



US 20110129415A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Nissim et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2011/0129415 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 2, 2011**

(54) **NOVEL ANTIBODY AND USE IN DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY OF ARTHROPATHIES**

Publication Classification

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61K 51/10 (2006.01)
C07K 16/00 (2006.01)
C07K 14/565 (2006.01)
C07K 14/52 (2006.01)
A61K 39/395 (2006.01)
A61K 38/19 (2006.01)
A61K 38/21 (2006.01)
A61K 49/00 (2006.01)
C07K 14/555 (2006.01)
A61P 19/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **424/1.49**; 530/387.3; 530/351; 424/133.1; 424/85.1; 424/85.6; 424/9.1; 424/85.4

(21) Appl. No.: **12/598,671**

(22) PCT Filed: **May 2, 2008**

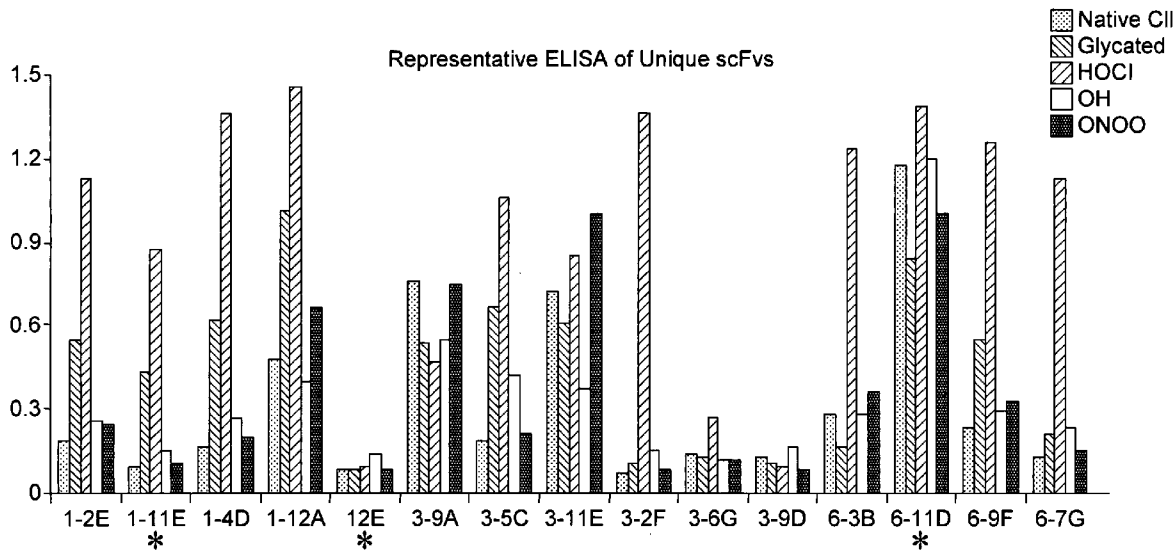
(86) PCT No.: **PCT/GB08/01526**

§ 371 (c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: **Feb. 11, 2010**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides a composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof against oxidised Collagen II (CII) in which the antibody or fragment thereof is conjugated to a pharmaceutically active moiety. The invention also provides a composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof against oxidised Collagen II (Gil) and a detectable label. The invention further provides the use of such compositions in medicine, in particular for the treatment of an arthropathy, and in methods of diagnosis.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**
 May 3, 2007 (GB) 0708585.5



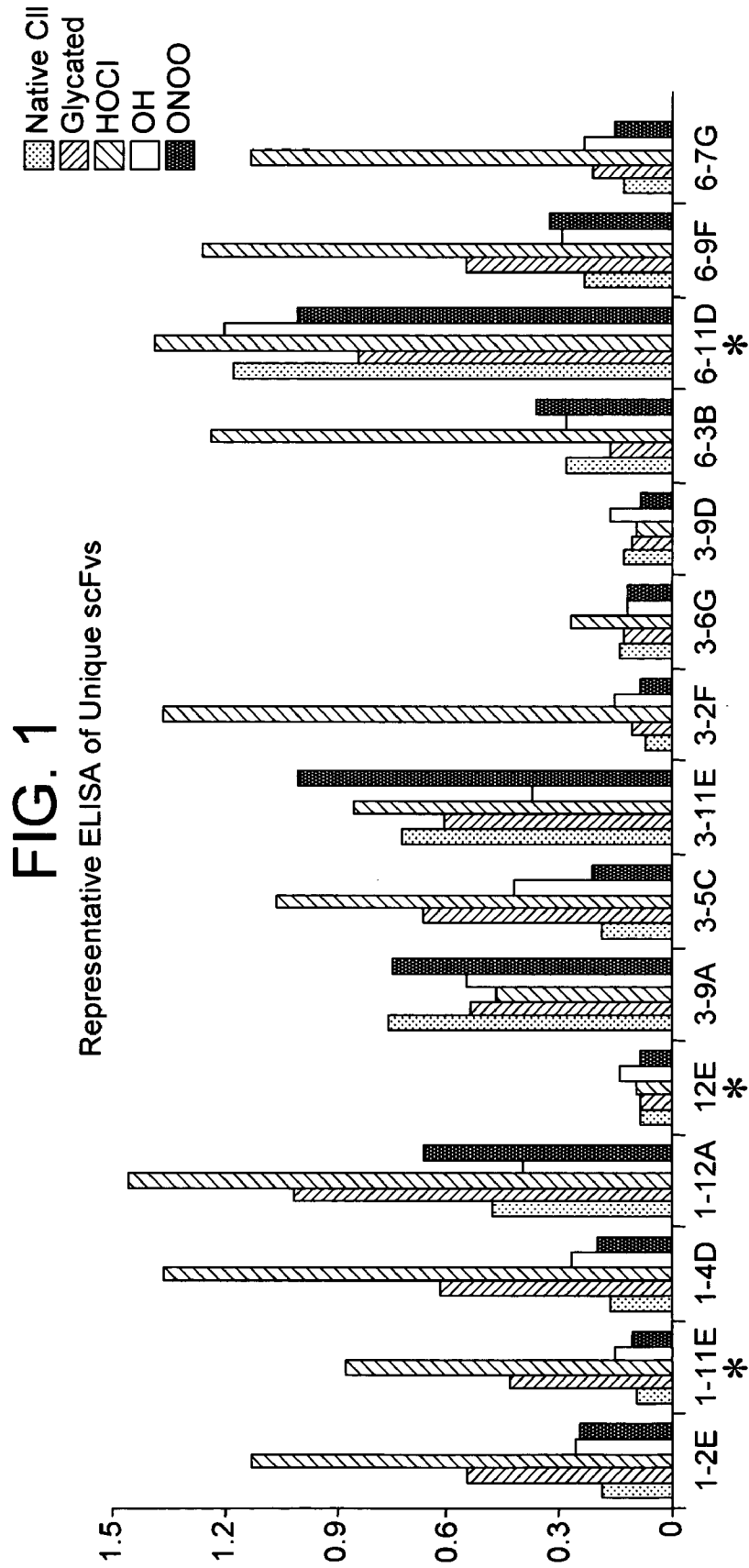
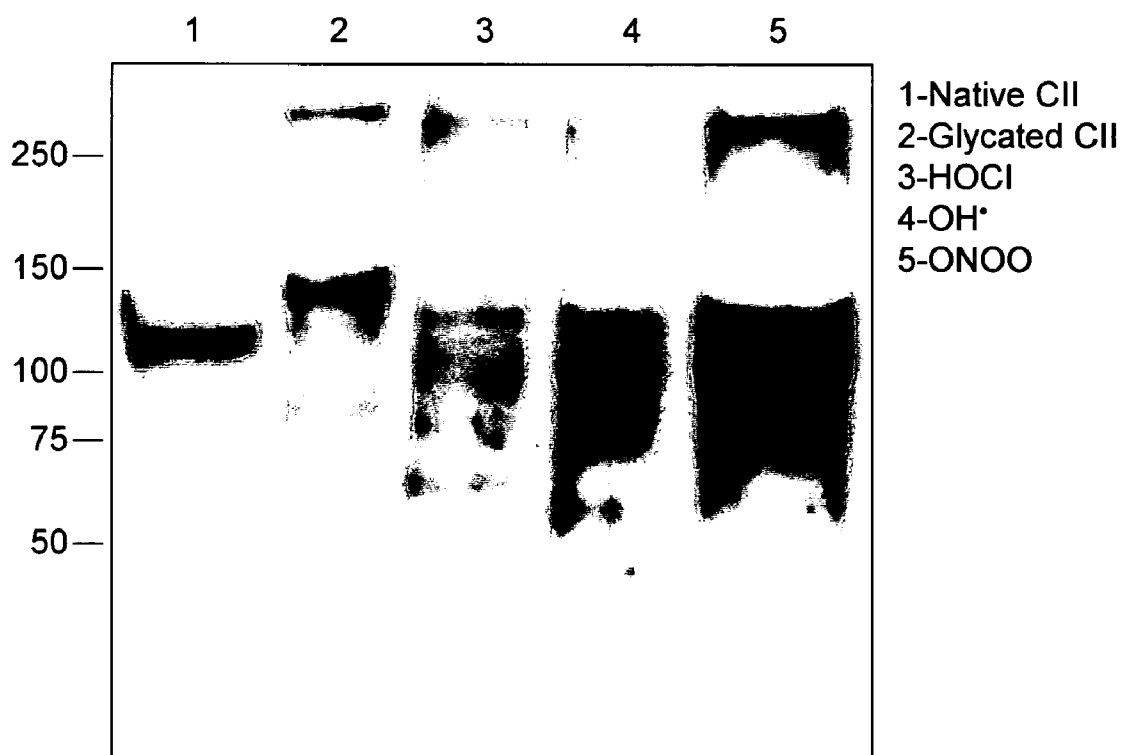


