Anti-IgE Antibodies

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to novel human antibodies specifically directed against human immunoglobulin E (anti-IgE). The antibodies of the invention are especially suitable for treating asthma, in particular allergic asthma, as well as other IgE-mediated disorders including allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

Background of the invention

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways causing recurrent episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and/or coughing in susceptible individuals. Those skilled in the art distinguish various types of asthma, including: allergic asthma, which is thought to arise in patients having developed a hypersensitivity to environmental allergens; drug-induced asthma, typically triggered by sensitivity to aspirin or other COX inhibitors; exercise-induced asthma; near-fatal and hyperacute asthma; nocturnal asthma; occupational asthma, generally caused by exposure to certain chemicals in the workplace. Thus asthma can be triggered by various stimuli, including: airborne allergens, such as dust-mites, pollens, animal dander, fungal spores, feathers... (extrinsic asthma); non specific irritants, such as tobacco smoke, chemical fumes, pollution, sulphur dioxide... (intrinsic asthma).

Immunoglobulin E (IgE) has been shown to be involved in allergic reactions, in particular in allergic asthma. Very recently, a monoclonal antibody (omalizumab, also termed E25, marketed under the trade name Xolair®; Presta et al. *J Immunol.* 1993 Sep 1;151(5):2623-32.) gained approval from several agencies around the world. Despite showing efficacy against severe asthma, this antibody still has some drawbacks. Firstly this is a humanized murine monoclonal antibody, and as such, does not entirely preclude immunological reactions in human patients, thus possibly raising some safety concerns. Secondly, the dose of omalizumab used in treating severe asthma is based on both body weight and the level of circulating free IgE. Patients whose body weight and circulating free IgE that deviate from a specified range are recommended not to use this treatment. Those patients that can be treated may require to receive up to three subcutaneous injections once every two weeks. This heavily impacts on the costs of treatment, as well as on the quality of life of the patients.

It is desirable to provide a fully human anti-IgE monoclonal antibody, which would minimize any concern as to the use of murine antibodies in human patients. Further, it is desirable to provide a more potent anti-IgE monoclonal antibody. Increased potency would typically result in the following benefits: lower doses required to achieve clinical benefits, lower volume of injection required (for subcutaneous administration), lower cost of treatment, increased chances of treatment success, decreased frequency of administration in the treatment regimen, thus providing access to treatment to a wider population of patients, including

patients with higher body weight and/or high levels of circulating IgE, and improving patients' quality of life.

Summary of the invention

The present invention relates to a human antibody directed against human IgE (herein sometimes referred to as anti-IgE antibody), or an antigen binding portion thereof.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof directed against human IgE has an IC50 of 0.5μg/mL or less as measured by their ability to reduce IgE binding in a cell binding assay using an RBL-2H3 cell line transfected with the human FcεR1.

In a further embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof has an IC50 of 0.5μg/mL or less as measured by their ability to inhibit IgE-mediated degranulation of a RBL-2H3 cell line transfected with the human FcεR1, in which RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cells were cultured with the anti-IgE antibody and human IgE for 48 hours, were washed to remove anti-IgE:IgE complexes, leaving IgE bound to FcεR1, then stimulated with a polyclonal anti-IgE antibody which crosslinks bound IgE, resulting in IgE-mediated degranulation. In a further embodiment, said IC50 is less than 0.2μg/mL, less than 0.1μg/mL, less than 0.08μg/mL or less than 0.02μg/mL.

In another embodiment, the antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof directed against human IgE does not crosslink receptor-bound IgE and does not stimulate IgE-dependent degranulation of RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cells cultured with human IgE for 48 hours then washed to remove unbound IgE. The antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof directed against human IgE of the invention do not have agonist activity with isolated RBL-2H3 (FcεR1).

In another embodiment, the antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof directed against human IgE does not crosslink receptor-bound IgE and do not stimulate IgE-dependent degranulation of human blood basophils cultured overnight with human IgE. The antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof directed against human IgE of the invention do not have agonist activity with isolated human blood basophils.

In another embodiment, the antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof directed against human IgE are highly selective for IgE over human IgA, IgG1 and IgG3.

In another embodiment, the antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof binds to the full length of human IgE with an Affinity Constant, K_D, of 15 nM or less as measured by surface plasmon resonance (BIAcore). In a further embodiment, the K_D value is of less than 10 nM, less than 5 nM or less than 3 nM as measured by surface plasmon resonance. In certain embodiments, the K_D is from 1 pM to 100 nM. In other embodiments, the K_D is from 1 pM to 5 nM. In other embodiments K_D value is of from 1 pM to 300 pM, or from 1pM to 200pM or less than 160 pM. In another embodiment, the antibody or portion thereof has an off rate (kOff) for human IgE of 2×10^{-4} s^{-1} or smaller as measured by surface plasmon resonance. For example, in certain embodiments the antibody or portion has a kOff for human IgE of less than 1.5×10^{-4} s^{-1}, less than 9×10^{-5} s^{-1}, less than 5×10^{-5} s^{-1} or less than 2.5×10^{-5} s^{-1}.. In another embodiment, the

antibody or portion thereof has an on rate (k_a) for human IgE of more than 1 x 10^4 M^{-1} s^{-1}, more than 2 x 10^4 M^{-1} s^{-1}, more than 3 x 10^4 M^{-1} s^{-1}, more than 1 x 10^5 M^{-1} s^{-1} or more than 1.5 x 10^5 M^{-1} s^{-1}.
Such K values can be measured by any technique known those of skill in the art, such as by ELISAs, RIAs, flow cytometry, or surface plasmon resonance, such as BIACORE(TM).
In another embodiment, the antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof directed against human IgE cross-reacts with cynomolgus IgE.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof competes for binding to human IgE with an antibody selected from the group consisting of recombinant 5.396.1; 5.396.1 Hc-S103N Lc-K61R; recombinant 6.605.1; 6.605.1 (H3Q,M13K,D82E-T25A,T53S); recombinant 5.948.1.and 5.948.1 H100Y.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof binds to the same epitope of human IgE as an antibody selected from the group consisting of recombinant 5.396.1; 5.396.1 Hc-S103N Lc-K61R; recombinant 6.605.1; 6.605.1 (H3Q,M13K,D82E-T25A,T53S); recombinant 5.948.1.and 5.948.1 H100Y.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a human antibody directed against human IgE, or an antigen-binding portion thereof, wherein said antibody has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-5000ng/mL) of about 0.1-30 µg/mL, wherein the $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-5000ng/mL) is defined as the *in vitro* concentration of antibody required to reduce the free IgE concentration in a serum sample from an initial concentration in the range of about 100-5000 ng/mL to a concentration of about 25 ng/mL.
In another aspect, the present invention provides a human antibody directed against human IgE, or an antigen-binding portion thereof, wherein said antibody has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(500-1500ng/mL) of about 1-25 µg/mL, wherein the $IC_{25ng/mL}$(500-1500ng/mL) is defined as the *in vitro* concentration of antibody required to reduce the free IgE concentration in a serum sample from an initial concentration in the range of about 500-1500 ng/mL to a concentration of about 25 ng/mL.
In one embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof comprises a H-CDR3 having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 10, 30, 50, 70, 90 and 130.
In one embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof comprises an L-CDR3 having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 and 140.
In one embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20;
- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 30 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 40;
- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 50 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60 ;
- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 70 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 80; and
- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 90 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 100

- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 130 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 140

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 6, 8, 10;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 26, 28, 30;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 46, 48, 50;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 66, 68, 70;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 86, 88, 90; and
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 126, 128, 130.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 16, 18, 20;
- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 36, 38, 40;
- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 56, 58, 60;
- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 76, 78, 80;
- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 96, 98, 100; and
- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 136, 138, 140.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 6, 8, 10; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 16, 18, 20;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 26, 28, 30; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 36, 38, 40;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 46, 48, 50; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 56, 58, 60;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 56, 58, 60; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 66, 68, 70;

- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 66, 68, 70; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 76, 78, 80;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 86, 88, 90; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 96, 98, 100; and
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 126, 128, 130; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 136, 138, 140.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84; and
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 124.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34;
- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54;
- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 94; and
- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 134.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 94;

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 124; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 94;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 134; and
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 124; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 134.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 82; and
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12;
- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32;
- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52;
- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72;
- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92; and
- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:62; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 82; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 82; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132;

- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92; and
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132.

In a further embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 11;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 21; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 41; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 51;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 61; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 81; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 91; and
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 121; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 131.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof (to the extent that said portion comprises at least part of a heavy chain constant region) is of the IgG1 or IgG2 subtype.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a variant of an antibody or portion as described above, wherein said variant differs from the antibody or portion by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 amino acid substitutions.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid sequence encoding one of the chains of an antibody or portion as described above.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding one of the chains of an antibody or portion as described above.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a vector suitable for expressing one of the chains of an antibody or portion as described above.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a cell expressing one of the chains of an antibody or portion as described above.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for making an antibody or portion as described above, comprising culturing a cell as described above, and retrieving said antibody or portion thereof.

In one aspect, the antibody or portion thereof is for use as a medicament.

In another aspect, the antibody or portion thereof is for use in the treatment of an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody or portion thereof as described above.

In one embodiment, said pharmaceutical composition is for use in the treatment of an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies in a subject in

need thereof, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody or portion thereof as described above.

In another aspect, the present invention provides the use of an antibody or portion thereof as described above in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 11, 13, 21, 23, 31, 33, 41, 43, 51, 53, 61, 63, 71, 73, 81, 83, 91, 93, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 121, 123, 131 and 133.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74; and
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 94; and
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 124; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 134.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 82; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7977; and a L-chain encoded

by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7982; wherein said deposits were with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7981; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7980; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7985; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7984; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7983; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7978; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7979; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7986; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In one aspect, the above antibody of the invention is for use as a medicament.

In another aspect, the above antibody of the invention is for use in the treatment of an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody as described above.

In another aspect, said pharmaceutical composition is for use in the treatment of an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody as described above.

In another aspect, the present invention provides the use of an antibody as described above in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

Brief description of the drawings

Figures 1 and 2 show results from an agonist activity assay (RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cell assay) for exemplary anti-IgE antibodies of the invention;

Figures 3 and 4 show results from an agonist activity assay (human blood basophil assay) for exemplary anti-IgE antibodies of the invention; and

Figure 5 shows an epitope binning map for exemplary anti-IgE antibodies of the invention.

Detailed description of the invention

Definitions and General Techniques

Unless otherwise defined herein, scientific and technical terms used in connection with the present invention shall have the meanings that are commonly understood by those of ordinary skill in the art. Further, unless otherwise required by context, singular terms shall include pluralities and plural terms shall include the singular. Generally, nomenclature used in connection with, and techniques of, cell and tissue culture, molecular biology, immunology, microbiology, genetics and protein and nucleic acid chemistry and hybridization described herein are those well known and commonly used in the art.

The methods and techniques of the present invention are generally performed according to conventional methods well known in the art and as described in various general and more specific references that are cited and discussed throughout the present specification unless otherwise indicated. See, e.g., Sambrook J. & Russell D. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual,* 3rd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (2000); Ausubel et al., *Short Protocols in Molecular Biology: A Compendium of Methods from Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Wiley, John & Sons, Inc. (2002); Harlow and Lane *Using Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (1998); and Coligan et al., *Short Protocols in Protein Science*, Wiley, John & Sons, Inc. (2003). Enzymatic reactions and purification techniques are performed according to manufacturer's specifications, as commonly accomplished in the art or as described herein. The nomenclature used 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.

Throughout this specification and claims, the word "comprise," or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising," will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or group of integers but not the exclusion of any other integer or group of integers.

Antibody-related definitions

As used herein, the term "germline" refers to the nucleotide sequences and amino acid sequences of the antibody genes and gene segments as they are passed from parents to offspring via the germ cells. This germline sequence is distinguished from the nucleotide sequences encoding antibodies in mature B cells which have been altered by recombination and hypermutation events during the course of B cell maturation. An antibody that "utilizes" a particular germline has a nucleotide or amino acid sequence that most closely aligns with that germline nucleotide sequence or with the amino acid sequence that it specifies. Such antibodies frequently are mutated compared with the germline sequence.

As used herein, the term "ELISA" refers to an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. This assay is well known to those of skill in the art. Examples of this assay can be found in Vaughan, T.J. et al., *Nature Biotech.* 14:309-314 (1996), as well as in the Examples of the present application.

The term "surface plasmon resonance", as used herein, refers to an optical phenomenon that allows for the analysis of real-time biospecific interactions by detection of alterations in protein concentrations within a biosensor matrix, for example using the BIAcore™ system (Pharmacia Biosensor AB, Uppsala, Sweden and Piscataway, N.J.). For further descriptions, see Jonsson et al., *Ann. Biol. Clin.* 51:19-26 (1993); Jonsson et al., *Biotechniques* 11:620-627 (1991); Jonsson et al., *J. Mol. Recognit.* 8:125-131 (1995); and Johnsson et al., *Anal. Biochem.* 198:268-277 (1991).

The term "affinity" refers to a measure of the attraction between an antigen and an antibody. The intrinsic attractiveness of the antibody for the antigen is typically expressed as the binding affinity equilibrium constant (K_D) of a particular antibody-antigen interaction. An antibody is said to specifically bind an antigen when the K_D is ≤ 1 mM, preferably ≤ 100 nM. A K_D binding affinity constant can be measured by surface plasmon resonance, for example using the BIAcore™ system as discussed in the below Examples.

The term "k_{off}" refers to the dissociation rate constant of a particular antibody-antigen interaction. A k_{off} dissociation rate constant can be measured by surface plasmon resonance, for example using the BIAcore™ system as discussed in the below Examples.

The term "epitope" includes any protein determinant capable of specific binding to an immunoglobulin or T-cell receptor or otherwise interacting with a molecule. Epitopic determinants generally consist of chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino acids or carbohydrate or sugar side chains and generally have specific three dimensional structural characteristics, as well as specific charge characteristics. An epitope may be "linear" or "conformational." In a linear epitope, all of the points of interaction between the protein and the interacting molecule (such as an antibody) occur linearly along the primary amino acid sequence of the protein. In a conformational epitope, the points of interaction occur across amino acid residues on the protein that are separated from one another. Once a desired epitope on an antigen is determined, it is possible to generate antibodies to that epitope, e.g., using the techniques described in the present invention. Alternatively, during the discovery process, the generation and characterization of antibodies may elucidate information about desirable epitopes. From this information, it is then possible to competitively screen antibodies for binding to the same epitope. An approach to achieve this is to conduct competition studies to find antibodies that competitively bind with one another, i.e. the antibodies compete for binding to the antigen.

One can determine whether an antibody binds to the same epitope or cross competes for binding with an anti-IgE antibody by using methods known in the art. In one embodiment, one allows the anti-IgE antibody of the invention to bind to IgE under saturating conditions and then measures the ability of the test antibody to bind to IgE. If the test antibody is able to bind to IgE at the same time as the reference anti- IgE antibody, then the test antibody binds to a different epitope than the reference anti-IgE antibody. However, if the test antibody is not able to bind to IgE at the same time, then the test antibody binds to the same epitope, an overlapping epitope, or an epitope that is in close proximity to the epitope bound by the anti- IgE antibody of the invention. This experiment can be performed using ELISA, RIA, BIACORE™, or flow cytometry. To test whether an anti-IgE antibody cross-competes with another anti-IgE antibody, one may use the competition method described above in two directions, i.e. determining if the known antibody blocks the test antibody and vice versa. In a preferred embodiment, the experiment is performed using BIACORE™.

A high throughput process for "binning" antibodies based upon their cross-competition is described in International Patent Application No. WO 03/48731.

As used herein, the term "binning" refers to a method to group antibodies based on their antigen binding characteristics. The assignment of bins is somewhat arbitrary, depending on how different are the observed binding patterns for all the antibodies tested. Therefore, bins do not always correlate with epitopes determined by other means and should not be used to define epitopes.

Anti-IgE antibodies of the invention

The present invention relates to a human antibody directed against human IgE, or an antigen binding portion thereof.

Unless otherwise stated, as used herein, "IgE" refers to human IgE (human immunoglobulin E).

The term (intact) "antibody" (Ab) or "immunoglobulin" (Ig), as used herein, refers to a tetramer comprising two heavy (H) chains (about 50-70 kDa) and two light (L) chains (about 25 kDa) inter-connected by disulfide bonds. There are only two types of light chain: λ and κ. In humans they are similar, but only one type is present in each antibody. Heavy chains are classified as mu, delta, gamma, alpha, or epsilon, and define the antibody's isotype as IgM, IgD, IgG, IgA, and IgE, respectively. See generally, *Fundamental Immunology* Ch. 7 (Paul, W., ed., 2nd ed. Raven Press, N.Y. (1989)).

Each heavy chain (herein sometimes referred to as H-chain or Hc) is comprised of a heavy chain variable domain (V_H, or H-variable domain) and a heavy chain constant region (C_H). The heavy chain constant region is comprised of three domains, CH1, CH2 and CH3. Each light chain (herein sometimes referred to as L-chain or Lc) is comprised of a light chain variable domain (V_L, or L-variable domain) and a light chain constant region. The light chain constant region is comprised of one domain, C_L. Within light and heavy chains, the variable and constant regions are joined by a "J" region of about 12 or more amino acids, with the heavy chain also including a "D" region of about 3 or more amino acids. The V_H and V_L regions can be further subdivided into regions of hypervariability, termed "complementarity determining regions" (CDR), interspersed with regions that are more conserved, termed "framework regions" (FR). Each V_H and V_L is composed of three CDRs (H-CDR herein designates a CDR from the heavy chain; and L-CDR herein designates a CDR from the light chain) and four FRs, arranged from amino-terminus to carboxyl-terminus in the following order: FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3, FR4. The assignment of amino acids to each domain is in accordance with the definitions of Kabat, *Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest* (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD (1987 and 1991)), or Chothia & Lesk, *J. Mol. Biol.* 196:901-917 (1987); Chothia et al., *Nature* 342:878-883 (1989).

The variable domains of each heavy/light chain pair (V_H and V_L) form the antibody binding site that interacts with an antigen. Thus, an intact IgG antibody, for example, has two binding sites. Except in bifunctional or bispecific antibodies, the two binding sites are the same. The constant regions of the antibodies may mediate the binding of the immunoglobulin to host tissues or factors, including various cells of the immune system (e.g., effector cells) and the first component (Clq) of the classical complement system.

Antibodies must have enough antigen-binding diversity to recognize every possible antigen (many V regions) while maintaining the biological effectiveness of their C regions (few C regions). Ig genes are randomly spliced together from gene segments that allow many V regions to be used with a few C regions. Gene segments encoding Ig H, kappa and lambda chains are found on three different

chromosomes. During B cell development, recombinase enzymes remove introns and some exons from the DNA and splice segments into functional Ig genes.

Ig gene segments in mammals are arranged in groups of "variable" (V), "diversity" (D), "joining" (J), and "constant" (C) exons. V kappa (Vκ) segments each encode the first two CDR and three FR of the kappa chain V region, plus a few residues of CDR3. J kappa (Jκ) segments each encode the remainder of CDR3 and the fourth FR. C kappa (Cκ) encodes the complete C region of the kappa light chain. DNA encoding human kappa chain includes approximately 40 functional V kappa (Vκ) segments, five J kappa (Jκ) segments, and one C kappa (Cκ) gene segment, as well as some gene segments which contain stop codons ("pseudogenes"). Human lambda (λ) chain DNA contains approximately 30 functional V lambda (Vλ) segments and four functional sets of J lambda (Jλ) and C lambda (Cλ) segments. A particular J lambda (Jλ) always pairs with its corresponding C lambda (Cλ), unlike J kappa (Jκ) which all pair with the same C kappa (Cκ). DNA for human H chain includes approximately 50 functional V_H segments, 30 D_H segments, and six J_H segments. The first two CDR and three FR of the heavy chain variable domain are encoded by V_H. CDR3 is encoded by a few nucleotides of V_H, all of D_H, and part of J_H, while FR4 is encoded by the remainder of the J_H gene segment. There are also individual gene segments in the DNA for each heavy chain domain and membrane region of each isotype, arranged in the order in which they are expressed by B cells.

In various embodiments of the invention, the heavy and light chains of the anti-IgE antibodies may optionally include a signal sequence. The term "signal sequence," also called signal peptide, or leader peptide, refers to a segment of about 15 to 30 amino acids at the N terminus of a protein that enables the protein to be secreted (pass through a cell membrane). The signal sequence is removed as the protein is secreted.

The term "isolated protein", "isolated polypeptide" or "isolated antibody" is a protein, polypeptide or antibody that by virtue of its origin or source of derivation (1) is not associated with naturally associated components that accompany it in its native state, (2) is free of other proteins from the same species, (3) is expressed by a cell from a different species, or (4) does not occur in nature. Thus, a polypeptide that is chemically synthesized or synthesized in a cellular system different from the cell from which it naturally originates will be "isolated" from its naturally associated components. A protein may also be rendered substantially free of naturally associated components by isolation, using protein purification techniques well known in the art.

Examples of isolated antibodies include, but not limited to, an anti-IgE antibody that has been affinity purified using IgE, and an anti-IgE antibody that has been synthesized by a cell line *in vitro*.

As used herein, the term "human antibody" means any antibody in which the variable and constant domain sequences are human sequences. The term encompasses antibodies with sequences derived from human genes, but which have been changed, e.g. to decrease possible immunogenicity, increase affinity, eliminate cysteines that might cause undesirable folding, etc. The term also encompasses such antibodies produced recombinantly in non-human cells, which might impart glycosylation not typical of human cells. These antibodies may be prepared in a variety of ways, as described below. In particular, they are obtainable e.g. from non-human animals bearing human immunoglobulin loci, or a fully human immune system.

The term "antigen-binding portion" of an antibody (or simply "antibody portion"), as used herein, refers to one or more fragments of an antibody that retain the ability to specifically bind to an antigen (e.g., human

IgE, or a portion thereof, including epsilon Hc C2-C4 (Cε2-Cε4) and epsilon Hc C3-C4 (Cε3-Cε4) domains. It has been shown that the antigen-binding function of an antibody can be performed by fragments of a full-length antibody. Examples of binding fragments encompassed within the term "antigen-binding portion" of an antibody include (i) a Fab fragment, a monovalent fragment consisting of the V_L, V_H, C_L and C_H1 domains; (ii) a $F(ab')_2$ fragment, a bivalent fragment comprising two Fab fragments linked by a disulfide bridge at the hinge region; (iii) a Fd fragment consisting of the V_H and C_H1 domains; (iv) a Fv fragment consisting of the V_L and V_H domains of a single arm of an antibody, (v) a dAb fragment (Ward et al., (1989) Nature 341:544-546), which consists of a V_H domain; and (vi) an isolated complementarity determining region (CDR). Furthermore, although the two domains of the Fv fragment, V_L and V_H, are coded for by separate genes, they can be joined, using recombinant methods, by a synthetic linker that enables them to be made as a single protein chain in which the V_L and V_H regions pair to form monovalent molecules (known as single chain Fv (scFv)); see e.g., Bird et al. *Science* 242:423-426 (1988) and Huston et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:5879-5883 (1988)). Also within the invention are antigen-binding molecules comprising a V_H and/or a V_L, In the case of a V_H, the molecule may also comprise one or more of a CH1, hinge, CH2 or CH3 region. Such single chain antibodies are also intended to be encompassed within the term "antigen-binding portion" of an antibody. Other forms of single chain antibodies, such as diabodies are also encompassed. Diabodies are bivalent, bispecific antibodies in which V_H and V_L domains are expressed on a single polypeptide chain, but using a linker that is too short to allow for pairing between the two domains on the same chain, thereby forcing the domains to pair with complementary domains of another chain and creating two antigen binding sites (see e.g., Holliger et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6444-6448 (1993); Poljak et al. *Structure* 2:1121-1123 (1994)).

Still further, an antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof may be part of larger immunoadhesion molecules, formed by covalent or noncovalent association of the antibody or antibody portion with one or more other proteins or peptides. Examples of such immunoadhesion molecules include use of the streptavidin core region to make a tetrameric scFv molecule (Kipriyanov et al. *Human Antibodies and Hybridomas* 6:93-101 (1995)) and use of a cysteine residue, a marker peptide and a C-terminal polyhistidine tag to make bivalent and biotinylated scFv molecules (Kipriyanov et al. *Mol. Immunol.* 31:1047-1058 (1994)). Other examples include where one or more CDRs from an antibody are incorporated into a molecule either covalently or noncovalently to make it an immunoadhesin that specifically binds to an antigen of interest. In such embodiments, the CDR(s) may be incorporated as part of a larger polypeptide chain, may be covalently linked to another polypeptide chain, or may be incorporated noncovalently.

Antibody portions, such as Fab and $F(ab')_2$ fragments, can be prepared from whole antibodies using conventional techniques, such as papain or pepsin digestion, respectively, of whole antibodies. Moreover, antibodies, antibody portions and immunoadhesion molecules can be obtained using standard recombinant DNA techniques, as described herein.

In one embodiment, the antibody of the invention is a monoclonal antibody. As used herein, the acronym "mAb" refers to a monoclonal antibody, i.e. an antibody synthesized and secreted by an individual clonal population of cells. The clonal population can be a clonal population of immortalized cells. In some embodiments, the immortalized cells in the clonal population are hybrid cells - hybridomas - typically

produced by the fusion of individual B lymphocytes from an immunized animal with individual cells from a lymphocytic tumour.

As used herein, a monoclonal antibody that is referred to by number is a monoclonal antibody (mAb) that is obtained from the hybridoma of the same number. For example, monoclonal antibody 6.605.1 is obtained from hybridoma 6.605.1.

In another embodiment, the monoclonal antibody of the invention is a recombinant antibody (see below).

The class and subclass of anti-IgE antibodies may be determined by any method known in the art. In general, the class and subclass of an antibody may be determined using antibodies that are specific for a particular class and subclass of antibody. Such antibodies are available commercially. The class and subclass can be determined by ELISA, Western Blot as well as other techniques. Alternatively, the class and subclass may be determined by sequencing all or a portion of the constant domains of the heavy and/or light chains of the antibodies, comparing their amino acid sequences to the known amino acid sequences of various class and subclasses of immunoglobulins, and determining the class and subclass of the antibodies.

The class of an anti-IgE antibody obtained as described above may be switched with another. In one aspect of the invention, a nucleic acid molecule encoding V_L or V_H is isolated using methods well-known in the art such that it does not include nucleic acid sequences encoding C_L or C_H. "Antibody Engineering" (Kontermann & Dubel, Eds., Springer-Verlag, Berlin (2001)). The nucleic acid molecules encoding V_L or V_H are then operatively linked to a nucleic acid sequence encoding a C_L or C_H, respectively, from a different class of immunoglobulin molecule. This may be achieved using a vector or nucleic acid molecule that comprises a C_L or C_H chain, as described above. For example, an anti-IgE antibody that was originally IgM may be class switched to an IgG. Further, the class switching may be used to convert one IgG subclass to another, e.g., from IgG1 to IgG2. A preferred method for producing an antibody of the invention comprising a desired isotype comprises the steps of isolating a nucleic acid molecule encoding the heavy chain of an anti-IgE antibody and a nucleic acid molecule encoding the light chain of an anti-IgE antibody, obtaining the variable domain of the heavy chain, ligating the variable domain of the heavy chain with the constant domain of a heavy chain of the desired isotype, expressing the light chain and the ligated heavy chain in a cell, and collecting the anti-IgE antibody with the desired isotype.

