the stability-contributing component between the parent antibody and the stable framework.

[0017] The solution for this problem that has been provided by the present invention, i.e. novel chimeric human antibody light chain frameworks, comprising framework regions I to III from Vκ and framework region IV from Vλ, with advantageous properties, such as high stability and reduced aggregation propensity, has so far not been achieved or suggested by the prior art.

SUMMARY

[0018] The present disclosure describes novel chimeric human antibody light chain frameworks, comprising framework regions I to III from Vκ and framework region IV from Vλ, with advantageous properties, such as high stability, reduced aggregation propensity and minimal immunogenic potential.

[0019] Thus, in a one aspect, the present disclosure refers to an isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising a VH domain and a VL domain comprising (i) human Vκ framework regions I to III; (ii) CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3; and (iii) a framework region IV, which is a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22; provided that the sequence FGQGTKLTVLG (SEQ ID No. 15) is excluded. In one example, there is described an antibody VL domain comprising (i) human Vκ framework regions I to III; (ii) CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3; and (iii) a framework region IV, which is selected from a. a human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV, particularly a Vλ germ line sequence selected from the list of: SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22 ; b. a Vλ-based sequence, which is (bi) a consensus Vλ sequence from human Vλ germ line sequences for framework region IV, particularly SEQ ID NO. 17; or (bii) a consensus Vλ sequence from rearranged human Vλ sequences for framework region IV, particularly a Vλ consensus sequence selected from the list of: SEQ ID NO. 16 and 17; and c. a Vλ-based sequence, which has one or two mutations, particularly one mutation, compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV; provided that if, in case of b. or c, framework region IV has the sequence FGQGTKLTVLG (SEQ ID No. 15)

[0027] In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a method for generating a nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more nucleic acid sequences encoding the isolated antibody or antibody-binding fragment as disclosed herein, comprising combining in one or more steps nucleic acid sequences encoding (i) human Vκ framework regions I to III; (ii) CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3, and (iii) a framework region IV, which is a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22; particularly using one of the following methods: replacing in a nucleic acid construct, particularly in a recombinant vector, comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a human or humanized Vκ domain the Vκ framework region IV by a framework region IV, which is a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22; inserting in one or more steps into a nucleic acid construct, particularly into a recombinant vector, comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a framework region IV one or more nucleic acid sequences encoding (i) human Vκ framework regions I to III; and (ii) CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3, wherein said framework region IV is a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22; mutating in a nucleic acid sequence encoding a human or humanized Vκ domain the nucleic acid sequence encoding framework region IV to generate a framework region IV, which is a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22; or replacing in one or more steps in a nucleic acid construct, particularly in a recombinant vector, comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a light chain domain comprising human Vκ framework regions I to III, CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3, and a framework region IV, one or more of the nucleic acid sequences encoding said CDR domains by nucleic acid sequence(s) encoding the corresponding CDR domain(s) from an antibody of interest, wherein said framework region IV is a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework

CLAIMS

1. An isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising a VH domain and a VL domain comprising (i) human Vκ framework regions I to III; (ii) CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3; and (iii) a framework region IV, which is

   a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22;

   provided that the sequence FGQGTKLTVLG (SEQ ID No. 15) is excluded.

2. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 1, wherein the amino acid residue in position AHo101 in framework region III is glutamic acid.

3. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 1 or 2, wherein said Vκ framework regions I to III are from the Vκ1 family.

4. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 3, wherein said Vκ framework regions I to III are the framework regions present in a sequence selected from SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 8, particularly SEQ ID NO: 8.

5. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 are independently selected from (i) CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 from a parental non-human antibody with specificity for an antigen of interest, particularly from a parental rabbit antibody or from a parental rodent antibody, particularly a parental mouse or rat antibody; (ii) CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 from a parental human or humanized antibody comprising a Vκ domain, particularly from an antibody approved for therapy or otherwise being commercialized; (iii) CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 derived from the CDR domains according to (i) or (ii), particularly CDR domains obtained by optimizing one or more of the CDR domains according to (i) or (ii); and (iv) a CDR domain to be replaced by one or more CDR domains according to (i), (ii) and/or (iii).

6. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the framework regions I to IV are a combination of framework regions

as found in a sequence selected from: SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 12, and SEQ ID NO: 13.

7. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 6, comprising a VH domain belonging to a VH domain subfamily selected from VH1A, VH1B, VH2, VH3, VH4, VH5, and VH6, particularly to a VH domain subfamily VH3 or VH4, particularly to the VH domain subfamily VH3.