FIG. 2

Western Blotting with 1-11E Probe



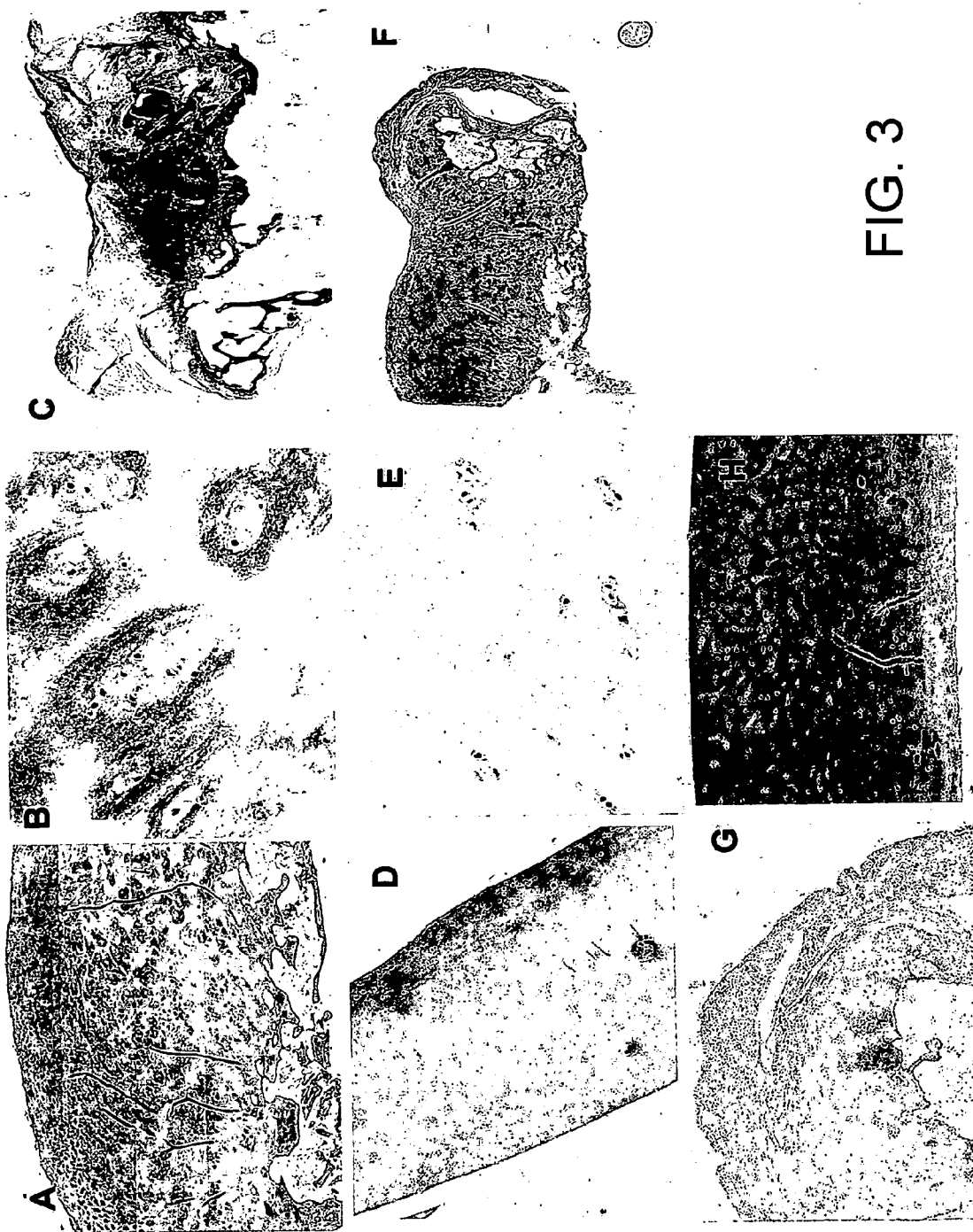


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

Special Localisation of 1-11E in inflamed paw

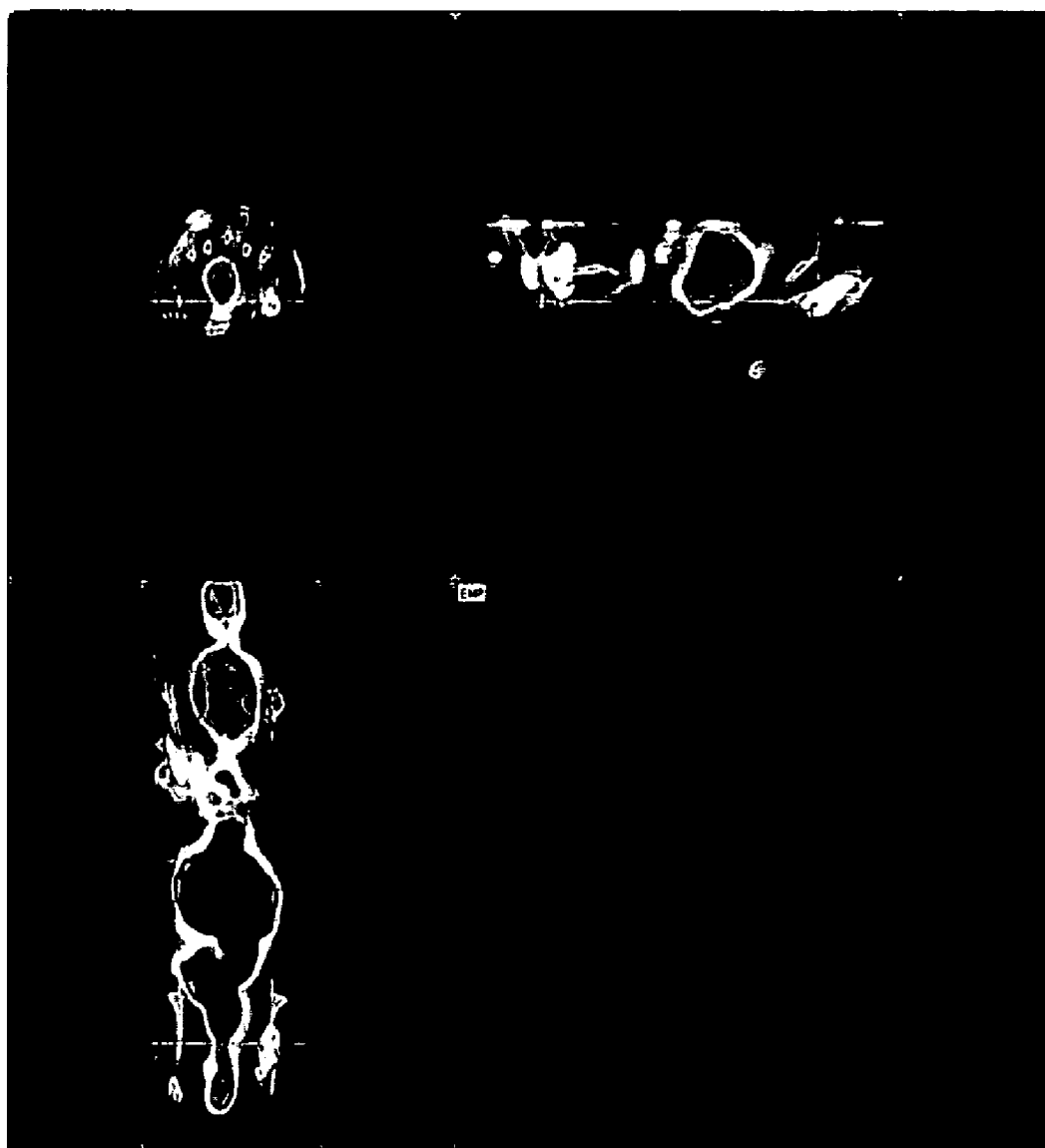


FIG. 5

Protein	Sequence
MMP-1/MMP-8	
Human type I collagen (α1)	Ala-Pro-Gln-Gly ₇₇₅ ~Ile ₇₇₆ -Ala-Gly-Gln
Human type I collagen (α2)	Gly-Pro-Gln-Gly ₇₇₅ ~Leu ₇₇₆ -Leu-Gly-Ala
Human type II collagen	Gly-Pro-Gln-Gly ₇₇₅ ~Leu ₇₇₆ -Ala-Gly-Gln
Human type III collagen	Gly-Pro-Leu-Gly ₇₇₅ ~Ile ₇₇₆ -Ala-Gly-Ile
Human α ₂ -macroglobulin	Gly-Pro-Glu-Gly ₆₇₉ ~Leu ₆₈₀ -Arg-Val-Gly
Rat α ₂ -macroglobulin	Ala-Ala-Tyr-His ₆₈₁ ~Leu ₆₈₂ -Val-Ser-Gin
Rat α ₂ -macroglobulin	Met-Asp-Ala-Phe ₆₉₁ ~Leu ₆₉₂ -Glu-Ser-Ser
Rat α ₁ -macroglobulin	Glu-Pro-Gln-Ala ₆₈₃ ~Leu ₆₈₄ -Ala-Met-Ser
Rat α ₁ -macroglobulin	Gln-Ala-Leu-Ala ₆₈₅ ~Met ₆₈₆ -Ser-Ala-Ile
Chicken ovostatin	Pro-Ser-Tyr-Phe ₆₇₃ ~Leu ₆₇₄ -Asn-Ala-Gly
Human pregnancy zone protein	Tyr-Glu-Ala-Gly ₆₈₅ ~Leu ₆₈₆ -Gly-Val-Val
Human pregnancy zone protein	Ala-Gly-Leu-Gly ₆₈₇ ~Val ₆₈₈ -Val-Glu-Arg
Human pregnancy zone protein	Ala-Gly-Leu-Gly ₇₅₇ ~Ile ₇₅₈ -Ser-Ser-Thr
α ₁ -protease inhibitor	Gly-Ala-Met-Phe ₃₅₂ ~Leu ₃₅₃ -Glu-Ala-Ile
Human aggrecan	Ile-Pro-Glu-Asn ₃₄₁ ~Phe ₃₄₂ -Phe-Gly-Val