The anti-IgE antibody of the invention can be an IgG, an IgM, an IgE, an IgA, or an IgD molecule. In a preferred embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody is an IgG and is an IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 subclass. In another preferred embodiment, the antibody is subclass IgG2.

Examples of isolated antibodies of the invention include, but not limited to, an anti-IgE antibody that has been affinity purified using human IgE, and an anti-IgE antibody that has been synthesized by a cell line *in vitro*.

Serum depletion assay

In one aspect, the present invention provides a human antibody directed against human IgE, or an antigen-binding portion thereof, wherein said antibody has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-5000ng/mL) of about 0.1-30 µg/mL, wherein the $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-5000ng/mL) is defined as the *in vitro* concentration of antibody required to reduce the free IgE concentration in a serum sample from an initial concentration in the range of about 100-5000 ng/mL to a concentration of about 25 ng/mL. In one embodiment, the antibody or portion

thereof has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-5000ng/mL) of about 0.1-25 µg/mL, preferably 0.1-20 µg/mL, preferably 0.1-17 µg/mL, preferably 0.1-15 µg/mL, preferably 0.1-11µg/mL,most preferably 0.1-2 µg/mL.

In one embodiment, the antibody or portion thereof has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-1500ng/mL) of about 1-25 µg/mL, preferably 1-5 µg/mL, preferably 1-2 µg/mL.

More generally, the $IC_{25ng/mL}$(x-y ng/mL) is defined herein as the *in vitro* concentration of antibody required to reduce the free IgE concentration in a serum sample from an initial concentration in the range of about x-y ng/mL to a concentration of about 25 ng/mL.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a human antibody directed against human IgE, or an antigen-binding portion thereof, wherein said antibody has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(500-1500ng/mL) of about 1-25 µg/mL, wherein the $IC_{25ng/mL}$(500-1500ng/mL) is defined as the *in vitro* concentration of antibody required to reduce the free IgE concentration in a serum sample from an initial concentration in the range of about 500-1500 ng/mL to a concentration of about 25 ng/mL. In one embodiment, the antibody or portion thereof has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(500-1500ng/mL) of about 1-20 µg/mL, preferably 1-15 µg/mL, preferably 1-10 µg/mL, preferably 1-5 µg/mL, most preferably 2 µg/mL.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a human antibody directed against human IgE, or an antigen-binding portion thereof, wherein said antibody has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-500ng/mL) of about 0.1-15 µg/mL, wherein the $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-500ng/mL) is defined as the *in vitro* concentration of antibody required to reduce the free IgE concentration in a serum sample from an initial concentration in the range of about 100-500 ng/mL to a concentration of about 25 ng/mL. In one embodiment, the antibody or portion thereof has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-500ng/mL) of about 0.1-10 µg/mL, 0.1-8 µg/mL, preferably 0.1-5 µg/mL, preferably 0.1-4 µg/mL, preferably 0.1-3 µg/mL, preferably 1.2 µg/mL.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a human antibody directed against human IgE, or an antigen-binding portion thereof, wherein said antibody has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(1500-5000ng/mL) of about 1-30 µg/mL, wherein the $IC_{25ng/mL}$(1500-5000ng/mL) is defined as the *in vitro* concentration of antibody required to reduce the free IgE concentration in a serum sample from an initial concentration in the range of about 1500-5000 ng/mL to a concentration of about 25 ng/mL. In one embodiment, the antibody or portion thereof has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(1500-5000ng/mL) of about 1-28 µg/mL, preferably 1-27 µg/mL, preferably 2-26 µg/mL, preferably 2-25 µg/mL.

The $IC_{25ng/mL}$(x-y ng/mL) of a given test-antibody may be determined by a free IgE serum depletion test. The underlying principle is to incubate a serum sample with said test-antibody, to allow binding of serum free IgE to said test-antibody. The amount (fraction) of IgE not bound to said test-antibody can thereafter be detected and measured, e.g. using an ELISA detection assay after removal of the (test-antibody)-IgE complexes previously formed.

Free IgE corresponds to circulating unbound IgE, i.e. IgE not bound to an antibody and not bound to any cell or receptor.

More precisely, the $IC_{25ng/mL}$(x-y ng/mL) can be determined using an assay method comprising the following steps:

a) Providing a human serum sample having an initial free IgE concentration in the range of x-y ng/mL;

b) Providing a test-antibody (test anti-IgE antibody);

c) Preparing an ELISA plate (or any other suitable ELISA solid reagent) using the same test-antibody as the capture reagent coated on said plate;

d) Incubating said serum sample provided in step a) with said test-antibody provided in step b), thus providing an incubation mixture;

e) Incubating the incubation mixture from step d) with the ELISA plate prepared in step c);

f) Washing the ELISA plate of step e);

g) Detecting and measuring the amount of IgE left bound onto said ELISA plate.

Those skilled in the art know how to prepare a serum sample starting from blood samples originating from a human subject. For example, this may involve collecting blood into glass serum tube (e.g. Becton Dickinson cat. No. 366636), allowing to clot for 60 minutes, then centrifuge at 500xg for 10 minutes and collecting serum supernatant. Said human serum sample may be diluted in order to adjust its initial free IgE concentration, for example with the same buffer as being used in ELISA, e.g. 1%BSA/TBS as described in the Examples below. Total IgE concentration can be easily measured using a standard ELISA assay, e.g. using a commercial kit (e.g. IBL or Bethyl market such detection kits). Typically, said initial free IgE concentration is of about 100-5000 ng/mL. In one aspect, said initial free IgE concentration is of about 100-500 ng/mL; or of about 500-1500 ng/mL; or of about 1500-5000 ng/mL. Those skilled in the art also know how to prepare an ELISA plate as provided in step c). This may typically be performed by incubating the desired test-antibody onto suitable well plates (typically, plates wherein the adsorption of the antibody does not interfere with the subsequent desired reaction, e.g. Nunc Maxisorp™ 96-well plates (Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. DIS-971-010P). Said antibody is generally used in solution in a suitable buffer, e.g. TBS. Incubation may last about 10, 12 or 16 hours, generally at around 4°C, to allow suitable coating of the plate, followed by one or several washing steps, e.g. with Tween-TBS buffer. The plate is subsequently blocked, e.g. using 1%BSA-TBS. Blocking can for example be performed for 1hr at RT, the plate then is washed again (e.g. with Tween-TBS) before use in step d).

The incubation of step d) may be performed for about 10, 12 or 16 hours. The incubation temperature is generally of around 37°C. Incubation conditions typically further include a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO_2. Control assays may be used to show that free IgE binds to the capture reagent (ELISA plate of step c)), whereas (test-antibody)-IgE complexes do not.

The incubation of step e) may for example be performed for about 2h, at RT. Control assays may be used to show that free IgE binds to the capture reagent (ELISA plate of step c)), whereas (test-antibody)-IgE complexes do not.

Washing in step f) may involve one or several washing steps, e.g. with Tween-TBS. This step should ensure that all (test-antibodies)-IgE complexes are removed from the wells on the ELISA plate.

For step g), those skilled in the art may use commercial human IgE standards for calibrating the results. Detection and measurements in step f) can be e.g. performed using a labelled polyclonal anti-IgE antibody. Such polyclonal anti-IgE antibodies are commercially available, especially biotinylated versions. Subsequent detection may then employ a Streptavidin-HRP reagent (also commercially available).

In one embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof according to the invention comprises a H-CDR3 having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 10, 30, 50, 70, 90 and 130.

In one embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof comprises an L-CDR3 having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 and 140.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 6, 8, 10;

- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 26, 28, 30;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 46, 48, 50;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 66, 68, 70;
- antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 86, 88, 90; and
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 126, 128, 130.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 16, 18, 20;
- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 36, 38, 40;
- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 56, 58, 60;
- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 76, 78, 80; and
- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 96, 98, 100.
- an antibody comprising an L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 136, 138,140.

In one embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20;
- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 30 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 40;
- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 50 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 60 ;
- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 70 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 80;
- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 90 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 100;
- an antibody comprising an H-CDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 130 and an LCDR3 having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 140

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 6, 8, 10; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 16, 18, 20;

- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 26, 28, 30; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 36, 38, 40;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 46, 48, 50; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 56, 58, 60;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 66, 68, 70; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 76, 78, 80;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 86, 88, 90; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 96, 98, 100; and
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 126, 128, 130; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 136, 138, 140.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84; and
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 124.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34;
- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54;
- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 94; and
- an antibody comprising an L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 134.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54;

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 94; and
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 124; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 134.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 82 and;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122 and;

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12;
- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32;
- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52;
- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72;
- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92; and
- an antibody comprising an L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion is seleceted from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52;

an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:62; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72;

an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72;

an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 82; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92;

an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 82; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132.

an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92; and

an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132.

In another embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof (to the extent that said portion comprises at least part of a heavy chain constant region) is of the IgG1 or IgG2 subtype.

Exemplary preferred antibodies of the invention include the following antibodies:

- mAb 5.396.1 (produced by hybridoma);
- recombinant 5.396.1;
- 5.396.1 Hc-S103N Lc-K61R, also sometimes referred to as 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) or as 5.396.1 (S103N/K61R) or as 5.396.1 N/R (i.e. having the same chain sequences as the 5.396.1 mAb, except for the indicated amino acid substitutions in the Heavy Chain Hc and Light Chain Lc);
- mAb 6.605.1 (produced by hybridoma);
- recombinant 6.605.1;
- 6.605.1 Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc-T25A,T53S, also sometimes referred to as 6.605.1 (H3Q,M13K,D82E-T25A,T53S), or as 6.605.1 QKE/AS (i.e. having the same chain sequences as the 6.605.1 mAb, except for the indicated amino acid substitutions in the Heavy Chain Hc and Light Chain Lc);
- mAb 5.948.1 (produced by hybridoma);
- recombinant 5.948.1.
- 5.948.1 Hc-H100Y,also sometimes referred to as 5.948.1 H100Y (i.e. having the same chain sequences as the 5.948.1 mAb, except for an indicated amino acid substitutions in the Hc);

These antibodies are described in greater detail in the examples below.

In a further embodiment, the anti-IgE antibody or portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 11;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 21; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 41; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 51;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 61; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 81; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 91; and
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 121; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 131.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 82; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132.

In one aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7977; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7982; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7981; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7980; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7985; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7984; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7983; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7978; wherein said deposits were with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7979; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7986; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a variant of an antibody or portion thereof as described above, wherein said variant differs from the antibody or portion thereof by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 amino acid substitutions.

A further aspect of the present invention is an antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof with at least one of the functional properties described previously, and comprises a V_H domain that is at least 90% identical in amino acid sequence to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 4, 24, 44, 64, 84 or 124. In one embodiment, said V_H domain is at least 91%, at least 93%, at least 95%, at least 97%, at least 99%, or 100% identical in amino acid sequence to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 4, 24, 44, 64, 84 or 124.

A further aspect of the present invention is an antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof with at least one of the functional properties described previously, and comprises a V_L domain that is at least 90% identical in amino acid sequence to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 14, 34, 54, 74, 94 or 134. In one embodiment, said V_H domain is at least 91%, at least 93%, at least 95%, at least 97%, at least 99%, or 100% identical in amino acid sequence to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 14, 34, 54, 74, 94 or 134.

Sequence similarity for polypeptides, which is also referred to as sequence identity, is typically measured using sequence analysis software. Protein analysis software matches similar sequences using measures of similarity assigned to various substitutions, deletions and other modifications, including conservative amino acid substitutions. For instance, GCG contains programs such as "Gap" and "Bestfit" which can be used with default parameters to determine sequence homology or sequence identity between closely related polypeptides, such as homologous polypeptides from different species of organisms or between a wild type protein and a mutein thereof. See, e.g., GCG Version 6.1. Polypeptide sequences also can be compared using FASTA using default or recommended parameters, a program in GCG Version 6.1. FASTA (e.g., FASTA2 and FASTA3) provides alignments and percent sequence identity of the regions of the best overlap between the query and search sequences (Pearson, *Methods Enzymol.* **183**:63-98 (1990); Pearson, *Methods Mol. Biol.* **132**:185-219 (2000)). Another preferred algorithm when comparing a sequence of the invention to a database containing a large number of sequences from different organisms is the computer program BLAST, especially blastp or tblastn, using default parameters. *See, e.g.*, Altschul et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* **215**:403-410 (1990); Altschul et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* **25**:3389-402 (1997); herein incorporated by reference.

The length of polypeptide sequences compared for homology will generally be at least about 16 amino acid residues, usually at least about 20 residues, more usually at least about 24 residues, typically at least about 28 residues, and preferably more than about 35 residues. When searching a database containing sequences from a large number of different organisms, it is preferable to compare amino acid sequences.

As used herein, "amino acids" are represented by the full name thereof, by the three letter code corresponding thereto, or by the one-letter code corresponding thereto, as indicated in the following table:

Full Name	Three-Letter Code	One-Letter Code
Aspartic Acid	Asp	D
Glutamic Acid	Glu	E
Lysine	Lys	K
Arginine	Arg	R
Histidine	His	H
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y

Cysteine	Cys	C
Asparagine	Asn	N
Glutamine	Gln	Q
Serine	Ser	S
Threonine	Thr	T
Glycine	Gly	G
Alanine	Ala	A
Valine	Val	V
Leucine	Leu	L
Isoleucine	Ile	I
Methionine	Met	M
Proline	Pro	P
Phenylalanine	Phe	F
Tryptophan	Trp	W

As used herein, the twenty conventional amino acids and their abbreviations follow conventional usage. See *Immunology - A Synthesis* (2nd Edition, E. S. Golub and D. R. Gren, Eds., Sinauer Associates, Sunderland, Mass. (1991)).

According to the invention, one type of amino acid substitution that may be made is to change one or more cysteines in the antibody, which may be chemically reactive, to another residue, such as, without limitation, alanine or serine. In one embodiment, there is a substitution of a non-canonical cysteine. The substitution can be made in a CDR or framework region of a variable domain or in the constant domain of an antibody. In some embodiments, the cysteine is canonical.

Another type of amino acid substitution that may be made is to remove potential proteolytic sites in the antibody. Such sites may occur in a CDR or framework region of a variable domain or in the constant domain of an antibody. Substitution of cysteine residues and removal of proteolytic sites may decrease the risk of heterogeneity in the antibody product and thus increase its homogeneity. Another type of amino acid substitution is to eliminate asparagine-glycine pairs, which form potential deamidation sites, by altering one or both of the residues.

Another type of amino acid substitution that may be made in one of the variants according to the invention is a conservative amino acid substitution. A "conservative amino acid substitution" is one in which an amino acid residue is substituted by another amino acid residue having a side chain R group) with similar chemical properties (e.g., charge or hydrophobicity). In general, a conservative amino acid substitution will not substantially change the functional properties of a protein. In cases where two or more amino acid sequences differ from each other by conservative substitutions, the percent sequence identity or degree of similarity may be adjusted upwards to correct for the conservative nature of the substitution. Means for making this adjustment are well-known to those of skill in the art. See e.g. Pearson, *Methods Mol. Biol.* 243:307-31 (1994).

Examples of groups of amino acids that have side chains with similar chemical properties include 1) aliphatic side chains: glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, and isoleucine; 2) aliphatic-hydroxyl side chains: serine and threonine; 3) amide-containing side chains: asparagine and glutamine; 4) aromatic side chains: phenylalanine, tyrosine, and tryptophan; 5) basic side chains: lysine, arginine, and histidine; 6) acidic side chains: aspartic acid and glutamic acid; and 7) sulfur-containing side chains: cysteine and

methionine. Preferred conservative amino acids substitution groups are: valine-leucine-isoleucine, phenylalanine-tyrosine, lysine-arginine, alanine-valine, glutamate-aspartate, and asparagine-glutamine. Alternatively, a conservative replacement is any change having a positive value in the PAM250 log-likelihood matrix disclosed in Gonnet et al., *Science* 256:1443-45 (1992). A "moderately conservative" replacement is any change having a nonnegative value in the PAM250 log-likelihood matrix.

In certain embodiments, amino acid substitutions to an antibody or antigen-binding portion of the invention are those which: (1) reduce susceptibility to proteolysis, (2) reduce susceptibility to oxidation, (3) alter binding affinity for forming protein complexes, and (4) confer or modify other physicochemical or functional properties of such analogs, but still retain specific binding to human IgE. Analogs can include various substitutions to the normally-occurring peptide sequence. For example, single or multiple amino acid substitutions, preferably conservative amino acid substitutions, may be made in the normally-occurring sequence, for example in the portion of the polypeptide outside the domain(s) forming intermolecular contacts. Amino acid substitutions can also be made in the domain(s) that form intermolecular contacts that can improve the activity of the polypeptide. A conservative amino acid substitution should not substantially change the structural characteristics of the parent sequence; e.g., a replacement amino acid should not alter the anti-parallel β-sheet that makes up the immunoglobulin binding domain that occurs in the parent sequence, or disrupt other types of secondary structure that characterizes the parent sequence. In general, glycine and proline would not be used in an anti-parallel β-sheet. Examples of art-recognized polypeptide secondary and tertiary structures are described in *Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles* (Creighton, Ed., W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1984)); *Introduction to Protein Structure* (C. Branden and J. Tooze, eds., Garland Publishing, New York, N.Y. (1991)); and Thornton et al., *Nature* 354:105 (1991).

In another aspect of the invention, the antibody may be deimmunized to reduce its immunogenicity using the techniques described in, e.g., PCT Publication WO98/52976 and WO00/34317.

In another embodiment, a fusion antibody or immunoadhesin may be made that comprises all or a portion of an anti-IgE antibody of the invention linked to another polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, only the variable domains of the anti-IgE antibody are linked to the polypeptide. In another preferred embodiment, the V_H domain of an anti-IgE antibody is linked to a first polypeptide, while the V_L domain of an anti-IgE antibody is linked to a second polypeptide that associates with the first polypeptide in a manner such that the V_H and V_L domains can interact with one another to form an antigen binding site. In another preferred embodiment, the V_H domain is separated from the V_L domain by a linker such that the V_H and V_L domains can interact with one another (see below under Single Chain Antibodies). The V_H-linker-V_L antibody is then linked to the polypeptide of interest. In addition, fusion antibodies can be created in which two (or more) single-chain antibodies are linked to one another. This is useful if one wants to create a divalent or polyvalent antibody on a single polypeptide chain, or if one wants to create a bispecific antibody.

To create a single chain antibody, (scFv) the V_H- and V_L-encoding DNA fragments are operatively linked to another fragment encoding a flexible linker, e.g., encoding the amino acid sequence $(Gly_4\text{-}Ser)_3$, such that the V_H and V_L sequences can be expressed as a contiguous single-chain protein, with the V_L and V_H domains joined by the flexible linker. See, e.g., Bird et al., *Science* 242:423-426 (1988); Huston et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:5879-5883 (1988); McCafferty et al., *Nature* 348:552-554 (1990). The single chain antibody may be monovalent, if only a single V_H and V_L are used, bivalent, if two V_H and V_L

are used, or polyvalent, if more than two V_H and V_L are used. Bispecific or polyvalent antibodies may be generated that bind specifically to human IgE and to another molecule.

In other embodiments, other modified antibodies may be prepared using anti-IgE antibody encoding nucleic acid molecules. For instance, "Kappa bodies" (Ill et al., *Protein Eng.* 10: 949-57 (1997)), "Minibodies" (Martin et al., *EMBO J.* 13: 5303-9 (1994)), "Diabodies" (Holliger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90: 6444-6448 (1993)), or "Janusins" (Traunecker et al., *EMBO J.* 10:3655-3659 (1991) and Traunecker et al., *Int. J. Cancer* (Suppl.) 7:51-52 (1992)) may be prepared using standard molecular biological techniques following the teachings of the specification.

In certain embodiments, the antibodies of the invention may be present in a neutral form (including zwitter ionic forms) or as a positively or negatively-charged species. In some embodiments, the antibodies may be complexed with a counterion to form a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

The terms "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refer to a complex comprising one or more antibodies and one or more counterions, where the counterions are derived from pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic and organic acids and bases.

Pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic bases include metallic ions. More preferred metallic ions include, but are not limited to, appropriate alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts and other physiological acceptable metal ions. Salts derived from inorganic bases include aluminum, ammonium, calcium, cobalt, nickel, molybdenum, vanadium, manganese, chromium, selenium, tin, copper, ferric, ferrous, lithium, magnesium, manganic salts, manganous, potassium, rubidium, sodium, and zinc, and in their usual valences.

Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the antibodies of the present invention can be prepared from the following acids, including, without limitation formic, acetic, acetamidobenzoic, adipic, ascorbic, boric, propionic, benzoic, camphoric, carbonic, cyclamic, dehydrocholic, malonic, edetic, ethylsulfuric, fendizoic, metaphosphoric, succinic, glycolic, gluconic, lactic, malic, tartaric, tannic, citric, nitric, ascorbic, glucuronic, maleic, folic, fumaric, propionic, pyruvic, aspartic, glutamic, benzoic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, lysine, isocitric, trifluoroacetic, pamoic, propionic, anthranilic, mesylic, orotic, oxalic, oxalacetic, oleic, stearic, salicylic, aminosalicylic, silicate, p-hydroxybenzoic, nicotinic, phenylacetic, mandelic, embonic, sulfonic, methanesulfonic, phosphoric, phosphonic, ethanesulfonic, ethanedisulfonic, ammonium, benzenesulfonic, pantothenic, naphthalenesulfonic, toluenesulfonic, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic, sulfanilic, sulfuric, nitric, nitrous, sulfuric acid monomethyl ester, cyclohexylaminosulfonic, β-hydroxybutyric, glycine, glycylglycine, glutamic, cacodylate, diaminohexanoic, camphorsulfonic, gluconic, thiocyanic, oxoglutaric, pyridoxal 5-phosphate, chlorophenoxyacetic, undecanoic, N-acetyl-L-aspartic, galactaric and galacturonic acids.

Pharmaceutically acceptable organic bases include trimethylamine, diethylamine, N, N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, chloroprocaine, choline, dibenzylamine, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine (N-methylglucamine), procaine, cyclic amines, quaternary ammonium cations, arginine, betaine, caffeine, clemizole, 2-ethylaminoethanol, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, ethanediamine, butylamine, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, ethylglucamine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, hydrabamine, imidazole, isopropylamine, methylglucamine, morpholine, piperazine, pyridine, pyridoxine, neodymium, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purines, theobromine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, triethanolamine, tromethamine, methylamine, taurine, cholate, 6-amino-2-methyl-2-heptanol, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-amino-

2-methyl-1-propanol, aliphatic mono- and dicarboxylic acids, phenyl-substituted alkanoic acids, hydroxy alkanoic acids, aromatic acids, aliphatic and aromatic sulfonic acids, strontium, tricine, hydrazine, phenylcyclohexylamine, 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid, bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino-tris(hydroxymethyl)methane, *N*-(2-acetamido)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, 1,4-piperazinediethanesulfonic acid, 3-morpholino-2-hydroxypropanesulfonic acid, 1,3-bis[tris(hydroxymethyl)methylamino]propane, 4-morpholinepropanesulfonic acid, 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-1-ethanesulfonic acid, 2-[(2-hydroxy-1,1-bis(hydroxymethyl)ethyl)amino]ethanesulfonic acid, N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid, 4-(N-morpholino)butanesulfonic acid, 3-(*N,N*-bis[2-hydroxyethyl]amino)-2-hydroxypropanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-[tris(hydroxymethyl)methylamino]-1-propanesulfonic acid, 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-1-(2-hydroxypropanesulfonic acid), piperazine-1,4-bis(2-hydroxypropanesulfonic acid) dihydrate, 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinepropanesulfonic acid, *N,N*-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)glycine, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-N'-(4-butanesulfonic acid), N-[tris(hydroxymethyl)methyl]-3-aminopropanesulfonic acid, N-tris(Hydroxymethyl)methyl-4-aminobutanesulfonic acid, N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-hydroxyethyl)-3-amino-2-hydroxypropanesulfonic acid, 2-(cyclohexylamino)ethanesulfonic acid, 3-(cyclohexylamino)-2-hydroxy-1-propanesulfonic acid, 3-(cyclohexylamino)-1-propanesulfonic acid, *N*-(2-acetamido)iminodiacetic acid, 4-(cyclohexylamino)-1-butanesulfonic acid, *N*-[tris(hydroxymethyl)methyl]glycine, 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, and trometamol.

An anti-IgE antibody or antigen-binding portion of the invention can be derivatized or linked to another molecule (e.g., another peptide or protein). In general, the antibodies or portion thereof are derivatized such that the IgE binding, in particular the binding to free IgE is not affected adversely by the derivatization or labeling. Accordingly, the antibodies and antibody portions of the invention are intended to include both intact and modified forms of the human anti-IgE antibodies described herein. For example, an antibody or antibody portion of the invention can be functionally linked (by chemical coupling, genetic fusion, noncovalent association or otherwise) to one or more other molecular entities, such as another antibody (e.g., a bispecific antibody or a diabody), a detection agent, a pharmaceutical agent, and/or a protein or peptide that can mediate association of the antibody or antibody portion with another molecule (such as a streptavidin core region or a polyhistidine tag).

One type of derivatized antibody is produced by crosslinking two or more antibodies (of the same type or of different types, e.g., to create bispecific antibodies). Suitable crosslinkers include those that are heterobifunctional, having two distinctly reactive groups separated by an appropriate spacer (e.g., m-maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester) or homobifunctional (e.g., disuccinimidyl suberate). Such linkers are available from Pierce Chemical Company, Rockford, Il.

An anti-IgE antibody can also be derivatized with a chemical group such as polyethylene glycol (PEG), a methyl or ethyl group, or a carbohydrate group. These groups are useful to improve the biological characteristics of the antibody, e.g., to increase serum half-life.

An antibody according to the present invention may also be labeled. As used herein, the terms "label" or "labeled" refers to incorporation of another molecule in the antibody. In one embodiment, the label is a detectable marker, e.g., incorporation of a radiolabeled amino acid or attachment to a polypeptide of biotinyl moieties that can be detected by marked avidin (e.g., streptavidin containing a fluorescent marker or enzymatic activity that can be detected by optical or colorimetric methods). In another embodiment, the label or marker can be therapeutic, e.g., a drug conjugate or toxin. Various methods of labeling polypeptides and glycoproteins are known in the art and may be used. Examples of labels for

polypeptides include, but are not limited to, the following: radioisotopes or radionuclides (e.g., 3H, 14C, 15N, 35S, 90Y, 99Tc, 111In, 125I, 131I), fluorescent labels (e.g., FITC, rhodamine, lanthanide phosphors), enzymatic labels (e.g., horseradish peroxidase, β-galactosidase, luciferase, alkaline phosphatase), chemiluminescent markers, biotinyl groups, predetermined polypeptide epitopes recognized by a secondary reporter (e.g., leucine zipper pair sequences, binding sites for secondary antibodies, metal binding domains, epitope tags), magnetic agents, such as gadolinium chelates, toxins such as pertussis toxin, taxol, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, ethidium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide, tenoposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicine, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxy anthracin dione, mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, 1-dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, and puromycin and analogs or homologs thereof. In some embodiments, labels are attached by spacer arms of various lengths to reduce potential steric hindrance.

