigen binding domain bound to cells expressing cynomolgus CD38 with 7.5-fold lower apparent affinity than the parental mAb2 antibody (compare **FIG. 6C**, bottom to **FIG. 6D**, bottom). The CD38xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein with the mAb2 anti-CD38 antigen binding domain bound to cells expressing human CD38 with a 2.5-fold lower apparent affinity than the CD38xCD28_{cvn}xCD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein with the mAb2 anti-CD38 antigen binding domain (compare **FIG. 6C**, top to **FIG. 6B**, top).

[0318] The binding domain of humanized anti-CD38 antibody mAb6 was also compared against the mAb6 monospecific antibody for binding to cells expressing human or cynomolgus CD38 polypeptides. While the mAb6 monospecific antibody bound to cells expressing human (upper right) or cynomolgus monkey (lower right) CD38 polypeptides in the nM range (**FIG. 6E**), the CD38xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein with the mAb6 anti-CD38 antigen binding domain bound to cells expressing human (upper left) or cynomolgus monkey (lower left) CD38 polypeptides without saturation.

[0319] In conclusion, the affinity for CD38_{SB19}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein binding to human CD38 was found to be in the same range, whether examining binding to recombinant human CD38 by SPR or to human CD38 expressed on a cell surface by flow cytometry (**FIG. 6F**). Similarly, the affinity of CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid/low} (mAb2 anti-CD38 binding domain) and CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{cvn}xCD3_{mid/low} trispecific binding proteins (mAb2 anti-CD38 binding domain) for binding to human CD38 was also in the same range in both assays. For CD38_{HHY1370}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} (mAb6 anti-CD38 binding domain), the K_D for binding human CD38 was determined by SPR to be 1nM, whereas no accurate EC50 value could be estimated by flow cytometry. A summary of apparent K_D values (obtained by FACS analyses) of trispecific binding proteins with various anti-CD38 binding domains is provided in Table M5.

Table M5. Summary of apparent K_D values obtained by flow cytometry assays

	Apparent K_D FACS (M)	
	hCD38-expressing cells	cCD38-expressing cells
Trispecific with antiCD38 <i>mAb2</i>	4.4 nM	7.5 nM
Trispecific with antiCD38 <i>mAb6</i>	No saturation	No saturation
Trispecific with antiCD38 <i>mAb7</i>	4 nM	No binding

	Apparent KD FACS (M)	
	<i>hCD38-expressing cells</i>	<i>cCD38-expressing cells</i>
<i>mAb2</i>	<i>0.5 nM</i>	<i>1 nM</i>
<i>mAb6</i>	<i>11.2 nM</i>	<i>6.6 nM</i>
<i>mAb7</i>	<i>0.5 nM</i>	<i>No binding</i>

[0320] As expected, Δ CD38 $\times$ CD28_{sup} $\times$ CD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein lacking the anti-CD38 binding domain did not bind to cells expressing human or cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptides (**FIG. 6G**). This indicates that the binding observed in this assay was specific for the CD38 antigen binding domains.

Example 5: *In Vitro* and *In Vivo* Characterization of Anti-CD38 mAb2 and Anti-CD38 mAb6-containing Trispecific binding proteins

[0321] The following Example describes experiments characterizing the stability, binding properties, and activities of novel T cell engagers that contain variable domains derived from the mAb2 and mAb6 antibodies. Additional anti-CD38 $\times$ CD28 $\times$ CD3 antibodies were generated comprising variants of the anti-CD38, CD3 and CD28 arms of the trispecific binding proteins. The new anti-CD38/CD3/CD28 antibodies differ in: 1) Anti-CD38 binding domain (mAb2 or mAb6); 2) Anti-CD3 binding domain (CD3_{high} or CD3_{low}; see SEQ ID NOs: 84 and 85 for anti-CD3_{low} VH and VL sequences, respectively); 3) Anti-CD28 binding domain (CD28_{sup} or CD28_{cvn}). Within possible combinations, a collection of the anti-CD38 $\times$ CD28 $\times$ CD3 was designed, produced, and subsequently tested for various functions.

Materials and Methods

Production and purification of trispecific binding proteins

[0322] Trispecific binding proteins were produced by transient transfection of 4 expression plasmids into Expi293 cells using ExpiFectamine™ 293 Transfection Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to manufacturer's protocol. Briefly, 25% (w/w) of each plasmid was diluted into Opti-MEM, mixed with pre-diluted ExpiFectamine reagent for 20-30 minutes at room temperature (RT), and added into Expi293 cells (2.5×10^6 cells/ml). An optimization of transfection to determine the best ratio of plasmids was often used in order to produce the trispecific binding protein with good yield and purity.

[0323] 4-5 days post transfection, the supernatant from transfected cells was collected and filtered through 0.45 µm filter unit (Nalgene). The trispecific binding protein in the supernatant was purified using a 3-step procedure. First, protein A affinity purification was used, and the bound Ab was eluted using “IgG Elution Buffer”(Thermo Fisher Scientific). Second, product was dialyzed against PBS (pH7.4) overnight with 2 changes of PBS buffer. Any precipitate was cleared by filtration through 0.45 µm filter unit (Nalgene) before next step. Third, size-exclusion chromatography (SEC) purification (Hiload 16/600 Superdex 200pg, or Hiload 26/600 Superdex 200pg, GE Healthcare) was used to remove aggregates and different species in the prep. The fractions were analyzed on reduced and non-reduced SDS-PAGE to identify the fractions that contained the monomeric trispecific binding protein before combining them. The purified antibody can be aliquoted and stored at -80°C long term.

ELISA assays

[0324] The binding properties of the purified antibodies were analyzed either using ELISA or SPR methods. For ELISA, corresponding antigens for each binding site in the trispecific binding protein were used to coat a 96-well Immuno Plate (Nunc 439454, Thermo Fisher Scientific) overnight at 4°C using 2 µg/ml each antigen in PBS(pH7.4). The coated plate was blocked using 5% skim milk+2% BSA in PBS for one hour at RT, followed by washing with PBS+0.25% Tween 20 three times (Aqua Max 400, Molecular Devices). Serial dilution of antibodies (trispecific and control Abs) were prepared and added onto the ELISA plates (100 µl/well in duplicate), incubated at RT for one hour, followed by washing 5 times with PBS+0.25% Tween 20.

[0325] After washing, the HRP conjugated secondary anti-human Fab (1:5000, Cat. No. 109-035-097, Jackson ImmunoResearch Inc) was added to each well and incubated at RT for 30 minutes. After washing 5 times with PBS+0.25% Tween 20, 100 µl of TMB Microwell Peroxidase Substrate (KPL, Gaithersburg, MD, USA) was added to each well. The reaction was terminated by adding 50 µl 1M H₂SO₄, and OD₄₅₀ was measured using SpectraMax M5 (Molecular Devices) and analyzed using SoftMax Pro6.3 software (Molecular Devices). The final data was transferred to GraphPad Prism software (GraphPad Software, CA, USA), and plotted as shown. EC₅₀ was calculated using the same software.

[0326] ELISA assay was used to determine the binding of an anti-CD38xCD28xCD3 trispecific antibodies or isotype control antibody (human IgG4) to human CD3 (Cambridge Biologics LLC Cat#03-01-0051), CD28 (Cambridge Biologics LLC Cat#03-01-0303), and

CD38 (Cambridge Biologics LLC Cat#03-01-0369). The bound antibodies were detected using a horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated anti-Fab secondary antibody (Jackson ImmunoResearch Inc #109-035-097).

In vitro cell killing assay

[0327] Purified human PBMCs were using for *in vitro* killing assays against various cancer cells using different trispecific binding proteins. Briefly, the killing assay was set up in 96-well V-bottom plate. For each plate, 40 ml PBMCs from each donor were plated at 2×10^6 cells/ml, and 30 ml of PKH26 (Sigma #MINI26) labeled target cells at 2.5×10^5 cells/ml (4 μ L of dye to stain up to 1×10^7 cells) were prepared. First 20 μ L/well test proteins at various concentrations or PMA were added into each well, followed by adding 80 μ L/well labeled target cells into each well (2×10^4 cells/well). 100 μ L of PBMC were then added to each well, reaching E:T=10:1 well (2×10^5 cells/well), and incubated for 24 hours at 37°C 5% CO₂ incubator. The cells were spin down, and the supernatant was either collected for measuring cytokine release, or discarded. The cells were stained with Vivid LIVE/DEAD™ Fixable Violet Dead Cell Staining buffer (Life Technology #L34955) (staining buffer was prepared by adding 60 μ L Vivid reagent into 60 ml PBS). Cells were resuspended into 100 μ L staining buffer by incubation for 15 min at RT in the dark. After washing the cells with 1xPBS, the cells were resuspended in 200 μ L PBS with 0.5% Paraformaldehyde, and PKH26+Vivid+ cancer cells were collected by Fortessa flow cytometer (Beckton Dickinson, San Jose, CA), followed by analysis using the Flowjo software. The percentage of killing is calculated as specific killing-spontaneous killing/total cells and plotted as shown.

Cytokine release assay

[0328] For measuring inflammatory cytokine concentrations in the *in vitro* activation assays, *in vitro* killing assays, *in vivo* activation assays in CD34+ umbilical cord cell humanized NSG mice, and the toxicity study, cell culture supernatant was collected, and serum samples were diluted according to manufacturer's protocol using Milliplex Human High Sensitivity T cell 13-plex Kit (EMD Millipore). These were subsequently analyzed by EMD Millipore MAGPIX® System, and MILLIPLEX® Analyst 5.1 software.

In vivo mouse models and efficacy studies

[0329] Human CD34+ hematopoietic stem cell-engrafted NSG mice (hu-CD34) were used as an *in vivo* mouse model. These mice develop multi-lineage human immune cells, and

are a validated platform for immuno-oncology efficacy studies (*see, e.g., Shultz, L.D. et al. (2014) Cold Spring Harb. Protoc. 2014:694-708*). Hu-CD34⁺ NSG mice are produced by injecting CD34⁺ hematopoietic stem cells, showing effective multi-lineage engraftment of human immune cell populations including T cells, B cells and some other populations (McDermott, S.P. *et al. (2010) Blood 116:193-200*). Multi-lineage hematopoiesis occurs within 12 weeks. Engraftment is stable for over one year without graft-versus-host disease.