Human aggrecan	Thr-Glu-Gly-Glu ₃₇₃ ~Ala ₃₇₄ -Arg-Gly-Ser
Human cartilage link	Arg-Ala-Ile-His ₁₆ ~Ile ₁₇ -Gln-Ala-Glu
Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein-3	Leu-Arg-Ala-Tyr ₉₉ ~Leu ₁₀₀ -Leu-Pro-Ala
MMP-2	
Guinea pig α1(I)gelatin	Gly-Ala-Hyp-Gly ₅₄₇ ~Leu ₅₄₈ -Glx-Gly-His
Rat α1(I) gelatin	Gly-Pro-Gln-Gly ₁₉₀ ~Val ₁₉₁ -Arg-Gly-Glu
Rat α1(I) gelatin	Gly-Pro-Ala-Gly ₂₇₇ ~Val ₂₇₈ -Gln-Gly-Pro
Rat α1(I) gelatin	Gly-Pro-Ser-Gly ₃₀₁ ~Leu ₃₀₂ -Hyp-Gly-Pro
Rat α1(I) gelatin	Gly-Pro-Ala-Gly ₃₃₁ ~Glu ₃₃₂ -Arg-Gly-Ser
Rat α1(I) gelatin	Gly-Ala-Lys-Gly ₃₆₁ ~Leu ₃₆₂ -Thr-Gly-Ser
Rat α1(I) gelatin	Gly-Pro-Ala-Gly ₃₈₂ ~Gln ₃₈₃ -Asp-Gly-Pro
Rat α1(I) gelatin	Gly-Pro-Ala-Gly ₆₃₄ ~Phe ₆₃₅ -Ala-Gly-Pro
Rat α1(I) gelatin	Gly-Pro-Ile-Gly ₆₇₆ ~Asn ₆₇₇ -Val-Gly-Ala
Rat α1(I) gelatin	Gly-Pro-Hyl-Gly ₆₈₅ ~Ser ₆₈₆ -Arg-Gly-Ala
Bovine type 1 collagen (α1)	Gly-Pro-Gln-Gly ₇₇₅ ~Ile ₇₇₆ -Ala-Gly-Gln
Bovine type 1 collagen (α2)	Gly-Pro-Gln-Gly ₇₇₅ ~Leu ₇₇₆ -Leu-Gly-Ala
Human aggrecan	Ile-Pro-Glu-Asn ₃₄₁ ~Phe ₃₄₂ -Phe-Gly-Val
Human galectin-3	Pro-Pro-Gly-Ala ₆₂ ~Tyr ₆₃ -His-Gly-Ala
Human cartilage link	Arg-Ala-Ile-His ₁₆ ~Ile ₁₇ -Gln-Ala-Glu
Human cartilage link	Gly-Pro-His-Leu ₂₅ ~Leu ₂₆ -Val-Glu-Ala
Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein-3	Leu-Arg-Ala-Tyr ₉₉ ~Leu ₁₀₀ -Leu-Pro-Ala