Nucleic acids, vectors and cells

The present invention also encompasses nucleic acid molecules and sequences encoding anti-IgE antibodies or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, different nucleic acid molecules encode a heavy chain and a light chain of an anti-IgE immunoglobulin. In other embodiments, the same nucleic acid molecule encodes a heavy chain and a light chain of an anti-IgE immunoglobulin.

A reference to a nucleotide sequence encompasses its complement unless otherwise specified. Thus, a reference to a nucleic acid having a particular sequence should be understood to encompass its complementary strand, with its complementary sequence. The term "polynucleotide" as referred to herein means a polymeric, possibly isolated, form of nucleotides of at least 10 bases in length, either ribonucleotides or deoxynucleotides or a modified form of either type of nucleotide. The term includes single and double stranded forms.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid sequence encoding one of the chains of an antibody or portion thereof as described above.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 11, 13, 21, 23, 31, 33, 41, 43, 51, 53, 61, 63, 71, 73, 81, 83, 91, 93, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 121, 123, 131 and 133.

Nucleic acid molecules of the invention include nucleic acids that hybridize under highly stringent conditions, such as those described above, or that are at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to one or more of the above-recited nucleic acid sequences or to a nucleic acid encoding the amino acid sequence any of the provided V_H or V_L sequences.

In one embodiment, said nucleic acid sequence encodes one of the chains of an antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 94.; and
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 124; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:134.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid sequence which has the sequence of the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7977; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7982; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention a nucleic acid sequence which is the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7981; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7980; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid sequence which is the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7985; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7984; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid sequence which has the sequence of the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7983; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7978; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid sequence which has the sequence of the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7979; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7986; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding one of the chains of an antibody or portion thereof as described above.

The term "percent sequence identity" in the context of nucleic acid sequences means the residues in two sequences that are the same when aligned for maximum correspondence. The length of sequence identity comparison may be over a stretch of at least about nine nucleotides, usually at least about 18 nucleotides, more usually at least about 24 nucleotides, typically at least about 28 nucleotides, more typically at least about 32 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 36, 48 or more nucleotides. There are a number of different algorithms known in the art which can be used to measure nucleotide sequence identity. For instance, polynucleotide sequences can be compared using FASTA, Gap or Bestfit, which are programs in Wisconsin Package Version 10.0, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), Madison, Wisconsin. FASTA, which includes, e.g., the programs FASTA2 and FASTA3, provides alignments and percent sequence identity of the regions of the best overlap between the query and search sequences (Pearson, *Methods Enzymol.* 183:63-98 (1990); Pearson, *Methods Mol. Biol.* 132:185-219 (2000); Pearson, *Methods Enzymol.* 266:227-258 (1996); Pearson, *J. Mol. Biol.* 276:71-84 (1998); incorporated herein by reference). Unless otherwise specified, default parameters for a particular program or algorithm are used. For instance, percent sequence identity between nucleic acid sequences can be determined using FASTA with its default parameters (a word size of 6 and the NOPAM factor for the scoring matrix)

or using Gap with its default parameters as provided in GCG Version 6.1, incorporated herein by reference.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a vector suitable for expressing one of the chains of an antibody or portion thereof as described above.

The term "vector", as used herein, means a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. In some embodiments, the vector is a plasmid, i.e., a circular double stranded piece of DNA into which additional DNA segments may be ligated. In some embodiments, the vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments may be ligated into the viral genome. In some embodiments, the 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). In other embodiments, the 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. Moreover, 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").

The invention provides vectors comprising nucleic acid molecules that encode the heavy chain of an anti-IgE antibody of the invention or an antigen-binding portion thereof. The invention also provides vectors comprising nucleic acid molecules that encode the light chain of such antibodies or antigen-binding portion thereof. The invention further provides vectors comprising nucleic acid molecules encoding fusion proteins, modified antibodies, antibody fragments, and probes thereof.

A nucleic acid molecule encoding the heavy or light chain of an anti-IgE antibody or portions thereof can be isolated from any source that produces such antibody. In various embodiments, the nucleic acid molecules are isolated from a B cell that expresses an anti-IgE antibody isolated from an animal immunized with a human IgE antigen, or from an immortalized cell produced from such a B cell. Methods of isolating nucleic acids encoding an antibody are well-known in the art. See, e.g., Sambrook J. & Russell D.. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual,* 3rd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (2000). mRNA may be isolated and used to produce cDNA for use in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or cDNA cloning of antibody genes. In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule is isolated from a hybridoma that has as one of its fusion partners a cell from a non-human transgenic animal, said cell producing a human immunoglobulin. In an even more preferred embodiment, the cell producing human immunoglobulin is isolated from a XenoMouse® animal (see below).

In some embodiments, a nucleic acid encoding a heavy chain of an anti-IgE antibody of the invention can comprise a nucleotide sequence encoding a V_H domain of the invention joined in-frame to a nucleotide sequence encoding a heavy chain constant domain from any source. Similarly, a nucleic acid molecule encoding a light chain of an anti-IgE antibody of the invention can comprise a nucleotide sequence encoding a V_L domain of the invention joined in-frame to a nucleotide sequence encoding a light chain constant domain from any source.

In a further aspect of the invention, nucleic acid molecules encoding the variable domain of the heavy (V_H) and/or light (V_L) chains may be "converted" to full-length antibody genes. In one embodiment, nucleic acid molecules encoding the V_H or V_L domains are converted to full-length antibody genes by insertion into an expression vector already encoding heavy chain constant (C_H) or light chain constant (C_L) domains, respectively, such that the V_H segment is operatively linked to the C_H segment(s) within the

vector, and/or the V_L segment is operatively linked to the C_L segment within the vector. In another embodiment, nucleic acid molecules encoding the V_H and/or V_L domains are converted into full-length antibody genes by linking, e.g., ligating, a nucleic acid molecule encoding a V_H and/or V_L domains to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a C_H and/or C_L domain using standard molecular biological techniques. Nucleic acid sequences of human heavy and light chain immunoglobulin constant domain genes are known in the art. See e.g. Kabat et al., *Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest,* 5th Ed., NIH Publ. No. 91-3242, 1991. Nucleic acid molecules encoding the full-length heavy and/or light chains may then be expressed from a cell into which they have been introduced and the anti-IgE antibody isolated.

The nucleic acid molecules may be used to recombinantly express large quantities of anti-IgE antibodies. The nucleic acid molecules also may be used to produce chimeric antibodies, bispecific antibodies, single chain antibodies, immunoadhesins, diabodies, mutated antibodies and antibody derivatives, as described further below.

In another embodiment, a nucleic acid molecule of the invention is used as a probe or PCR primer for a specific antibody sequence. For instance, the nucleic acid can be used as a probe in diagnostic methods or as a PCR primer to amplify regions of DNA that could be used, inter alia, to isolate additional nucleic acid molecules encoding variable domains of anti-IgE antibodies. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecules are oligonucleotides. In some embodiments, the oligonucleotides are from highly variable domains of the heavy and light chains of the antibody of interest. In some embodiments, the oligonucleotides encode all or a part of one or more of the CDRs of antibodies or fragments thereof of the invention as described herein.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecules and vectors may be used to make mutated anti-IgE antibodies. The antibodies may be mutated in the variable domains of the heavy and/or light chains, e.g., to alter a binding property of the antibody. For example, a mutation may be made in one or more of the CDR regions to increase or decrease the K_D of the anti-IgE antibody, to increase or decrease k_{off}, or to alter the binding specificity of the antibody. Techniques in site-directed mutagenesis are well-known in the art. See e.g. Sambrook et al. and Ausubel et al., *supra.* In another embodiment, one or more mutations are made at an amino acid residue that is known to be changed compared to the germline in a monoclonal antibody of the invention. The mutations may be made in a CDR region or framework region of a variable domain, or in a constant domain. In a preferred embodiment, the mutations are made in a variable domain. In some embodiments, one or more mutations are made at an amino acid residue that is known to be changed compared to the germline in a CDR region or framework region of a variable domain of an antibody or fragment thereof of the invention.

In another embodiment, the framework region is mutated so that the resulting framework region(s) have the amino acid sequence of the corresponding germline gene. A mutation may be made in a framework region or constant domain to increase the half-life of the anti-IgE antibody. See e.g. PCT Publication WO 00/09560. A mutation in a framework region or constant domain also can be made to alter the immunogenicity of the antibody, to provide a site for covalent or non-covalent binding to another molecule. According to the invention, a single antibody may have mutations in any one or more of the CDRs or framework regions of the variable domain or in the constant domain.

In some embodiments, the anti-IgE antibodies of the invention or antigen-binding portions are expressed by inserting DNAs encoding partial or full-length light and heavy chains, obtained as described above, into expression vectors such that the genes are operatively linked to necessary expression control

sequences such as transcriptional and translational control sequences. Expression vectors include plasmids, retroviruses, adenoviruses, adeno-associated viruses (AAV), plant viruses such as cauliflower mosaic virus, tobacco mosaic virus, cosmids, YACs, EBV derived episomes, and the like. The antibody gene is ligated into a vector such that transcriptional and translational control sequences within the vector serve their intended function of regulating the transcription and translation of the antibody gene. The expression vector and expression control sequences are chosen to be compatible with the expression host cell used. The antibody light chain gene and the antibody heavy chain gene can be inserted into separate vectors. In a preferred embodiment, both genes are inserted into the same expression vector. The antibody genes are inserted into the expression vector by standard methods (e.g., ligation of complementary restriction sites on the antibody gene fragment and vector, or blunt end ligation if no restriction sites are present).

A convenient vector is one that encodes a functionally complete human C_H or C_L immunoglobulin sequence, with appropriate restriction sites engineered so that any V_H or V_L sequence can easily be inserted and expressed, as described above. In such vectors, splicing usually occurs between the splice donor site in the inserted J region and the splice acceptor site preceding the human C domain, and also at the splice regions that occur within the human C_H exons. Polyadenylation and transcription termination occur at native chromosomal sites downstream of the coding regions. The recombinant expression vector also can encode a signal peptide that facilitates secretion of the antibody chain from a host cell. The antibody chain gene may be cloned into the vector such that the signal peptide is linked in-frame to the amino terminus of the immunoglobulin chain. The signal peptide can be an immunoglobulin signal peptide or a heterologous signal peptide (i.e., a signal peptide from a non-immunoglobulin protein).

In addition to the antibody chain genes, the recombinant expression vectors of the invention carry regulatory sequences that control the expression of the antibody chain genes in a host cell. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the design of the expression vector, including the selection of regulatory sequences may depend on such factors as the choice of the host cell to be transformed, the level of expression of protein desired, etc. Preferred regulatory sequences for mammalian host cell expression include viral elements that direct high levels of protein expression in mammalian cells, such as promoters and/or enhancers derived from retroviral LTRs, cytomegalovirus (CMV) (such as the CMV promoter/enhancer), Simian Virus 40 (SV40) (such as the SV40 promoter/enhancer), adenovirus, (e.g., the adenovirus major late promoter (AdMLP)), polyoma and strong mammalian promoters such as native immunoglobulin and actin promoters. For further description of viral regulatory elements, and sequences thereof, see e.g., US patents 5,168,062, 4,510,245 and 4,968,615. Methods for expressing antibodies in plants, including a description of promoters and vectors, as well as transformation of plants is known in the art. See e.g. US 6,517,529. Methods of expressing polypeptides in bacterial cells or fungal cells, e.g., yeast cells, are also well known in the art.

In addition to the antibody chain genes and regulatory sequences, the recombinant expression vectors of the invention may carry additional sequences, such as sequences that regulate replication of the vector in host cells (e.g., origins of replication) and selectable marker genes. The selectable marker gene facilitates selection of host cells into which the vector has been introduced (see e.g., US patents 4,399,216, 4,634,665 and 5,179,017). For example, typically the selectable marker gene confers resistance to drugs, such as G418, hygromycin or methotrexate, on a host cell into which the vector has been introduced. For example, selectable marker genes include the dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) gene (for use in dhfr-host

cells with methotrexate selection/amplification), the neo gene (for G418 selection), and the glutamate synthetase gene.

The term "expression control sequence" as used herein means polynucleotide sequences that are necessary to effect the expression and processing of coding sequences to which they are ligated. Expression control sequences include appropriate transcription initiation, termination, promoter and enhancer sequences; efficient RNA processing signals such as splicing and polyadenylation signals; sequences that stabilize cytoplasmic mRNA; sequences that enhance translation efficiency (i.e., Kozak consensus sequence); sequences that enhance protein stability; and when desired, sequences that enhance protein secretion. The nature of such control sequences differs depending upon the host organism; in prokaryotes, such control sequences generally include promoter, ribosomal binding site, and transcription termination sequence; in eukaryotes, generally, such control sequences include promoters and transcription termination sequence. The term "control sequences" is intended to include, at a minimum, all components whose presence is essential for expression and processing, and can also include additional components whose presence is advantageous, for example, leader sequences and fusion partner sequences.

Methods of Producing Antibodies and Antibody Producing Cell Lines

In some embodiments, human antibodies are produced by immunizing a non-human, transgenic animal comprising within its genome some or all of human immunoglobulin heavy chain and light chain loci with a human IgE antigen. In a preferred embodiment, the non-human animal is a XenoMouse® animal. (Abgenix, Inc. / Amgen, Inc. - Fremont, CA).

XenoMouse® mice are engineered mouse strains that comprise large fragments of human immunoglobulin heavy chain and light chain loci and are deficient in mouse antibody production. See, e.g., Green et al., Nature Genetics 7:13-21 (1994) and US Patents 5,916,771, 5,939,598, 5,985,615, 5,998,209, 6,075,181, 6,091,001, 6,114,598, 6,130,364, 6,162,963 and 6,150,584. See also WO 91/10741, WO 94/02602, WO 96/34096, WO 96/33735, WO 98/16654, WO 98/24893, WO 98/50433, WO 99/45031, WO 99/53049, WO 00/09560, and WO 00/037504.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method for making anti-IgE antibodies from non-human, non-mouse animals by immunizing non-human transgenic animals that comprise human immunoglobulin loci with an IgE antigen. One can produce such animals using the methods described in the above-cited documents. The methods disclosed in these documents can be modified as described in US 5,994,619. US 5,994,619 describes methods for producing novel cultured inner cell mass (CICM) cells and cell lines, derived from pigs and cows, and transgenic CICM cells into which heterologous DNA has been inserted. CICM transgenic cells can be used to produce cloned transgenic embryos, fetuses, and offspring. US 5,994,619 also describes methods of producing transgenic animals that are capable of transmitting the heterologous DNA to their progeny. In preferred embodiments of the current invention, the non-human animals are mammals, particularly rats, sheep, pigs, goats, cattle, horses or chickens.

XenoMouse® mice produce an adult-like human repertoire of fully human antibodies and generate antigen-specific human antibodies. In some embodiments, the XenoMouse® mice contain approximately 80% of the human antibody V gene repertoire through introduction of megabase sized, germline configuration fragments of the human heavy chain loci and kappa light chain loci in yeast artificial chromosome (YAC). In other embodiments, XenoMouse® mice further contain approximately all of the

human lambda light chain locus. See Mendez et al., *Nature Genetics* 15:146-156 (1997), Green and Jakobovits, *J. Exp. Med.* 188:483-495 (1998), and WO 98/24893.

In some embodiments, the non-human animal comprising human immunoglobulin genes are animals that have a human immunoglobulin "minilocus". In the minilocus approach, an exogenous Ig locus is mimicked through the inclusion of individual genes from the Ig locus. Thus, one or more V_H genes, one or more D_H genes, one or more J_H genes, a mu constant domain, and a second constant domain (preferably a gamma constant domain) are formed into a construct for insertion into an animal. This approach is described, *inter alia*, in US patents 5,545,807, 5,545,806, 5,569,825, 5,625,126, 5,633,425, 5,661,016, 5,770,429, 5,789,650, 5,814,318, 5,591,669, 5,612,205, 5,721,367, 5,789,215, and 5,643,763.

Immunization of animals can be by any method known in the art. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, New York: Cold Spring Harbor Press, 1990. Methods for immunizing non-human animals such as mice, rats, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle and horses are well known in the art. See e.g. Harlow and Lane, *supra*, and US 5,994,619. In a preferred embodiment, the human IgE antigen is administered with an adjuvant to stimulate the immune response. Exemplary adjuvants include complete or incomplete Freund's adjuvant, RIBI (muramyl dipeptides) or ISCOM (immunostimulating complexes). Such adjuvants may protect the polypeptide from rapid dispersal by sequestering it in a local deposit, or they may contain substances that stimulate the host to secrete factors that are chemotactic for macrophages and other components of the immune system. Preferably, if a polypeptide is being administered, the immunization schedule will involve two or more administrations of the polypeptide, spread out over several weeks. Example 2 exemplifies a method for producing anti-IgE monoclonal antibodies in XenoMouse® mice.

After immunization of an animal with an IgE antigen, antibodies and/or antibody-producing cells can be obtained from the animal. In some embodiments, anti-IgE antibody-containing serum is obtained from the animal by bleeding or sacrificing the animal. The serum may be used as it is obtained from the animal, an immunoglobulin fraction may be obtained from the serum, or the anti-IgE antibodies may be purified from the serum.

In some embodiments, antibody-producing cell lines are prepared from cells isolated from the immunized animal. After immunization, the animal is sacrificed and lymph node and/or splenic B cells are immortalized by any means known in the art. Methods of immortalizing cells include, but are not limited to, transfecting them with oncogenes, infecting them with an oncogenic virus and cultivating them under conditions that select for immortalized cells, subjecting them to carcinogenic or mutating compounds, fusing them with an immortalized cell, e.g., a myeloma cell, and inactivating a tumor suppressor gene. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, supra. If fusion with myeloma cells is used, the myeloma cells preferably do not secrete immunoglobulin polypeptides (a non-secretory cell line). Immortalized cells are screened using IgE, or a portion thereof. In a preferred embodiment, the initial screening is performed using an enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) or a radioimmunoassay. An example of ELISA screening is provided in WO 00/37504.

Anti-IgE antibody-producing cells, e.g., hybridomas, are selected, cloned and further screened for desirable characteristics, including robust growth, high antibody production and desirable antibody characteristics, as discussed further below. Hybridomas can be expanded *in vivo* in syngeneic animals, in animals that lack an immune system, e.g., nude mice, or in cell culture *in vitro*. Methods of selecting, cloning and expanding hybridomas are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

In a preferred embodiment, the immunized animal is a non-human animal that expresses human immunoglobulin genes and the splenic B cells are fused to a myeloma cell line from the same species as the non-human animal. In a more preferred embodiment, the immunized animal is a XenoMouse® mouse and the myeloma cell line is a non-secretory mouse myeloma. In an even more preferred embodiment, the myeloma cell line is P3-X63-Ag8.653 (American Type Culture Collection). See e.g. Examples below.

Thus, in one embodiment, the invention provides methods for producing a cell line that produces a human monoclonal antibody or a fragment thereof directed against IgE comprising (a) immunizing a non-human transgenic animal described herein with IgE, a portion of IgE or a cell or tissue expressing IgE; (b) allowing the transgenic animal to mount an immune response to IgE; (c) isolating antibody-producing cells from the transgenic animal; (d) immortalizing the antibody-producing cells; (e) creating individual monoclonal populations of the immortalized antibody-producing cells; and (f) screening the immortalized antibody-producing cells to identify an antibody directed against IgE.

In another aspect, the invention provides a cell line that produces a human anti-IgE antibody. In some embodiments the cell line is a hybridoma cell line. In some embodiments, the hybridomas are mouse hybridomas, as described above. In other embodiments, the hybridomas are produced in a non-human, non-mouse species such as rats, sheep, pigs, goats, cattle or horses. In another embodiment, the hybridomas are human hybridomas.

In another embodiment, a transgenic animal is immunized with an IgE antigen, primary cells, e.g., spleen or peripheral blood B cells, are isolated from an immunized transgenic animal and individual cells producing antibodies specific for the desired antigen are identified. Polyadenylated mRNA from each individual cell is isolated and reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) is performed using sense primers that anneal to variable domain sequences, e.g., degenerate primers that recognize most or all of the FR1 regions of human heavy and light chain variable domain genes and anti-sense primers that anneal to constant or joining region sequences. cDNAs of the heavy and light chain variable domains are then cloned and expressed in any suitable host cell, e.g., a myeloma cell, as chimeric antibodies with respective immunoglobulin constant regions, such as the heavy chain and κ or λ constant domains. See Babcook, J.S. et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:7843-48, 1996. Anti-IgE antibodies may then be identified and isolated as described herein.

Phage Display Libraries

The invention provides a method for producing an anti-IgE antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof comprising the steps of synthesizing a library of human antibodies on phage, screening the library with IgE or an antibody-binding portion thereof, isolating phage that bind IgE, and obtaining the antibody from the phage. By way of example, one method for preparing the library of antibodies for use in phage display techniques comprises the steps of immunizing a non-human animal comprising human immunoglobulin loci with IgE or an antigenic portion thereof to create an immune response, extracting antibody-producing cells from the immunized animal; isolating RNA encoding heavy and light chains of antibodies of the invention from the extracted cells, reverse transcribing the RNA to produce cDNA, amplifying the cDNA using primers, and inserting the cDNA into a phage display vector such that antibodies are expressed on the phage. Recombinant anti-IgE antibodies of the invention may be obtained in this way.

Recombinant human anti-IgE antibodies of the invention can be isolated by screening a recombinant combinatorial antibody library. Preferably the library is a scFv phage display library, generated using human V_L and V_H cDNAs prepared from mRNA isolated from B cells. Methods for preparing and screening such libraries are known in the art. Kits for generating phage display libraries are commercially available (e.g., the Pharmacia Recombinant Phage Antibody System, catalog no. 27-9400-01; and the Stratagene SurfZAP™ phage display kit, catalog no. 240612). There also are other methods and reagents that can be used in generating and screening antibody display libraries (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409; PCT Publication Nos. WO 92/18619, WO 91/17271, WO 92/20791, WO 92/15679, WO 93/01288, WO 92/01047, WO 92/09690; Fuchs et al., *Bio/Technology* 9:1370-1372 (1991); Hay et al., *Hum. Antibod. Hybridomas* 3:81-85 (1992); Huse et al., *Science* 246:1275-1281 (1989); McCafferty et al., *Nature* 348:552-554 (1990); Griffiths et al., *EMBO J.* 12:725-734 (1993); Hawkins et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 226:889-896 (1992); Clackson et al., *Nature* 352:624-628 (1991); Gram et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:3576-3580 (1992); Garrad et al., *Bio/Technology* 9:1373-1377 (1991); Hoogenboom et al., *Nuc. Acid Res.* 19:4133-4137 (1991); and Barbas et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:7978-7982 (1991), all incorporated herein by reference.

In one embodiment, to isolate and produce human anti-IgE antibodies with the desired characteristics, a human anti-IgE antibody as described herein is first used to select human heavy and light chain sequences having similar binding activity toward IgE, using the epitope imprinting methods described in PCT Publication No. WO 93/06213, incorporated herein by reference. The antibody libraries used in this method are preferably scFv libraries prepared and screened as described in PCT Publication No. WO 92/01047, McCafferty et al., *Nature* 348:552-554 (1990); and Griffiths et al., *EMBO J.* 12:725-734 (1993), all incorporated herein by reference. The scFv antibody libraries preferably are screened using human IgE as the antigen.

Once initial human V_L and V_H domains are selected, "mix and match" experiments are performed, in which different pairs of the initially selected V_L and V_H segments are screened for IgE binding to select preferred V_L/V_H pair combinations. Additionally, to further improve the quality of the antibody, the V_L and V_H segments of the preferred V_L/V_H pair(s) can be randomly mutated, preferably within the CDR3 region of V_H and/or V_L, in a process analogous to the in vivo somatic mutation process responsible for affinity maturation of antibodies during a natural immune response. This in vitro affinity maturation can be accomplished by amplifying V_H and V_L domains using PCR primers complimentary to the V_H CDR3 or V_L CDR3, respectively, which primers have been "spiked" with a random mixture of the four nucleotide bases at certain positions such that the resultant PCR products encode V_H and V_L segments into which random mutations have been introduced into the V_H and/or V_L CDR3 regions. These randomly mutated V_H and V_L segments can be re-screened for binding to IgE.

Following screening and isolation of an anti-IgE antibody of the invention from a recombinant immunoglobulin display library, nucleic acids encoding the selected antibody can be recovered from the display package (e.g., from the phage genome) and subcloned into other expression vectors by standard recombinant DNA techniques. If desired, the nucleic acid can further be manipulated to create other antibody forms of the invention, as described below. To express a recombinant human antibody isolated by screening of a combinatorial library, the DNA encoding the antibody is cloned into a recombinant expression vector and introduced into a mammalian host cells, as described above.

Non-Hybridoma Host Cells and Methods of Recombinantly Producing Protein

In one aspect, the present invention provides recombinant host cells allowing the recombinant expression of the antibodies of the invention or portions thereof. Antibodies produced by such recombinant expression in such recombinant host cells are referred to herein as "recombinant antibodies". The present invention also provides progeny cells of such host cells, and antibodies produced by same.

The term "recombinant host cell" (or simply "host cell"), as used herein, means a cell into which a recombinant expression vector has been introduced. It should be understood that "recombinant host cell" and "host cell" mean not only the particular subject cell but also 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 are still included within the scope of the term "host cell" as used herein.

Such cell may comprise a vector according to the invention as described above.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for making an antibody or portion thereof as described above. According to one embodiment, said method comprises culturing a cell transfected or transformed with a vector as described above, and retrieving said antibody or portion thereof.

Nucleic acid molecules encoding anti-IgE antibodies and vectors comprising these nucleic acid molecules can be used for transfection of a suitable mammalian, plant, bacterial or yeast host cell. Transformation can be by any known method for introducing polynucleotides into a host cell. Methods for introduction of heterologous polynucleotides into mammalian cells are well known in the art and include dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene-mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, and direct microinjection of the DNA into nuclei. In addition, nucleic acid molecules may be introduced into mammalian cells by viral vectors. Methods of transforming cells are well known in the art. See, e.g., US patents 4,399,216, 4,912,040, 4,740,461, and 4,959,455. Methods of transforming plant cells are well known in the art, including, e.g., Agrobacterium-mediated transformation, biolistic transformation, direct injection, electroporation and viral transformation. Methods of transforming bacterial and yeast cells are also well known in the art.