[0330] For the efficacy study using hu-CD34 NSG mice, mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory (Maine, USA), and human cell populations were validated before use. In general, 5×10^6 tumor cells mixed in Matrigel (BD Biosciences) (50% v/v) were used for inoculating tumor in each mouse. Once tumor size reached the range of 100-150 mm³, mice were selected and randomized into each group for study. Antibodies were given intravenously at given doses 3 times weekly. Body weight was monitored 1-3 times weekly. Tumor size was measured by caliper tumor measurements 1-3 times/week. All mice were terminated when the tumor size reached 1,500 mm³, or 24 hours after the last dose. Terminal blood samples (0.3mL) were collected into serum separator tubes, mixed by gently inverting five times, and placed into a tube rack. Terminal tumors were also collected and weighed before being put into fixative for immunohistochemistry analysis.

[0331] Human PBMC humanized (hu-PBMC) NSG mice were used as another *in vivo* mouse model. These mice are produced by injecting purified human PBMC from health donors, which have the fastest engraftment rate using adult peripheral blood mononuclear cells and enable short-term studies requiring a strong effector and memory T cell and NK cell function, and are suitable for short term efficacy study (3-4 weeks) due to graft-versus-host disease.

[0332] For the efficacy study using hu-PBMC NSG mice, 8-10 week old NSG mice (Cat. No: 005557, NOD.Cg-Prkdcscid Il2rgtm1Wjl/SzJ) were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory (Maine, USA). Each mouse was inoculated with 5×10^6 tumor cells mixed in Matrigel (BD Biosciences) (50% v/v) subcutaneously. Once tumor size reached the range of 50-100 mm³, 10×10^6 human PBMCs from healthy donors were reconstituted to each mouse intraperitoneally (IP). Human cell reconstitution was validated the next day. Once tumor size reached the range of 100-150 mm³, mice were selected and randomized into each group for study. Antibodies were given intravenously at given doses 3 times weekly. Body weight was monitored 1-3 times weekly. Tumor size was measured by caliper tumor measurements 1-3 times/week. All mice were terminated when the tumor size reached 1,500 mm³ or 24 hours after the last dose. Terminal blood samples (0.3mL) were collected into serum separator

tubes, mixed by gently inverting five times, and placed into a tube rack. Terminal tumors were also collected and weighed before being put into fixative for immunohistochemistry analysis.

[0333] For disseminated hu-PMBC NSG mouse model, $1-5 \times 10^6$ cells were injected into each mouse intravenously at day 0. At day 3, base line luminance imaging was taken for randomization. At day 4, 10×10^6 human PBMCs from healthy donors were reconstituted to each mouse intraperitoneally (IP). Mice were treated weekly at day 5, 12, 19 using indicated doses. Weekly luminance body imaging was taken on day 10, 17, 24 for monitoring tumor volume in each animal. At termination of the study, blood, spleen, bone and bone marrow were collected for histopathology study.

Results

[0334] The ability of the antibodies to bind all three target antigens was tested by ELISA assay. CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{low} IgG4, CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{cvn}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{cvn}×CD3_{low} IgG4 showed similar binding affinity to human and monkey CD3 and CD38, but variable binding affinity to CD28 (human and monkey have identical extracellular domain) with CD28_{sup} showing better affinity (**FIG. 7A**). CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} and CD38_{HHY1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA variant and IgG1 LALA P329A and NNAS variants all showed similar binding to human CD3, CD28, and CD38 (**FIG. 7B**).

[0335] Next, the trispecific anti-CD38×CD3×CD28 binding protein variants were tested for their capability of inducing T cell activation and antibody-mediated tumor cell killing (**FIGS. 8A- 8D**). **FIG. 8A** shows the *in vitro* killing activities of CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, CD38_{hhy1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{cvn}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, CD38_{hhy1370}×CD28_{cvn}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, against human multiple myeloma cell line RPMI-8226 using PBMC from 3 different donors at E:T=10. The EC50 of the killing activity was calculated and summarized in Table N. Both anti-CD38×CD3×CD28 trispecific binding proteins containing CD28_{sup} showed better killing activities. The *in vitro* killing activities of these molecules was also examined using NCI-H929 (**FIG. 8B**), KMS-26 (**FIG. 8C**), and KMS-11 cell lines. (**FIG. 8D**).

[0336] Anti-CD38×anti-CD3×anti-CD28 trispecific binding proteins with IgG1 LALA P329A and NNAS variants, or IgG4 FALA variant, also displayed *in vitro* killing of multiple myeloma KMS-11 (**FIG. 8E**) and U266 (**FIG. 8F**) cells. The EC50 for each antibody against each cell line was calculated and summarized in Table Q2 (KMS-11) and Q3 (U266).

[0337] FIGS. 9A, 9B, & 10 show the *in vitro* T cell activation profile of the CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 and CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{low} IgG4. Both antibodies showed similar activation activities for CD4 and CD8 T cells. The EC50 for each antibody against each cell line was calculated and summarized in Table N (RPMI-8226), Table O (NCI-H929), Table P (KMS-26), and Table Q (KMS-11).

Table N: Antibody-mediated specific killing of CD38+ RPMI8266 cells by PBMCs from different donors

Antibody	EC50 (ng/ml)		
	Donor #65	Donor #67	Donor #68
CD38 _{VH1} ×CD28 _{sup} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	5.30	1.95	3.3
CD38 _{hhy1370} ×CD28 _{sup} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	2.24	3.42	3.4
CD38 _{VH1} ×CD28 _{cvn} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	8.31	29.52	46.8
CD38 _{hhy1370} ×CD28 _{cvn} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	4.62	8.98	16.5

Table O: Antibody-mediated specific killing of CD38+ NCI-H929 cells by PBMCs from different donors

	EC50 (ng/ml)		
	Donor #65	Donor #67	Donor #68
CD38 _{VH1} ×CD28 _{sup} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	0.51	0.48	0.9
CD38 _{hhy1370} ×CD28 _{sup} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	0.94	1.84	2.5
CD38 _{VH1} ×CD28 _{cvn} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	3.70	9.47	10.4
CD38 _{hhy1370} ×CD28 _{cvn} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	2.31	6.39	7.2

Table P: Antibody-mediated specific killing of CD38+ KMS-26 cells by PBMCs from different donors

	EC50 (ng/ml)		
	Donor #65	Donor #67	Donor #68
CD38 _{VH1} ×CD28 _{sup} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	1.03	0.91	1.3
CD38 _{hhy1370} ×CD28 _{sup} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	3.95	5.06	5.3
CD38 _{VH1} ×CD28 _{cvn} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	10.73	28.17	22.4
CD38 _{hhy1370} ×CD28 _{cvn} ×CD3 _{mid} IgG4	15.84	32.10	25.7

Table Q: Antibody-mediated specific killing of CD38+ KMS-11 cells by PBMCs from different donors

	EC50 (ng/ml)		
	Donor #65	Donor #67	Donor #68
CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} IgG4	3.05	3.40	14.7
CD38_{hhy1370}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} IgG4	4.17	7.74	25.1
CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{cvn}xCD3_{mid} IgG4	18.14	98.83	566.8
CD38_{hhy1370}xCD28_{cvn}xCD3_{mid} IgG4	16.30	27.63	139.2

Table Q2: Antibody-mediated specific killing of CD38+ KMS-11 cells by PBMCs from different donors (IgG1/4 variant Fcs)

EC50 (pM) (KMS11)	CD38 _{VH1} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mid} IgG4 FALA	CD38 _{VH1} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mid} IgG1 LALA P329A	CD38 _{VH1} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mid} IgG1 NNAS	CD38 _{hhy1370} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mi} IgG4 FALA	CD38 _{hhy1370} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mi} IgG1 LALA P329A	CD38 _{hhy1370} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mi} IgG1 NNAS
KP50901	3.879	4.375	4.411	7.731	9.311	17.71
KP50904	4.379	6.739	8.644	19.01	18.88	24.39

Table Q3: Antibody-mediated specific killing of CD38+ U266 cells by PBMCs from different donors (IgG1/4 variant Fcs)

EC50 (pM) (U266)	CD38 _{VH1} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mid} IgG4 FALA	CD38 _{VH1} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mid} IgG1 LALA P329A	CD38 _{VH1} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mid} IgG1 NNAS	CD38 _{hhy1370} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mi} IgG4 FALA	CD38 _{hhy1370} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mi} IgG1 LALA P329A	CD38 _{hhy1370} xCD28 _{sup} xCD3 _{mi} IgG1 NNAS
KP50901	1.879	1.031	1.150	2.691	1.597	2.816
KP50904	0.8657	3.570	2.018	2.112	0.8375	3.527

[0338] Cytokine production induced by the trispecific binding protein variants was also examined (**FIGS. 11A & 11B**) using the method described in Stebbings, R. *et al.* (2007) (*J. Immunol.* 179:3325-3331) by coating the plate with indicated antibodies, followed by

incubation with human PBMC for 24 hours using 2 concentrations of the testing antibodies (5 μ g/ml and 25 ng/ml). 24-hour culture supernatants were collected and used to measure the IL2, IL6, IL10, IL12, and TNF- α , IFN- γ concentration in the supernatants as described above. CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, CD38_{hhy1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{cyn}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, CD38_{hhy1370}×CD28_{cyn}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 all stimulated production of significant level of IL2, TNF- α , and IFN- γ at 5 μ g/ml, but failed to induce measurable level of any cytokine at 25 ng/ml, a dose showing *in vivo* efficacy in 2 humanized NSG mouse models.

[0339] Anti-tumor activity was tested *in vivo* mouse models for the trispecific binding protein variants (**FIGS. 12A-13F**) as described above. **FIGS. 12A-12E** show the results of the *in vivo* efficacy study using the human CD34⁺ hematopoietic stem cell-engrafted NSG mouse (hu-CD34) model implanted with human MM cell line RPMI-8226.

CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 and bench marker control CD38×CD3 bispecific antibodies were used to treat tumor bearing mice at indicated doses 3QW (6 doses total). The body weight and tumor growth for each mouse were measured and plotted (**FIGS. 12A & 12E**). Average tumor growth curve (**FIG. 12D**), Day 18 tumor volume (**FIG. 12B**) and D19 terminal tumor weight (**FIG. 12C**) for each group were also plotted. All groups treated with CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 not only showed statistical efficacy compared to PBS control, but also showed statistically better efficacy at 1 μ g/kg dose compared to control CD38×CD3 bispecific antibody.

[0340] **FIGS. 13A-13F** show the results of the *in vivo* efficacy study using the human PBMC humanized NSG mouse model implanted with human MM cell line RPMI-8226. CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 and benchmark control CD38×CD3 bispecific antibodies were used to treat tumor bearing mice at indicated doses 3QW (8 doses total). The tumor growth for each mouse was measured and plotted (**FIG. 13A**). Average tumor growth curve (**FIG. 13F**), Day 4 tumor volume (day of starting the treatment; **FIG. 13B**), Day 21 tumor volume (day of last treatment; **FIG. 13C**), Day 21 average tumor volume (**FIG. 13D**) and Day 22 terminal tumor weight (**FIG. 13E**) for each group were also plotted. All groups treated with CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 not only showed statistical efficacy compared to PBS control, but also showed statistically better efficacy at multiple doses compared to control CD38×CD3 bispecific antibody, indicating superior *in vivo* anti-tumor activity by the trispecific anti-CD38/CD3/CD28 antibody.

[0341] Benchmark control CD38×CD3 bispecific antibody comprised the following sequences:

SEQ ID NO 108: benchmark heavy chain 1 (binds CD38)

EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYSWMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVSEINPQSS
 TINYATSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARYGNWFPYWGQGTLLV
 TVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFP
 AVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSDTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPC
 PAPPVAGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVKHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHN
 AKTKPREEEYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQ
 PREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCDVSGFYPSDIAVEWESDGPENNYKTTTPVLD
 SDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWEQGDVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

SEQ ID NO 109: benchmark heavy chain 2 (binds CD3)

EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYAMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIRSKY
 NNYATYYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCVRHGNFGDSYVS
 WFAIWGQGTLLTVSSGKPGSGKPGSGKPGSQAVVTQEPSTLTVSPGGTVTLT
 CGSSTGAVTTSNYANWVQQKPGKSPRGLIGGTNKRAPGVPARFSGSLLGGKAALTIS
 GAQPEDEADYYCALWYSNHWVFGGGTKLTVLEPKSSDKTHTCPPCPAPPVAGPSVF
 LFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVKHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN
 STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPS
 REQMTKNQVKLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLT
 VDKSRWQQGNVFSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

SEQ ID NO 110: benchmark light chain (binds CD38)

DIVMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQNVDTWVAWYQQKPGQSPKALIYSASYRYS
 VPDRFTGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYFCQQYDSYPLTFGGGKLEIKRTVAAPS
 VFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSK
 DSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC

Example 6: Dose Escalation Study with Anti-CD38 mAb2 and mAb6-containing**Trispecific binding proteins**Materials and Methods

[0342] All NHP studies were carried out by Covance (Princeton, New Jersey, USA) according to Covance ICUCA protocol. Drug- and protein-naïve or protein-naïve male Cynomolgus Monkeys were used in all studies. Based on study design, monkeys were selected and grouped for each trispecific binding protein. Antibody was given by intravenous infusion for 1 hour via saphenous vein. Increasing doses were given on consecutive days for low doses (<10 µg/kg), but with a 1-2 day interval for higher doses (>10 µg/kg) for observation purposes. Blood samples were collected at 0 hour (Day 1 only), 0.5 hour (mid-infusion), 1, and 6 hours from start of infusion for all animals after each dose, as specified. Additional unscheduled blood samples were collected at the discretion of the study director, pathologist, and/or clinical veterinarian. All animals were returned to colony on Day 60.

PBMC and serum from the blood samples were prepared using standard methods, and preserved for future analysis.

[0343] Blood from treated non-human primates was stained with fluorescently conjugated antibodies against T cell markers and human IgG, Fc γ fragment and analyzed on a flow cytometer.

Results

[0344] A dose escalation toxicity study using mAb2-containing CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, mAb6-containing CD38_{hhy1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, mAb2-containing CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{cvn}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, and mAb6-containing CD38_{hhy1370}×CD28_{cvn}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 trispecific binding proteins was carried out in non-human primates. All three binding domains in 4 binding proteins are cross-reactive with cynomolgus CD38/CD3/CD28 polypeptides. The study was devised to assess the potential toxicity profile of the molecular. Blood samples were collected for serum and PBMC isolations. Circulating T cell populations were investigated after each dosing (**FIGS. 14E-14H**), along with T cell subpopulation activation (CD69+) (**FIGS. 14A-14D**). Percentage of CD4 and CD8 T cells in circulation were decreased with dose escalation. Significant CD4 and CD8 T cell activation were prominent starting at 2.5 μ g/kg doses, suggesting potent activation ability for mAb2- and mAb6-containing molecules. Significant circulating T cell deletion was seen with all proteins at 12.5 μ g/kg (**FIGS. 14I-14L**), again correlating with potency. Depletion of circulating T cells was rather transient, returning the pre-treatment level after 24-48 hours (**FIGS. 14M-14P**). Serum level of several cytokines was also measured. Significant IL-6 and IL-10 release were observed at 12.5 μ g/kg with all molecules, which was rather transient, returning to baseline at 24 hours (**FIG. 14U**).

[0345] CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 (**FIG. 14V**) and CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{cvn}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 (**FIG. 14W**) both induced depletion of T cells in blood at higher doses. Similarly, CD38_{hhy1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 (**FIG. 14X**) and CD38_{hhy1370}×CD28_{cvn}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 (**FIG. 14Y**) also induced depletion of T cells in blood at higher doses. However, T cells started to reappear in blood 24 hours after treatment with any of the four trispecific binding proteins (**FIGS. 14Z-14AC**). **FIGS. 14AD & 14AE** show the amount of CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 bound to CD4+ T cells after administration of a 100 μ g/kg dose. **FIGS. 14AF & 14AG** show the amount of CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 bound to CD8+ T cells after administration of a 100 μ g/kg dose. These data clearly demonstrated that

trispecific Ab CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 can bind to T cells in vivo with prolonged time (48-72 hours).

Example 7: Optimization of pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics by Fc variants

Materials and Methods

[0346] C-terminal 6-His tagged recombinant human Fcγ RI (R&D Systems #1257-FC-050), C-terminal 10-His tagged recombinant human Fcγ RIIA (R&D Systems #1330-CD-050/CF) and C-terminal HPC4 tagged recombinant human FcγRIII (V158 or F158) were captured to a Biacore chip. Antibodies at 200, 100 & 50nM were injected for 2 min, followed by 2 min dissociation in HBS-P+, 2mM CaCl₂ pH 7.4 buffer at 30μL/min flow-rate using Biacore 200. Binding curve at 200 nM was shown.

[0347] ELISA assay using C-terminal HPC4 tagged recombinant human Neonatal Fc Receptor (FcRn) was used to measure the binding properties of the trispecific binding proteins with different Fc modifications. Briefly, recombinant human Neonatal Fc Receptor (FcRn) was used to coat the ELISA plate(Nunc 80040LE)(2 ug/ml in PBS) overnight. Serial diluted trispecific binding proteins with different Fc modifications were added into each well and incubated at room temperature for one hour, followed by washing and incubating with HRP labeled anti-human IgG secondary antibody.

Results

[0348] Variants of trispecific binding proteins described above were next assayed for binding to various Fc receptors in order to optimize pharmacokinetics (PK)/pharmacodynamics (PD).

[0349] Human Fc variants were characterized for binding to FcγR I (**FIG. 15A**), FcγR IIa (**FIG. 15B**), and FcγR IIIb/c (**FIG. 15C**) as described above. Variants tested were human IgG1, human IgG4, and human IgG4 with FALA mutations (F234A and L235A according to EU index) with a control trispecific binding protein.

[0350] As shown in **FIGS. 15A-15C**, wild-type IgG1 and IgG4 were able to bind FcγR I and FcγR IIa, but not FcγR IIIb/c, as previously reported. IgG4 FALA mutations eliminated FcγR I and FcγR IIa binding. Without wishing to be bound to theory, it is thought that eliminating FcγR I and FcγR IIa binding can improve PK/PD by removing unintended clustering through Fc/FcγR interactions.

[0351] Next, the IgG4 FALA variant was examined for binding FcRn. The variant, as well as wild-type IgG4, bound to FcRn (**FIG. 16**). These results demonstrate that the IgG4 FALA mutations do not affect the interactions between IgG4 Fc and FcRn, implying a minimal impact on binding protein half-life.

[0352] The PK parameters of CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4, CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA, CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG1 LALA P329A, and CD38_{HHY1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA, as determined in NSG mice, are summarized in **FIG. 17**. IgG4 Fc modifications showed significantly improved half-life and AUC in NSG mice by eliminating binding to NSG-specific FcγRI, which is abundant on macrophages.

Example 8: *In vitro* activation and *in vivo* anti-tumor efficacy of anti-CD38 trispecific binding proteins

Materials and Methods

Cytokine release from human PMBCs

[0353] Human PMBCs were incubated with 100pM of binding proteins for 24 hrs. Supernatants were collected and cytokines measured by Luminex using Drop Array plates (in triplicate). For experiments using tumor target cells, Human PMBC were incubated with 100pM of antibodies and with, or without, RPMI-8226 target cells at 10:1 E:T ratio for 24 hrs. Supernatants were collected after PMBCs incubated with trispecific proteins and assayed for cytokines with MILLIPLEX® MAP kit and analyzed on a MAGPIX® System.

Bcl-xL assay

[0354] Negatively sorted T cells from PBMC (magnetic) were incubated with 100nM plate-bound Abs for 1 day. T cells were then washed and stained with fluorescently conjugated antibodies specific for T cell markers and Bcl-xL and analyzed on a flow cytometer.

T cell proliferation

[0355] Negatively sorted T cells from PBMC (magnetic bead cell separation) were incubated with plate-bound Abs (100nM) for 1 to 6 days. Total cells were counted by flow cytometry using counting beads on specific days after start of incubation. Fold change was calculated from Day 0 cell counts (500 cells/uL). Results from 3 PBMC donors.