MMP-3

Human α_2 -macroglobulin	Gly-Pro-Glu-Gly ₆₇₉ ~Leu ₆₈₀ -Arg-Val-Gly
Human α_2 -macroglobulin	Arg-Val-Gly-Phe ₆₈₄ ~Tyr ₆₈₅ -Glu-Ser-Asp
Human α_1 -antichymotrypsin	Leu-Leu-Ser-Ala ₃₆₀ ~Leu ₃₆₁ -Val-Glu-Thr
α_1 -protease inhibitor	Glu-Ala-Ile-Pro ₃₅₇ ~Met ₃₅₈ -Ser-Ile-Pro
Antithrombin III	Ile-Ala-Gly-Arg ₃₈₅ ~Ser ₃₈₆ -Leu-Asn-Pro
Chicken ovostatin	Leu-Asn-Ala-Gly ₆₇₇ ~Phe ₆₇₈ -Thr-Ala-Ser
Human aggrecan	Ile-Pro-Glu-Asn ₃₄₁ ~Phe ₃₄₂ -Phe-Gly-Val
Substance P	Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln ₆ ~Phe ₇ -Phe-Gly-Leu
Human ProMMP-1	Asp-Val-Ala-Gln ₈₀ ~Phe ₈₁ -Val-Leu-Thr
Human ProMMP-3	Asp-Thr-Leu-Glu ₆₈ ~Val ₆₉ -Met-Arg-Lys
Human ProMMP-3	Asp-Val-Gly-His ₈₂ ~Phe ₈₃ -Arg-Thr-Phe
Human ProMMP-8	Asp-Ser-Gly-Gly ₇₈ ~Phe ₇₉ -Met-Leu-Thr
Human ProMMP-9	Arg-Val-Ala-Glu ₄₀ ~Met ₄₁ -Arg-Gly-Glu
Human ProMMP-9	Asp-Leu-Gly-Arg ₈₇ ~Phe ₈₈ -Gln-Thr-Phe
Human fibronectin	Pro-Phe-Ser-Pro ₆₈₉ ~Leu ₆₉₀ -Val-Ala-Thr
Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein-3	Leu-Arg-Ala-Tyr ₉₉ ~Leu ₁₀₀ -Leu-Pro-Ala
	Ala-Pro-Gly-Asn ₁₀₉ ~Ala ₁₁₀ -Ser-Glu-Ser
	Phe-Ser-Ser-Glu ₁₇₆ ~Ser ₁₇₇ -Lys-Arg-Glu
Bovine $\alpha 1$ (II) collagen, N-telopeptide	Ala-Gly-Gly-Ala ₁₁₅ ~Gln ₁₁₆ -Met-Gly-Val
Bovine $\alpha 1$ (II) collagen, N-telopeptide	Gln-Met-Gly-Val ₁₁₉ ~Met ₁₂₀ -Gln-Gly-Pro
Bovine $\alpha 1$ (IX) collagen, NC2	Met-Ala-Ala-Ser~Leu-Lys-Arg-Pro
Bovine $\alpha 2$ (IX) collagen, NC2	~Ala-Lys-Arg-Glu
Bovine $\alpha 3$ (IX) collagen, NC2	~Leu-Arg-Lys-Pro
Bovine $\alpha 1$ (XI) collagen, N-telopeptide	Gln-Ala-Gln-Ala-Ile-Leu-Gln-Gln
Human cartilage link	Arg-Ala-Ile-His ₁₆ ~Ile ₁₇ -Gln-Ala-Glu
Bovine insulin, B chain	Leu-Val-Glu-Ala ₁₄ ~Leu ₁₅ -Tyr-Leu-Val
Bovine insulin, B chain	Glu-Ala-Leu-Tyr ₁₆ ~Leu ₁₇ -Val-Cys-Gly
MMP-7	
Human aggrecan	Ile-Pro-Glu-Asn ₃₄₁ ~Phe ₃₄₂ -Phe-Gly-Val
Human cartilage link	Gly-Pro-His-Leu ₂₅ ~Leu ₂₆ -Val-Glu-Ala
Human prourokinase	Pro-Pro-Glu-Glu ₁₄₃ ~Leu ₁₄₄ -Lys-Phe-Gln
MMP-9	
Human type V collagen ($\alpha 1$)	Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly ₄₃₉ ~Val ₄₄₀ -Val-Gly-Pro
Human type V collagen ($\alpha 2$)	Gly-Pro-Pro-Gly ₄₄₅ ~Leu ₄₄₆ -Arg-Gly-Glu
Human type XI collagen ($\alpha 1$)	Gly-Pro-Gly-Gly ₄₃₉ ~Val ₄₄₀ -Val-Gly-Pro
Human aggrecan	Ile-Pro-Glu-Asn ₃₄₁ ~Phe ₃₄₂ -Phe-Gly-Val
Human galectin-3	Pro-Pro-Gly-Ala ₆₂ ~Tyr ₆₃ -His-Gly-Ala
Human cartilage link	Arg-Ala-Ile-His ₁₆ ~Ile ₁₇ -Gln-Ala-Glu
MMP-10	
Human cartilage link	Arg-Ala-Ile-His ₁₆ ~Ile ₁₇ -Gln-Ala-Glu
Human cartilage link	Gly-Pro-His-Leu ₂₅ ~Leu ₂₆ -Val-Glu-Ala