Mammalian cell lines available as hosts for expression are well known in the art and include many immortalized cell lines available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). These include, *inter alia*, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, NS0 cells, SP2 cells, HEK-293T cells, 293 Freestyle cells (Invitrogen), NIH-3T3 cells, HeLa cells, baby hamster kidney (BHK) cells, African green monkey kidney cells (COS), human hepatocellular carcinoma cells (e.g., Hep G2), A549 cells, and a number of other cell lines. Cell lines of particular preference are selected through determining which cell lines have high expression levels. Other cell lines that may be used are insect cell lines, such as Sf9 or Sf21 cells. When recombinant expression vectors encoding antibody genes are introduced into mammalian host cells, the antibodies are produced by culturing the host cells for a period of time sufficient to allow for expression of the antibody in the host cells or, more preferably, secretion of the antibody into the culture medium in which the host cells are grown. Antibodies can be recovered from the culture medium using standard protein purification methods. Plant host cells include, e.g., Nicotiana, Arabidopsis, duckweed, corn, wheat, potato, etc. Bacterial host cells include *E. coli* and *Streptomyces* species. Yeast host cells include *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Pichia pastoris*.

Further, expression of antibodies of the invention or portions thereof from production cell lines can be enhanced using a number of known techniques. For example, the glutamine synthetase gene expression system (the GS system) is a common approach for enhancing expression under certain conditions. The GS system is discussed in whole or part in connection with EP patents 0 216 846, 0 256 055, 0 323 997 and 0 338 841.

It is likely that antibodies expressed by different cell lines or in transgenic animals will have different glycosylation patterns from each other. However, all antibodies encoded by the nucleic acid molecules provided herein, or comprising the amino acid sequences provided herein are part of the instant invention, regardless of the glycosylation state of the antibodies, and more generally, regardless of the presence or absence of post-translational modification(s).

Transgenic Animals and Plants

Anti-IgE antibodies of the invention also can be produced transgenically through the generation of a mammal or plant that is transgenic for the immunoglobulin heavy and light chain sequences of interest and production of the antibody in a recoverable form therefrom. In connection with the transgenic production in mammals, anti-IgE antibodies can be produced in, and recovered from, the milk of goats, cows, or other mammals. See, e.g., US patents 5,827,690, 5,756,687, 5,750,172, and 5,741,957. In some embodiments, non-human transgenic animals that comprise human immunoglobulin loci are immunized with human IgE or an immunogenic portion thereof, as described above. Methods for making antibodies in plants are described, e.g., in US patents 6,046,037 and 5,959,177.

In some embodiments, non-human transgenic animals or plants are produced by introducing one or more nucleic acid molecules encoding an anti-IgE antibody of the invention into the animal or plant by standard transgenic techniques. See Hogan and United States Patent 6,417,429, *supra*. The transgenic cells used for making the transgenic animal can be embryonic stem cells or somatic cells or a fertilized egg. The transgenic non-human organisms can be chimeric, nonchimeric heterozygotes, and nonchimeric homozygotes. See, e.g., Hogan et al., *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo: A Laboratory Manual* 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Press (1999); Jackson et al., *Mouse Genetics and Transgenics: A Practical Approach*, Oxford University Press (2000); and Pinkert, *Transgenic Animal Technology: A Laboratory Handbook*, Academic Press (1999). In some embodiments, the transgenic non-human animals have a targeted disruption and replacement by a targeting construct that encodes a heavy chain and/or a light chain of interest. In a preferred embodiment, the transgenic animals comprise and express nucleic acid molecules encoding heavy and light chains that specifically bind to human IgE. The anti-IgE antibodies may be made in any transgenic animal. In a preferred embodiment, the non-human animals are mice, rats, sheep, pigs, goats, cattle or horses. The non-human transgenic animal expresses said encoded polypeptides in blood, milk, urine, saliva, tears, mucus and other bodily fluids.

Pharmaceutical compositions, method for treating asthma and other IgE-mediated disorders

In one aspect, the antibody or portion thereof according to the invention is for use as a medicament.

In another aspect, the antibody or portion thereof according to the invention is for use in the treatment of asthma, in particular allergic asthma. As described above, asthma and allergic asthma are well defined in the art. They are chronic inflammatory disorders of the airways, typically involving symptoms such as wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and coughing.

In another aspect, the antibody or portion thereof according to the invention is for use in the treatment of other IgE-mediated disorders, including allergic rhinitis and food allergies, including peanut allergy.

Allergic rhinitis generally involves a collection of symptoms, including inflammatory symptoms, predominantly in the nose, sinuses and eyes, which occur after exposure to airborne particles. Symptoms include sneezing; nasal obstruction; runny nose (and occasionally nosebleeds); coughing; headache; itching nose, mouth, eyes, throat, skin, or any area exposed to the allergen; impaired smell (and thus sensitivity to flavours); stuffy nose (nasal congestion); conjunctivitis; watering eyes; sore throat; and wheezing.

Allergic rhinitis may be perennial and/or seasonal. Perennial allergic rhinitis is allergic rhinitis that lasts throughout the year. It is typically caused by continuous exposure to allergens such as animal dander, indoor mould spores, or house dust mites. Seasonal allergic rhinitis is allergic rhinitis that occurs only during certain times of the year. It is commonly caused by allergies to tree, grass, and weed pollen that are produced seasonally.

A food allergy is an exaggerated immune response triggered by eggs, peanuts, milk, or some other specific food. Any food can cause an allergic reaction, but a few foods are the main culprits. In children, the most common food allergies are to eggs, peanuts, milk, soy, tree nuts, wheat, shellfish (shrimp, crab, lobster, snails, clams). In older children and adults, the most common food allergies are: peanuts, tree nuts, shellfish, fish. The symptoms may be confined mainly to the stomach and intestines, or may involve many parts of the body after the food is digested or absorbed. Symptoms may include: scratchy throat, anaphylaxis (a severe, whole-body allergic reaction that can result in death); abdominal pain; diarrhoea; nausea; vomiting; stomach cramps; itching of the mouth, throat, eyes, skin, or any area; hives; angioedema (swelling, especially of the eyelids, face, lips, and tongue); light-headedness or fainting; nasal congestion; runny nose; shortness of breath; wheezing; difficulty swallowing; oral allergy syndrome. The oral allergy syndrome generally comprises itching lips, tongue, and throat, and sometimes swollen lips.

In another aspect, the antibody or portion thereof according to the invention is for use in the treatment of other IgE-mediated disorders, such as conjunctivitis, atopic dermatitis, anaphylaxis, contact dermatitis, allergic gastroenteropathy, allergic pulmonary aspergillosis, allergic purpura, eczema, hyper IgE (Job's) syndrome, anaphylactic hypersensitivity, IgE myeloma, inflammatory bowel disease (for example, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, indeterminate colitis and infectious colitis), urticaria, psoriasis.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody or portion thereof as described above.

The antibodies of the invention or portions thereof may be administered alone or in combination with one or more other antibodies of the invention or in combination with one or more other drugs (or as any combination thereof). The pharmaceutical compositions, methods and uses of the invention thus also encompass embodiments of combinations (co-administration) with other active agents, as detailed below.

As used herein, the terms "co-administration", "co-administered" and "in combination with", referring to the antibodies of the invention and one or more other therapeutic agents, is intended to mean, and does refer to and include the following:

- simultaneous administration of such combination of antibody (antibodies) of the invention and therapeutic agent(s) to a patient in need of treatment, when such components are formulated together into a single dosage form which releases said components at substantially the same time to said patient,

- substantially simultaneous administration of such combination of antibody (antibodies) of the invention and therapeutic agent(s) to a patient in need of treatment, when such components are formulated apart from each other into separate dosage forms which are taken at substantially the same time by said patient, whereupon said components are released at substantially the same time to said patient,

- sequential administration of such combination of antibody (antibodies) of the invention and therapeutic agent(s) to a patient in need of treatment, when such components are formulated apart from each other into separate dosage forms which are taken at consecutive times by said patient with a significant time interval between each administration, whereupon said components are released at substantially different times to said patient; and

- sequential administration of such combination of antibody (antibodies) of the invention and therapeutic agent(s) to a patient in need of treatment, when such components are formulated together into a single dosage form which releases said components in a controlled manner whereupon they are concurrently, consecutively, and/or overlappingly released at the same and/or different times to said patient,

where each part may be administered by either the same or a different route.

In one aspect, the antibodies of the invention may be co-administered or formulated with another medication/drug for the treatment of asthma. For example, the antibodies of the invention may be co-administered or co-formulated with one or more selected from the group consisting of steroids, including corticosteroids (inhaled, oral); bronchodilators (such as long-acting beta-2 agonists; short-acting beta-2 agonists); other anti-IgE agents, such as an IgE vaccine; leukotriene antagonists/inhibitors; methylxanthines; antibodies directed against interleukins involved in airway inflammation, e.g. monoclonal antibodies directed against IL-4 or IL-13 or TNF; cromolyns, such as cromolyn sodium; nedocromil sodium; anticholerginics and PDE inhibitors.

In another aspect, the antibodies of the invention may be administered or formulated in combination with at least one of an antihistamine agent, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, a decongestant, a cough suppressant and an analgesic.

Generally, the antibodies of the invention or portions thereof are suitable to be administered as a formulation in association with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipient(s). The term 'excipient' is used herein to describe any ingredient other than the compound(s) of the invention. The choice of excipient(s) will to a large extent depend on factors such as the particular mode of administration, the effect of the excipient on solubility and stability, and the nature of the dosage form. As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable excipient" includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like that are physiologically compatible. Some examples of pharmaceutically acceptable excipients are water, saline, phosphate buffered saline, dextrose, glycerol, ethanol and the like, as well as combinations thereof. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as mannitol, sorbitol, or sodium chloride in the composition. Additional examples of pharmaceutically acceptable substances are wetting agents or minor amounts of auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, preservatives or buffers, which enhance the shelf life or effectiveness of the antibody.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention and methods for their preparation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. Such compositions and methods for their preparation may be found,

for example, in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 19th Edition (Mack Publishing Company, 1995). Pharmaceutical compositions are preferably manufactured under GMP conditions.

A pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be prepared, packaged, or sold in bulk, as a single unit dose, or as a plurality of single unit doses. As used herein, a "unit dose" is discrete amount of the pharmaceutical composition comprising a predetermined amount of the active ingredient. The amount of the active ingredient is generally equal to the dosage of the active ingredient which would be administered to a subject or a convenient fraction of such a dosage such as, for example, one-half or one-third of such a dosage.

Any method for administering peptides, proteins or antibodies accepted in the art may suitably be employed for the antibodies and portions of the invention.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are typically suitable for parenteral administration. As used herein, "parenteral administration" of a pharmaceutical composition includes any route of administration characterized by physical breaching of a tissue of a subject and administration of the pharmaceutical composition through the breach in the tissue, thus generally resulting in the direct administration into the blood stream, into muscle, or into an internal organ. Parenteral administration thus includes, but is not limited to, administration of a pharmaceutical composition by injection of the composition, by application of the composition through a surgical incision, by application of the composition through a tissue-penetrating non-surgical wound, and the like. In particular, parenteral administration is contemplated to include, but is not limited to, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intrasternal, intravenous, intraarterial, intrathecal, intraventricular, intraurethral, intracranial, intrasynovial injection or infusions; and kidney dialytic infusion techniques. Preferred embodiments include the intravenous and the subcutaneous routes.

Formulations of a pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration typically generally comprise the active ingredient combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, such as sterile water or sterile isotonic saline. Such formulations may be prepared, packaged, or sold in a form suitable for bolus administration or for continuous administration. Injectable formulations may be prepared, packaged, or sold in unit dosage form, such as in ampoules or in multi-dose containers containing a preservative. Formulations for parenteral administration include, but are not limited to, suspensions, solutions, emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, pastes, and the like. Such formulations may further comprise one or more additional ingredients including, but not limited to, suspending, stabilizing, or dispersing agents. In one embodiment of a formulation for parenteral administration, the active ingredient is provided in dry (i.e. powder or granular) form for reconstitution with a suitable vehicle (e.g. sterile pyrogen-free water) prior to parenteral administration of the reconstituted composition. Parenteral formulations also include aqueous solutions which may contain excipients such as salts, carbohydrates and buffering agents (preferably to a pH of from 3 to 9), but, for some applications, they may be more suitably formulated as a sterile non-aqueous solution or as a dried form to be used in conjunction with a suitable vehicle such as sterile, pyrogen-free water. Exemplary parenteral administration forms include solutions or suspensions in sterile aqueous solutions, for example, aqueous propylene glycol or dextrose solutions. Such dosage forms can be suitably buffered, if desired. Other parentally-administrable formulations which are useful include those which comprise the active ingredient in microcrystalline form, or in a liposomal preparation. Formulations for parenteral administration may be formulated to be immediate and/or modified release.

Modified release formulations include delayed-, sustained-, pulsed-, controlled-, targeted and programmed release.

For example, in one aspect, sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the anti-IgE antibody in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle that contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying that yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof. The proper fluidity of a solution can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prolonged absorption of injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent that delays absorption, for example, monostearate salts and gelatin.

An exemplary, non-limiting pharmaceutical composition of the invention is a formulation as a sterile aqueous solution having a pH that ranges from about 5.0 to about 6.5 and comprising from about 1 mg/mL to about 200 mg/mL of an antibody of the invention, from about 1 millimolar to about 100 millimolar of histidine buffer, from about 0.01 mg/mL to about 10 mg/mL of polysorbate 80, from about 100 millimolar to about 400 millimolar of trehalose, and from about 0.01 millimolar to about 1.0 millimolar of disodium EDTA dihydrate.

The antibodies of the invention can also be administered intranasally or by inhalation, typically in the form of a dry powder (either alone, as a mixture, or as a mixed component particle, for example, mixed with a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipient) from a dry powder inhaler, as an aerosol spray from a pressurised container, pump, spray, atomiser (preferably an atomiser using electrohydrodynamics to produce a fine mist), or nebuliser, with or without the use of a suitable propellant, or as nasal drops.

The pressurised container, pump, spray, atomizer, or nebuliser generally contains a solution or suspension of an antibody of the invention comprising, for example, a suitable agent for dispersing, solubilising, or extending release of the active, a propellant(s) as solvent.

Prior to use in a dry powder or suspension formulation, the drug product is generally micronised to a size suitable for delivery by inhalation (typically less than 5 microns). This may be achieved by any appropriate comminuting method, such as spiral jet milling, fluid bed jet milling, supercritical fluid processing to form nanoparticles, high pressure homogenisation, or spray drying.

Capsules, blisters and cartridges for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated to contain a powder mix of the compound of the invention, a suitable powder base and a performance modifier.

A suitable solution formulation for use in an atomiser using electrohydrodynamics to produce a fine mist may contain a suitable dose of the antibody of the invention per actuation and the actuation volume may for example vary from 1µL to 100µL.

Suitable flavours, such as menthol and levomenthol, or sweeteners, such as saccharin or saccharin sodium, may be added to those formulations of the invention intended for inhaled/intranasal administration.

Formulations for inhaled/intranasal administration may be formulated to be immediate and/or modified release. Modified release formulations include delayed-, sustained-, pulsed-, controlled-, targeted and programmed release.

In the case of dry powder inhalers and aerosols, the dosage unit is determined by means of a valve which delivers a metered amount. Units in accordance with the invention are typically arranged to administer a metered dose or "puff" of an antibody of the invention. The overall daily dose will typically be administered in a single dose or, more usually, as divided doses throughout the day.

The antibodies and antibody portions of the invention may also be formulated for an oral route administration. Oral administration may involve swallowing, so that the compound enters the gastrointestinal tract, and/or buccal, lingual, or sublingual administration by which the compound enters the blood stream directly from the mouth.

Formulations suitable for oral administration include solid, semi-solid and liquid systems such as tablets; soft or hard capsules containing multi- or nano-particulates, liquids, or powders; lozenges (including liquid-filled); chews; gels; fast dispersing dosage forms; films; ovules; sprays; and buccal/mucoadhesive patches.

Liquid formulations include suspensions, solutions, syrups and elixirs. Such formulations may be employed as fillers in soft or hard capsules (made, for example, from gelatin or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose) and typically comprise a carrier, for example, water, ethanol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, methylcellulose, or a suitable oil, and one or more emulsifying agents and/or suspending agents. Liquid formulations may also be prepared by the reconstitution of a solid, for example, from a sachet.

In one aspect, said pharmaceutical composition is for use in the treatment of asthma, including allergic asthma.

In another aspect, said pharmaceutical composition is for use in the treatment of other IgE-mediated disorders, including allergic rhinitis, food allergies (such as peanut allergy), conjunctivitis, atopic dermatitis, anaphylaxis, contact dermatitis, allergic gastroenteropathy, allergic pulmonary aspergillosis, allergic purpura, eczema, hyper IgE (Job's) syndrome, anaphylactic hypersensitivity, IgE myeloma, inflammatory bowel disease (for example, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, indeterminate colitis and infectious colitis), urticaria, psoriasis.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating asthma, in particular allergic asthma, in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody or portion thereof as described above.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating IgE-mediated disorders in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody or portion thereof as described above.

Said IgE-mediated disorder may be selected from the group consisting of allergic rhinitis, food allergies (such as peanut allergy), conjunctivitis, atopic dermatitis, anaphylaxis, contact dermatitis, allergic gastroenteropathy, allergic pulmonary aspergillosis, allergic purpura, eczema, hyper IgE (Job's) syndrome, anaphylactic hypersensitivity, IgE myeloma, inflammatory bowel disease (for example, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, indeterminate colitis and infectious colitis), urticaria, psoriasis.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating a parasite infection in a subject in need thereof, wherein said parasite infection is associated with elevated IgE levels. In one aspect, said

method comprises administering an amount of an antibody of the invention to said subject, wherein said amount is sufficient to reduce the subject's IgE levels in such a way that they are undetectable during the course of treatment.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides the use of an antibody or portion thereof as described above in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides the use of an antibody or portion thereof as described above in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of conjunctivitis, atopic dermatitis, anaphylaxis, contact dermatitis, allergic gastroenteropathy, allergic pulmonary aspergillosis, allergic purpura, eczema, hyper IgE (Job's) syndrome, anaphylactic hypersensitivity, IgE myeloma, inflammatory bowel disease (for example, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, indeterminate colitis and infectious colitis), urticaria, psoriasis.

"Treat", "treating" and "treatment" refer to a method of alleviating or abrogating a biological disorder and/or at least one of its attendant symptoms. As used herein, to "alleviate" a disease, disorder or condition means reducing the severity and/or occurrence frequency of the symptoms of the disease, disorder, or condition. Further, references herein to "treatment" include references to curative, palliative and prophylactic treatment.

In one aspect, the subject is a mammal, preferably a human subject. Said subject may be either male or female, of any age.

"Therapeutically effective amount" refers to that amount of the therapeutic agent being administered which will relieve to some extent one or more of the symptoms of the disorder being treated. In reference to the treatment of asthma, a therapeutically effective amount refers to that amount which alleviates at least one of the following symptoms: shortness of breath, chest tightness, wheezing, coughing.

Dosage regimens may be adjusted to provide the optimum desired response. For example, a single bolus may be administered, several divided doses may be administered over time or the dose may be proportionally reduced or increased as indicated by the exigencies of the therapeutic situation. It is especially advantageous to formulate parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form, as used herein, refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the patients/subjects to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are generally dictated by and directly dependent on (a) the unique characteristics of the chemotherapeutic agent and the particular therapeutic or prophylactic effect to be achieved, and (b) the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of sensitivity in individuals.

Thus, the skilled artisan would appreciate, based upon the disclosure provided herein, that the dose and dosing regimen is adjusted in accordance with methods well-known in the therapeutic arts. That is, the maximum tolerable dose can be readily established, and the effective amount providing a detectable therapeutic benefit to a patient may also be determined, as can the temporal requirements for administering each agent to provide a detectable therapeutic benefit to the patient. Accordingly, while certain dose and administration regimens are exemplified herein, these examples in no way limit the dose and administration regimen that may be provided to a patient in practicing the present invention.

It is to be noted that dosage values may vary with the type and severity of the condition to be alleviated, and may include single or multiple doses. It is to be further understood that for any particular subject, specific dosage regimens should be adjusted over time according to the individual need and the professional judgment of the person administering or supervising the administration of the compositions, and that dosage ranges set forth herein are exemplary only and are not intended to limit the scope or practice of the claimed composition. Further, the dosage regimen with the compositions of this invention may be based on a variety of factors, including the type of disease, the age, weight, sex, medical condition of the patient, the severity of the condition, the route of administration, and the particular antibody employed. Thus, the dosage regimen can vary widely, but can be determined routinely using standard methods. For example, doses may be adjusted based on pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic parameters, which may include clinical effects such as toxic effects and/or laboratory values. Thus, the present invention encompasses intra-patient dose-escalation as determined by the skilled artisan. Determining appropriate dosages and regimens are well-known in the relevant art and would be understood to be encompassed by the skilled artisan once provided the teachings disclosed herein.

For administration to human subjects, the total monthly dose of the antibodies or antibody portion of the invention is typically in the range 0.5-1200 mg per patient, depending, of course, on the mode of administration. For example, an intravenous monthly dose may require about 1-1000 mg/patient. The total monthly dose may be administered in single or divided doses and may, at the physician's discretion, fall outside of the typical range given herein.

An exemplary, non-limiting range for a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of an antibody or antibody portion of the invention is 1-1000 mg/patient/month. In one embodiment, the antibody or portion thereof of the invention may be administered at about 1-200 or 1-150 mg/patient/month.

In order that this invention may be better understood, the following examples are set forth. These examples are for purposes of illustration only and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention in any manner.

All publications, patents, and patent applications cited in this specification are incorporated herein by reference. Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art in light of the teachings of this invention that certain changes and modifications may be made thereto without departing from the spirit or scope of the appended claims.

Example 1: Immunogens

The below sequence is the epsilon heavy chain C2-C4 domain from human IgE used as the immunogen for Fusion 6, (giving rise to clones whose number starts with a 6, including 6.605.1):

PTVKILQSSCDGGGHFPPTIQLLCLVSGYTPGTINITWLEDGQVMDVDLSTASTTQEGELASTQSELTLSQ
KHWLSDRTYTCQVTYQGHTFEDSTKKCADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFIRKSPTITCLVVDLAPSKGTVN
LTWSRASGKPVNHSTRKEEKQRNGTLTVTSTLPVGTRDWIEGETYQCRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKTSGPR
AAPEVYAFATPEWPGSRDKRTLACLIQNFMPEDISVQWLHNEVQLPDARHSTTQPRKTKGSGFFVFSRL
EVTRAEWEQKDEFICRAVHEAASPSQTVQRAVSVNPGK

The C3-C4 sequence below is the predicted sequence of the epsilon heavy chain C3-C4 domain from human IgE used as the immunogen for Fusion 5 (giving rise to clones whose number starts with a 5, including 5.396.1 and 5.948.1):

CADSNPRGVSAYLSRPSPFDLFIRKSPTITCLVVDLAPSKGTVNLTWSRASGKPVNHSTRKEEKQRNGTL
TVTSTLPVGTRDWIEGETYQCRVTHPHLPRALMRSTTKTSGPRAAPEVYAFATPEWPGSRDKRTLACLI
QNFMPEDISVQWLHNEVQLPDARHSTTQPRKTKGSGFFVFSRLEVTRAEWEQKDEFICRAVHEAASPS
QTVQRAVSVNPGK

Example 2: Immunization and hybridoma generation

Eight to ten week old XenoMouse® mice were immunized in their hind footpads with 10 µg/ mouse of antigen. This dose was repeated six to eight times over a three to five week period. Three or four days before fusion, the mice were given a final injection of the immunogen in PBS. The spleen and lymph node lymphocytes from immunized mice were fused with the non-secretory myeloma P3-X63-Ag8.653 cell line (ATCC Cat. No. CRL 1580) via electro cell fusion, and these fused cells were subjected to HA-DMEM selection as previously described (DMEM, 15%FBS, 1% 200 mM L-glutamine, 1% 100X Non-essential amino acid 1% 100X Pen/Strep, 10 U/ml IL-6, 1 vial/liter OPI media supplement, plus 0.5X HA (Azaserine-Hypoxanthine, Sigma, Cat. # A9666)). A panel of hybridomas was recovered that all secrete IgE-specific human IgG2 antibodies.

ELISA assay was used to detect antibody binding. Immunogen was coated to the 96-well Immulon microtiter plate (NUNC-Immuno™ plate MaxiSorp™ surface, Nalge Nunc International, Cat. No. 439454) at 4 µg/mL in 50 mM sodium bicarbonate buffer for overnight at 4°C. Plates were washed, and then blocked with PBS with the addition of 0.1% Tween-20 and 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Antibodies were added to the blocked ELISA plates, incubated for 1 hour, and washed with PBS with Tween-20. The binding was detected by anti-human IgG-horseradish peroxidase (Pierce, Catalog No. 31420) followed by the addition of ABTS (Pierce, Catalog No. 37615). Colorimetric measurements were performed at 405 nm in a micro-plate reader (SpectraMax Plus 384, Molecular Devices).

Hybridomas selected for further study were single-cell cloned by limiting dilution.

Example 3: Sequence of anti-IgE antibodies of the invention

Full-length Anti-IgE antibodies were cloned and sequence verified from hybribomas as follows: Poly(A)$^+$ mRNA was isolated using an RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen, Cat# 74104) and cDNA synthesized from the mRNA with the SuperScript III First-Strand Synthesis System for RT-PCR (Invitrogen, Cat# 18080051) using oligo (dT) priming. The oligo (dT) primed cDNA for clone 5.396.1, 6.605.1 and 5.948.1

were amplified using gene specific primers listed in Table 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Amplification was achieved using Taq DNA Polymerase (Roche Cat#1146173) and a PTC-200 DNA Engine (MJ Research) with cycling as follows: For heavy chain 2'@94°C; 5x (30"@94°C, 30" @50°C, 2'30" @68°C); 25X (30" @94°C, 30" @68°C, 2'30" @68°C); 5' @68°C, for light chain 2'@94°C; 5x (30"@94°C, 30" @50°C, 1'30" @68°C); 25X (30" @94°C, 30" @68°C, 1'30" @68°C); 5' @68°C. PCR amplicons were cloned into the pCR2.1 TOPO (Invitrogen, Cat# 450641) and transformed into DH5α chemically competent cells (Invitrogen Cat# 18258012) using the standard protocol. Clones were sequence verified using Grills 16th BDTv3.1/dGTP chemistry (Applied Biosystems Inc) and a 3730xl DNA Analyzer (Applied Biosystems Inc). All sequences were analyzed by alignments to the 'V BASE sequence directory' (Tomlinson, et al, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 227, 776–798 (1992); *Hum. Mol. Genet.*, 3, 853–860 (1994); *EMBO J.*, 14, 4628–4638 (1995). The germline gene segment usages of the molecules are listed in Table 4.