IL-2 expression

[0356] GloResponse™ IL2-luc2P Jurkat Cells were incubated with trispecific proteins for 6 hours, then Bio-Glo™ luciferase assay system was used to detect luciferase reporter gene expression.

PBMC in vitro activation

[0357] The activation (CD69⁺) of human PBMC cells treated with anti-CD38xCD28xCD3 trispecific antibodies or control IgG4 binding protein was determined.

In vivo efficacy in disseminated tumor model

[0358] For disseminated hu-PMBC NSG mouse model, 1-5x10⁶ cells were injected into each mouse intravenously at day 0. At day 3, base line luminance imaging was taken for randomization. At day 4, 10x10⁶ human PBMCs from healthy donors were reconstituted to each mouse intraperitoneally (IP). Mice were treated weekly at day 5, 12, 19 using indicated doses. Weekly luminance body imaging was taken on day 10, 17, 24 for monitoring tumor volume in each animal. At termination of the study, blood, spleen, bone and bone marrow were collected for histopathology study.

Results

[0359] mAb2-containing anti-CD38xanti-CD28xanti-CD3 trispecific binding proteins with the IgG4 FALA variant Fc region caused markedly reduced levels of non-specific IFN- γ release in human PBMCs, as compared with similar binding proteins with wild-type Fc regions (**FIG. 18A**). Similar results were observed with release of IL-2 (**FIG. 18B**) and TNF- α (**FIG. 18C**). Importantly, cytokine release was significantly lower for these Fc variant trispecific binding proteins than for the benchmark bispecific anti-CD38xanti-CD3 bispecific antibody. These results imply improved safety profile of trispecific binding proteins with Fc variants due to a reduction in non-specific cytokine release.

[0360] IgG1 and IgG4 Fc variants of both mAb2-containing CD38_{VH1}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} and mAb6-containing CD38_{HH71370}xCD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} also led to *in vitro* activation of human PBMCs (**FIG. 18D**).

[0361] Immune costimulation by ligation of CD28 is required for T cell survival and proliferation; TCR signaling alone does not result in T cell proliferation (Sharmee and

Allison (2015) *Science* 348:56-61). Trispecific binding protein CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} led to induction of Bcl-xL in both CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells, whereas removing either the CD28 or the CD3 antigen binding domains eliminated this effect (**FIGS. 19A&19B**). These results demonstrate, as expected, that both CD3 and CD28 binding arms are required for Bcl-xL induction in T cells by the anti-CD38 trispecific binding proteins, thereby delivering a pro-survival signal to T cells. The anti-CD28 arm of the trispecific binding protein is critical to upregulation of pro-survival Bcl-xL in T cells. When compared with a benchmark anti-CD38×anti-CD3 bispecific antibody, CD38_{VH1}×CD28×CD3 trispecific binding protein led to greater upregulation of Bcl-xL in CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells (**FIGS. 19C & 19D**).

[0362] To determine the primary driver of T cell activation by CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} trispecific binding proteins, IL-2 expression in a Jurkat T cell reporter Jurkat line containing human IL2 promoter driving luciferase reporter was used to measure activation. Knockout mutation of the anti-CD3 binding domain led to elimination of T cell activation, demonstrating that T cell activation is a specific effect of CD3 ligation (**FIG. 19E**). These results show that anti-CD3 is the primary driver of T cell activation by trispecific binding proteins, and that anti-CD28 also contributes significantly to the T cell activation signal. The primary driver of cytokine release was also examined using human PBMCs (**FIG. 19F**). By examining release of TNF, IFN γ , IL-2, IL-6, and IL-10, it was found that CD3 is the primary determinant of cytokine release. CD28 was found to have the least contribution. Trispecific binding proteins with anti-CD38_{VH1} were also found to induce less cytokine release than the benchmark comparator.

[0363] T cell proliferation was also examined. Activation of T cells using anti-CD38×anti-CD28×anti-CD3 trispecific binding protein with IgG4 FALA variant Fc led to greater proliferation than benchmark or isotype control (**FIG. 19G**). This activation was reduced upon mutation of the anti-CD28 or anti-CD3 antigen binding domains (**FIG. 20**).

[0364] The humanized NSG mouse model was next used for *in vivo* solid tumor growth experiments. Mice were implanted at week 6-8 with RPMI8226 human myeloma cells. At week 9, human PBMCs were introduced by ip injection, hPBMCs were reconstituted, and anti-tumor therapy was administered at weeks 10-13. 56 PBMC humanized NSG female mice were implanted with 5 million RPMI8226 cells in 50% matrigel, and mice were selected and randomized into the study at day 5 or 6 post-implantation. This model serves as an *in vivo* tumor model in mice with human mature T cells.

[0365] Trispecific binding proteins were also assayed in an NSG mouse model of disseminated tumor growth, using NCI-H929-Luc human myeloma cells and assaying tumor

growth by bioluminescence. CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein with IgG4 FALA Fc variant showed a statistically significant, dose-dependent anti-tumor efficacy in this disseminated tumor model at 30μg/kg (**FIG. 21**). CD38_{HHY1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} trispecific binding protein with IgG4 FALA Fc variant also showed statistically significant, dose-dependent anti-tumor efficacy in this disseminated tumor model at 30μg/kg and 10μg/kg (**FIG. 22**).

[0366] Trispecific binding proteins mAb2-containing CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA and mAb6-containing CD38_{hhY1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA showed potent *in vitro* tumor killing activities against NCI-H929-Luc myeloma cells using human PBMCs from two donor humanized NSG mice (**FIGS. 23A & 23B**). The CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA trispecific binding protein showed superior *in vivo* tumor activity, as compared to benchmark bispecific antibody, in the disseminated tumor model (**FIG. 23C**). P-values of comparison with vehicle control (PBS) were determined as follows:

CD38_{VH1}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA: p=0.0023; CD38_{HHY1370}×CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} IgG4 FALA: p=0.0088; benchmark bispecific CD38×CD3 Fab-scFv-Fc: p=0.6045.

[0367] Taken together, these results demonstrate an improved anti-CD38 candidate with variant Fc region that shows increased half-life, reduced nonspecific cytokine release, and greater *in vivo* anti-tumor efficacy.

Example 9: Further characterization of anti-CD38 trispecific binding proteins

[0368] Two signals are required to stimulate T cells for optimal effector function and sustained proliferation. Activation mediated by the T cell receptor (TCR)-CD3 complex induces transcriptional activation leading to cytokine secretion. Engagement of a second surface membrane protein, CD28, stimulates an alternative signal transduction pathway and inhibits programmed cell death (Esensten JH, Helou YA, et al. *Immunity* **44**:973-88(2016); Hui E, Cheung J, et al. *Science* **355**:1428-1433(2017)). In the absence of a second signal, T cell stimulation through CD3 alone typically leads to activation-induced cell death (Chai JG, Lechler RI. *Int Immunol.* **9**:935-44(1997)). It was hypothesized that the T cell proliferation could be increased by combining specificities against these two different targets.

[0369] **FIG. 24A** shows a luciferase reporter assay that was conducted using GloResponse™ IL2-luc2P Jurkat Cells (Promega) after stimulation by CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}×CD3_{mid} and its single binding site KO and triple KO mutants at 10 nM

concentration. These data illustrate the contribution of CD28 to T cell stimulation (*e.g.*, NFAT signaling).

[0370] Using the cross-over dual variable (CODV) bispecific Ab format (Steinmetz A, et al. *MAbs* **8**: 867-878(2016)), combinations of α -CD3 ϵ (signal 1) and α -CD28 (signal 2) Fv's were evaluated to determine whether dual engagement of these cell surface molecules could stimulate and sustain T cell activation (**FIG. 24B**). A medium affinity ($K_D \sim 20$ nM) anti-CD3 ϵ Ab was used to avoid high affinity T cell receptor stimulation that causes high level cytokine release and increases the risk of cytokine release syndrome. This CD3 agonist was tested at both positions of the dual arm in combination with a superagonistic CD28 Ab shown previously to support T cell proliferation (Waibler Z, Sender LY, et al. *PLoS One* **3**:e1708(2008)). These monovalent bispecific antibodies were incubated with human PBMCs *in vitro*, and T cell stimulation was measured by secretion of interferon- γ and IL-2. While both orientations were active, optimal release of these cytokines was observed with CD3 in the proximal and CD28 in the distal position (**FIG. 24B**). This dual arm was then selected for pairing with an anti-CD38 antibody in the trispecific Ab format (Xu L, Pegu A, et al. *Science* **358**:85–90 (2017)).

[0371] **FIG. 25** shows that upregulation of Bcl-2 family member Bcl-xL in primary T cells induced by CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} is CD28-dependent. These data illustrate the contribution of CD28 to T cell survival.

[0372] **FIG. 26** shows that anti-CD28 in the trispecific Ab provided secondary signaling essential for supporting primary T cell proliferation *in vitro*. These data illustrate the contribution of CD28 to T cell proliferation.

[0373] Taken together, these data show that anti-CD28_{sup} in the CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} trispecific antibody provides significant functionalities in T cell activation, survival and proliferation *in vitro*.

[0374] **FIG. 27** shows the configuration of the trispecific antibody, coded by parental antibody. Also shown is a structure model of the CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid} trispecific Ab obtained based on crystal structures of anti-CD38 VH1 Fab and CD28_{sup}/CD3_{mid} CODV Fab (right).

[0375] **FIGS. 28A & 28B** show that multiple myeloma (MM) cells with high (RPMI-8226; **FIG. 28A**) and low (KMS-11; **FIG. 28B**) CD38 surface expression were lysed efficiently by human PBMCs (E:T=10:1) incubated with various concentrations of the trispecific Ab. Contribution to the killing activity by each binding site was demonstrated by

binding site KO mutations. These data demonstrate that the CD38 trispecific antibody lysed human MM cells through recognition of both CD38 and CD28. CD28 expressed on Multiple Myeloma cells provided a secondary target by the CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid}_FALA trispecific antibody, significantly enhancing its killing activity.