FIG. 5 CONT'D



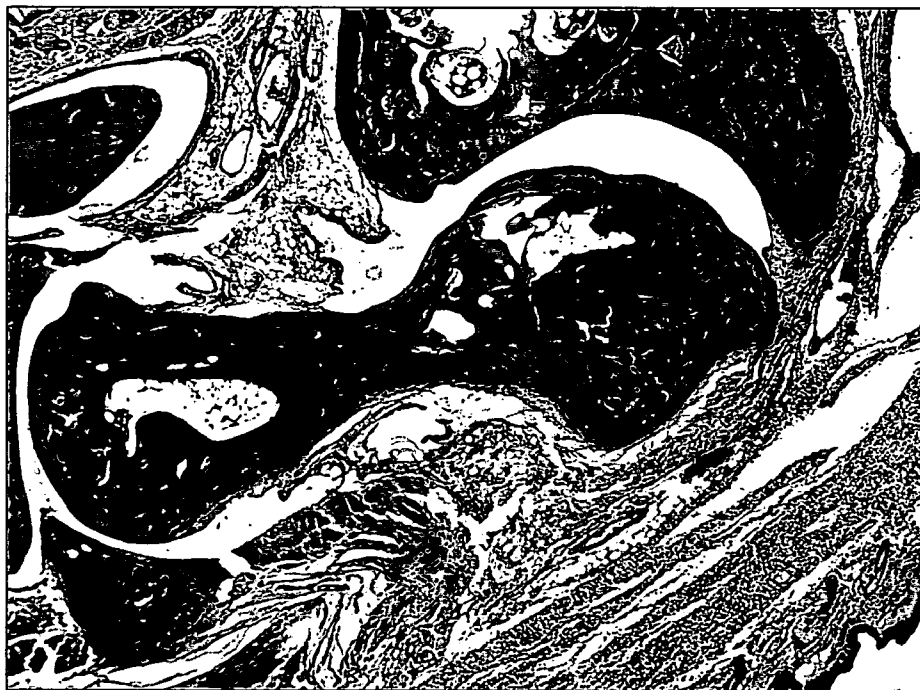
FIG. 6



FIG. 7

FIG. 8

A

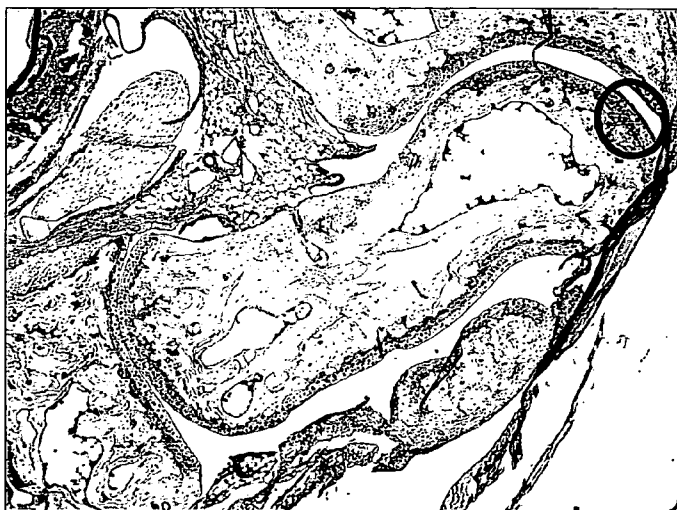


B



FIG. 8 CONT'D

C



D



E

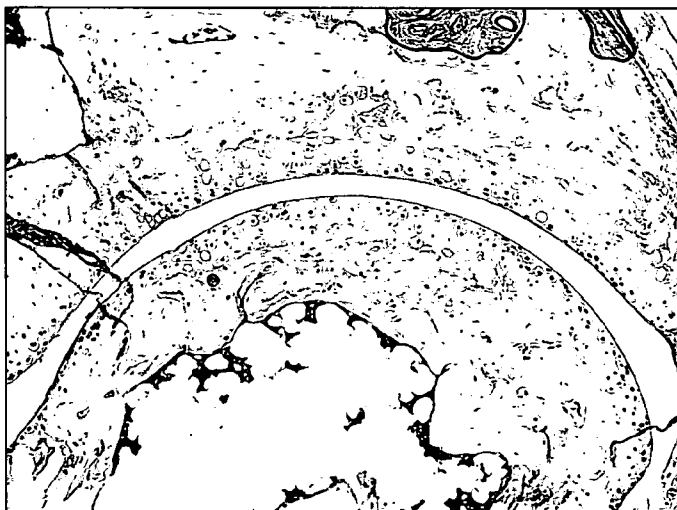


FIG. 9

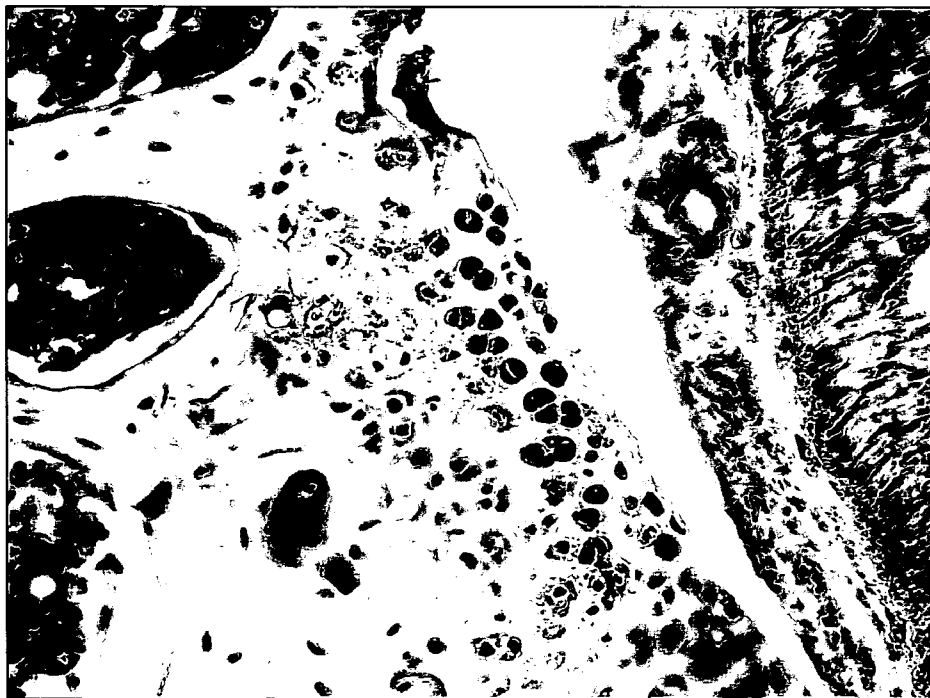
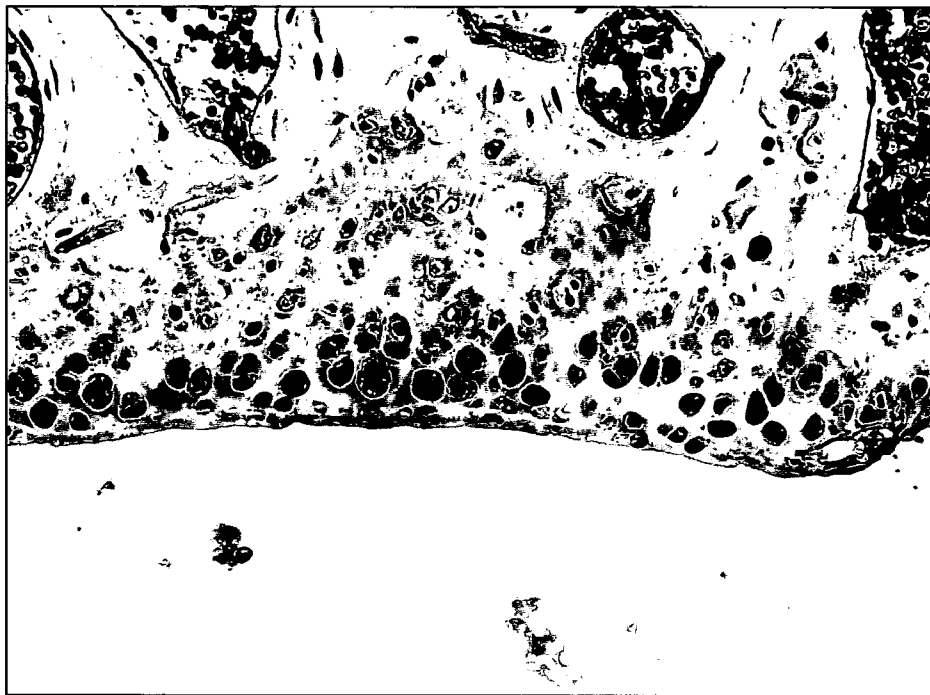
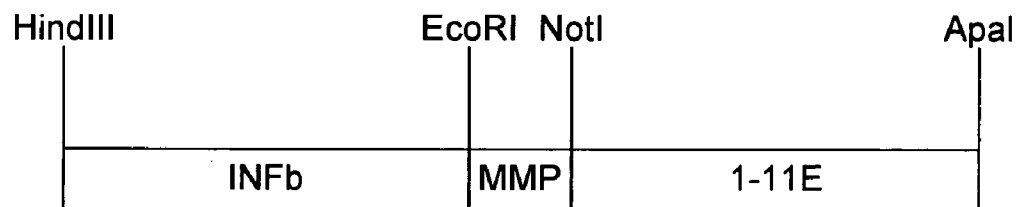


FIG. 10

A



B

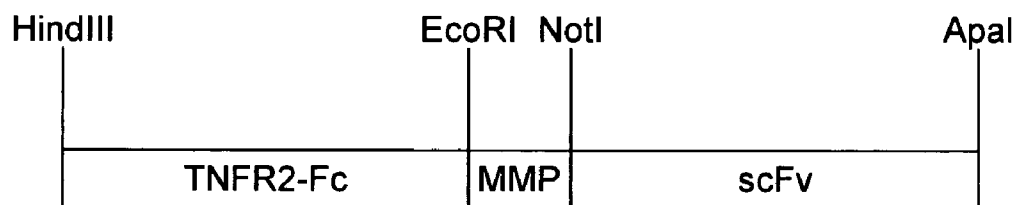
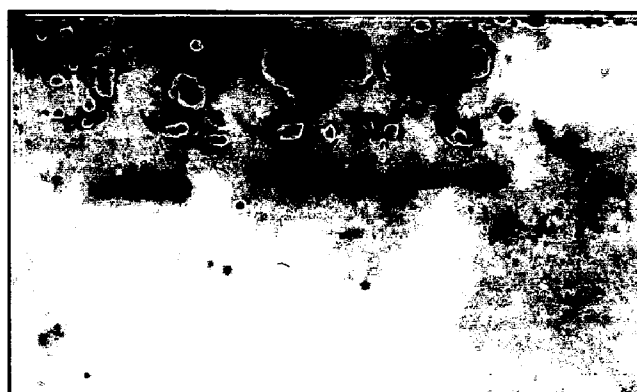