Table 1: Primers (5' to 3') for 5.396.1

4-34	CCTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGCGCACTCCCAGGTGCAGCTACAGCAGTGG
G_3UTR_R	TACGTGCCAAGCATCCTCGC
K_O12	CTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGTGCACTCCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCC
K_3UTR_R	AGGCTGGAACTGAGGAGCAGGTG

Table 2: Primers (5' to 3') for 6.605.1

oQVHLVQS_Vh5'-620	CCTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGCGCACTCCCAGGTTCACCTGGTGCAGTCT
G_3UTR_R	TACGTGCCAAGCATCCTCGC
o106-2A10-VL5'-384	CTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGTGCACTCCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCT
K_3UTR_R	AGGCTGGAACTGAGGAGCAGGTG

Table 3: Primers (5' to 3') for 5.948.1

oS255E7a5b1Vh5'-288	CCTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGCGCACTCCCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCT
G_3UTR_R	TACGTGCCAAGCATCCTCGC
K_A19	CTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGTGCACTCCGATATTGTGATGACTCAGTCTCCAC
K_3UTR_R	AGGCTGGAACTGAGGAGCAGGTG

Full-length sequences of Anti-IgE antibodies produced by hybridomas are as follows (variable domain in uppercase, CDR regions underlined):

Table 4: Sequences of anti-IgE antibodies of the invention produced by hybridomas

			mAbs from hybridomas		
Sequence identifiers SEQ ID NOs			5.396.1	6.605.1	5.948.1
Heavy chain	Full length	DNA	101	105	109
		protein	102	106	110
Light chain	Full length	DNA	103	107	111
		protein	104	108	112

Table 5 below presents the germline gene segment usage and isotypes of anti-IgE antibodies according to the invention isolated from hybridomas:

Table 5: Germline gene segment usage and isotypes of anti-IgE antibodies isolated from hybridomas

Clone	Heavy chain			Light chain		Isotype
	V_H	D	J_H	V_K	J_K	
5.396.1	4-34	1-1	JH6b	L1	JK3	IgG2
6.605.1	1-18	3-22	JH4b	O12	JK1	IgG2
5.948.1	1-08	3-22	JH6b	A3	JK4	IgG2

The below sequence analysis shows the alignment of germline and expressed sequences (identical residues are shown by dashes, deletions/insertions are shown by hash marks, mutations are listed, and CDRs are underlined).

The antibodies of the invention are advantageously fully human. This should increase safety for use in human, compared to (humanized) murine antibodies.

5.396.1

V_H

```
Germline    QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGEINHSGSTNYNPSLKS
5.396.1     ----------------------------------------------------H----------

Germline    RVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDNWND##YYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS
5.396.1     ------------------------------------SF------------------
```

V_K

```
Germline    DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISNYLAWFQQKPGKAPKSLIYAASSLQS
5.396.1     --------------------------------H-----------------------

Germline    GVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYNSYPFTFGPGTKVDIK
5.396.1     ----K-----------------------------RH-------------
```

6.605.1

V_H

```
Germline    QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQG
6.605.1     --H---------M-----------------------------------------------------

Germline    RVTMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCARYYYDSSGYYYYFDYWGQGTLVTVSS
6.605.1     -I-------------D----------------####DGD--DP--------------
```

V_K

```
Germline    DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQS
6.605.1     ------------------------T-----NW-----------------G--T-K-

Germline    GVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPWTFGQGTKVEIK
6.605.1     ---------E-----------------------------P-----------
```

5.948.1

V_H

```
Germline   QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYDINWVRQATGQGLEWMGWMNPNSGNTGYAQKFQG
5.948.1    ------------------------------------------------D-------------

Germline   RVTMTRNTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAR##YDS###YYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS
5.948.1    --------------------------------GH---DGY-SFS---------------
```

V_K

```
Germline   DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSSQSLLHSNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRAS
5.948.1    ------------------------------R----------------------------

Germline   GVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTP##TFGGGTKVEIK
5.948.1    ------------------------------------PA-----------
```

Example 4: Cloning of variable domains from anti-IgE antibodies of the invention

Anti-IgE antibodies variable domains were cloned into expression vectors as follows:

Poly(A)$^+$ mRNA was isolated using an RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen, Cat# 74104) and cDNA synthesized from the mRNA with the SuperScript III First-Strand Synthesis System for RT-PCR (Invitrogen, Cat# 18080051) using oligo (dT) priming. The variable domains were amplified from oligo (dT) primed cDNA using primers listed in Tables 6, 7 and 8. Amplification was achieved using Taq DNA Polymerase (Roche, Cat#1-146-173) and a PTC-200 DNA Engine (MJ Research) with cycling as follows: 2'@94°C; 5x (30"@94°C, 30"@50°C, 30"@68°C); 25x (30"@94°C, 30"@68°C, 30"@68°C); 5'@68°C. The variable domains were then cloned into mammalian expression vectors containing a CMV promoter, constant domains of the appropriate isotype and transcription terminator/polyA signal. These clones were sequence verified using Grills 16th BDTv3.1/dGTP chemistry (Applied Biosystems Inc) and a 3730xl DNA Analyzer (Applied Biosystems Inc).

Table 6: Variable domain primers (5' to 3') for 5.396.1

4-34	CCTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGCGCACTCCCAGGTGCAGCTACAGCAGTGG
o009C6Vh3'-298	ACTCACCTGAGGAGACGGTGACCGTGGTCCC
o106-2A10-VL5'-384	CTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGTGCACTCCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCT
o1.257.1VL3'-525	CCTATTCCTTAATTAAGTTATTCTACTCACGTTTGATATCCACTTTGGTCCCAGGGCC

Table 7: Variable domain primers (5' to 3') for 6.605.1

oQVHLVQS_Vh5'-620	CCTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGCGCACTCCCAGGTTCACCTGGTGCAGTCT
o106-5A6Vh3'-410	ACTCACCTGAGGAGACGGTGACCAGGGTTCC
o106-2A10-VL5'-384	CTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGTGCACTCCGACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCT
omyo-VL3'-513	CCTATTCCTTAATTAAGTTATTCTACTCACGTTTGATTTCCACCTTGGTCCCTTGGCC

Table 8: Variable domain primers (5' to 3') for 5.948.1

oS255E7Vh5'-288	CCTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGCGCACTCCCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCT
GJH6	ACTCACCTGAGGAGACGGTGACCGTGGT
K_A19	CTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGTGCACTCCGATATTGTGATGACTCAGTCTCCAC
JK4_R	TATATTCCTTAATTAAGTTATTCTACTCACGTTTGATCTCCACCTTGGTCCCT

The resulting clones were again sequence-verified. The full-length sequences for the corresponding recombinant anti-IgE antibodies of the invention (leader sequences omitted) are as presented in Table 9:

Table 9: Sequences of recombinant anti-IgE antibodies of the invention

			Recombinant Abs		
Sequence identifiers SEQ ID NOs			5.396.1	6.605.1	5.948.1
Heavy chain	Full length	DNA	1	41	81
		protein	2	42	82
	Variable domain	DNA	3	43	83
		protein	4	44	84
	CDR1	DNA	5	45	85
		protein	6	46	86
	CDR2	DNA	7	47	87
		protein	8	48	88
	CDR3	DNA	9	49	89
		protein	10	50	90
Light chain	Full length	DNA	11	51	91
		protein	12	52	92
	Variable domain	DNA	13	53	93
		protein	14	54	94
	CDR1	DNA	15	55	95
		protein	16	56	96
	CDR2	DNA	17	57	97
		protein	18	58	98
	CDR3	DNA	19	59	99
		protein	20	60	100

Sequencing revealed differences between the sequences of the hybridoma-derived antibodies and that of the recombinant Abs for 6.605.1. Said differences are however allelic differences in the constant domain and all changes are silent 3rd nucleotide changes.

Example 5: Mutagenesis – Further anti-IgE antibodies according to the invention

Mutagenesis of 5.396.1 and 6.605.1 anti-IgE antibodies was conducted as follows:

Mutagenesis by PCR, in the V_H (S103N) of clone 5.396.1 was conducted with the primers listed in Table 10 and Table 6. Amplification was achieved using Taq DNA Polymerase (Roche, Cat#1-146-173) and a PTC-200 DNA Engine (MJ Research) with cycling as follows: 2'@94°C; 5x (30"@94°C, 30"@50°C, 30"@68°C); 25x (30"@94°C, 30"@68°C, 30"@68°C); 5'@68°C.

Mutagenesis by PCR, in the V_K (K61R) of clone 5.396.1 was conducted using a two step process with the primers listed in Table 10 and Table 6. Step one involved making mutated overlapping variable domain

fragments by amplification using the primer set o106-2A10-VL5'-384/o5936L(KtoR)3'-647 and an amplification using the primer set o5936L(KtoR)5'-646/o1.257.1VL3'-525 and using Taq DNA Polymerase (Roche) and a PTC-200 DNA Engine (MJ Research) with cycling as follows: 2'@94°C; 5x (30"@94°C, 30"@50°C, 30"@68°C); 25x (30"@94°C, 30"@68°C, 30"@68°C); 5'@68°C. Step two involved amplification of the full mutated variable domain by combining the amplified fragments from step one and using the primer set o106-2A10-VL5'-384/o1.257.1VL3'-525 and Taq DNA Polymerase (Roche) and a PTC-200 DNA Engine (MJ Research) with cycling as follows: 2'@94°C; 5x (30"@94°C, 30"@50°C, 30"@68°C); 25x (30"@94°C, 30"@68°C, 30"@68°C); 5'@68°C.

Mutagenesis by PCR, in the V_H (H3Q,M13K,D82E) of clone 6.605.1 was conducted using a two step process with the primers listed in Table 10 and Table 7. Step one involved making mutated overlapping variable domain fragments by amplification using the primer set olgE6605Vh_M13K-621/olgE6605H(D82E)3'-625 and an amplification using the primer set olgE6605H(D82E)5'-624/o106-5A6Vh3'-410 and using the amplification conditions from above. Step two involved amplification of the full mutated variable domain by combining the amplified fragments from step one and using the primer set oB8-D8-D1hGH-Vh5'-289/o106-5A6Vh3'-410 and using the amplification conditions from above.

Mutagenesis by PCR, in the V_K (T25A,T53S) of clone 6.605.1 was conducted using a four step process with the primers listed in Table 10 and Table 7. Step 1 involved making mutated overlapping variable domain fragments by amplification using the primer set o106-2A10-VL5'-384/olgE6605Vk-T25A3'-627 and an amplification using the primer set olgE6605Vk-T25A5'-626/omyo-VL3'-513 and using the amplification conditions from above. Step 2 involved amplification of the full mutated variable domain by combining the amplified fragments from step one and using the primer set o106-2A10-VL5'-384/omyo-VL3'-513 and using the amplification conditions from above. Step 3 involved using the V_K (T25A) variable domain from step 2 and making mutated overlapping variable domain fragments by amplification using the primer set o106-2A10-VL5'-384/olgE6605L(T53K)3'-637 and an amplification using the primer set olgE6605L(T53K)5'-636/omyo-VL3'-513 and using the amplification conditions from above. Step 4 involved amplification of the full mutated variable domain by combining the amplified fragments from step three and using the primer set o106-2A10-VL5'-384/omyo-VL3'-513 and using the amplification conditions from above. All the mutated variants were sequence verified and cloned into mammalian expression vectors explained above.

Table 10: Mutagenic primers (5' to 3') for 5.396.1 and 6.605.1

o5936HS103N-675	ACTCACCTGAGGAGACGGTGACCGTGGTCCCTTGGCCCCAGACGTCCATACCGTAGTAGTAGTAGAAGTTGTCGTTCCAGTTGTCTCTCGCACAGTA
o5936L(KtoR)5'-646	TTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATCTGGG
o5936L(KtoR)3'-647	CCCAGATCCACTGCCGCTGAACCTTGATGGGACCCCACTTTGCAA
olgE6605Vh_M13K-621	CCTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGCGCACTCCCAGGTTCACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTC
olgE6605Vh_M13K-621	CCTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGCGCACTCCCAGGTTCACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTC
olgE6605H(D82E)5'-624	GACACATCCACGAGCACAGCCTACATGGAACTGAGGAGCCTGAGATCTGACGAC

olgE6605H (D82E)3'-625	GTCGTCAGATCTCAGGCTCCTCAGTTCCATGTAGGCTGTGCTCGTGGATGTGTC
oB8-D8-D1hGH-Vh5'-289	CCTTTCTCTCCACAGGCGCGCACTCCCAGGTCCAGCTGGTGCAGTCT
olgE6605Vk-T25A5'-626	GGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTA
olgE6605Vk-T25A3'-627	TAACCAGTTGCTAATACTCTGACTTGCCCGGCAAGTGATGGTGACTCTGTCTCC
olgE6605L (T53K)5'-636	AAACTCCTGATCTATGGTGCCTCCAGTTTGAAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGG
olgE6605L (T53K)3'-637	CCTTGATGGGACCCCACTTTTCAAACTGGAGGCACCATAGATCAGGAGTTT

Mutagenesis of 5.948.1 anti-IgE antibody may be conducted by any well-known techniques in site-directed mutagenesis.

Sequences of the resulting anti-IgE antibodies of the invention (leader sequences omitted) are as outlined below in Table 11:

Table 11: Sequence of anti-IgE antibodies of the invention

			Recombinant Abs		
Sequence identifiers SEQ ID NOs			5.396.1 (Hc-S103N; Lc-K61R)	6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc- T25A,T53S)	5.948.1 (H100Y)
Heavy chain	Full length	DNA	21	61	121
		protein	22	62	122
	Variable domain	DNA	23	63	123
		protein	24	64	124
	CDR1	DNA	25	65	125
		protein	26	66	126
	CDR2	DNA	27	67	127
		protein	28	68	128
	CDR3	DNA	29	69	129
		protein	30	70	130
Light chain	Full length	DNA	31	71	131
		protein	32	72	132
	Variable domain	DNA	33	73	133
		protein	34	74	134
	CDR1	DNA	35	75	135
		protein	36	76	136
	CDR2	DNA	37	77	137
		protein	38	78	138
	CDR3	DNA	39	79	139
		protein	40	80	140

Example 6: Nucleic acid deposits with the ATCC

The following deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA (samples received on Nov 07, 2006), in accordance with the Budapest Treaty, as presented in Table 12.

Table 12: Biological deposits for anti-IgE antibodies of the invention

Vial number	Insert in vector pCR2.1 TOPO	ATCC Patent Deposit Designation	SEQ ID NO:
UC25516	5.396.1 Heavy chain full-length cDNA from Hybridoma	PTA-7977	101
UC25517	5.396.1 Light chain full-length cDNA from Hybridoma	PTA-7982	103
UC25518	5.396.1 H(S103N)-hG2 Heavy chain full-length cDNA	PTA-7981	21
UC25519	5.396.1 L(K61R)-hKappa Light chain full-length cDNA	PTA-7980	31
UC25520	5.948.1 Heavy chain full-length cDNA from Hybridoma	PTA-7979	109
UC25521	5.948.1 Light chain full-length cDNA from Hybridoma	PTA-7986	111
UC25522	6.605.1 Heavy chain full-length cDNA from Hybridoma	PTA-7985	105
UC25523	6.605.1 Light chain full-length cDNA from Hybridoma	PTA-7984	107
UC25524	6.605.1 H(H3Q,M13K,D82E)-hG2 Heavy chain full-length cDNA	PTA-7983	61
UC25525	6.605.1 L(T25A,T53S)-hKappa Light chain full-length cDNA	PTA-7978	71

Example 7: Recombinant expression and purification of anti-IgE antibodies of the invention

The CMV promoter containing expression vectors were transfected in 293 Freestyle (Invitrogen) cells according to the vendor's protocol. Supernatants from these cells were collected by centrifugation and purified by standard Protein-A affinity chromatography to isolate recombinant immunoglobulins. These proteins were then characterized by SDS-PAGE, SEC (size exclusion chromatography), Mass spectrometer, and spectrophotometrically.

Example 8: IgE Binding assay

Assay principle

Binding of test anti-IgE antibodies to IgE was tested in an IgE cell binding assay using an RBL-2H3 cell line transfected with the human FcεR1. This rat basophilic cell line is a stable clone which has been transfected with the human FcεR1 α, β and γ receptor sub-units cDNAs (licensed from Drs Kinet and Jouvin, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (Wiegand TW, et al., *J Immunol.* 1996 Jul 1;157(1):221-30; Dibbern DA Jr, et al., *J Immunol Methods.* 2003 Mar 1;274(1-2):37-45)). Cells were cultured for 24 hours then incubated with test anti-IgE antibodies and human IgE for a further 24 hours. Following washing to remove anti-IgE:IgE complexes, remaining IgE bound to FcεR1 was detected with a biotinylated polyclonal anti-IgE antibody with streptavidin-HRP and OPD. A reduction in IgE binding was observed with anti-IgE antibodies in a concentration-related manner.

Protocol

RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cells were cultured in MEM-Earles (Invitrogen Cat. No. 2109002) supplemented with 2mM L-Glutamine (Sigma, Cat. No. G7513), 1mg/mL Geneticin Liquid (Invitrogen Cat. No. 10131027) and 15% FBS (PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043). RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cells were seeded into sterile 96-well plates (Costar, Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. TKY-521-090S) at $1x10^5$ cells/well and cultured

overnight at 37°C, 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere. The next day cells were washed 3x with 150µL/well wash buffer (10% BSA, Sigma Cat. No A7030, in PBS, Sigma, Cat. No D8537). IgE and all antibodies for the following steps were made up in culture media with the omission of Geneticin. 25µL 1µg/mL IgE (Human myeloma, azide free, Serotec, Cat. No. PHP008X2) was added to all wells (except background control where 25µl media was added). Antibodies were diluted as required (0.008-3µg/mL concentration range depending on potency of antibody) and 25µL added to appropriate wells (except background control and positive control wells where 25µl media was added). Cells were incubated with IgE and anti-IgE antibodies overnight at 37°C, 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere. Plates were then washed 3x with 150µL/well wash buffer to remove unbound IgE and IgE-anti-IgE complexes. Bound IgE was detected using a polyclonal biotinylated anti-IgE antibody (Vector Laboratories, Cat. No. BA3040) diluted to 10µg/mL, 50µL was added to all wells and incubated for 2 hours at 37°C, 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere. Cells were washed 3x with 150µL/well wash buffer and then incubated with 50µL/well streptavidin-HRP (Amersham Bioscience, Cat. No. RPN 1231) diluted 1:250, for 45 minutes. Cells were washed 3x with 150µL/well wash buffer. 50µL OPD (Dako, Cat. No. S2045) was added to all wells and the colour allowed to develop for 10 minutes before stopping the reaction with 50µL 0.6M H_2SO_4 and the absorbance measured at 490nm.

Results

To determine the potency of antibodies, background absorbance was subtracted from all values and then a mean value for the positive control (IgE only) calculated and antibody data expressed as a percent inhibition of IgE binding from positive control value. Incubation of anti-IgE antibodies resulted in a concentration-related reduction in IgE binding. The antibodies of the invention all showed a concentration-related reduction in IgE binding to the RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cells and IC_{50} values less than 0.5µg/mL, and were assessed further in functional assays.

In this assay IC_{50} was defined as the concentration of antibody required to reduce IgE binding by 50%, using value for positive control wells as 100%.

Example 9: Inhibition of degranulation assay

Assay principle

The potential of test anti-IgE antibodies to inhibit IgE-mediated degranulation was determined using RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cells. Cells were cultured with test anti-IgE antibodies and human IgE for 48 hours. Cells were washed to remove anti-IgE:IgE complexes, leaving IgE bound to FcεR1, then stimulated with a polyclonal anti-IgE antibody which crosslinks bound IgE, resulting in IgE-mediated degranulation. Histamine release was used as the endpoint in this assay as a marker of degranulation and a concentration related reduction in histamine release was observed with increasing concentration of test anti-IgE antibody.

Protocol

RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cells were cultured in MEM-Earles (Invitrogen Cat. No. 2109002) supplemented with 2mM L-Glutamine (Sigma, Cat. No. G7513), 1mg/mL Geneticin Liquid (Invitrogen Cat. No. 10131027) and 15% FBS (PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043). RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cells were seeded into sterile 96-well plates (Costar, Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. TKY-521-090S) at $1x10^5$ cells/well and incubated with 0.0625µg/mL IgE (Human myeloma, azide free, Serotec, Cat. No. PHP008X2) and test anti-IgE

antibodies (0.0001-30μg/mL concentration range depending on potency of antibody) for 48 hours at 37°C, 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere. Cells, antibodies and IgE were all prepared in MEM-Earles (Invitrogen Cat. No. 2109002), 2mM L-Glutamine (Sigma, Cat. No. G7513) and 15% FBS (PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043). After 48 hours cells were washed with 1x RPMI (Sigma, Cat. No. R1145) supplemented with 10% heat inactivated (56°C water batch for 30 minutes) FBS (PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043), 0.2% sodium bicarbonate (Sigma, Cat. No. S8761) to remove unbound anti-IgE and IgE:anti-IgE complexes prior to stimulation. Cells were stimulated with 5μg/mL polyclonal anti-IgE antibody (Sigma, Cat. No. I0632) which crosslinks receptor bound IgE for 1 hour. Total histamine was determined from 2% Triton-X100 (Sigma, Cat. No. T9284) lysed wells and spontaneous release from cells stimulated with stimulation media alone. Anti-IgE and Triton-X-100 were diluted in stimulation media. Stimulation media comprised 1x RPMI (Sigma, Cat. No. R1145) supplemented with 10% heat inactivated (56°C water batch for 30 minutes) FBS (PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043), 2% sodium bicarbonate (Sigma, Cat. No. S8761) and 45% Deuterium oxide (Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. 16631-1000). Cells were stimulated for 1 hour at 37°C, 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere. Plates were then centrifuged (200xg, 5 minutes) and the supernatant collected for measurement of histamine release. Histamine release was measured by ELISA (IBL, Cat. No. CVRE59221), according to the manufacturers instructions, as a marker of degranulation.

Results

Histamine release was expressed as a percentage of the total release and then to calculate specific release, spontaneous release was subtracted from % values as follows:

- % total histamine release = (Histamine ng/mL in test or spontaneous control wells / mean Histamine ng/mL in total wells) x 100
- Specific release = (% of total histamine release in test well) – (Mean % of total histamine release from spontaneous wells).

The effect of antibody was expressed as percent inhibition of histamine released from control wells incubated in the absence of anti-IgE antibody (IgE and cells only)

- % inhibition = ((mean control wells stimulated with polyclonal anti-IgE – test-antibody wells stimulated with polyclonal anti-IgE) / mean control wells stimulated with polyclonal anti-IgE) x100.

IC_{50} values are the concentration of antibody required to inhibit control histamine release by 50% and are detailed in Table 13. The anti-IgE antibodies of the invention are advantageous, in that they are significantly more potent than E25 at inhibiting IgE-mediated histamine release as a marker of degranulation.

Table 13: IC_{50} values of anti-IgE antibodies of the invention, in inhibition of IgE-mediated degranulation

Data are geometric mean IC_{50} with 95% confidence intervals.

Anti-IgE antibody	IC_{50} - μg/mL (95% confidence intervals)	'n'
E25	1.47 (1.24-1.74)	83
5.396.1 (recombinant)	0.0709 (0.0572-0.0879)	43
5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R)	0.0262 (0.0201-0.0341)	24
6.605.1 (recombinant)	0.124 (0.0980-0.157)	52
6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc-T25A,T53S)	0.0736 (0.0491-0.110)	4

5.948.1 - Batch 1 (762.8μg/mL) (recombinant)	0.360 (0.339-0.382)	3
5.948.1 - Batch 2 (5.2mg/mL) (recombinant)	0.123 (0.077-0.195)	24
5.948.1 (Hc-H100Y)	0.0121 (0.00878-0.0167)	24

Example 10: RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) Agonist assay

Assay principle

The potential for test anti-IgE antibodies to crosslink receptor-bound IgE and stimulate IgE-dependent degranulation was determined using RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cells. Cells were cultured with human IgE for 48 hours then washed to remove unbound IgE. Test anti-IgE antibodies were then added to cells to determine whether they are able to bind and cross-link receptor bound IgE to cause degranulation. Histamine release was measured as a marker of degranulation. Positive and negative control anti-IgE antibodies were used in all assays to enable comparison with test anti-IgE antibodies.

Protocol

Cells were cultured as described for the inhibition of degranulation assay. For the agonist assay cells were seeded into sterile 96-well plates (Costar, Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. TKY-521-090S) at $1x10^5$ cells/well with 0.25μg/mL IgE (Human myeloma, azide free, Serotec, Cat. No. PHP008X2 and incubated for 48 hours at 37°C, 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere. Cells and IgE were prepared in MEM-Earles (Invitrogen Cat. No. 2109002), 2mM L-Glutamine (Sigma, Cat. No. G7513) and 15% FBS (PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043).

After 48 hours cells were washed with 1x RPMI (Sigma, Cat. No. R1145) supplemented with 10% heat inactivated (56°C water bath for 30 minutes) FBS (PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043) and 0.2% sodium bicarbonate (Sigma, Cat. No. S8761) to remove unbound IgE prior to stimulation with anti-IgE antibodies. A polyclonal anti-IgE antibody (Sigma, Cat. No. I0632) known to crosslink receptor bound IgE, was used as a positive control. Test and control antibodies were tested at 0.04-10μg/mL. Total histamine was determined from 2% Triton-X100 (Sigma, Cat. No. T9284) lysed wells and spontaneous release from cells stimulated with media alone. Antibodies and Triton-X-100 were diluted in stimulation media. Stimulation media comprised 1x RPMI (Sigma, Cat. No. R1145) supplemented with 10% heat inactivated (56°C water bath for 30 minutes) FBS (PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043), 2% sodium bicarbonate (Sigma, Cat. No. S8761) and 45% Deuterium oxide (Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. 16631-1000). Cells were stimulated for 1 hour at 37°C, 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere. Plates were then centrifuged (200xg, 5 minutes) and the supernatant collected for measurement of histamine release. Histamine release was measured by ELISA (IBL, Cat. No. CVRE59221), according to the manufacturer's instructions, as a marker of degranulation. Histamine release was calculated as a percentage of the total release and effect of antibodies expressed as percentage of total release.

Results

A polyclonal anti-IgE was used as a positive control in all experiments and this stimulated histamine release (~30% of total histamine). Advantageously, none of the anti-IgE monoclonal antibodies of the invention stimulated IgE-mediated histamine release above spontaneous release when tested at concentrations of 0.04-10μg/mL (see Figures 1 and 2). This observation suggests that *in vivo* the anti-IgE antibodies of the invention will not crosslink FcεRI-receptor bound IgE and thus will not stimulate degranulation.

Example 11: Human blood basophil agonist assay

Assay principle

Lack of agonist activity was confirmed in human blood basophils isolated from fresh whole blood using the same principles as for the RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) agonist assay.