[0376] FIGS. 29A-29C show that the anti-CD28_{sup}KO mutant of the trispecific Ab exhibited markedly reduced anti-tumor activity against CD38_{high}, CD38_{mid} and CD38_{low} MM cells in vitro. Shown are assays using RPMI-8226 (FIG. 29A), U266 (FIG. 29B), or KMS-11 (FIG. 29C) cells. CD28 expression on MM cells increased their susceptibility to cytotoxicity mediated by the CD38 trispecific antibody.

[0377] FIG. 30 shows the results of an in vivo efficacy study in a disseminated human multiple myeloma cell line model using an NSG mouse reconstituted with in vitro amplified human primary T cells. Reduction of tumor burden in CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid}_FALA trispecific antibody treatment groups was dose-dependent and statistically different. Thus the CD38 trispecific antibody conferred protection against disseminated human MM cell tumor growth in vivo.

[0378] A microscopic study further demonstrated cancer cell killing by primary human T cells mediated by the trispecific antibody in vitro. FIGS. 31A & 31B show microscopic images demonstrating RPMI-8226 (human MM cells, labeled with CellTracker Deep Red dye) lysed by human PBMCs mediated by CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid}_FALA trispecific antibody. FIG. 31A shows control, while FIG. 31B shows lysis mediated by CD38_{VH1}/CD28_{sup}xCD3_{mid}_FALA trispecific antibody. 10:1 E:T ratio was used with 24 hr. incubation. Exposure to the triple null mutant control Ab induced minimal changes in tumor cell viability over 24 hours (FIG. 31A). In contrast, incubation with the active CD38 trispecific Ab induced substantial clustering of T cells around tumor cells, leading to their nearly complete lysis (FIG. 31B). These data demonstrate that CD38/CD3xCD28 trispecific antibody mediated cytotoxicity of myeloma cells by T cells.

Example 10: Modification of Fc receptor binding sites in the IgG4 Fc region of anti-CD38 trispecific binding proteins reduces non-specific inflammation

[0379] The Fc region of antibodies binds to cellular receptors on monocytes and NK cells that induce non-specific inflammation, which could predispose treatment subjects to cytokine release syndrome. The role of Fc receptors in stimulating cytokine release was examined by

testing mutants that eliminated Fc γ I, Fc γ IIa,b and Fc γ III binding. For this purpose, an IgG4 isotype that does not fix complement was used.

[0380] Binding in the surface plasmon resonance (SPR) assay using the BIAcore system (Pharmacia Biosensor; Piscataway, NJ) was used to measure the affinity of the specified IgG4 Fc variants to indicated human Fc receptors immobilized on the chip. IgG4 Fc variants were used at 150 nM. The binding to human FcRn was carried using ELISA by coating the human FcRn antigen on the plate.

[0381] A mutation ("FALA") in the Fc region that has been previously described (Alegre ML, Peterson LJ, et al. *Transplantation* **57**:1537-43(1994); *see also* Examples 7-9) eliminated binding to all Fc receptors (**FIGS. 32 & 33**). When tested for non-specific cytokine release, it abrogated IFN- γ release in unstimulated PBMC while allowing for maximal stimulation in the presence of tumor targets that expressed CD38 (**FIG. 34**, left vs. right, FALA). This Fc mutant retained its cytolytic activity on myeloma tumor targets comparable to Fc wild type control in cells expressing different levels of CD38 (**FIG. 35**). Similarly, another mutated IgG4 Fc region ("PVA," *see* **FIG. 32**) that eliminated binding to Fc receptors (**FIG. 33**) also abrogated IFN- γ release in unstimulated PBMC while allowing for maximal stimulation in the presence of tumor targets that expressed CD38 (**FIG. 34**, left vs. right, PVA) and retained its cytolytic activity on myeloma tumor targets comparable to Fc wild type control in cells expressing different levels of CD38 (**FIG. 35**).

Example 11: Contribution of anti-CD38 and anti-CD28 to cytolytic activity of trispecific binding proteins

[0382] Trispecific Ab mutants for each binding site or combination of binding sites were generated and tested for their cytolytic activity against multiple myeloma cell lines with high (RPMI-8226) or low (KMS-11) CD38 and CD28 surface expression.

[0383] As shown above in **FIGS. 28A & 28B**, mutation of CD3 specific binding abrogated cytotoxicity, while anti-CD38 and CD28 null mutations showed markedly reduced killing, but some residual function was retained, indicating that both anti-CD38 and CD28 contributed to tumor cell killing.

[0384] Compared to daratumumab (the α -CD38 monoclonal antibody approved for the treatment of multiple myeloma; *see* McKeage K. *Drugs*. **76**:275-81(2016)), the trispecific Ab showed a remarkable 3-4 log higher killing potency *in vitro* against different CD38

expressing cell lines, including both CD38_{high} and CD38_{low} multiple myeloma cells (**FIG. 36**).

Example 12: CD38/CD3xCD28 Ab stimulates central memory CD4 and CD8, Th1 and antigen-specific responses

[0385] To determine whether the CD38/CD3xCD28 trispecific Ab could enhance cellular immune function, the phenotype of expanded T cells *in vitro* was evaluated.

Materials and Methods

[0386] Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated from blood of healthy human donors collected by Research Blood Components, LLC (Boston, MA). The PBMC were added to antibody-coated plates (350 ng/well) (5×10^5 cells/mL), as previously described above, and incubated at 37°C for 3 and 7 days. The cells were collected at specific time points and analyzed by flow cytometry for T cell subsets: naïve (CCR7⁺ CD45RO⁻), Tcm (CCR7⁺ CD45RO⁺), Tem (CCR7⁻ CD45RO⁺), Tregs (CD4⁺ Foxp3⁺ CD25^{hi}). Cells were also treated with monensin (GolgiStop) (BD Biosciences, CA) for at least 6 hours before flow staining to determine intracellular cytokine expression: Th1 (CD4⁺ IFN- γ ⁺), Th2 (CD4⁺ IL-4⁺), and Th17 (CD4⁺ IL-17⁺). CMV pp65-specific CD8⁺ T cells were detected using fluorescent-conjugated pentamer restricted to the PBMC donors' HLA (A*02:01/NLVPMVATV) (ProImmune, Oxford, UK). PBMC was obtained from HemaCare (Van Nuys, CA) from donors with known CMV positive populations and HLA types. PMBC from donors negative for the restricting HLA type was used as negative control. Staining was done as per manufacturer's protocol.

Results

[0387] Human PBMCs were incubated for 7 days with the trispecific Ab or a triple mutant negative control in the absence of cytokines. Analysis of the CD4 subsets revealed the greatest proliferation in the central memory pool, with a smaller increase in effector memory cells (**FIG. 37A**). Analysis of the CD4 subset also revealed the greatest proliferation of Th1 cells (>6-fold) compared to Th2 or Th17 cells (**FIG. 37B**). In the CD8 subset, there was a >150-fold increase in the central memory CD8 subset by day 7, with a lesser increase in effector memory cells (**FIG. 37C**). Importantly, pre-existing antigen-specific CD8 responses to CMV, directed to the pp65 epitope in seropositive HLA-A2 donors using tetramer staining (Gratama JW, van Esser JW, et al. *Blood* **98**:1358-1364(2001)), increased >44-fold in the presence of the CD38 trispecific compared to negative control (**FIG. 37D**).

[0388] Taken together, these data indicate that the CD38 trispecific Ab stimulates Th1 function and protective CD8 memory T cell responses that are likely to enhance anti-tumor immunity *in vivo*.

Example 13: CD28 on multiple myeloma cells increases T cell recognition and cytotoxicity

Materials and Methods

Flow cytometry

[0389] Levels of CD28 and CD38 on the indicated tumor cell lines were determined by flow cytometry using QIFI kit(Dako, Denmark, cat. # K007811) as described (S4). Briefly, mouse anti-human CD38 (clone AT13/5, mouse IgG1, Santa Cruz Biotech, cat#59028) and anti-human CD28 (clone CD28.2, mouse IgG1, k, BioLegend, cat#3029123) were used as primary antibodies (at 10 ug/ml) for detecting surface CD38 and CD28 on cell lines using manufacturer's protocol. Surface densities were calculated using QIFI kit calibration standards and formulation provided by the kit.

Generation of CD28 KO human multiple myeloma cell lines using CRISPR-mediated knockout

[0390] For KMS-11 cell line, knockout of CD28 was performed using the CRISPR CD28 human knockout kit (Origene). The kit contains a donor vector with a GFP-puromycin functional cassette and two distinct Cas-9 vectors each with a different predesigned guide RNA (gRNA 1: TACCTGTTACTTGAATTGAA (SEQ ID NO:117) and gRNA 2: ATTTTTTGAGGTCTTCCAAT (SEQ ID NO:118) targeting CD28 Exon 1 and Intron 1, respectively). Cells were seeded in a 6-well plate at a density of 3×10^5 cell/well in RPMI 1640 GlutaMAX Medium supplemented with 10% FBS and co-transfected after 24 hours with all three vectors using Lipofectamine™ 3000 Transfection Reagent (ThermoFisher Scientific) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Puromycin was added 48 hours after the transfection at a final concentration of 0.5 µg/mL. Transfection efficiency was 30% when using 6.25 µL/well of Lipofectamine™ 3000, 1.25 µg of each Cas-9/gRNA vector and 2.5 µg of the GFP-puromycin donor vector. Knockout of CD28 on RPMI 8226 cell line was performed using the CD28 sgRNA CRISPR All-in-One Lentivirus set (Applied Biological Materials Inc.). It consists of a set of 3 lentiviral all-in-one vectors expressing the Cas9 gene, a Puromycin resistance gene and a different sgRNA (sgRNA 1: ATTGTCGTACGCTACAAGCA (SEQ ID NO:119) targeting CD28 exon 2 and sgRNA 2: CAAAAGGGCTTAGAAGGTCC (SEQ ID NO:120) and sgRNA 3: CTATAGCTTGCTAGTAACAG (SEQ ID NO:121) targeting CD28 exon 3). Cells were

infected using a spinoculation protocol with 2.10^5 cells mixed with lentiviral particles (10UI/cell), 8 µg/mL of polybrene and 1:100 ViralPlus Transduction Enhancer (Applied Biological Materials Inc.). The mix was pre-incubated for 20 minutes at room temperature, then centrifuged for 30 minutes at 32°C and 800×g and seeded in a 12-well plate. Puromycin was added 48 hours after the infection at a final concentration of 0.25 µg/mL. Both cells lines were passaged for at least 5 times (or until cell viability becomes stable) before confirming CD28 knockdown at the protein level by flow cytometry (CD28 PE Clone 28.2 antibody - BioLegend). CD28 negative cells were then sorted on a Sony SH800S Cell Sorter and cultured in media supplemented with 0.25 µg/mL or 0.5 µg/mL puromycin, 100 Unit/mL penicillin and 100 µg/mL streptomycin (ThermoFisher Scientific). Cells were then cloned by limiting dilution and CD28 knockout validated by flow cytometry and by PCR and Sanger sequencing using the forward and reverse primers listed below.