FIG. 12

IFN- β IFN- β /1-11E
 1 1 2



50kDa

25kDa

IFN-beta (23.2kDa) + scFv (26.6kDa) = 50.4kDa

FIG. 11

Large-scale protein expression using the Bac-to-Bac system

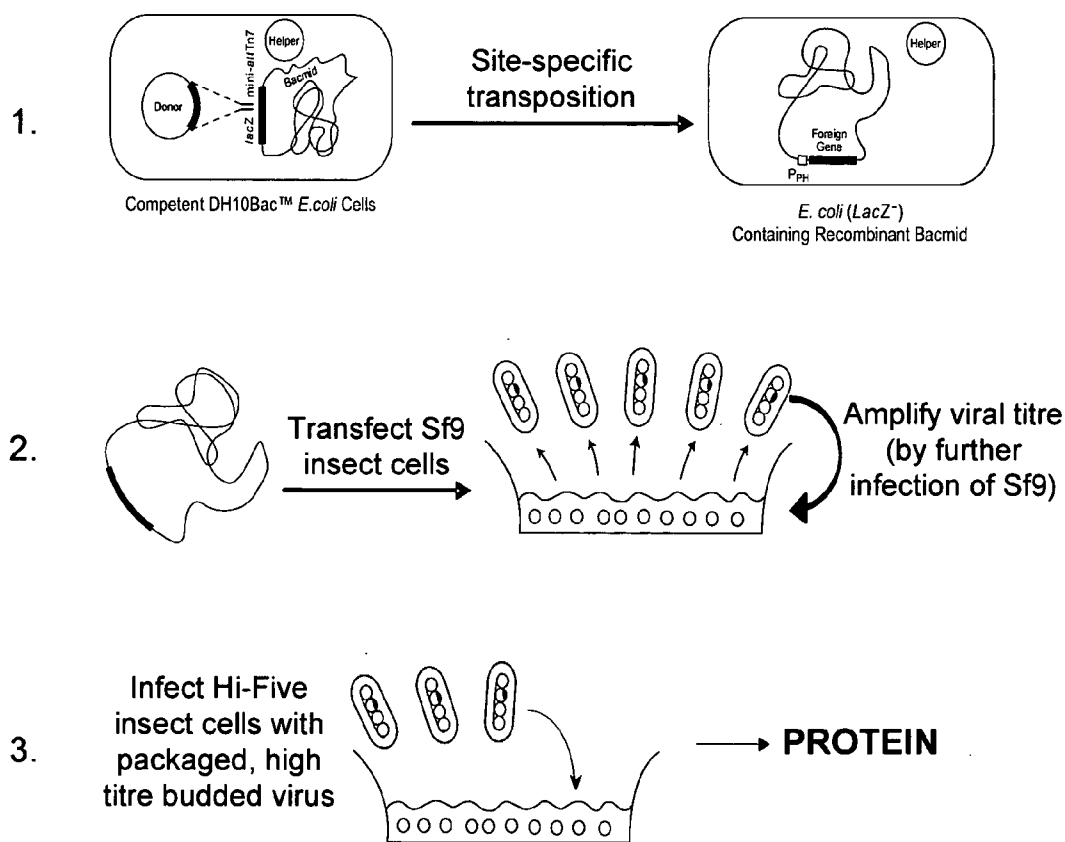
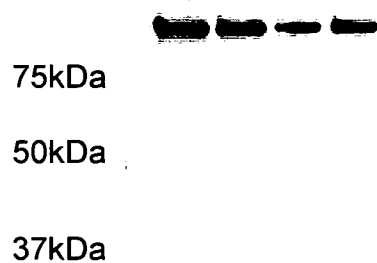


FIG. 13

A

TNFR2Fc/1-11E Clone 1

BV: 100 50 25 12 6 0



B

TNFR2Fc/1-11E Clone 3

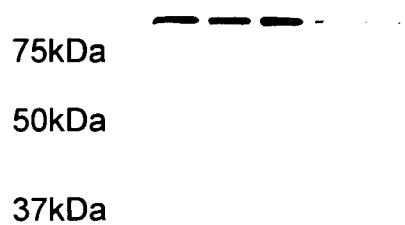
BV: 100 50 25 12 6 0



C

TNFR2Fc/C7 Clone

BV: 100 50 25 12 6 0



NOVEL ANTIBODY AND USE IN DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY OF ARTHROPATHIES

[0001] The present invention relates to a novel antibody and its use in the diagnosis and therapy of inflammatory diseases of the joints such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and osteoarthritis (OA).

INTRODUCTION

[0002] The final outcome of most rheumatic conditions, the leading cause of disabilities in the western world, is breakdown of articular cartilage. This breakdown is the final outcome of inflammatory events in both rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and osteoarthritis (OA) mediated by either influx of activated leukocytes (RA) or activated chondrocytes (OA). Pro-inflammatory cytokine blockade such as anti-TNF α and IL-1Ra is therefore currently used to treat arthritic conditions, mainly RA. These treatments however, are not consistently effective and the number of patients that fail anti-TNF therapy is increasing. Especially for anti-TNF α treatment there is a risk of serious infections and malignancies. These systemic side effects could be minimised by the development of technologies to target therapeutic agents specifically to the inflamed tissues, but has so far been impeded by the lack of proper target epitope(s) that would be present uniquely in the diseased joint and not in the healthy joint.

[0003] RA is a classic inflammatory form of arthritis, which is a chronic autoimmune disease with extensive synovial inflammation. Influx of activated leukocytes infiltrating the inflamed synovial membrane results in up-regulation of inflammatory cytokines such as TNF α , interleukin-1 (IL-1) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) leading to increase in the levels of matrix metalloproteases (MMP). Moreover, infiltrated inflammatory cells consume increased amounts of oxygen, resulting in the generation of reactive oxidant species (ROS) including superoxide radicals (O₂⁻), hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), hydroxyl radicals (OH), hypochlorous acid (HOCl), nitric oxide (NO) and peroxynitrite (ONOO). In addition, sequential oxidative reactions generate reactive oxidants such as advanced glycation end-products (AGE). The combined activities of MMP and ROS may be the cause of the excessive degradation of the extracellular matrix leading to cartilage destruction.

[0004] The immuno-pathological events following the ROS reactivity with cartilage specific collagen type II (CII) protein have been studied recently. A substantial increase in binding of RA sera to CII after chemical post-translational modification in vitro by ROS has been demonstrated in comparison to binding to native non-modified CII, which is significantly greater than in non-RA sera. Post-translational modification in the acute and chronic inflammation by ROS has also been postulated by the presence of other ROS damaged proteins and auto-antibodies against other auto-antigens that are post-translationally modified by ROS. Generation of neoantigenic epitopes on modified CII has been reported in Nissim et al *Arthritis & Rheumatism*, volume 52 (12) pages 3829-3838 (2005). Antibodies against IgG-AGE and a T cell response against IgG modified by HOCl and peroxynitrite have also been observed.

[0005] Although synovial inflammation in OA is not as extensive as in RA and inflammatory cells are not significant in numbers, low grade synovitis is nearly a constant feature in OA. Abnormal mechanical force appears to stimulate chon-

drocytes to produce the same inflammatory mediators and ROS as the infiltrated leukocytes present in inflamed RA joints leading to post translational modifications of CII. There is a report of elevated levels of nitrated CII peptide in sera of patients with OA. The presence of strong staining of nitrotyrosine and low antioxidative capacity in the degenerative region of OA cartilage compared with the intact region from the same sample suggests a possible correlation between oxidative damage and cartilage degradation. As in RA, indirect involvement of oxidative stress has also been evidenced in OA by the fact that: (i) OA is strongly linked with age and in aged cartilage there is accumulation of AGE; and (ii) there is accumulation of lipid peroxidation product and nitrotyrosine.

[0006] There is a need for improved means for diagnosing inflammatory diseases of the joints and for improved therapies for arthropathies such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and osteoarthritis (OA).

[0007] It has been found that an antibody raised against post-translationally modified Collagen II (CII) can specifically target the antibody to the sites of inflammation in the joints. This degree of specificity is important since native CII may be present in both inflamed and healthy joints also.

[0008] According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof against oxidised Collagen II (CII) in which the antibody or fragment thereof is conjugated to a pharmaceutically active moiety.

[0009] The present invention therefore provides a novel approach to the targeting of drugs to self-epitopes on Collagen II that are a normal component of the tissue but which become immunogenic after post-translational modification by free radicals as part of a disease process affecting Collagen II.

[0010] The antibody may be a polyclonal antibody or a monoclonal antibody. It may be a human or humanized or chimeric antibody with sequences, residues or domains derived from more than one animal species. Fragments of antibodies include Fc, Fab, scFv, single domain (dAb) antibody, diabody, minibody, and scFv-Fc fragments

[0011] In one embodiment of the invention, the antibody comprises CDR sequences in the Variable Heavy (VH) Chains and Variable Light (VL) chains as shown in Table 1. CDRH2 and CDRH3 are in the VH chain and CDRL2 and CDRL3 are in the VL chain.