Protocol

Human mononuclear cells were isolated from whole blood using Histopaque tubes (Sigma, Cat. No. A0561). Fresh human venous blood from healthy volunteers was collected into 50mL tubes containing 1mL 10mg/mL heparin (Sigma, Cat. No. H3393). Blood was then diluted 1:1 in 5% FCS/PBS (FCS from PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043 and PBS from Sigma, Cat. No. D8537) and poured into Histopaque tubes (Sigma, Cat. No. A0561) which were centrifuged at 500xg for 35 minutes. Buffy coats were collected, washed and resuspended in RPMI media (Invitrogen, Cat. No. 32404-014) containing 10% FBS (PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043). Cells were diluted to $1.2x10^7$ white blood cells/mL before adding to 96-well sterile cell culture plates (Costar, Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. TKY-521-090S) at $6x10^5$ cells/well with the addition of human IgE (Human myeloma, azide free, Serotec, Cat. No. PHP008X2) at 0.5μg/mL final concentration in RPMI media with 10% FBS, as previously described. Cells were incubated overnight at 37°C, 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere. Media was removed prior to stimulation with anti-IgE antibodies (0.15-20μg/mL). A polyclonal anti-IgE antibody (Sigma, Cat. No. I0632) known to crosslink receptor bound IgE was used as a positive control. Total histamine was determined from 0.3% Triton-X100 (Sigma, Cat. No. T9284) lysed wells and spontaneous release determined from cells stimulated with media alone. Antibodies and Triton-X-100 were diluted in cell media and spontaneous wells were incubated with cell media alone. Cell media comprised RPMI media (Invitrogen, Cat. No. 32404-014) with 10% FBS (PAA Laboratories GmbH, Cat. No. A15-043). Cells were stimulated for 30 minutes at 37°C, 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere. Plates were then centrifuged (200xg, 5 minutes) and the supernatant collected for measurement of histamine release. Histamine release was measured by ELISA as a marker of degranulation (IBL, Cat. No. CVRE59221, according to the manufacturer's instructions). Histamine release was calculated as a percentage of the total release and effect of antibodies expressed as percentage of total release.

Results

A polyclonal anti-IgE was used as a positive control in all experiments and this caused a large release of histamine (~50% of the total histamine). Advantageously, none of the anti-IgE monoclonal antibodies of the invention stimulated IgE-mediated histamine release above spontaneous release from these cells when tested at concentrations of 0.15-20μg/mL (see Figures 3 and 4). The observation that the anti-IgE antibodies of the invention do not have agonist activity with isolated human blood basophils confirms that seen in the RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cell agonist assay (see above).

Example 12: Free IgE depletion from human serum *in vitro*

Assay principle

The ability of test anti-IgE antibodies to bind IgE in serum and reduce the level of free IgE was measured *in vitro*. Test anti-IgE antibodies (herein after, test-antibodies) were individually incubated in serum overnight to enable binding of test-antibody to IgE in serum. Remaining free IgE (i.e. not bound to the test-antibody) was measured by ELISA, wherein the same test-antibody itself was used as the capture reagent on the plate. Control assays have shown that free IgE binds to the capture reagent, whereas

(test-antibody)-IgE complexes do not. Serum-(test-antibody) incubates were then incubated with the capture reagent for 2 hours to enable binding of 'remaining' free IgE to the capture reagent. Plates were washed to remove (test-antibody)-IgE complexes, leaving 'remaining' free IgE bound to the capture reagent. This 'remaining' free IgE (bound on to ELISA plate) was subsequently detected with a biotinylated polyclonal anti-IgE antibody. A concentration-related reduction in free IgE measurement was observed with increasing concentrations of test-antibody.

The assay may thus be outlined as follows:

- Incubate test-antibody with serum ~16h;
- To detect free IgE, add (test-antibody)/serum to a capture ELISA plate and incubate for 2h (Capture ELISA plate is coated with same test-antibody);
- Wash to remove (test-antibody)-IgE complexes, leaving 'remaining' free IgE bound to capture reagent on plate;
- Measure bound 'remaining' 'free IgE' captured on to the plate using biotinylated polyclonal anti-IgE, streptavidin-HRP and OPD detection system.

Protocol

5µL test anti-IgE antibodies diluted in 50mM TBS pH 8.0 (Sigma, Cat. No. T6664) or TBS control without antibody were spiked into 45µl neat serum collected from healthy volunteers and incubated in sterile 96-well plates (Costar, Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. TKY-521-090S) overnight at 37°C 5% CO_2 in a humidified atmosphere to allow binding of the test-antibody to IgE in serum. ELISA plates were prepared by coating Nunc Maxisorp 96-well plates (Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. DIS-971-010P) overnight at 4°C with 50µl 2.5µg/mL capture anti-IgE antibody (diluted in TBS, Sigma, Cat. No. T6664). The next day ELISA plates were washed 1x with 300µL/well wash buffer (0.05% Tween-20, Sigma, Cat. No. P7949/TBS) then blocked with 150µL/well 1%BSA (Sigma, Cat. No. A7030) in TBS for 1 hour at room temperature. Plates were then washed 1x with 300µL/well wash buffer before adding 50µl of IgE standard, anti-IgE/serum samples or diluent blank all diluted in 1% BSA/0.05% Tween-20/TBS diluent buffer. Human serum IgE standard from NIBSC (National Institute for Biological Standards and Control, Cat. No. 75/502) was used as the standard in this assay and a standard curve of 3-200ng/mL was used on each plate. Serum was required to be diluted at least 1 in 10 to eliminate serum interference. For new donors serum was diluted 1:10, 1:50 and 1:200 to determine the most suitable dilution to eliminate serum interference whilst predicting the value in the linear part of the standard curve. As a general rule serum with <200ng/mL IgE was diluted 1:10, serum with >200ng/mL IgE was diluted 1:50 or 1:200. Standards and samples were incubated for 2 hours at room temperature, then washed 4x with 300µL wash buffer. Captured free IgE was detected with 50µL/well biotinylated polyclonal anti-IgE (Vector Laboratories, Cat. No. BA3040) diluted to 0.5µg/mL in 1% BSA/0.05% Tween-20/TBS diluent buffer. Wells were incubated for 1 hour at room temperature then washed (4x300µL wash buffer). 50µL Streptavidin-HRP (Amersham Bioscience, Cat. No. RPN 1231) diluted 1:1000 in diluent buffer was added to all wells and incubated for 45 minutes at room temperature. Wells were washed (4x300µL wash buffer). 50µL OPD (Dako, Cat. No. S2045) was added to all wells and the colour allowed to develop for 10 minutes before stopping the reaction with 50µl 0.6M H_2SO_4 and the absorbance measured at 490nm. The concentration of IgE detected was calculated by plotting the NIBSC standard curve and extrapolating IgE concentrations from the standard curve.

These values were then multiplied by the dilution factor to give the IgE concentration in ng/mL. Free IgE (ng/mL) was plotted against antibody concentration.

Results

The potencies of antibodies were expressed as the concentration required to reduce the free IgE concentration in serum to about 25ng/mL ($IC_{25ng/mL}$). Advantageously, anti-IgE antibodies of the invention were able to reduce the free IgE to less than 25ng/mL (see Tables 14-15).

Table 14. Concentration of test-anti-IgE antibodies (μg/mL) required to reduce the free IgE levels in a human serum sample to a value of about 25 ng/mL
DIN: Donor Identification Number

Capture/Test-antibody	E25	5.396.1 (recom-binant)	5.396.1 S103N K61R	6.605.1 (recom-binant)	6.605.1 H3Q M13K D82E T25A T53S	5.948.1 (recom-binant)	5.948.1 H100Y	Mean initial free IgE levels (ng/mL)
Serum sample	Concentration of test-antibody required to reduce the free IgE concentration to a value of about 25 ng/mL (μg/mL)							
DIN 0461	65	nd	0.15	nd	nd	1.47	0.34	80
DIN 0155	103	nd	0.14	nd	nd	1.81	0.34	93
DIN 0649	139	nd	0.46	nd	nd	1.95	0.39	93
DIN 0623 experiment 2	90	nd	0.20	nd	nd	4.13	0.76	133
DIN 0623 experiment 1	39	0,27	0,37	0,38	0,19	0,50	nd	145
DIN 0591	139	nd	0.24	nd	nd	2.35	0.55	152
DIN 0347	211	nd	0.48	nd	nd	4.92	1.33	221
DIN 0321 experiment 1	105	0,67	0,85	1,99	0,51	1,34	nd	262
DIN 0321 experiment 2	202	nd	0.45	nd	nd	7.90	2.55	265
DIN 0632 experiment 2	275	nd	nd	nd	nd	6.31	2.29	289
DIN 0011 experiment 2	325	nd	0.77	nd	nd	6.34	2.96	326
DIN 0284	145	0,87	0,98	2,40	0,99	2,45	nd	339
DIN 0632 experiment 1	385	1,43	1,11	nd	2,80	8,91	nd	532
DIN 0451 experiment 2	587	nd	2.21	nd	nd	39.67	10.46	534
DIN 0011 experiment 1	202	0,98	1,12	5,00	2,29	3,30	nd	555
DIN 0451 experiment 1	410	1,81	1,59	10,84	3,71	11,61	nd	557
DIN 0707	653	2,87	2,75	nd	nd	nd	nd	1051
DIN 0749	843	3,12	2,83	nd	nd	nd	nd	1140
DIN 0356	2334	3,60	4,31	11,63	nd	nd	nd	1350
DIN 0251	2914	3,87	4,68	27,94	nd	nd	nd	1632
DIN 0382	10629	5,74	7,09	nd	nd	25,00	nd	2827
DIN 0748	30737	10,92	10,69	nd	nd	25,13	nd	4609
Geometric mean with 95% confidence interval	381 (184-791)	2.0 (1.0-3.8)	1.0 (0.6-1.8)	4.4 (1.2-16.4)	1.1 (0.3-3.8)	4.7 (2.6-8.3)	1.2 (0.5-2.6)	

nd: not determined

Table 15. Reduction in free IgE by test anti-IgE antibodies in human serum samples.

Data are geometric mean $IC_{25ng/mL}$ with 95% confidence intervals from 6-22 donors.

Antibody	$IC_{25ng/mL}$ (μg/mL)	Initial IgE concentration (ng/mL)	'n'
E25	381 (184-791)	639 (278-1001)	22
5.396.1 (recombinant)	2.0 (1.0-3.8)	1207 (335-2079)	12
5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R)	1.0 (0.6-1.8)	791 (296-1287)	21
6.605.1 (recombinant)	4.4 (1.2-16.4)	757 (206-1308)	7
6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc-T25A,T53S)	1.1 (0.3-3.8)	464 (255-673)	6
5.948.1 - Batch 1 (762.8μg/mL) (recombinant)	4.7 (2.6-8.3)	713 (60-1365)	18
5.948.1 (Hc-H100Y)	1.2 (0.5-2.6)	223 (130-316)	10

Anti-IgE antibodies of the invention (5.396.1, 5.396.1 Hc-S103N Lc-K61R, 6.605.1, 6.605.1 Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc-T25A,T53S and 5.948.1) have been shown to reduce the free IgE levels to below 25ng/mL. E25 is also able to reduce free IgE to below 25ng/mL; however significantly more antibody is required (i.e. a higher $IC_{25ng/mL}$). Clinically, this could be advantageous with being able to lower the dose of monoclonal antibody to generate the same effect on lowering free IgE levels in the circulation. Additionally an increased patient population could be treated i.e. those with higher initial free IgE concentration and/or higher body weight.

Example 13: Selectivity over other immunoglobulins

Assay principle

The cross reactivity of the anti-IgE antibodies of the invention with other human immunoglobulins (IgA, IgE, IgG1 and IgG3) was determined in an ELISA assay. Immunoglobulins were coated onto plates and test-anti-IgE antibody incubated before detection of binding with a biotinylated anti-IgG2 antibody.

Protocol

IgA (Sigma, Cat. No. I2636), IgE (Serotec, Cat. No. PHP008X2), IgG1 (Biodesign, Cat. No. A50183H), and IgG3 (Biodesign, Cat. No. A50186H) were coated directly onto a Nunc Maxisorp™ 96-well plates (Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. DIS-971-010P) at 4μg/mL in PBS (0.01M phosphate buffer, 0.0027M potassium chloride, 0.137M sodium chloride, pH 7.4, Sigma, Cat. No. P4417) overnight at 4°C. Wells were washed 3x with 150μL wash buffer (0.05% Tween-20 (Sigma, Cat. No. P7949)/PBS) then blocked with 150μL/well blocking buffer (2.5%BSA (Sigma, Cat. No. A7030)/PBS) for 2 hours at room temperature. Wells were washed 3x with 150μL wash buffer/well. Control mouse anti-IgA (Serotec, Cat. No. MCA476G), mouse anti-IgE (Biodesign, Cat. No. Z86410M), mouse anti-IgG1 (Serotec, Cat. No. MCA514G) and mouse anti-IgG3 (Biodesign, Cat. No. Z20152M) were added to control wells at 250ng/mL, 800ng/mL or 50μL/well. All test antibodies were human IgG2 isotype and were added to wells at 250ng/mL, 50μL/well. Antibodies were diluted in diluent buffer (PBS/1% BSA/0.05% Tween-20) and this was added to blank control wells (duplicate wells for each secondary antibody used). Antibodies were incubated for 2 hours at room temperature. Wells were washed 3x with 150μL wash buffer/well. Binding of control antibodies to immunoglobulin was detected with anti-mouse IgG-HRP conjugate (Sigma, Cat. No. A4416) diluted 1:8000 in diluent buffer. 50μL/well was added to control antibody and blank wells. Wells were incubated for 1 hour at room temperature, then washed 3x with 150μL wash buffer/well. 50μl

OPD (Dako, Cat. No. S2045) was added to all wells and the colour allowed to develop for 10 minutes before stopping the reaction with 0.6M H_2SO_4 and the absorbance measured at 490nm. Binding of test IgG2 anti-IgE antibodies was detected using a biotinylated anti-human IgG2 (Zymed, Cat. No. 05-3540). This antibody was diluted 1:500 in diluent buffer before adding 50µL/well to test antibody and blank wells. Wells were incubated for 1 hour at room temperature then washed 3x with 150µL wash buffer/well. Streptavidin-HRP (Amersham Bioscience, Cat. No. RPN 1231) diluted 1:2000 in diluent buffer was added to all wells and incubated for 45 minutes at room temperature. Wells were washed (3x150µL wash buffer). 50µL OPD (Dako, Cat. No. S2045) was added to all wells and the colour allowed to develop for 10 minutes before stopping the reaction with 50µL 0.6M H_2SO_4 and the absorbance measured at 490nm.

Results

No binding to IgA, IgG1 or IgG3 was detected for any of the anti-IgE antibodies of the invention when tested at 250ng/mL or 800ng/mLwhereas a large signal was seen for binding to IgE (Table 16). These observations show that the anti-IgE antibodies of the invention are highly selective for IgE over IgA, IgG1 and IgG3.

Table 16: Binding of anti-IgE antibodies to IgA, IgG1, IgG3 and IgE. Values are A_{290nm}.

Antibody	Immunoglobulin			
	IgA	IgG1	IgG3	IgE
5.396.1 (recombinant)	0.04	0.07	0.05	2.83
5.396.1 S103N/K61R	0.04	0.08	0.05	2.80
6.605.1 (recombinant)	0.04	0.07	0.05	3.01
6.605.1 H3Q M13K D82E/T25A T53S	0.04	0.07	0.04	2.92
5.948.1 (recombinant)	0.04	0.07	0.04	2.57
5.948.1 (Hc-H100Y)	0.05	0.06	0.06	1.05

Example 14: Determination of Affinity Constants (K_D) by BIAcore™

Assay principle

The kinetic constants k_{on} and k_{off} were determined with serial dilutions of full length human IgE (Serotec, Cat. No. PHP008X2 or Europa Bioproducts, Cat. No CP1035K) binding to the covalently immobilized anti-IgE antibody using the BIAcore™ 3000 instrument (BIAcore™, Uppsala, Sweden).

Protocol

For covalent anti-IgE antibody immobilization standard EDC-NHS amine coupling chemistry was used. An immobilization binding response of 50-600 RU was obtained using CM5 sensor chips (BIAcore™) and 10mM sodium acetate, pH 5.0 as immobilization buffer. The reference flow cell was activated (with EDC-NHS) and blocked (with ethanolamine) but no protein was immobilized. Kinetic measurements were carried out in HBS-EP buffer (10mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, 3mM EDTA, 0.005% v/v Surfactant P20 pH 7.4, supplied by BIAcore™) at a flow rate of 50 or 100 µL/min using an IgE concentration range from 0.09-600nM. Injection time for each concentration was 3.25 minutes, followed by 20 minutes dissociation phase. A regeneration step was included after the dissociation phase; the conditions used for the various antibodies are given in Table 17 below.

Table 17: Regeneration conditions used for each anti-IgE antibody

Anti-IgE Antibody	Regeneration solution	Injection time (s)	Flow rate (µL/min)
5.396.1 (recombinant)	10mM Glycine pH1.7	6	100
5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R)	10mM Glycine pH1.7	9	100

6.605.1 (recombinant)	10mM Glycine pH1.5	6	50
6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc-T25A,T53S)	10mM Glycine pH1.5	6	50
5.948.1 (recombinant)	10mM Glycine pH1.5	12	50
5.948.1 (Hc-H100Y)	10mM Glycine pH1.5	12	50

Results

All sensorgrams were fitted locally using BIA evaluation software 4.1 (BIAcore™) and Scrubber software version 2.0 (BioLogic Software).. Anti-IgE antibodies of the invention show similar nanomolar affinity to IgE (see Table 18).

Table 18: Affinity values for the anti-IgE antibodies

Anti-IgE Antibody	K_D (affinity)	On rate (k_a), $M^{-1} s^{-1}$	Off rate (k_d), s^{-1}
5.396.1 (recombinant)	2.50nM	3.23×10^4	8.09×10^{-5}
5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R)	3.95nM	2.36×10^4	9.29×10^{-5}
6.605.1 (recombinant)	2.74nM	6.34×10^4	1.74×10^{-4}
6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc-T25A,T53S)	2.94nM	3.02×10^4	8.88×10^{-5}
5.948.1 (recombinant)	1.32nM	2.36×10^4	3.11×10^{-5}
5.948.1 (Hc-H100Y)	158.9pM	1.51×10^5	2.42×10^{-5}

Example 15: Identification of epitope selectivity

Assay principle

BIAcore™ binning was used to map the relative epitopes recognized by the anti-IgE antibodies.

Protocol

Test anti-IgE antibodies (E25; recombinant 5.396.1; 5.396.1 Hc-S103N Lc-K61R; recombinant 6.605.1; 6.605.1 Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc-T25A,T53S; recombinant 5.948.1 and 5.948.1 Hc-H100Y) were immobilised onto separate flow cells of CM5 biosensor chips using the BIAcore™ 3000 instrument (BIAcore™, Uppsala, Sweden) and standard EDC-NHS amine coupling chemistry. The immobilisation buffer was 10mM sodium acetate pH5.0. A protein density of approximately 1500RU was achieved in all cases.

Epitope binning experiments were carried out using HBS-EP running buffer (0.01M HEPES pH7.4, 0.15M NaCl, 3mM EDTA, 0.005% Polysorbate 20). Human IgE (5µg/mL, Serotec, Cat. No. PHP008X2) was injected across the first flow cell, in a volume of 100µL at a rate of 50µl/min. After the injection was complete, the first antibody probe was added to the same flow cell. All probe antibodies were diluted to a concentration of approximately 10µg/mL in HBS-EP, and injected in a volume of 100µL at a flow rate of 50µl/min. When no binding of the test antibody was observed, the next test clone was injected immediately afterwards. When binding did occur, the sensor surface was regenerated by injection of Glycine pH1.5 for 6 seconds. After regeneration, IgE was bound again and further test antibodies were injected. These procedures were carried out until the entire panel of clones had been injected over the surface of the immobilised antibody plus bound IgE. A new flow cell with a different immobilised antibody plus bound IgE was then used for probing with the test clones.

Results

Combinations of antibody pairs were tested in this way and a response matrix was created based on whether binding was observed (see Table 19 and Figure 5). Epitope binning data suggests that some of the anti-IgE antibodies share overlapping epitopes while others have distinct epitopes.

Table 19: Epitope binning response matrix (x = no binding, √ = binding)

Immobilised Antibody	2° Ab E25	2° Ab 5.396.1	2° Ab 5.396.1 S103N/K61R	2° Ab 6.605.1	2°Ab 6.605.1 QKE T25A T53S	2°Ab 5.948.1	2°Ab 5.948.1 H100Y
E25	x	x	x	√	√	x	x
5.396.1 (recombinant)	x	x	x	x	x	x	NT
5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6.605.1 (recombinant)	√	x	x	x	x	√	NT
6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q, M13K, D82E Lc-T25A, T53S)	√	√	√	x	x	√	NT
5.948.1 (recombinant)	x	x	x	√	√	x	x
5.948.1 (Hc-H100Y)	x	NT	x	NT	NT	x	x

Example 16: Identification of species cross-reactivity

Assay principle

ELISA and BIAcore™ experiments were used to measure the cross-reactivity of the anti-IgE monoclonal antibodies with IgE from dog, rat, mouse and cynomolgus monkey.

Protocol

Selectivity screening against dog, rat and mouse IgE was determined using BIAcore™. Purified dog (Bethyl, Cat. No. P115), rat (Serotec, Cat. No. PRP07A) and mouse IgE (Serotec, Cat. No. PMP68) were injected over covalently immobilized anti-IgE (E25; 5.396.1; 5.396.1 Hc-S103N Lc-K61R; 6.605.1; 6.605.1 Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc-T25A,T53S; and 5.948.1) in order to determine if IgE from these species cross-reacted. The anti-IgE antibodies of the invention were covalently immobilized onto a CM5 sensor chip using the BIAcore™ 3000 instrument (BIAcore™, Uppsala, Sweden) and standard EDC-NHS coupling chemistry. 10mM sodium acetate pH5.0 was used as immobilization buffer and an immobilization binding response of 125 RU was achieved. The reference flow cell was activated (with EDC-NHS) and blocked (with Ethanolamine) but no protein was immobilized. Binding measurements were carried out in HBS-EP buffer (10mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, 3mM EDTA, 0.005% v/v Surfactant P20 pH 7.4, supplied by BIAcore™) at a flow rate of 100µL/min using an IgE concentration of 30µg/mL. Injection time for each IgE was 3.25 minutes. Human IgE (30µg/mL, Serotec, Cat. No. PHP008X2) was also used as a positive control. The response level before and after injection of each IgE was obtained.

To measure cross-reactivity against cynomolgus monkey IgE, serum was used as the source of IgE and cross-reactivity tested using an ELISA methodology. Test anti-IgE (E25; 5.396.1; 5.396.1 Hc-S103N Lc-

K61R; 6.605.1; 6.605.1 Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc-T25A,T53S; and 5.948.1) was coated onto Nunc Maxisorp™ 96-well plates (Fisher Scientific, Cat. No. DIS-971-010P) overnight in 50mM TBS pH 8.0 (Sigma, Cat. No. T6664) at 2.5μg/mL at 4°C. Wells were washed once with 150μL/well wash buffer (0.05% Tween-20, Sigma, Cat. No. P7949/TBS) then blocked with 150μL/well 1%BSA (Sigma, Cat. No. A7030) in TBS for 2 hours at room temperature. Wells were washed twice with 150μL wash buffer. 50μL human (in-house donors) or cynomolgus serum (Harlan Sera-Lab Ltd, Loughborough) was added from neat to at least 1:16 dilution in 1% BSA/0.05% Tween-20/TBS diluent buffer. Human serum IgE standard from NIBSC (National Institute for Biological Standards and Control, Cat. No. 75/502) was used as the standard in this assay and a standard curve of 3-200ng/mL was used on each plate. Wells were incubated for 2 hours at 25°C before washing (3x150μL wash buffer). Bound IgE was detected using biotinylated polyclonal anti-IgE (Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories, Cat. No. 16-10-04) diluted 1:1000 in diluent buffer. Wells were incubated for 1 hour at 25°C then washed (3x150μL wash buffer). Streptavidin-HRP (Amersham Bioscience, Cat. No. RPN 1231) diluted 1:1000 in diluent buffer was added to all wells and incubated for 45 minutes at room temperature. Wells were washed (3x150μL wash buffer). 50μL OPD (Dako, Cat. No. S2045) was added to all wells and the color allowed to develop for 10 minutes before stopping the reaction with 50μl 0.6M H_2SO_4 and the absorbance measured at 490nm. The concentration of IgE detected was calculated by plotting the NIBSC standard curve and extrapolating IgE concentrations from the standard curve. These values were then multiplied by the dilution factor to give IgE concentration in ng/mL. The ability of a capture antibody to bind cynomolgus IgE can be estimated by the concentration of IgE detected in the serum and directly compared with anti-IgE antibodies known to bind cynomolgus IgE.

Results

The binding experiments conducted by BIAcore™ demonstrated that none of the anti-IgE antibodies of the invention interacted with dog, rat or mouse IgE up to an IgE concentration of 30μg/mL. An ELISA assay with cynomolgus monkey serum suggested that anti-IgE antibodies cross-reacted with cynomolgus IgE to varying extents. These data are presented in Table 20.

Table 20: IgE concentration (ng/mL) detected in 8 cynomolgus serum samples when anti-IgE monoclonal antibodies are used as the capture antibody. A human serum sample is used as control.

	Capture antibody	Serum sample								
		Human serum	Cyno 1	Cyno 2	Cyno 3	Cyno 4	Cyno 5	Cyno 6	Cyno 7	Cyno 8
Test 1	E25	250	172	52	166	13	232	30	0	nd
	5.396.1 (recombinant)	385	30	0	27	0	37	3	0	nd
	5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R)	399	41	0	39	0	57	0	0	nd
	6.605.1 (recombinant)	397	120	91	107	0	140	0	0	nd
	6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc-T25A,T53S)	437	133	103	122	0	173	19	0	nd
	5.948.1 (Batch 2) (recombinant)	468	481	464	457	39	837	53	8	nd

Test 2	E25	319	146	104	135	14	252	28	0	25
	5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R)	357	57	39	53	0	102	0	0	0
	5.948.1 (Batch 2) (recombinant)	431	289	328	309	38	630	62	0	56
	5.948.1 (Hc-H100Y)	408	170	199	178	25	420	39	0	36

Example 17: List of sequences for antibodies of the invention

Table 21: SEQ ID NOs for recombinant antibodies of the invention

			Recombinant Abs					
Sequence identifiers SEQ ID NOs			5.396.1	5.396.1 (Hc-S103N; Lc-K61R)	6.605.1	6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S)	5.948.1	5.948.1 (H100Y)
Heavy chain	Full length	DNA	1	21	41	61	81	121
		protein	2	22	42	62	82	122
	Variable domain	DNA	3	23	43	63	83	123
		protein	4	24	44	64	84	124
	CDR1	DNA	5	25	45	65	85	125
		protein	6	26	46	66	86	126
	CDR2	DNA	7	27	47	67	87	127
		protein	8	28	48	68	88	128
	CDR3	DNA	9	29	49	69	89	129
		protein	10	30	50	70	90	130
Light chain	Full length	DNA	11	31	51	71	91	131
		protein	12	32	52	72	92	132
	Variable domain	DNA	13	33	53	73	93	133
		protein	14	34	54	74	94	134
	CDR1	DNA	15	35	55	75	95	135
		protein	16	36	56	76	96	136
	CDR2	DNA	17	37	57	77	97	137
		protein	18	38	58	78	98	138
	CDR3	DNA	19	39	59	79	99	139
		protein	20	40	60	80	100	140

Table 22: SEQ ID NOs for monoclonal antibodies of the invention

			mAbs from hybridomas		
Sequence identifiers SEQ ID NOs			5.396.1	6.605.1	5.948.1
Heavy chain	Full length	DNA	101	105	109
		protein	102	106	110
Light chain	Full length	DNA	103	107	111
		protein	104	108	112

In the below sequences: Variable domains in UPPERCASE; CDRs underlined; Protein sequences derived by translation. In all sequences, the leader sequence was omitted.