Table R. List of forward and reverse primers.

Cell line	Amplicon	Primers	Amplicon size	Comments
KMS-11	CD28_GFP_left	F: CACAACCTGTCCCCATCCTATGAA (SEQ ID NO:122) R: AAGCTGCCATCCAGATCGTTATCG (SEQ ID NO:123)	1475 bp	Validates the insertion of the GFP-puromycin cassette (left side)
	CD28_PURO_right	F: CCAAATTAAGGGCCAGCTCATTCC (SEQ ID NO:124) R: ACCTGTACATCCTTGGGCAAATCC (SEQ ID NO:125)	1233 bp	Validates the insertion of the GFP-puromycin cassette (right side)
	CD28_Exon_1	F: GTCAGGATGCCTTGTGGTTTGAGT (SEQ ID NO:126) R: CAGAGCTTCCAGAGCCAATCTAC (SEQ ID NO:127)	Variable; WT=720	Region surrounding CD28 exon1-intron1 junction corresponding to the insertion site of the GFP-puromycin cassette and/or indels following CRISPR cleavage
RPMI 8226	Exon_2	F: CCATGTACTGCCTTCTGGGTGAAA (SEQ ID NO:128) R: CCACTGACCACAACCCAGTTTT (SEQ ID NO:129)	Variable; WT=682 bp	Region surrounding CD28 exon 2 corresponding to CRISPR cleavage sites
	Exon_3	F: AGGCCATTGGAAGTCACCGTTT (SEQ ID NO:130) R: GCCAACATTGTCCATTGGCTTCAG (SEQ ID NO:131)	Variable; WT=816 bp	Region surrounding CD28 exon 3 corresponding to CRISPR cleavage sites

Results

[0391] CD28 was incorporated into the trispecific Ab to improve T cell proliferation and survival; however, when cell surface markers were evaluated on multiple myeloma cells, a majority of cell lines (>95%) were found to express the CD28 glycoprotein (Table S).

Table S. Cell surface expression of CD28 and CD38 on human multiple myeloma cell lines.

Cell line	CD28	CD38
JJN3	1,040	50
KMS-11 (p17)	35,345	2,845
U266	170,525	13,825
L-363	9,145	17,500
MM.1S	56,560	44,535
MM.1R	66,220	49,160
KMS-12BM	0	62,845
RPMI 8226	83,915	136,255
NCI-H929	22,065	153,620
LP-1	7,420	372,835
U266-CD38++	126,465	633,805
JJN3-CD38	0	714,805
MOLP-8	245	885,030
NCI-H929-CD38++	22,935	981,310
RPMI 8226-CD38++	86,320	1,419,120

[0392] It has been reported that CD28 expression, while absent on normal plasma cells (Almeida J, et al. *British J. of Haematol.* **107**:121-131(1999)), can be detected on primary myeloma plasma cells of in approximately one third of newly diagnosed patients (Mateo G, et al. *Clin. Cancer Res.* **11**:3661–3667(2005)). Furthermore, it increases in frequency during myeloma progression and correlates with poor prognosis and aggressive features of myeloma (Robillard N, Jego G, et al. *Clin Cancer Res.* **4**:1521-6(1998); Nair JR, Carlson LM, et al. *J Immunol.* **187**:1243-53(2011)).

[0393] To determine whether CD28 expression on target cells could improve T cell recognition and lysis, the activity of wild type vs. CD28 null trispecific Abs on three independent myeloma lines with varying degrees of CD38 and CD28 expression was compared. As noted above in Example 9 and shown in **FIGS. 29A-29C**, cytotoxicity was observed on all three lines, regardless of CD28 expression level by the CD38 trispecific Ab; however, against all cell lines, cytotoxic activity of the CD28 null trispecific Ab was reduced

by 30-100 fold, with the most substantial decrease in the KMS-11 cell line that showed lowest CD38 expression (cf. WT vs. Δ CD28, **FIG. 29C** vs. **FIG. 29A** or **FIG. 29B**).

[0394] The contribution of CD28 to tumor cell recognition and lysis was further confirmed using CRISPR-mediated knockout of CD28 on the myeloma target cell. CD28 expression was undetectable on CD28KO KMS-11 cells compared to the parental line (**FIG. 38**, upper panel, right vs. left). The sensitivity of the CD28KO KMS-11 cells to T cell cytotoxicity was concomitantly reduced 10-100 fold (**FIG. 38**, lower panel, left). Consistent with this effect, no difference in cytotoxicity was seen with the CD38 trispecific compared to the CD28 null mutant trispecific on the CD38 KO target cells (**FIG. 38**, lower panel, right).

Example 14: Cytotoxicity of the CD38 trispecific Ab against CD38⁺ hematological cancer cell lines

[0395] The previous Examples demonstrate trispecific anti-CD38/CD3/CD28 antibodies that promote cytotoxicity of multiple myeloma cells. The ability of these antibodies to promote cytotoxicity of other cancer cell lines was tested.

[0396] As shown in **FIG. 39**, CD38/CD28xCD3 trispecific FALA mutant Ab had cytotoxic activity targeting CD38⁺CD28⁻ lines, including acute myelocytic leukemia (AML (KG-1)), a B cell lymphoma (OCI-Ly19), acute T lymphocytic leukemia (ALL (KOPN8)), and chronic lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL(Z-138)). This demonstrates that trispecific anti-CD38/CD3/CD28 antibodies have activity against other CD38⁺ hematological cancer cell lines, including those that are CD28⁻.

Example 15: *In vitro* activation of human PBMC by α -CD28 superagonist requires bivalency of the antibody

[0397] *In vitro* activation of human PBMC by TGN1412 (TGN), single binding arm TGN1412(TGNslg) and single binding arm anti-CD28_{sup}(CD28_{sup}slg) was performed as described (Findlay L, Eastwood D, et al. *J Immunol Methods* 352:1-12 (2010)). 10⁵ human PBMCs were seeded onto polypropylene 96-well plates dry coated with indicated antibodies (1 μ g/well) for 24 hours as previously described. Cytokines such as IFN- γ , TNF- α , and IL2 in the supernatant were measured by Luminex as described in Example 8.

[0398] The inclusion of a single specificity of the CD28 superagonist also reduced non-specific cytokine release seen with the CD28 superagonist mAb (**FIG. 40**) previously associated with its adverse effects as a native IgG in humans (Suntharalingam G, Perry MR.,

et al. *N Engl J Med* **355**:1018-1028(2006)). Instead, co-stimulation by the trispecific Ab increased the potency and survival of T cells that lyse and protect against tumors. More interestingly, the CD38 trispecific Ab preferentially amplify Th1 and Tcm cell populations *in vitro*, exhibiting an important feature that differs from α -CD3 agonist or α -CD28 superagonist monoclonal Abs used to propagate Treg to induce tolerance (Penaranda C1, Tang Q, Bluestone JA. *J Immunol.* **187**:2015-22.(2011); Tabares P, Berr S, et al. *Eur J Immunol.* 44:1225-36(2014)).

[0399] Taken together, the data presented in Examples 1-15 demonstrate trispecific anti-CD38/CD3/CD28 antibodies that stimulate potent anti-tumor immunity by engaging two T cell signaling receptors and enhancing target cell recognition. CD3 and CD28 binding triggered T cell receptor signaling that upregulated Bcl-xl and inhibited T cell apoptosis, increasing T cell effector function and survival. The third arm of the trispecific Ab interacted with CD38, which is highly expressed on multiple myeloma cells. Coincidentally, CD28 is also expressed on cells from most myelomas; therefore the trispecific Ab improved targeting at the same time it enhanced T cell activation and cytotoxicity. The optimized trispecific antibody lysed myeloma cells >1000-fold more effectively than daratumumab, an anti-CD38 mAb therapeutic, and showed potent *in vivo* anti-tumor activity in a humanized mouse model.

[0400] While the disclosure includes various embodiments, it is understood that variations and modifications will occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, it is intended that the appended claims cover all such equivalent variations that come within the scope of the disclosure. In addition, the section headings used herein are for organizational purposes only and are not to be construed as limiting the subject matter described.

[0401] Each embodiment herein described may be combined with any other embodiment or embodiments unless clearly indicated to the contrary. In particular, any feature or embodiment indicated as being preferred or advantageous may be combined with any other feature or features or embodiment or embodiments indicated as being preferred or advantageous, unless clearly indicated to the contrary.

[0402] All references cited in this application are expressly incorporated by reference herein.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A binding protein comprising an antigen binding site that binds a CD38 polypeptide, wherein the antigen binding site comprises:

(a) an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); and

(b) an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

2. The binding protein of claim 1, wherein the antigen binding site comprises:

(a) an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); and

(b) an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

3. The binding protein of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the VH domain comprises the sequence, from N-terminus to C-terminus, FR1—CDR-H1—FR2—CDR-H2—FR3—CDR-H3—FR4; wherein FR1 comprises the sequence QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKV SCKAS (SEQ ID NO:86), QVQLVQSGAEVVKSGASVKV SCKAS (SEQ ID NO:87), or QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKMSCKAS (SEQ ID NO:88); wherein FR2 comprises the sequence MHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGY (SEQ ID NO:90) or MHWVKEAPQGQLEWIGY

(SEQ ID NO:91); wherein FR3 comprises the sequence
NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRSEDVAVYFC (SEQ ID NO:93) or
NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMEISSLRSEDVAVYFC (SEQ ID NO:94); and wherein
FR4 comprises the sequence WGQGTLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO:96).