8. The isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 7, which is selected from the group consisting of: an IgG antibody, a Fab fragment, an scFv fragment, a single-chain diabody (scDb), a tandem scDb (Tandab), a linear dimeric scDb (LD-scDb), a circular dimeric scDb (CD-scDb), a bispecific T-cell engager (BiTE; tandem di-scFv), a tandem tri-scFv, a tri(a)body, bispecific Fab2, di-miniantibody, tetrabody, scFv-Fc-scFv fusion, di-diabody, DVD-Ig, IgG-scFab, scFab-dsscFv, Fv2-Fc, IgG-scFv fusions, such as bsAb (scFv linked to C-terminus of light chain), Bs1Ab (scFv linked to N-terminus of light chain), Bs2Ab (scFv linked to N-terminus of heavy chain), Bs3Ab (scFv linked to C-terminus of heavy chain), Ts1Ab (scFv linked to N-terminus of both heavy chain and light chain), Ts2Ab (dsscFv linked to C-terminus of heavy chain), and Knob-into-Holes (KiHs) (bispecific IgGs prepared by the KiH technology) and DuoBodies (bispecific IgGs prepared by the Duobody technology)

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 8, and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or excipient.

10. A nucleic acid sequence or a collection of nucleic acid sequences (i) encoding the isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 8; or (ii) obtainable by the method of claim 17.

11. A vector or a collection of vectors comprising the nucleic acid sequence or a collection of nucleic acid sequences of claim 10.

12. A host cell, particularly an expression host cell, comprising the nucleic acid sequence or the collection of nucleic acid sequences of claim 10, or the vector or collection of vectors of claim 11.

13. A method for producing the isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 8, comprising the step of expressing the nucleic acid sequence or the collection of nucleic acid sequences of claim 10, or the vector or collection of vectors of claim 11, or the host cell, particularly an expression host cell, of claim 12.

14. A method for generating a humanized rabbit or rodent antibody comprising the steps of:

    a. immunization of rabbits or rodents with an antigen of interest;

    b. isolating at least one antibody of interest; and

    c. cloning of the VL CDR regions of said at least one antibody of interest into a nucleic acid sequence encoding an antibody VL domain of the isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 8.

15. The method of claim 14, further comprising one or more of the steps of:

    aa. clonal isolation of affinity matured memory B-cells that interact with the antigen of interest, particularly by using fluorescence activated cell-sorting;

    ab. cultivation of single B cells in a co-cultivation system that does not require immortalization of single B cell clones;

    ac. screening of B cell culture supernatants in a cell-based ELISA to identify at least one antibody binding to the antigen of interest; and/or

    ad. cloning of the VH CDR regions of at least one antibody into a nucleic acid sequence encoding a human antibody VH domain.

16. A method for generating a nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more nucleic acid sequences encoding the isolated antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1 to 8, comprising combining in one or more steps nucleic acid sequences encoding (i) human Vκ framework regions I to III; (ii) CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3, and (iii) a framework region IV, which is

a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22;

particularly using one of the following methods:

i. replacing in a nucleic acid construct, particularly in a recombinant vector, comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a human or humanized Vκ domain the Vκ framework region IV by a framework region IV, which is

a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22;

ii. inserting in one or more steps into a nucleic acid construct, particularly into a recombinant vector, comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a framework region IV one or more nucleic acid sequences encoding (i) human Vκ framework regions I to III; and (ii) CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3, wherein said framework region IV is

a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22;

iii. mutating in a nucleic acid sequence encoding a human or humanized Vκ domain the nucleic acid sequence encoding framework region IV to generate a framework region IV, which is

a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22; or

iv. replacing in one or more steps in a nucleic acid construct, particularly in a recombinant vector, comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a light chain domain comprising human Vκ framework regions I to III, CDR domains CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3, and a framework region IV, one or more of the nucleic acid sequences encoding said CDR domains by nucleic acid sequence(s) encoding the corresponding CDR domain(s) from an antibody of interest, wherein said framework region IV is

a Vλ-based sequence, which has one substitution mutation compared to the closest human Vλ germ line sequence for framework region IV selected from the list of SEQ ID NO. 16 to 22;

in each of i. to iv. provided that the sequence FGQGTKLTVLG (SEQ ID No. 15) is excluded as said Vλ-based sequence.