5.396.1 produced by hybridoma

Nucleotide sequence of 5.396.1 heavy chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 101

CAGGTGCAGCTACAGCAGTGGGGCGCAGGACTGTTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCTGTCCCTCACCTG
CGCTGTCTATGGTGGGTCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCCAGGGAAGGG
GCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGAAATCCATCATAGTGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGTCG
AGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCCAAGAACCAGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGC
GGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGACAACTGGAACGACTCTTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATG
GACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccc
tgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcg
ctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccagctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtggtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggc
acccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgt
gcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggaccccgaggtcacgtgcg
tggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacggg
aggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgttgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctcc
aacaaaggcctcccagcccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccg
ggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggca
gccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggc
agcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacgcagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

Derived protein sequence of 5.396.1 heavy chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 102

QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGEIHHSGSTNYNPSLKSRVTI
SVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDNWNDSFYYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstse
staalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagps
vflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektis
ktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealh
nhytqkslslspgk

Nucleotide sequence of 5.396.1 light chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 103

GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCATCACTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACAT
GTCGGGCGAGTCAGGGCATTAGCAATCATTTAGCCTGGTTTCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTA
AGTCCCTGATCTATGCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAAGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATC
TGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGCCAAC
AGTATAATAGGCACCCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTGGGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

Derived protein sequence of 5.396.1 light chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 104

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISNHLAWFQQKPGKAPKSLIYAASSLQSGVPSKFSGSGSGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYNRHPFTFGPGTKVDIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnalq
sgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

6.605.1 produced by hybridoma

Nucleotide sequence of 6.605.1 heavy chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 105

CAGGTTCACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTGAAGATGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTGC
AAGGCTTCTGGTTACACCTTTACCAGCTATGGTATCAGCTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCCTGGACAAGGG
CTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATCAGCGCTTACAATGGTAACACAAACTATGCACAGAAGCTCCAGGGC
AGAATCACCATGACCACAGACACATCCACGAGCACAGCCTACATGGACCTGAGGAGCCTGAGATCT
GACGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGGGATTACTATGATCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGCC
AGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctccg
agagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgca
caccttcccagctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtggtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggcacccagacctacacctgc
aacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtg
gcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggaccccgaggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagc
cacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacgggaggagcagttcaacag
cacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgttgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccag
ccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaa
gaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggcagccggagaacaacta
caagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtct
tctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacgcagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

Derived protein sequence of 6.605.1 heavy chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 106

QVHLVQSGAEVKMPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGR
ITMTTDTSTSTAYMDLRSLRSDDTAVYYCARDGDYYDPFDYWGQGTLVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstsestaal
gclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagpsvflfp
pkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektisktkg
qprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealhnhyt
qkslslspgk

Nucleotide sequence of 6.605.1 light chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 107

GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTT
GCCGGACAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAA
ACTCCTGATCTATGGTGCCTCCACTTTGAAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGAATCT
GGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTACTGTCAACA
GAGTTACAGTACCCCTCCGACGTTCGGCCAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

Derived protein sequence of 6.605.1 light chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 108

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRTSQSISNWLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYGASTLKSGVPSRFSGSESGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPTFGQGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnalq
sgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

5.948.1 produced by hybridoma

Nucleotide sequence of 5.948.1 heavy chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 109

CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGATACACCTTCACCAGTTATGATATCAACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCACTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATGGACCCTAACAGTGGTAACACAGGCTATGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGG
CAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGAACACCTCCATAAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATC
TGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGCCACTATGATAGTGATGGTTATTACTCCTTCTCC
GGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccc
ctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtgga
actcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccagctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtggtgaccgtgccctccag
caacttcggcacccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcga
gtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggacccctga
ggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagaca
aagccacgggaggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgttgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagt
gcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccagcccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctg
cccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggag
agcaatgggcagccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaa
gagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacgcagaagagcctctccctgtctccggg
taaa

Derived protein sequence of 5.948.1 heavy chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 110

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYDINWVRQATGQGLEWMGWMDPNSGNTGYAQKFQG
RVTMTRNTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGHYDSDGYYSFSGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplap
csrstsestaalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpap
pvagpsvflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglp
apiektisktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsv
mhealhnhytqkslslspgk

Nucleotide sequence of 5.948.1 light chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 111

GATATTGTGATGACTCAGTCTCCACTCTCCCTGCCCGTCACCCCTGGAGAGCCGGCCTCCATCTCCT
GTAGGTCTAGTCAGAGCCTCCTGCATAGGAATGGATACAACTACTTGGATTGGTACCTGCAGAAGCC
AGGGCAGTCTCCACAGCTCCTGATCTATTTGGGTTCTAATCGGGCCTCCGGGGTCCCTGACAGGTT
CAGTGGCAGTGGATCAGGCACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTTGG
GGTTTATTACTGCATGCAAGCTCTACAAACTCCTCCGGCCACTTTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGA
GATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatctgtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataa
cttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtggaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaa
ggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccctgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagg
gcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttcaacaggggagagtgt

Derived protein sequence of 5.948.1 light chain from hybridoma = SEQ ID NO: 112

DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSSQSLLHRNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRASGVPDRFSGS
GSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTPPATFGGGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakv
qwkvdnalqsgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

Recombinant 5.396.1

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 5.396.1 heavy chain = SEQ ID NO: 1

CAGGTGCAGCTACAGCAGTGGGGCGCAGGACTGTTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCTGTCCCTCACCTG
CGCTGTCTATGGTGGGTCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCCAGGGAAGGG
GCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGAAATCCATCATAGTGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGTCG
AGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCCAAGAACCAGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGC
GGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGACAACTGGAACGACTCTTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATG
GACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccc
tgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcg
ctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggc
acccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgt
gcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggaccccctgaggtcacgtgcg
tggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacggg
aggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctcc
aacaaaggcctcccagcccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccg
ggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggca
gccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggc
agcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 5.396.1 heavy chain = SEQ ID NO: 2

QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGEIHHSGSTNYNPSLKSRVTI
SVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDNWNDSFYYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstse
staalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagps
vflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektis
ktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealh
nhytqkslslspgk

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 5.396.1 light chain = SEQ ID NO: 11

GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCATCACTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACAT
GTCGGGCGAGTCAGGGCATTAGCAATCATTTAGCCTGGTTTCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTA
AGTCCCTGATCTATGCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAAGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATC
TGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGCCAAC
AGTATAATAGGCACCCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTGGGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 5.396.1 light chain = SEQ ID NO: 12

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISNHLAWFQQKPGKAPKSLIYAASSLQSGVPSKFSGSGSGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYNRHPFTFGPGTKVDIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnalq
sgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R)

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 5.396.1 (S103N) heavy chain= SEQ ID NO: 21

CAGGTGCAGCTACAGCAGTGGGGCGCAGGACTGTTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCTGTCCCTCACCTG
CGCTGTCTATGGTGGGTCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCCAGGGAAGGG
GCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGAAATCCATCATAGTGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGTCG
AGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCCAAGAACCAGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGC
GGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGACAACTGGAACGACAACTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATG
GACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccc
tgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcg
ctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggc
acccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgt
gcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacacccatgatctcccggaccccctgaggtcacgtgcg
tggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacggg
aggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctcc
aacaaaggcctcccagcccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccg
ggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggca
gccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggc
agcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 5.396.1 (S103N) heavy chain = SEQ ID NO: 22

QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGEIHHSGSTNYNPSLKSRVTI
SVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDNWNDNFYYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstse
staalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagps
vflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektis
ktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennyklttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealh
nhytqkslslspgk

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 5.396.1 (K61R) light chain = SEQ ID NO: 31

GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCATCACTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACAT
GTCGGGCGAGTCAGGGCATTAGCAATCATTTAGCCTGGTTTCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTA
AGTCCCTGATCTATGCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATC
TGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGCCAAC
AGTATAATAGGCACCCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTGGGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 5.396.1 (K61R) light chain = SEQ ID NO: 32

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISNHLAWFQQKPGKAPKSLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYNRHPFTFGPGTKVDIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnalq
sgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

Recombinant 6.605.1

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 6.605.1 heavy chain = SEQ ID NO: 41

CAGGTTCACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTGAAGATGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTGC
AAGGCTTCTGGTTACACCTTTACCAGCTATGGTATCAGCTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCCTGGACAAGGG
CTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATCAGCGCTTACAATGGTAACACAAACTATGCACAGAAGCTCCAGGGC
AGAATCACCATGACCACAGACACATCCACGAGCACAGCCTACATGGACCTGAGGAGCCTGAGATCT
GACGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGGGATTACTATGATCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGCC
AGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctccg
agagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgca
caccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggcacccagacctacacctgc
aacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtg
gcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggaccccctgaggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagc
cacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacgggaggagcagttcaacag
cacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccag
cccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaa
gaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggcagccggagaacaacta
caagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtct
tctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 6.605.1 heavy chain = SEQ ID NO: 42

QVHLVQSGAEVKMPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGR
ITMTTDTSTSTAYMDLRSLRSDDTAVYYCARDGDYYDPFDYWGQGTLVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstsestaal
gclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagpsvflfp
pkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektisktkg
qprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealhnhyt
qkslslspgk

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 6.605.1 light chain = SEQ ID NO: 51

GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTT
GCCGGACAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAA
ACTCCTGATCTATGGTGCCTCCACTTTGAAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGAATCT
GGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTACTGTCAACA
GAGTTACAGTACCCCTCCGACGTTCGGCCAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 6.605.1 light chain = SEQ ID NO: 52

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRTSQSISNWLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYGASTLKSGVPSRFSGSESGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPTFGQGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnalq
sgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc- H3Q,M13K,D82E Lc- T25A,T53S)

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 6.605.1 (H3Q,M13K,D82E) heavy chain= SEQ ID NO: 61

CAGGTCCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGTTACACCTTTACCAGCTATGGTATCAGCTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCCTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATCAGCGCTTACAATGGTAACACAAACTATGCACAGAAGCTCCAGGG
CAGAATCACCATGACCACAGACACATCCACGAGCACAGCCTACATGGAACTGAGGAGCCTGAGATC
TGACGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGGGATTACTATGATCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGC
CAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctcc
gagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgc
acaccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggcacccagacctacacctg
caacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtg
gcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggacccctgaggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagc
cacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacgggaggagcagttcaacag
cacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccag
cccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaa
gaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggcagccggagaacaacta
caagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtct
tctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 6.605.1 (H3Q,M13K,D82E) heavy chain = SEQ ID NO: 62

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGR
ITMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCARDGDYYDPFDYWGQGTLVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstsestaal
gclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagpsvflfp
pkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektisktkg
qprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealhnhyt
qkslslspgk

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 6.605.1 (T25A,T53S) light chain = SEQ ID NO: 71

GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTT
GCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAA
ACTCCTGATCTATGGTGCCTCCAGTTTGAAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGAATCT
GGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTACTGTCAACA
GAGTTACAGTACCCCTCCGACGTTCGGCCAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 6.605.1 (T25A,T53S) light chain = SEQ ID NO: 72

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISNWLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYGASSLKSGVPSRFSGSESGT
DFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPTFGQGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnal
qsgnsqesvteqdskdstyslssttltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

Recombinant 5.948.1

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 5.948.1 heavy chain = SEQ ID NO: 81

CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGATACACCTTCACCAGTTATGATATCAACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCACTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATGGACCCTAACAGTGGTAACACAGGCTATGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGG
CAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGAACACCTCCATAAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATC
TGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGCCACTATGATAGTGATGGTTATTACTCCTTCTCC
GGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccc
ctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtgga
actcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccag
caacttcggcacccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcga
gtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggacccctga
ggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagaca
aagccacgggaggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagt
gcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccagccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctg
cccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggag
agcaatgggcagccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaa
gagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctctccctgtctccggg
taaa

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 5.948.1 heavy chain = SEQ ID NO: 82

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYDINWVRQATGQGLEWMGWMDPNSGNTGYAQKFQG
RVTMTRNTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGHYDSDGYYSFSGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplap
csrstsestaalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpap
pvagpsvflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglp
apiektisktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsv
mhealhnhytqkslslspgk

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 5.948.1 light chain = SEQ ID NO: 91

GATATTGTGATGACTCAGTCTCCACTCTCCCTGCCCGTCACCCCTGGAGAGCCGGCCTCCATCTCCT
GTAGGTCTAGTCAGAGCCTCCTGCATAGGAATGGATACAACTACTTGGATTGGTACCTGCAGAAGCC
AGGGCAGTCTCCACAGCTCCTGATCTATTTGGGTTCTAATCGGGCCTCCGGGGTCCCTGACAGGTT
CAGTGGCAGTGGATCAGGCACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTTGG
GGTTTATTACTGCATGCAAGCTCTACAAACTCCTCCGGCCACTTTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGA
GATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatctgtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataa
cttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtggaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaa
ggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccctgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagg
gcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttcaacaggggagagtgt

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 5.948.1 light chain = SEQ ID NO: 92

DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSSQSLLHRNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRASGVPDRFSGS
GSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTPPATFGGGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakv
qwkvdnalqsgnsqesvteqdskdstyslssttltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y)

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 5.948.1 heavy chain = SEQ ID NO: 121

CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGATACACCTTCACCAGTTATGATATCAACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCACTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATGGACCCTAACAGTGGTAACACAGGCTATGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGG
CAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGAACACCTCCATAAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATC
TGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGCTACTATGATAGTGATGGTTATTACTCCTTCTCC
GGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccc
ctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtgga
actcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtg
cacaccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggcacccagacctacacct
gcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgt
ggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctccc

ggacccctgaggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataa
tgccaagacaaagccacgggaggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaa
ggagtacaagtgcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccagcccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacag
gtgtacaccctgcccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgt
ggagtgggagagcaatgggcagccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctc
accgtggacaagagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctct
ccctgtctccgggtaaa

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 5.948.1 heavy chain = SEQ ID NO: 122

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYDINWVRQATGQGLEWMGWMDPNSGNTGYAQKFQG
RVTMTRNTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGYYDSDGYYSFSGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplap
csrstsestaalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpap
pvagpsvflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglp
apiektisktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsv
mhealhnhytqkslslspgk

Nucleotide sequence of recombinant 5.948.1 light chain = SEQ ID NO: 131

GATATTGTGATGACTCAGTCTCCACTCTCCCTGCCCGTCACCCCTGGAGAGCCGGCCTCCATCTCCT
GTAGGTCTAGTCAGAGCCTCCTGCATAGGAATGGATACAACTACTTGGATTGGTACCTGCAGAAGCC
AGGGCAGTCTCCACAGCTCCTGATCTATTTGGGTTCTAATCGGGCCTCCGGGGTCCCTGACAGGTT
CAGTGGCAGTGGATCAGGCACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTTGG
GGTTTATTACTGCATGCAAGCTCTACAAACTCCTCCGGCCACTTTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGA
GATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatctgtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataa
cttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtggaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaa
ggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccctgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagg
gcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttcaacaggggagagtgt

Derived protein sequence of recombinant 5.948.1 light chain = SEQ ID NO: 132

DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSSQSLLHRNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRASGVPDRFSGS
GSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTPPATFGGGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakv
qwkvdnalqsgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

Full list of sequences

SEQ ID NO 1: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Full-length Heavy-Chain Nucleotide sequence

CAGGTGCAGCTACAGCAGTGGGGCGCAGGACTGTTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCTGTCCCTCACCTG
CGCTGTCTATGGTGGGTCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCCAGGGAAGGG
GCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGAAATCCATCATAGTGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGTCG
AGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCCAAGAACCAGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGC
GGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGACAACTGGAACGACTCTTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATG
GACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccc
tgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcg
ctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggc
acccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgt
gcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggaccccctgaggtcacgtgcg
tggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacggg
aggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctcc
aacaaaggcctcccagccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccg
ggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggca
gccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggc
agcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

SEQ ID NO 2: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Full-length Heavy-Chain Predicted amino-acid sequence

QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGEIHHSGSTNYNPSLKSRVTI
SVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDNWNDSFYYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstse
staalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagps
vflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektis
ktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealh
nhytqkslslspgk

SEQ ID NO 3: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTGCAGCTACAGCAGTGGGGCGCAGGACTGTTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCTGTCCCTCACCTG
CGCTGTCTATGGTGGGTCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCCAGGGAAGGG
GCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGAAATCCATCATAGTGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGTCG
AGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCCAAGAACCAGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGC
GGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGACAACTGGAACGACTCTTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATG
GACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA

SEQ ID NO 4: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence
QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGEIHHSGSTNYNPSLKSRVTI
SVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDNWNDSFYYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS

SEQ ID NO 5: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Heavy-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence
GGTTACTACTGGAGC

SEQ ID NO 6: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence
GYYWS

SEQ ID NO 7: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Heavy-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence
GAAATCCATCATAGTGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGT

SEQ ID NO 8: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence
EIHHSGSTNYNPSLKS

SEQ ID NO 9: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Heavy-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence
GACAACTGGAACGACTCTTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATGGACGTC

SEQ ID NO 10: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence
DNWNDSFYYYYGMDV

SEQ ID NO 11: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Full-length Light-Chain Nucleotide sequence
GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCATCACTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACAT
GTCGGGCGAGTCAGGGCATTAGCAATCATTTAGCCTGGTTTCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTA
AGTCCCTGATCTATGCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAAGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATC
TGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGCCAAC
AGTATAATAGGCACCCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTGGGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

SEQ ID NO 12: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Predicted Full-length Light-Chain amino-acid sequence
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISNHLAWFQQKPGKAPKSLIYAASSLQSGVPSKFSGSGSGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYNRHPFTFGPGTKVDIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnalq
sgnsqesvteqdskdstyslssttltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

SEQ ID NO 13: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Light-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence
GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCATCACTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACAT
GTCGGGCGAGTCAGGGCATTAGCAATCATTTAGCCTGGTTTCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTA
AGTCCCTGATCTATGCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAAGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATC
TGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGCCAAC
AGTATAATAGGCACCCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTGGGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA

SEQ ID NO 14: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Predicted Light-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISNHLAWFQQKPGKAPKSLIYAASSLQSGVPSKFSGSGSGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYNRHPFTFGPGTKVDIK

SEQ ID NO 15: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Light-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence
CGGGCGAGTCAGGGCATTAGCAATCATTTAGCC

SEQ ID NO 16: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Predicted Light-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence
RASQGISNHLA

SEQ ID NO 17: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Light-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence
GCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGT

SEQ ID NO 18: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Predicted Light-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence
AASSLQS

SEQ ID NO 19: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Light-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence
CAACAGTATAATAGGCACCCATTCACT

SEQ ID NO 20: Recombinant 5.396.1 - Predicted Light-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence
QQYNRHPFT

SEQ ID NO 21: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Full-length Heavy-Chain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTGCAGCTACAGCAGTGGGGCGCAGGACTGTTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCTGTCCCTCACCTG
CGCTGTCTATGGTGGGTCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCCAGGGAAGGG
GCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGAAATCCATCATAGTGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGTCG
AGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCCAAGAACCAGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGC
GGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGACAACTGGAACGACAACTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATG
GACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccc
tgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcg
ctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggc
acccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgt
gcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggaccccctgaggtcacgtgcg
tggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacggg
aggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctcc
aacaaaggcctcccagcccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccg
ggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggca
gccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggc
agcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

SEQ ID NO 22: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Predicted Full-length Heavy-Chain amino-acid sequence
QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGEIHHSGSTNYNPSLKSRVTI
SVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDNWNDNFYYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstse
staalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagps
vflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektis
ktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealh
nhytqkslslspgk

SEQ ID NO 23: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTGCAGCTACAGCAGTGGGGCGCAGGACTGTTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCTGTCCCTCACCTG
CGCTGTCTATGGTGGGTCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCCAGGGAAGGG
GCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGAAATCCATCATAGTGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGTCG
AGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCCAAGAACCAGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGC
GGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGACAACTGGAACGACAACTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATG
GACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA

SEQ ID NO 24: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Predicted Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence
QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGEIHHSGSTNYNPSLKSRVTI
SVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDNWNDNFYYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS

SEQ ID NO 25: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Heavy-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence
GGTTACTACTGGAGC

SEQ ID NO 26: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence
GYYWS

SEQ ID NO 27: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Heavy-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence
GAAATCCATCATAGTGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGT

SEQ ID NO 28: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence
EIHHSGSTNYNPSLKS

SEQ ID NO 29: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Heavy-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence
GACAACTGGAACGACAACTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATGGACGTC

SEQ ID NO 30: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence
DNWNDNFYYYYGMDV

SEQ ID NO 31: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Full-length Light-Chain Nucleotide sequence
GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCATCACTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACAT
GTCGGGCGAGTCAGGGCATTAGCAATCATTTAGCCTGGTTTCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTA
AGTCCCTGATCTATGCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATC
TGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGCCAAC
AGTATAATAGGCACCCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTGGGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

SEQ ID NO 32: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Predicted Full-length Light-Chain amino-acid sequence
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISNHLAWFQQKPGKAPKSLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYNRHPFTFGPGTKVDIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnalq
sgnsqesvteqdskdstyslssttltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

SEQ ID NO 33: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Light-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence
GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCATCACTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACAT
GTCGGGCGAGTCAGGGCATTAGCAATCATTTAGCCTGGTTTCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTA
AGTCCCTGATCTATGCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATC
TGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGCCAAC
AGTATAATAGGCACCCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTGGGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAA

SEQ ID NO 34: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Predicted Light-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISNHLAWFQQKPGKAPKSLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYNRHPFTFGPGTKVDIK

SEQ ID NO 35: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Light-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence
CGGGCGAGTCAGGGCATTAGCAATCATTTAGCC

SEQ ID NO 36: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Predicted Light-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence
RASQGISNHLA

SEQ ID NO 37: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Light-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence
GCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGT

SEQ ID NO 38: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Predicted Light-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence
AASSLQS

SEQ ID NO 39: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Light-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence
CAACAGTATAATAGGCACCCATTCACT

SEQ ID NO 40: Recombinant 5.396.1 (Hc-S103N Lc-K61R) - Predicted Light-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence
QQYNRHPFT

SEQ ID NO 41: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Full-length Heavy-Chain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTTCACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTGAAGATGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTGC
AAGGCTTCTGGTTACACCTTTACCAGCTATGGTATCAGCTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCCTGGACAAGGG
CTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATCAGCGCTTACAATGGTAACACAAACTATGCACAGAAGCTCCAGGGC
AGAATCACCATGACCACAGACACATCCACGAGCACAGCCTACATGGACCTGAGGAGCCTGAGATCT
GACGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGGGATTACTATGATCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGCC
AGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctccg
agagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgca
caccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggcacccagacctacacctgc
aacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtg
gcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggacccctgaggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagc
cacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacgggaggagcagttcaacag
cacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccag
cccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaa
gaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggcagccggagaacaacta
caagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtct
tctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

SEQ ID NO 42: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Predicted Full-length Heavy-Chain amino-acid sequence
QVHLVQSGAEVKMPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGR
ITMTTDTSTSTAYMDLRSLRSDDTAVYYCARDGDYYDPFDYWGQGTLVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstsestaal
gclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagpsvflfp
pkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektisktkg
qprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealhnhyt
qkslslspgk

SEQ ID NO 43: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTTCACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTGAAGATGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTGC
AAGGCTTCTGGTTACACCTTTACCAGCTATGGTATCAGCTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCCTGGACAAGGG
CTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATCAGCGCTTACAATGGTAACACAAACTATGCACAGAAGCTCCAGGGC
AGAATCACCATGACCACAGACACATCCACGAGCACAGCCTACATGGACCTGAGGAGCCTGAGATCT
GACGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGGGATTACTATGATCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGCC
AGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA

SEQ ID NO 44: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence
QVHLVQSGAEVKMPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGR
ITMTTDTSTSTAYMDLRSLRSDDTAVYYCARDGDYYDPFDYWGQGTLVTVSS

SEQ ID NO 45: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Heavy-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence
AGCTATGGTATCAGC

SEQ ID NO 46: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence
SYGIS

SEQ ID NO 47: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Heavy-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence
TGGATCAGCGCTTACAATGGTAACACAAACTATGCACAGAAGCTCCAGGGC

SEQ ID NO 48: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence
WISAYNGNTNYAQKLQG

SEQ ID NO 49: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Heavy-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence
GATGGGGATTACTATGATCCTTTTGACTAC

SEQ ID NO 50: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence
DGDYYDPFDY

SEQ ID NO 51: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Full-length Light-Chain Nucleotide sequence
GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTT
GCCGGACAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAA
ACTCCTGATCTATGGTGCCTCCACTTTGAAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGAATCT
GGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTACTGTCAACA
GAGTTACAGTACCCCTCCGACGTTCGGCCAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

SEQ ID NO 52: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Predicted Full-length Light-Chain amino-acid sequence
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRTSQSISNWLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYGASTLKSGVPSRFSGSESGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPTFGQGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnalq
sgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

SEQ ID NO 53: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Light-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence
GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTT
GCCGGACAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAA
ACTCCTGATCTATGGTGCCTCCACTTTGAAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGAATCT
GGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTACTGTCAACA
GAGTTACAGTACCCCTCCGACGTTCGGCCAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAA

SEQ ID NO 54: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Predicted Light-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRTSQSISNWLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYGASTLKSGVPSRFSGSESGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPTFGQGTKVEIK

SEQ ID NO 55: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Light-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence
CGGACAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTAAAT

SEQ ID NO 56: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Predicted Light-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence
RTSQSISNWLN

SEQ ID NO 57: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Light-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence
GGTGCCTCCACTTTGAAAAGT

SEQ ID NO 58: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Predicted Light-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence
GASTLKS

SEQ ID NO 59: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Light-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence
CAACAGAGTTACAGTACCCCTCCGACG

SEQ ID NO 60: Recombinant 6.605.1 - Predicted Light-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence
QQSYSTPPT

SEQ ID NO 61: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Full-length Heavy-Chain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTCCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGTTACACCTTTACCAGCTATGGTATCAGCTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCCTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATCAGCGCTTACAATGGTAACACAAACTATGCACAGAAGCTCCAGGG
CAGAATCACCATGACCACAGACACATCCACGAGCACAGCCTACATGGAACTGAGGAGCCTGAGATC

TGACGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGGGATTACTATGATCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGC
CAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctcc
gagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgc
acaccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggcacccagacctacacctg
caacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtg
gcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggacccctgaggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagc
cacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacgggaggagcagttcaacag
cacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccag
cccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaa
gaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggcagccggagaacaacta
caagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtct
tctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