4. The binding protein of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6.
5. The binding protein of claim 4, wherein the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8.
6. The binding protein of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17, and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18.
7. The binding protein of claim 6, wherein the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20.
8. The binding protein of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:21, and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18.
9. The binding protein of claim 8, wherein the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20.
10. The binding protein of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18.
11. The binding protein of claim 10, wherein the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20.

12. The binding protein of claim 1, wherein the antigen binding site comprises:

(a) an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33); and

(b) an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

13. The binding protein of claim 1 or claim 12, wherein the VH domain comprises the sequence, from N-terminus to C-terminus, FR1—CDR-H1—FR2—CDR-H2—FR3—CDR-H3—FR4; wherein FR1 comprises the sequence QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKVSKAS (SEQ ID NO:86), QVQLVQSGAEVVKSGASVKVSKAS (SEQ ID NO:87), or QVQLVQSGAEVVKPGASVKMSCKAS (SEQ ID NO:88); wherein FR2 comprises the sequence MHWVKEAPGQRLEWIGY (SEQ ID NO:90) or MHWVKEAPGQGLEWIGY (SEQ ID NO:91); wherein FR3 comprises the sequence NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMELSSLRSEDNAVYFC (SEQ ID NO:93) or NYNQKFQGRATLTADTSASTAYMEISSLRSEDNAVYFC (SEQ ID NO:94); and wherein FR4 comprises the sequence WGQGTLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO:96).

14. The binding protein of claim 1 or claim 12, wherein the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14.

15. The binding protein of claim 14, wherein the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16.

16. A binding protein comprising an antigen binding site that binds a CD38 polypeptide, wherein the antigen binding site comprises:

(a) an antibody heavy chain variable (VH) domain comprising a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence

comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43); and

(b) an antibody light chain variable (VL) domain comprising a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46).

17. The binding protein of claim 16, wherein the VH domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9, and the VL domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

18. The binding protein of claim 16 or claim 17, wherein the binding protein comprises an antibody heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 and an antibody light chain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12.

19. The binding protein of any one of claims 1-18, wherein the antigen binding site cross-reacts with an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide.

20. The binding protein of claim 19, wherein the antigen binding site binds a human CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

21. The binding protein of claim 20, wherein the antigen binding site binds the human CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 with an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) of 2.1nM or less.

22. The binding protein of claim 19, wherein the antigen binding site binds a human isoform E CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:105.

23. The binding protein of any one of claims 19-22, wherein the antigen binding site binds a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30.

24. The binding protein of claim 23, wherein the antigen binding site binds the cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 with an equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) of 1.3nM or less.

25. The binding protein of any one of claims 1-24, wherein the binding protein is a chimeric or humanized antibody.
26. The binding protein of any one of claims 16-24, wherein the binding protein is a human antibody.
27. The binding protein of any one of claims 1-24, wherein the binding protein is a monoclonal antibody.
28. The binding protein of any one of claims 1-24, wherein the binding protein comprises one or more full-length antibody heavy chains comprising an Fc region.
29. The binding protein of claim 28, wherein the Fc region is a human Fc region comprising one or more mutations that reduce or eliminate Fc receptor binding and/or effector function of the Fc region.
30. The binding protein of claim 28, wherein the Fc region is a human IgG1 Fc region.
31. The binding protein of claim 30, wherein the human IgG1 Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, and 329 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are L234A, L235A, and P329A.
32. The binding protein of claim 30, wherein the human IgG1 Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 298, 299, and 300 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S298N, T299A, and Y300S.
33. The binding protein of claim 28, wherein the Fc region is a human IgG4 Fc region.
34. The binding protein of claim 33, wherein the human IgG4 Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228 and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P and R409K.
35. The binding protein of claim 33 or claim 34, wherein the human IgG4 Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234 and 235 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are F234A and L235A.

36. The binding protein of claim 33 or claim 34, wherein the human IgG4 Fc region comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 233-236 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236.
37. The binding protein of any one of claims 1-24, wherein the binding protein comprises an antibody F(ab), F(ab')₂, Fab'-SH, Fv, or scFv fragment.
38. The binding protein of any one of claims 1-37, wherein the binding protein is conjugated to a cytotoxic agent or label.
39. The binding protein of any one of claims 1-37, wherein the binding protein is a bispecific binding protein comprising the first antigen binding site that binds the CD38 polypeptide and a second antigen binding site.
40. The binding protein of any one of claims 1-37, wherein the binding protein is a trispecific binding protein comprising the first antigen binding site that binds the CD38 polypeptide, a second antigen binding site, and a third antigen binding site.
41. The binding protein of claim 40, wherein the first antigen binding site binds the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide, and wherein the second and third antigen binding sites each bind a T-cell surface protein.
42. The binding protein of claim 41, wherein the first antigen binding site binds the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide, and wherein (a) the second antigen binding site binds a human CD28 polypeptide, and the third antigen binding site binds a human CD3 polypeptide, or (b) the second antigen binding site binds a human CD3 polypeptide, and the third antigen binding site binds a human CD28 polypeptide.
43. A binding protein comprising three antigen binding sites that each bind one or more target proteins, wherein at least one of the three antigen binding sites cross-reacts with an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide.
44. The binding protein of claim 43, wherein the binding protein cross-reacts with a human CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:105.

45. The binding protein of claim 43 or claim 44, wherein the binding protein cross-reacts with a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30.

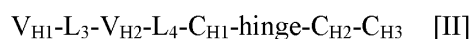
46. The binding protein of any one of claims 43-45, wherein the binding protein comprises an antigen binding site that cross-reacts with an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide and two antigen binding sites that each bind a T-cell surface protein.

47. The binding protein of claim 46, wherein the binding protein comprises an antigen binding site that cross-reacts with an extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide and an extracellular domain of a cynomolgus monkey CD38 polypeptide, an antigen binding site that binds a human CD28 polypeptide, and an antigen binding site that binds a human CD3 polypeptide.

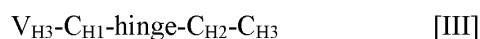
48. The binding protein of any one of claims 43-47, wherein the binding protein comprises four polypeptide chains that form the three antigen binding sites, wherein a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;
 C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;
hinge is an immunoglobulin hinge region connecting the C_{H1} and C_{H2} domains; and
 L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 are amino acid linkers;
wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair, and
wherein:

(a) the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPQGQGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36);

(b) the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPQGQGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36); or

(c) the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31) or GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32) or IYPQGQGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34) or QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence

of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35) or GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

49. The binding protein of claim 48, wherein

(a) the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36);

(b) the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36);

(c) the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36);

(d) the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36);

(e) the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36);
or

(h) the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

50. The binding protein of claim 49, wherein

(a) the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSFN (SEQ ID NO:31), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGNGGT (SEQ ID NO:32), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ESVDSYGNGF (SEQ ID NO:34), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LAS (SEQ ID NO:35), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36);
or

(b) the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GYTFTSYA (SEQ ID NO:37), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IYPGQGGT (SEQ ID NO:38), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARTGGLRRAYFTY (SEQ ID NO:33), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QSVSSYGQGF (SEQ ID NO:39), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GAS (SEQ ID NO:40), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QQNKEDPWT (SEQ ID NO:36).

51. The binding protein of claim 50, wherein

(a) the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;

(b) the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18;

(c) the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:21, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18;

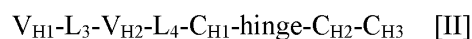
(d) the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18; or

(e) the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14.

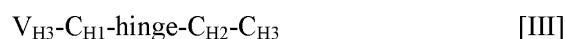
52. The binding protein of any one of claims 43-47, wherein the binding protein comprises four polypeptide chains that form the three antigen binding sites, wherein a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;
 C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;
 C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;
hinge is an immunoglobulin hinge region connecting the C_{H1} and C_{H2} domains; and
 L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 are amino acid linkers;
wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair, and
wherein:

(a) the V_{H1} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L1} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46);

(b) the V_{H2} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L2} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46); or

(c) the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46).

53. The binding protein of claim 52, wherein the V_{H3} domain comprises a CDR-H1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of GFTFSSYG (SEQ ID NO:41), a CDR-H2

sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of IWYDGSNK (SEQ ID NO:42), and a CDR-H3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of ARMFRGAFDY (SEQ ID NO:43), and the V_{L3} domain comprises a CDR-L1 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of QGIRND (SEQ ID NO:44), a CDR-L2 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of AAS (SEQ ID NO:45), and a CDR-L3 sequence comprising the amino acid sequence of LQDYIYYPT (SEQ ID NO:46).

54. The binding protein of claim 53, wherein the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

55. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-54, wherein

(a) the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54;

(b) the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54;

(c) the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54;

(d) the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54

(e) the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the

amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84, and the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:85;

(f) the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84, and the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:85;

(g) the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84, and the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:85; or

(h) the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:84, and the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:85.

56. The binding protein of claim 55, wherein

(a) the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14; or

(b) the V_{H1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, the V_{L1} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the V_{H2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, the V_{L2} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, the V_{H3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9, and the V_{L3} domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

57. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-56, wherein at least one of L₁, L₂, L₃ or L₄ is independently 0 amino acids in length.

58. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-56, wherein L₁, L₂, L₃ or L₄ are each independently at least one amino acid in length.

59. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-56, wherein (a) L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ each independently are zero amino acids in length or comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), S, RT, TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59); or (b) L₁, L₂, L₃ and L₄ each independently comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), S, RT, TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), and GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59).

60. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-56, wherein

(a) L₁ comprises the sequence GQPKAAP (SEQ ID NO: 58), L₂ comprises the sequence TKGPS (SEQ ID NO:57), L₃ comprises the sequence S, and L₄ comprises the sequence RT;

(b) L₁ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), L₂ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:55), L₃ is 0 amino acids in length, and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length;

(c) L₁ comprises the sequence GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59), L₂ comprises the sequence GSGSSGSGG (SEQ ID NO:59), L₃ is 0 amino acids in length, and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length; or

(d) L₁ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), L₂ is 0 amino acids in length, L₃ comprises the sequence GGGGSGGGSGGGGS (SEQ ID NO:56), and L₄ is 0 amino acids in length.

61. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-60, wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG4 hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234 and 235 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are F234A and L235A.

62. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-60, wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG4 hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge-C_{H2}-C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions

corresponding to positions 233-236 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236.

63. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-62, wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG4 hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 228 and 409 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S228P and R409K.

64. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-60, wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG1 hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 234, 235, and 329 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are L234A, L235A, and P329A.

65. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-60, wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG1 hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 298, 299, and 300 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S298N, T299A, and Y300S.

66. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-65, wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domain of the second polypeptide chain comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 349, 366, 368, and 407 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are Y349C, T366S, L368A, and Y407V; and wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domain of the third polypeptide chain comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 354 and 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S354C and T366W.

67. The binding protein of any one of claims 48-65, wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domain of the second polypeptide chain comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 354 and 366 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S354C and T366W; and wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domain of the third polypeptide chain comprises amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 349, 366, 368, and 407 of human IgG1 or IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are Y349C, T366S, L368A, and Y407V.

68. The binding protein of claim 48 or claim 52, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63.

69. The binding protein of claim 48 or claim 52, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:65, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63.

70. The binding protein of claim 48 or claim 52, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:67, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:63.

71. The binding protein of claim 48 or claim 52, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:68, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69.

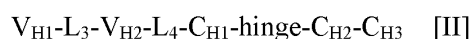
72. The binding protein of claim 48 or claim 52, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:70, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69.

73. The binding protein of claim 48 or claim 52, wherein the first polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, the second polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:66, the third polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:71, and the fourth polypeptide chain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:69.

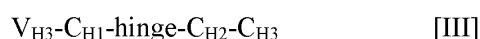
74. A binding protein comprising three antigen binding sites that each bind one or more target proteins, wherein the binding protein comprises four polypeptide chains that form the three antigen binding sites, wherein a first polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a second polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a third polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



and a fourth polypeptide chain comprises a structure represented by the formula:



wherein:

V_{L1} is a first immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L2} is a second immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{L3} is a third immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_{H1} is a first immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H2} is a second immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

V_{H3} is a third immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_{H1} is an immunoglobulin C_{H1} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H2} is an immunoglobulin C_{H2} heavy chain constant domain;

C_{H3} is an immunoglobulin C_{H3} heavy chain constant domain;

hinge is an immunoglobulin hinge region connecting the C_{H1} and C_{H2} domains; and

L_1 , L_2 , L_3 and L_4 are amino acid linkers;

wherein the polypeptide of formula I and the polypeptide of formula II form a cross-over light chain-heavy chain pair; and

wherein:

(a) the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG1 hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains each comprise amino acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 298, 299, and 300 of human IgG1 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are S298N, T299A, and Y300S; or

(b) the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains of the second and the third polypeptide chains are human IgG4 C_{H3} domains, and wherein the hinge- C_{H2} - C_{H3} domains each comprise amino

acid substitutions at positions corresponding to positions 233-236 of human IgG4 according to EU Index, wherein the amino acid substitutions are E233P, F234V, L235A, and a deletion at 236.

75. The binding protein of claim 74, wherein at least one pair of V_{H1} and V_{L1} , V_{H2} and V_{L2} , and V_{H3} and V_{L3} forms an antigen binding site that binds a CD38 polypeptide.

76. The binding protein of claim 74, wherein one, two, or three pairs of V_{H1} and V_{L1} , V_{H2} and V_{L2} , and V_{H3} and V_{L3} form an antigen binding site that binds an antigen target selected from the group consisting of A2AR, APRIL, ATPDase, BAFF, BAFFR, BCMA, BlyS, BTK, BTLA, B7DC, B7H1, B7H4, B7H5, B7H6, B7H7, B7RP1, B7-4, C3, C5, CCL2, CCL3, CCL4, CCL5, CCL7, CCL8, CCL11, CCL15, CCL17, CCL19, CCL20, CCL21, CCL24, CCL25, CCL26, CCR3, CCR4, CD3, CD19, CD20, CD23, CD24, CD27, CD28, CD38, CD39, CD40, CD70, CD80, CD86, CD122, CD137, CD137L, CD152, CD154, CD160, CD272, CD273, CD274, CD275, CD276, CD278, CD279, CDH1, chitinase, CLEC9, CLEC91, CRTH2, CSF-1, CSF-2, CSF-3, CX3CL1, CXCL12, CXCL13, CXCR3, DNGR-1, ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1, EGFR, ENTPD1, FCER1A, FCER1, FLAP, FOLH1, Gi24, GITR, GITRL, GM-CSF, Her2, HHLA2, HMGB1, HVEM, ICOSLG, IDO, IFN α , IgE, IGF1R, IL2Rbeta, IL1, IL1A, IL1B, IL1F10, IL2, IL4, IL4Ra, IL5, IL5R, IL6, IL7, IL7Ra, IL8, IL9, IL9R, IL10, rhIL10, IL12, IL13, IL13Ra1, IL13Ra2, IL15, IL17, IL17Rb, IL18, IL22, IL23, IL25, IL27, IL33, IL35, ITGB4, ITK, KIR, LAG3, LAMP1, leptin, LPFS2, MHC class II, NCR3LG1, NKG2D, NTPDase-1, OX40, OX40L, PD-1H, platelet receptor, PROM1, S152, SISP1, SLC, SPG64, ST2, STEAP2, Syk kinase, TACI, TDO, T14, TIGIT, TIM3, TLR, TLR2, TLR4, TLR5, TLR9, TMEF1, TNFa, TNFRSF7, Tp55, TREM1, TSLP, TSLPR, TWEAK, VEGF, VISTA, Vstm3, WUCAM, and XCR1.

77. The binding protein of claim 74, wherein a first pair of V_{H1} and V_{L1} , V_{H2} and V_{L2} , and V_{H3} and V_{L3} forms an antigen binding site that binds a human CD3 polypeptide, a second pair of V_{H1} and V_{L1} , V_{H2} and V_{L2} , and V_{H3} and V_{L3} forms an antigen binding site that binds a human CD28 polypeptide, and a third pair of V_{H1} and V_{L1} , V_{H2} and V_{L2} , and V_{H3} and V_{L3} forms an antigen binding site that binds a human antigen target selected from the group consisting of A2AR, APRIL, ATPDase, BAFF, BAFFR, BCMA, BlyS, BTK, BTLA, B7DC, B7H1, B7H4, B7H5, B7H6, B7H7, B7RP1, B7-4, C3, C5, CCL2, CCL3, CCL4, CCL5, CCL7, CCL8, CCL11, CCL15, CCL17, CCL19, CCL20, CCL21, CCL24, CCL25, CCL26, CCR3, CCR4, CD3, CD19, CD20, CD23, CD24, CD27, CD28, CD38, CD39, CD40, CD70,

CD80, CD86, CD122, CD137, CD137L, CD152, CD154, CD160, CD272, CD273, CD274, CD275, CD276, CD278, CD279, CDH1, chitinase, CLEC9, CLEC91, CRTH2, CSF-1, CSF-2, CSF-3, CX3CL1, CXCL12, CXCL13, CXCR3, DNGR-1, ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 1, EGFR, ENTPD1, FCER1A, FCER1, FLAP, FOLH1, Gi24, GATR, GITRL, GM-CSF, Her2, HHLA2, HMGB1, HVEM, ICOSLG, IDO, IFN α , IgE, IGF1R, IL2Rbeta, IL1, IL1A, IL1B, IL1F10, IL2, IL4, IL4Ra, IL5, IL5R, IL6, IL7, IL7Ra, IL8, IL9, IL9R, IL10, rhIL10, IL12, IL13, IL13Ra1, IL13Ra2, IL15, IL17, IL17Rb, IL18, IL22, IL23, IL25, IL27, IL33, IL35, ITGB4, ITK, KIR, LAG3, LAMP1, leptin, LPFS2, MHC class II, NCR3LG1, NKG2D, NTPDase-1, OX40, OX40L, PD-1H, platelet receptor, PROM1, S152, SISP1, SLC, SPG64, ST2, STEAP2, Syk kinase, TACI, TDO, T14, TIGIT, TIM3, TLR, TLR2, TLR4, TLR5, TLR9, TMEF1, TNFa, TNFRSF7, Tp55, TREM1, TSLP, TSLPR, TWEAK, VEGF, VISTA, Vstm3, WUCAM, and XCR1.

78. A kit of polynucleotides, comprising:

(a) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:72, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:74, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75;

(b) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:76, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:77, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75;

(c) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:78, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:79, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:75;

(d) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:72, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:80, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:81;

(e) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:76, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:82, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:81; or

(f) a first polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, a second polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:78, a third polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:83, and a fourth polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:81.

79. A polynucleotide encoding the binding protein of any one of claims 1-77.

80. A vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 79.

81. A host cell comprising the kit of polynucleotides of claim 78, the polynucleotide of claim 79, or the vector of claim 80.

82. A method of producing a binding protein, the method comprising culturing the host cell of claim 81 such that the binding protein is produced.

83. The method of claim 82, further comprising recovering the binding protein from the host cell.

84. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the binding protein of any one of claims 1-77 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

85. A method of preventing and/or treating cancer in a patient comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of at least one binding protein of any one of claims 1-73 or the pharmaceutical composition of claim 84.

86. The method of claim 85, wherein the binding protein comprises one antigen binding site that binds a T-cell surface protein and another antigen binding site that binds the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide.

87. The method of claim 86, wherein the binding protein is a trispecific binding protein comprising a first antigen binding site that binds CD3, a second antigen binding site that binds CD28, and a third antigen binding site that binds the extracellular domain of a human CD38 polypeptide.

88. The method of any one of claims 85-87, wherein the at least one binding protein is co-administered with a chemotherapeutic agent.
89. The method of any one of claims 85-88, wherein the cancer is multiple myeloma.
90. The method of any one of claims 85-88, wherein the cancer is acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), or a B cell lymphoma.
91. The method of any one of claims 85-90, wherein the patient is a human.
92. The method of any one of claims 85-91, wherein the patient is selected for treatment because cells of the cancer express a human CD38 isoform E polypeptide on their cell surface.