TABLE 1

CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRL2	CDRL3
DISSTGSYTAYADSVKG	GAGSPDY	AASALQS	QQSSSTPTT
AISAAGTATAYADSVKG	GYDTFDY	AASSLQS	QQNYGYPNT
SISNSGGSYTDYADSVKG	GYGSPDY	AASTLQS	QQANSSPDT
SINNYGSNTAYADSVKG	GYSSFDY	AASYLQS	QQTSSSPDT
SINNYGSNTAYADSVKG	GYSSFDY	AASYLQS	QQTSSSPDT
SISYTGNSTDYADSVKG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
SISYTGNSTDYADSVKG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
SISYTGNSTDYADSVKG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
SISYTGNSTDYADSVKG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT

TABLE 1-continued

CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRL2	CDRL3
SISYTGNSDYADSVKG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
NIATDGTTTYADSVKG	NSTYFDY	SASTLQS	QQAATSPTT
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISYTGDSYADSVKG	NYSAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
SINDSGTTYADSVKG	NYSAFDY	AASDLQS	QQSDSAPT
SIDSAGASTYADSVKG	NYSAFDY	NASSLQS	QQSDTYPST
SISYTGDSYADSVKG	NYSAFDY	TASNLQS	QQSYASPTT
SISYTGDSYADSVKG	NYSAFDY	TASNLQS	QQSYASPTT
SISYTGDSYADSVKG	NYSAFDY	TASNLQS	QQTGSYPTT
SINATGYGTYADSVKG	NYSDFDY	SASALQS	QQGDSYPTT
SINSNGTDTYADSVKG	NYSDFDY	TASALQS	QQGYGAPT
SISATGSSTYADSVKG	NYSDFDY	SASDLQS	QQSSYPTT
SISATGSSTYADSVKG	NYSDFDY	SASDLQS	QQSSYPTT
SIDDSGATTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT
SIDDSGATTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT
SIDDSGATTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT
SIDDSGATTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT
SIASGDSTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SISTNGSSTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDTSPPT
SISTNGSSTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDTSPPT
SISTNGSSTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDTSPPT
SISTNGSSTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDTSPPT
SIDTTGTTTTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASYLQS	QQGYSAPT
TISYSGNNTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	TASSLQS	QQGYTSPTT
SIDAGGNGTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	TASNLQS	QQNNYPTT
SIDAGGNGTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT

TABLE 1-continued

CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRL2	CDRL3
SIDAGGNGTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
SIDAGGNGTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
SIDAGGNGTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
SIDSAGNATYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	AASLQS	TSNYPTTQQ
SITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SIATGDNNTYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	TASTLQS	QQAAGNPTT
AINAYGGSTYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	AASSLQS	QQGSDYPTT
AINAYGGSTYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	AASSLQS	QQGSDYPTT
SIATGTSTTYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	TASSLQS	QQGSTAPT
SIATGTSTTYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	TASSLQS	QQGSTAPT
TIDTAGSYTDYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	GASTLQS	QQSTASPST
SISNNGSSTYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	AASNLQS	QQTSSYPTT
SIAYGGAGTYADSVKG	NYTAFDY	AASYLQS	QQGAGSPST
AIANTGSATNYADSVKG	NYTAFDY	DASTLQS	QQRNTSPTT
SISTAGTYTDYADSVKG	NYTDFDY	SASYLQS	QQSNTSPAT
SISTAGTYTDYADSVKG	NYTDFDY	SASYLQS	QQSNTSPAT
SINDTGTYTYADSVKG	NYTYFDY	TASTLQS	QQAYTAPT
SIASSGTTYADSVKG	SYADFDY	AASNLQS	QQADTYPTT
TITSTGAATAYADSVKG	SYATFDY	AASYLQS	QQAANSPT
AIDGTGYGTAYADSVKG	SYDTFDY	GASSLQS	QQTSDYPNT
SIANAGTATYADSVKG	SYSNFDY	SASTLQS	QQASTSPTT
SIDSAGDSTYADSVKG	SYSYFDY	TASYLQS	QQASDYPTT
SISSSGDTTYADSVKG	SYSYFDY	TASTLQS	QQSSSNPTT
SIDTGGSYTDYADSVKG	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
SIDTGGSYTDYADSVKG	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
SIDTGGSYTDYADSVKG	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
SIDTGGSYTDYADSVKG	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
SIDASGANTAYADSVKG	TYGTFDY	SASYLQS	QQSATTPT

[0012] In one embodiment of the invention, the antibody may be an scFv selected from the group consisting of the following:

[0013] 3-11A, 6-6E, 1-7G, 3-7B, 6-9D, 1-1C, 1-8D, 1-3G, 4-12C, 6-3E, 6-9A, 1-12A, 4-6A, 4-8A, 4-9F, 4-4H, 3-3A, 3-6F, 6-10H, 12E, 3-5G, 3-4D, 3-5D, 6-4E, 3-6B, 3-6G, 4-11F, 6-7H, 1-11E, 1-2F, 1-6H, 3-8D,

1-4D, 4-2F, 3-3B, 3-5C, 6-9C, 4G, 3-12F, 3-4G, 6-11F, 6-11H, 3-2C, 5B, 6-10G, 1-4H, 4-5A, 4-1B, 4-12D, 6-4B, 1-2E, 1-7F, 1-10F, 1-9G, 4-1C, 6-7G, 3-7H, 6-1F, 6-3B, 4H, 3-9A, 6-10D, 3-5H, 3-2F, 1-6G, 3-11H, 6-9F, 3-9D, 4-3H, 3-3E, 3-10C, 3-11E, 6-8C, 6-11D, 4-5H, 6-5F, 6-7F, 1-10D

[0014] These scFvs are listed in Table 3 in the Examples below and comprise the CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL2 and CDRL3 sequences shown in Table 1.

[0015] In one embodiment of the invention, the scFv may comprise a sequence as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Clone I.D.	VH-CDR2	VH-CDR3	VL-CDR2	VL-CDR3
1-2E	SITDSGDTTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
1-11E	SIDDSGATTTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT
1-4D	SIASGDTSTTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
1-12A	SIASGDTSTTYADSVKG	NYASFDY	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
12E	SINDSGTTTYADSVKG	NYSAPDY	AASDLQS	QQSDSAPTT
3-9A	TIDTAGSYTDYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	GASTLQS	QQSTASPST
3-5C	SIASGDTSTTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
3-11E	SIDDSGDTSTTYADSVKG	SYSYFDY	TASYLQS	QQASDYPTT
3-2F	AIANTGSATNYADSVKG	NYTAFDY	DASTLQS	QQRNTSPTT
3-6G	SINSNGTDTTYADSVKG	NYSDFDY	TASALQS	QQGYGAPTT
3-9D	SIASSGTTTTYADSVKG	SYADFDY	AASNLS	QQADTYPTT
6-3B	SIATTGTSTTYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	TASSLQS	QQGSTAPTT
6-11D	SDIDTGGSYTDYADSVKG	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
6-9F	SINDTGTYTTYADSVKG	NYTYFDY	TASTLQS	QQAYTAPTT
6-7G	SIATTGDNITYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	TASTLQS	QQAAGNPTT

[0016] Typically, the scFv is 1-11E.

[0017] Oxidised Collagen II (CII) is post-translationally modified Collagen II (CII) that has been oxidised by non enzymatic glycation or by reactive oxidant species (ROS) which may include superoxide radical (O₂), hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), hydroxyl radical (OH), hypochlorous acid (HOCl), nitric oxide (NO) and peroxynitrite (ONOO).

[0018] The antigen may therefore be HOCl-Collagen II or Ribose-Collagen II.

[0019] The antibody or fragment thereof is conjugated to the pharmaceutically active moiety which may be a peptide or peptide-based molecule by any suitable means. Where the pharmaceutically active moiety is a peptide or peptide-based molecule the conjugation may be by means of a peptide bond, including the insertion of one or more amino acid residues.

[0020] The conjugation of a peptide or a peptide-based molecule may be achieved by any generally convenient chemical means or biological means (see for example, Wu & Senter *Nature Biotechnology*, volume 23 (9) pages 1137-1146 (2005); "Chemistry of Protein Conjugation and Crosslinking" by S. S. Wong, CRC Press Inc. (1991)).

[0021] Chemical conjugation typically uses a bifunctional chemical reagent, for example glutaraldehyde can link mol-

ecules to the N-terminus of a peptide, carbodiimide can link molecules to the C-terminus of a peptide, succinimide esters (e.g. MBS, SMCC) can bind free amino groups and cysteine residues, benzidine links to tyrosine residues, periodate attaches to carbohydrate groups and isothiocyanate can also link molecules to antibodies.

[0022] Alternatively, a fusion protein may be synthesised using standard recombinant molecular biology techniques (see for example, Sambrook et al "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 3rd edition, CSHL Press, (2001); Trachsel et al *Arthritis Research & Therapy*, volume 9 (1) R9 (2007); Nagai *Arthritis & Rheumatism*, volume 54 (10) pages 3126-3134 (2006)). Methods for producing fusion proteins are described in the Examples herein.