SEQ ID NO 62: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Predicted Full-length Heavy-Chain amino-acid sequence

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGR
ITMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCARDGDYYDPFDYWGQGTLVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstsestaal
gclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagpsvflfp
pkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektisktkg
qprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealhnhyt
qkslslspgk

SEQ ID NO 63: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence

CAGGTCCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGTTACACCTTTACCAGCTATGGTATCAGCTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCCTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATCAGCGCTTACAATGGTAACACAAACTATGCACAGAAGCTCCAGGG
CAGAATCACCATGACCACAGACACATCCACGAGCACAGCCTACATGGAACTGAGGAGCCTGAGATC
TGACGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGGGATTACTATGATCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGC
CAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA

SEQ ID NO 64: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Predicted Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGR
ITMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCARDGDYYDPFDYWGQGTLVTVSS

SEQ ID NO 65: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Heavy-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence

AGCTATGGTATCAGC

SEQ ID NO 66: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence

SYGIS

SEQ ID NO 67: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Heavy-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence

TGGATCAGCGCTTACAATGGTAACACAAACTATGCACAGAAGCTCCAGGGC

SEQ ID NO 68: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence

WISAYNGNTNYAQKLQG

SEQ ID NO 69: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Heavy-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence

GATGGGGATTACTATGATCCTTTTGACTAC

SEQ ID NO 70: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence

DGDYYDPFDY

SEQ ID NO 71: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Full-length Light-Chain Nucleotide sequence

GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTT
GCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAA
ACTCCTGATCTATGGTGCCTCCAGTTTGAAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGAATCT
GGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTACTGTCAACA
GAGTTACAGTACCCCTCCGACGTTCGGCCAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

SEQ ID NO 72: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Predicted Full-length Light-Chain amino-acid sequence
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISNWLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYGASSLKSGVPSRFSGSESGT
DFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPTFGQGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnal
qsgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

SEQ ID NO 73: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Light-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence
GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTT
GCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAA
ACTCCTGATCTATGGTGCCTCCAGTTTGAAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGAATCT
GGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTACTGTCAACA
GAGTTACAGTACCCCTCCGACGTTCGGCCAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAA

SEQ ID NO 74: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Predicted Light-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISNWLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYGASSLKSGVPSRFSGSESGT
DFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPTFGQGTKVEIK

SEQ ID NO 75: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Light-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence
CGGGCAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTAAAT

SEQ ID NO 76: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Predicted Light-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence
RASQSISNWLN

SEQ ID NO 77: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Light-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence
GGTGCCTCCAGTTTGAAAAGT

SEQ ID NO 78: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Predicted Light-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence
GASSLKS

SEQ ID NO 79: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Light-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence
CAACAGAGTTACAGTACCCCTCCGACG

SEQ ID NO 80: Recombinant 6.605.1 (Hc-H3Q,M13K,D82E; Lc-T25A,T53S) - Predicted Light-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence
QQSYSTPPT

SEQ ID NO 81: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Full-length Heavy-Chain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGATACACCTTCACCAGTTATGATATCAACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCACTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATGGACCCTAACAGTGGTAACACAGGCTATGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGG
CAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGAACACCTCCATAAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATC
TGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGCCACTATGATAGTGATGGTTATTACTCCTTCTCC
GGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccc
ctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtgga
actcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccag
caacttcggcacccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcga

gtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttccccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggacccctga
ggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagaca
aagccacgggaggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagt
gcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccagcccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctg
cccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggag
agcaatgggcagccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaa
gagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctctccctgtctccggg
taaa

SEQ ID NO 82: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Predicted Full-length Heavy-Chain amino-acid sequence
QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYDINWVRQATGQGLEWMGWMDPNSGNTGYAQKFQG
RVTMTRNTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGHYDSDGYYSFSGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplap
csrstsestaalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpap
pvagpsvflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglp
apiektisktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsv
mhealhnhytqkslslspgk

SEQ ID NO 83: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGATACACCTTCACCAGTTATGATATCAACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCACTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATGGACCCTAACAGTGGTAACACAGGCTATGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGG
CAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGAACACCTCCATAAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATC
TGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGCCACTATGATAGTGATGGTTATTACTCCTTCTCC
GGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA

SEQ ID NO 84: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence
QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYDINWVRQATGQGLEWMGWMDPNSGNTGYAQKFQG
RVTMTRNTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGHYDSDGYYSFSGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS

SEQ ID NO 85: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Heavy-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence
AGTTATGATATCAAC

SEQ ID NO 86: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence
SYDIN

SEQ ID NO 87: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Heavy-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence
TGGATGGACCCTAACAGTGGTAACACAGGCTATGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGGC

SEQ ID NO 88: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence
WMDPNSGNTGYAQKFQG

SEQ ID NO 89: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Heavy-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence
GGCCACTATGATAGTGATGGTTATTACTCCTTCTCCGGTATGGACGTC

SEQ ID NO 90: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence
GHYDSDGYYSFSGMDV

SEQ ID NO 91: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Full-length Light-Chain Nucleotide sequence
GATATTGTGATGACTCAGTCTCCACTCTCCCTGCCCGTCACCCCTGGAGAGCCGGCCTCCATCTCCT
GTAGGTCTAGTCAGAGCCTCCTGCATAGGAATGGATACAACTACTTGGATTGGTACCTGCAGAAGCC
AGGGCAGTCTCCACAGCTCCTGATCTATTTGGGTTCTAATCGGGCCTCCGGGGTCCCTGACAGGTT
CAGTGGCAGTGGATCAGGCACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTTGG
GGTTTATTACTGCATGCAAGCTCTACAAACTCCTCCGGCCACTTTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGA
GATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatctgtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataa
cttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtggaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaa
ggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccctgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagg
gcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttcaacaggggagagtgt

SEQ ID NO 92: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Predicted Full-length Light-Chain amino-acid sequence
DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSSQSLLHRNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRASGVPDRFSGS
GSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTPPATFGGGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakv
qwkvdnalqsgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

SEQ ID NO 93: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Light-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence
GATATTGTGATGACTCAGTCTCCACTCTCCCTGCCCGTCACCCCTGGAGAGCCGGCCTCCATCTCCT
GTAGGTCTAGTCAGAGCCTCCTGCATAGGAATGGATACAACTACTTGGATTGGTACCTGCAGAAGCC
AGGGCAGTCTCCACAGCTCCTGATCTATTTGGGTTCTAATCGGGCCTCCGGGGTCCCTGACAGGTT
CAGTGGCAGTGGATCAGGCACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTTGG
GGTTTATTACTGCATGCAAGCTCTACAAACTCCTCCGGCCACTTTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGA
GATCAAA

SEQ ID NO 94: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Predicted Light-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence
DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSSQSLLHRNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRASGVPDRFSGS
GSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTPPATFGGGTKVEIK

SEQ ID NO 95: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Light-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence
AGGTCTAGTCAGAGCCTCCTGCATAGGAATGGATACAACTACTTGGAT

SEQ ID NO 96: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Predicted Light-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence
RSSQSLLHRNGYNYLD

SEQ ID NO 97: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Light-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence
TTGGGTTCTAATCGGGCCTCC

SEQ ID NO 98: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Predicted Light-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence
LGSNRAS

SEQ ID NO 99: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Light-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence
ATGCAAGCTCTACAAACTCCTCCGGCCACT

SEQ ID NO 100: Recombinant 5.948.1 - Predicted Light-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence
MQALQTPPAT

SEQ ID NO 101: 5.396.1 from hybridoma - Heavy-Chain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTGCAGCTACAGCAGTGGGGCGCAGGACTGTTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCTGTCCCTCACCTG
CGCTGTCTATGGTGGGTCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCCAGGGAAGGG
GCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGAAATCCATCATAGTGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGTCG
AGTCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCCAAGAACCAGTTCTCCCTGAAGCTGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGC
GGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGACAACTGGAACGACTCTTTCTACTACTACTACGGTATG
GACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccc
tgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcg
ctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccagctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtggtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggc
acccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgt
gcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggaccccctgaggtcacgtgcg
tggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacggg
aggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgttgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctcc
aacaaaggcctcccagcccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccg
ggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggca
gccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggc
agcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacgcagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

SEQ ID NO 102: 5.396.1 from hybridoma - Predicted Heavy-Chain amino-acid sequence
QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGEIHHSGSTNYNPSLKSRVTI
SVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARDNWNDSFYYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstse
staalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagps
vflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektis
ktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealh
nhytqkslslspgk

SEQ ID NO 103: 5.396.1 from hybridoma - Light-Chain Nucleotide sequence
GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCATCACTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACAT
GTCGGGCGAGTCAGGGCATTAGCAATCATTTAGCCTGGTTTCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTA
AGTCCCTGATCTATGCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAAGTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATC
TGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTATTACTGCCAAC

AGTATAATAGGCACCCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTGGGACCAAAGTGGATATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

SEQ ID NO 104: 5.396.1 from hybridoma - Predicted Light-Chain amino-acid sequence
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGISNHLAWFQQKPGKAPKSLIYAASSLQSGVPSKFSGSGSGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYNRHPFTFGPGTKVDIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnalq
sgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

SEQ ID NO 105: 6.605.1 from hybridoma - Heavy-Chain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTTCACCTGGTGCAGTCTGGAGCTGAGGTGAAGATGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTGC
AAGGCTTCTGGTTACACCTTTACCAGCTATGGTATCAGCTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCCTGGACAAGGG
CTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATCAGCGCTTACAATGGTAACACAAACTATGCACAGAAGCTCCAGGGC
AGAATCACCATGACCACAGACACATCCACGAGCACAGCCTACATGGACCTGAGGAGCCTGAGATCT
GACGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATGGGGATTACTATGATCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGCC
AGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctccg
agagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtggaactcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgca
caccttcccagctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtggtgaccgtgccctccagcaacttcggcacccagacctacacctgc
aacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcgagtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtg
gcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggacccctgaggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagc
cacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagacaaagccacgggaggagcagttcaacag
cacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgttgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagtgcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccag
ccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctgcccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaa
gaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggagagcaatgggcagccggagaacaacta
caagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaagagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtct
tctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacgcagaagagcctctccctgtctccgggtaaa

SEQ ID NO 106: 6.605.1 from hybridoma - Predicted Heavy-Chain amino-acid sequence
QVHLVQSGAEVKMPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGR
ITMTTDTSTSTAYMDLRSLRSDDTAVYYCARDGDYYDPFDYWGQGTLVTVSSastkgpsvfplapcsrstsestaal
gclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpappvagpsvflfp
pkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglpapiektisktkg
qprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsvmhealhnhyt
qkslslspgk

SEQ ID NO 107: 6.605.1 from hybridoma - Light-Chain Nucleotide sequence
GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTT
GCCGGACAAGTCAGAGTATTAGCAACTGGTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAA
ACTCCTGATCTATGGTGCCTCCACTTTGAAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGAATCT
GGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGCAACTTACTACTGTCAACA
GAGTTACAGTACCCCTCCGACGTTCGGCCAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatct
gtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataacttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtg
gaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaaggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccc
tgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagggcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttca
acaggggagagtgt

SEQ ID NO 108: 6.605.1 from hybridoma - Predicted Light-Chain amino-acid sequence
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRTSQSISNWLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYGASTLKSGVPSRFSGSESGTD
FTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPPTFGQGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakvqwkvdnalq
sgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

SEQ ID NO 109: 5.948.1 from hybridoma - Heavy-Chain Nucleotide sequence
CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGATACACCTTCACCAGTTATGATATCAACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCACTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATGGACCCTAACAGTGGTAACACAGGCTATGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGG
CAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGAACACCTCCATAAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATC
TGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGCCACTATGATAGTGATGGTTATTACTCCTTCTCC
GGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccc
ctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtgga
actcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccagctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtggtgaccgtgccctccag
caacttcggcacccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcga

gtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttccccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctcccggacccctga
ggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataatgccaagaca
aagccacgggaggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgttgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaaggagtacaagt
gcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccagccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacaggtgtacaccctg
cccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgtggagtgggag
agcaatgggcagccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctcaccgtggacaa
gagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacgcagaagagcctctccctgtctccggg
taaa

SEQ ID NO 110: 5.948.1 from hybridoma - Predicted Heavy-Chain amino-acid sequence

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYDINWVRQATGQGLEWMGWMDPNSGNTGYAQKFQG
RVTMTRNTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGHYDSDGYYSFSGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplap
csrstsestaalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpap
pvagpsvflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglp
apiektisktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsv
mhealhnhytqkslslspgk

SEQ ID NO 111: 5.948.1 from hybridoma - Light-Chain Nucleotide sequence

GATATTGTGATGACTCAGTCTCCACTCTCCCTGCCCGTCACCCCTGGAGAGCCGGCCTCCATCTCCT
GTAGGTCTAGTCAGAGCCTCCTGCATAGGAATGGATACAACTACTTGGATTGGTACCTGCAGAAGCC
AGGGCAGTCTCCACAGCTCCTGATCTATTTGGGTTCTAATCGGGCCTCCGGGGTCCCTGACAGGTT
CAGTGGCAGTGGATCAGGCACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTTGG
GGTTTATTACTGCATGCAAGCTCTACAAACTCCTCCGGCCACTTTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGA
GATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatctgtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataa
cttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtggaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaa
ggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccctgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagg
gcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttcaacaggggagagtgt

SEQ ID NO 112: 5.948.1 from hybridoma - Predicted Light-Chain amino-acid sequence

DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSSQSLLHRNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRASGVPDRFSGS
GSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTPPATFGGGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakv
qwkvdnalqsgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

SEQ ID NO 121: Recombinant 5.948.1(H100Y)- Full-length Heavy-Chain Nucleotide sequence

CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGATACACCTTCACCAGTTATGATATCAACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCACTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATGGACCCTAACAGTGGTAACACAGGCTATGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGG
CAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGAACACCTCCATAAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATC
TGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGCTACTATGATAGTGATGGTTATTACTCCTTCTCC
GGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAgcctccaccaagggcccatcggtcttcccc
ctggcgccctgctccaggagcacctccgagagcacagcggccctgggctgcctggtcaaggactacttccccgaaccggtgacggtgtcgtgga
actcaggcgctctgaccagcggcgtgcacaccttcccggctgtcctacagtcctcaggactctactccctcagcagcgtagtgaccgtgccctccag
caacttcggcacccagacctacacctgcaacgtagatcacaagcccagcaacaccaaggtggacaagacagttgagcgcaaatgttgtgtcga
gtgcccaccgtgcccagcaccacctgtggcaggaccgtcagtcttcctcttcccccaaaacccaaggacaccctcatgatctccc
Ggacccctgaggtcacgtgcgtggtggtggacgtgagccacgaagaccccgaggtccagttcaactggtacgtggacggcgtggaggtgcataa
tgccaagacaaagccacgggaggagcagttcaacagcacgttccgtgtggtcagcgtcctcaccgtcgtgcaccaggactggctgaacggcaa
ggagtacaagtgcaaggtctccaacaaaggcctcccagccccatcgagaaaaccatctccaaaaccaaagggcagccccgagaaccacag
gtgtacaccctgccccatcccgggaggagatgaccaagaaccaggtcagcctgacctgcctggtcaaaggcttctaccccagcgacatcgccgt
ggagtgggagagcaatgggcagccggagaacaactacaagaccacacctcccatgctggactccgacggctccttcttcctctacagcaagctc
accgtggacaagagcaggtggcagcaggggaacgtcttctcatgctccgtgatgcatgaggctctgcacaaccactacacacagaagagcctct
ccctgtctccgggtaaa

SEQ ID NO 122: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Predicted Full-length Heavy-Chain amino-acid sequence

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYDINWVRQATGQGLEWMGWMDPNSGNTGYAQKFQG
RVTMTRNTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGYYDSDGYYSFSGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSastkgpsvfplap
csrstsestaalgclvkdyfpepvtvswnsgaltsgvhtfpavlqssglyslssvvtvpssnfgtqtytcnvdhkpsntkvdktverkccvecppcpap
pvagpsvflfppkpkdtlmisrtpevtcvvvdvshedpevqfnwyvdgvevhnaktkpreeqfnstfrvvsvltvvhqdwlngkeykckvsnkglp
apiektisktkgqprepqvytlppsreemtknqvsltclvkgfypsdiavewesngqpennykttppmldsdgsfflyskltvdksrwqqgnvfscsv
mhealhnhytqkslslspgk

SEQ ID NO 123: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y)- Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence

CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTCTCCTG
CAAGGCTTCTGGATACACCTTCACCAGTTATGATATCAACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCACTGGACAAGG
GCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATGGACCCTAACAGTGGTAACACAGGCTATGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGG
CAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGAACACCTCCATAAGCACAGCCTACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATC
TGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGCTACTATGATAGTGATGGTTATTACTCCTTCTCC
GGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA

SEQ ID NO 124: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Predicted Heavy-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYDINWVRQATGQGLEWMGWMDPNSGNTGYAQKFQG
RVTMTRNTSISTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCARGYYDSDGYYSFSGMDVWGQGTTVTVSS

SEQ ID NO 125: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Heavy-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence

AGTTATGATATCAAC

SEQ ID NO 126: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence

SYDIN

SEQ ID NO 127: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Heavy-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence

TGGATGGACCCTAACAGTGGTAACACAGGCTATGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGGC

SEQ ID NO 128: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence

WMDPNSGNTGYAQKFQG

SEQ ID NO 129: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Heavy-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence

GGCTACTATGATAGTGATGGTTATTACTCCTTCTCCGGTATGGACGTC

SEQ ID NO 130: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Predicted Heavy-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence

GYYDSDGYYSFSGMDV

SEQ ID NO 131: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Full-length Light-Chain Nucleotide sequence

GATATTGTGATGACTCAGTCTCCACTCTCCCTGCCCGTCACCCCTGGAGAGCCGGCCTCCATCTCCT
GTAGGTCTAGTCAGAGCCTCCTGCATAGGAATGGATACAACTACTTGGATTGGTACCTGCAGAAGCC
AGGGCAGTCTCCACAGCTCCTGATCTATTTGGGTTCTAATCGGGCCTCCGGGGTCCCTGACAGGTT
CAGTGGCAGTGGATCAGGCACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTTGG
GGTTTATTACTGCATGCAAGCTCTACAAACTCCTCCGGCCACTTTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGA
GATCAAAcgaactgtggctgcaccatctgtcttcatcttcccgccatctgatgagcagttgaaatctggaactgcctctgttgtgtgcctgctgaataa
cttctatcccagagaggccaaagtacagtggaaggtggataacgccctccaatcgggtaactcccaggagagtgtcacagagcaggacagcaa
ggacagcacctacagcctcagcagcaccctgacgctgagcaaagcagactacgagaaacacaaagtctacgcctgcgaagtcacccatcagg
gcctgagctcgcccgtcacaaagagcttcaacaggggagagtgt

SEQ ID NO 132: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Predicted Full-length Light-Chain amino-acid sequence

DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSSQSLLHRNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRASGVPDRFSGS
GSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTPPATFGGGTKVEIKrtvaapsvfifppsdeqlksgtasvvcllnnfypreakv
qwkvdnalqsgnsqesvteqdskdstyslsstltlskadyekhkvyacevthqglsspvtksfnrgec

SEQ ID NO 133: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Light-Chain Variable-Domain Nucleotide sequence

GATATTGTGATGACTCAGTCTCCACTCTCCCTGCCCGTCACCCCTGGAGAGCCGGCCTCCATCTCCT
GTAGGTCTAGTCAGAGCCTCCTGCATAGGAATGGATACAACTACTTGGATTGGTACCTGCAGAAGCC
AGGGCAGTCTCCACAGCTCCTGATCTATTTGGGTTCTAATCGGGCCTCCGGGGTCCCTGACAGGTT
CAGTGGCAGTGGATCAGGCACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTTGG
GGTTTATTACTGCATGCAAGCTCTACAAACTCCTCCGGCCACTTTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGGTGGA
GATCAAA

SEQ ID NO 134: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Predicted Light-Chain Variable-Domain amino-acid sequence

DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSSQSLLHRNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRASGVPDRFSGS
GSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTPPATFGGGTKVEIK

SEQ ID NO 135: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Light-Chain CDR1 Nucleotide sequence
AGGTCTAGTCAGAGCCTCCTGCATAGGAATGGATACAACTACTTGGAT

SEQ ID NO 136: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Predicted Light-Chain CDR1 amino-acid sequence
RSSQSLLHRNGYNYLD

SEQ ID NO 137: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Light-Chain CDR2 Nucleotide sequence
TTGGGTTCTAATCGGGCCTCC

SEQ ID NO 138: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Predicted Light-Chain CDR2 amino-acid sequence
LGSNRAS

SEQ ID NO 139: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Light-Chain CDR3 Nucleotide sequence
ATGCAAGCTCTACAAACTCCTCCGGCCACT

SEQ ID NO 140: Recombinant 5.948.1 (H100Y) - Predicted Light-Chain CDR3 amino-acid sequence
MQALQTPPAT

Claims

1. A human monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding portion directed against human IgE, or an antigen binding portion thereof, that has at least one additional property selected from the group consisting of:

a) has an IC_{50} of 0.5μg/mL or less as measured by its ability to reduce IgE cell binding assay using an RBL-2H3 cell line transfected with the human FcεR1;

b) has an IC_{50} of 0.5μg/mL or less as measured by its ability to inhibit IgE-mediated degranulation of a RBL-2H3 cell line transfected with the human FcεR1

c) does not crosslink receptor-bound IgE and does not stimulate IgE-dependent degranulation of RBL-2H3 (FcεR1) cells cultured with human IgE;

d) does not crosslink receptor-bound IgE and does not stimulate IgE-dependent degranulation of human blood basophils;

e) is highly selective for IgE over human IgA, IgG1 and IgG3.

f) binds to the full length of human IgE with an Affinity Constant, K_D, of 15 nM or less as measured by surface plasmon resonance;

g) has an off rate (kOff) for human IgE of 2×10^{-4} s^{-1} or smaller as measured by surface plasmon resonance; and

h) binds to the same epitope of human IgE as an antibody selected from the group consisting of recombinant 5.396.1; 5.396.1 Hc-S103N Lc-K61R; recombinant 6.605.1; 6.605.1 (H3Q,M13K,D82E-T25A,T53S); recombinant 5.948.1.and 5.948.1 H100Y.

2. An isolated human antibody directed against human IgE, or an antigen binding portion thereof, wherein said antibody has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-5000ng/mL) of about 0.1-30 μg/mL,
wherein the $IC_{25ng/mL}$(100-5000ng/mL) is defined as the *in vitro* concentration of antibody required to reduce the free IgE concentration in a serum sample from an initial concentration in the range of about 100-5000 ng/mL to a concentration of about 25 ng/mL.

3. The antibody or portion thereof according to claim 2,
wherein said antibody has an $IC_{25ng/mL}$(500-1500ng/mL) of about 1-30 μg/mL,
wherein the $IC_{25ng/mL}$(500-1500ng/mL) is defined as the *in vitro* concentration of antibody required to reduce the free IgE concentration in a serum sample from an initial concentration in the range of about 500-1500 ng/mL to a concentration of about 25 ng/mL.

4. The antibody or portion thereof according to any one of the preceding claims,
wherein said antibody comprises a H-CDR3 having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 10, 30, 50, 70, 90 and 130.

5. The antibody or portion thereof according to any one of the preceding claims,
wherein said antibody is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 6, 8, 10; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 16, 18, 20;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 26, 28, 30; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 36, 38, 40;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 46, 48, 50; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 56, 58, 60;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 66, 68, 70; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 76, 78, 80;
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 86, 88, 90; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 96, 98, 100; and
- an antibody comprising a H-CDR set of H-CDRs (H-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 126, 128, 130; and a L-CDR set of L-CDRs (L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR3) respectively having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 136, 138, 140.

6. The antibody or portion thereof according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said antibody is of the IgG1 or IgG2 subtype.

7. The antibody or portion thereof according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said antibody is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 94; and
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 124; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 134.

8. The antibody or portion thereof according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said antibody is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12;

- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:62; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 82; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92; and
- an antibody comprising a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132.

9. The antibody or portion thereof according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said antibody is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 11;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 21; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 41; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 51;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 61; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 71;
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 81; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 91; and
- an antibody comprising a H-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 121; and a L-chain sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 131.

10. A variant of an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said variant differs from the antibody or portion thereof by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 amino acid substitutions.

11. A nucleic acid sequence encoding one of the chains of an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of the preceding claims.

12. A vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence according to claim 11.

13. A vector suitable for expressing one of the chains of an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 1-10.

14. A cell expressing one of the chains of an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 1-10.

15. A method for making an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 1-10, comprising culturing a cell according to claim 14, and retrieving said antibody or portion thereof.

16. The antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 1-10, for use as a medicament.

17. The antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 1-10, for the treatment of an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

18. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 1-10.

19. The pharmaceutical composition according to the preceding claim, for the treatment of an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

20. A method for treating an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 1-10.

21. A use of an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 1-10 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

22. A nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 11, 13, 21, 23, 31, 33, 41, 43, 51, 53, 61, 63, 71, 73, 81, 83, 91, 93, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 121, 123, 131 and 133.

23. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody is selected from the group consisting of:

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 64; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74;
- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 84; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 94; and

- an antibody comprising a H-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 124; and a L-variable domain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 134.

24. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 12.

25. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 32.

26. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52.

27. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 62; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 72.

28. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 82; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92.

29. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 122; and a L-chain having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132.

30. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7977; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7982; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

31. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7981; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7980; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

32. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7985; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7984; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

33. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7983; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7978; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

34. An antibody directed against human IgE, wherein said antibody comprises a H-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7979; and a L-chain encoded by the insert of ATCC deposit PTA-7986; wherein said deposits were made with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, USA on Nov 07, 2006, in accordance with the Budapest Treaty.

35. The antibody according to any one of claims 23-34, for use as a medicament.

36. The antibody according to any one of claims 23-34, for the treatment of an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

37. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody according to any one of claims 23-34.

38. The pharmaceutical composition according to the preceding claim, for the treatment of an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

39. A method for treating an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody according to any one of claims 23-34.

40. A use of an antibody according to any one of claims 23-34 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an IgE-mediated disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis and food allergies.

41. A nucleic acid sequence encoding one of the chains of an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 23-34.

42. A vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence according to claim 41.

43. A vector suitable for expressing one of the chains of an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 23-34.

44. A cell expressing one of the chains of an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 23-34.

45. A method for making an antibody or portion thereof according to any one of claims 23-34, comprising culturing a cell according to claim 43, and retrieving said antibody or portion thereof.

46. A method for reducing IgE binding to FcεR1 comprising contacting the IgE with an anti-IgE antibody or antigen binding portion according to any one of claims 1 to 10 or 23 to 34.

47. A method for reducing IgE-mediated degranulation by a cell comprising contacting the cell with an anti-IgE antibody or antigen binding portion according to any one of claims 1 to 10 or 23 to 34.

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