[0023] In certain embodiments of the invention, the insertion of additional amino acid residues between the antibody or fragment thereof and the pharmaceutically active moiety may represent a site for cleavage by a protease. The proteolytic cleavage site may comprise any protease specific cleavage site. The proteolytic cleavage site may include, but is not limited to, a matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) cleavage site, a serine protease cleavage site, a site cleavable by a parasitic protease derived from a pathogenic organism (Zhang et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 289, 1239-1251 (1999); Voth et al., *Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology*, 93, 31-41 (1998); Yoshioka et al., *Folia Pharmacologica Japonica*, 110, 347-355 (1997); Tort et al., *Advances in Parasitology*, 43, 161-266 (1999); McKerrow, *International Journal for Parasitology*, 29, 833-837 (1999); Young et al., *International Journal for Parasitology*, 29, 861-867 (1999); Coombs and Mottram, *Parasitology*, 114, 61-80 (1997)) or a site cleavable by the proteins of the complement cascade (Carroll, *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 16, 545-568 (1998); Williams et al., *Ann. Allergy*, 60, 293-300 (1988)).

[0024] The MMP cleavage site may comprise any amino acid sequence which is cleavable by a MMP. The amino acid sequence of the MMP cleavage site may be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence coding for an MMP sequence as shown in FIG. 5 or a sequence of nucleotides which has at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or 99% identity, using the default parameters of the BLAST computer program provided by HGMP, thereto. Preferably, the nucleic acid sequence encoding the MMP cleavage site comprises the minimum number of residues required for recognition and cleavage by MMP.

[0025] A MMP cleavage site may comprise a number of amino acid residues recognisable by MMP. Moreover, the amino acids of the MMP site may be linked by one or more peptide bonds which are cleavable, proteolytically, by MMP. MMPs which may cleave the MMP site include, but are not limited to, MMP1, MMP2, MMP3, MMP7, MMP8, MMP9 or MMP10 (Yu and Stamenkovic, *Genes and Dev.* 14, 163-176 (2000); Nagase and Fields, *Biopolymers*, 40, 399-416 (1996); Massova et al., *J. Mol. Model.* 3, 17-30 (1997); reviewed in Vu and Werb, *Genes and Dev.* 14, 2123-2133 (2000)). The sequences of the protein cleavage sites of MMP1, MMP2, MMP3, MMP7, MMP8, MMP9 and MMP10 are shown in FIG. 5

[0026] Preferably, the proteolytic cleavage site of the present invention is cleaved at sites of inflammation and tissue remodeling. More preferably, the proteolytic cleavage site of the present invention is a MMP cleavage site e.g. any one or more of MMP1, MMP2, MMP3, MMP7, MMP8, MMP9 or MMP10 as shown in FIG. 5.

[0027] The pharmaceutically active moiety may comprise one or more molecules which may be the same or different, one or more radioisotopes which may be the same or different, or one or more non-radioactive elements which may be the same or different.

[0028] In some embodiments of the invention, the pharmaceutically active moiety may comprise a polypeptide or non-polypeptide molecule. References to a polypeptide include a peptide and vice versa unless the context specifies otherwise.

[0029] The polypeptide may be an antibody or a fragment thereof, such as an anti-TNF α monoclonal antibody (for example infliximab or adalimumab), a soluble p75 TNF receptor molecule (for example etanercept) or a IL-1 receptor antagonist (for example anakinra). In such embodiments of the invention, the composition will therefore comprise a bispecific antibody which may be a diabody (scFv with a linker which is too short to allow pairing between VH and VL and therefore the domains are forced to pair with the complementary domain of another scFv to create two antigen binding sites), a minibody (composed of two scFv moieties linked via a constant heavy chain region (CH3)), a scFv-Fc molecule, or an intact antibody molecule containing the two separate binding regions.

[0030] For example, a bispecific antibody may comprise a first binding region specific for modified Collagen II (CII) and a second binding region specific for anti-TNF α .

[0031] In one embodiment, the polypeptide is a TNF receptor (TNFR) antibody fusion protein, typically a TNFR2-Fc fusion protein.

[0032] A bispecific antibody of the invention may also further comprise another pharmaceutically active moiety. For example, a composition of the invention may comprise a first binding region specific for modified Collagen II, a second binding region specific for CD64, and a toxin, such as Ricin A.

[0033] Alternatively, the polypeptide may be a growth factor (e.g. TGF β , epidermal growth factor (EGF), platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), nerve growth factor (NGF), colony stimulating factor (CSF) granulocyte/macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), hepatocyte growth factor, insulin-like growth factor, placenta growth factor); differentiation factor, cytokine molecule, for example an interleukin, (e.g. IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13, IL-14, IL-15, IL-16, IL-17, IL-18, IL-19, IL-20 or IL-21, either α or β), an interferon (e.g. IFN- α , IFN- β and IFN- γ), tumour necrosis factor (TNF), IFN- γ inducing factor (IGIF), a bone morphogenetic protein (BMP); a chemokine (for example a MIP (Macrophage Inflammatory Protein) e.g. MIP1 α and MIP1 β ; a MCP (Monocyte Chemotactic Protein) e.g. MCP1, 2 or 3; RANTES (regulated upon activation normal T-cell expressed and secreted)); a trophic factor; a cytokine inhibitor; a cytokine receptor (for example, CD20, CD40, CD40L, CD64); a free-radical scavenging enzyme (e.g. superoxide dismutase or catalase), or a toxin (for example Ricin A toxin, or *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A), or an active fragment or portion thereof. Typically, the polypeptide is an interferon, typically IFN- β .

[0034] See for example, Trachsel et al *Arthritis Research & Therapy*, volume 9 (1) R9 (2007) reporting antibody-IL10 fusion protein; Nagai *Arthritis & Rheumatism*, volume 54 (10) pages 3126-3134 (2006) reporting antibody-toxin fusion protein. Other examples of antibody-fusion proteins, include

but are not limited to, antibody-TNF α , antibody-GM-CSF, and antibody-IL2 fusion proteins

[0035] The pharmaceutically active polypeptide may be derived from the species to be treated e.g. human origin for the treatment of humans.

[0036] The composition may also comprise further peptide sequences which can target the composition inside a cell. Such intracellular targeting sequences include, but are not limited to, the TAT sequence YGRKKRQRRR (see for example, Cohen-Saidon et al *Blood*, volume 102 (7), pages 2506-2512 (2003)).

[0037] As used herein "peptide mimetics" includes, but is not limited to, agents having a desired peptide backbone conformation embedded into a non-peptide skeleton which holds the peptide in a particular conformation. Peptide mimetics, which do not have some of the drawbacks of peptides, are of interest in those cases where peptides are not suitable in medicine.

[0038] Peptide mimetics may comprise a peptide backbone which is of the L or D conformation. Examples of peptide mimetics include melanocortin, adrenocorticotrophin hormone (ACTH) and other peptide mimetic agents which play a role in the central nervous system, endocrine system, in signal transduction and in infection and immunity.

[0039] The pharmaceutically active agent may comprise a chemical compound such as a chemotherapeutic agent or other synthetic drug. Alternatively, the pharmaceutically active agent may comprise a peptide nucleic acid (PNA) sequence e.g. a poly-lysine sequence which binds to nucleic acids and permeabilises lipid bilayers (Wyman et al., *Biological Chemistry*, 379, 1045-1052 (1998)) or a KALA peptide which facilitates transfer through lipid bilayers (Wyman et al., *Biochemistry*, 36, 3008-3017 (1997)).

[0040] The non-polypeptide may be a glycosaminoglycan molecule, such as glucosamine (suitably, glucosamine HCl) or chondroitin. Alternatively, the non-polypeptide molecule may be a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) such as a non-selective NSAID or a selective NSAID. Examples of non-selective NSAIDs include aspirin, ibuprofen, and naproxen. Examples of selective NSAIDs (also called COX-2 inhibitors) include celecoxib (Celebrex \textregistered), rofecoxib (Vioxx \textregistered) and valdecoxib (Bextra \textregistered). Other substances may include steroids, such as cortisol, or polymeric molecules such as sodium hyaluronate or hyaluronic acid (for example hyaluronan (Hyalgan \textregistered) and hylan-GF-20 (Synvisc \textregistered)), or drug substances such as colchicine or hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil \textregistered).

[0041] Non-polypeptides may be conjugated to the antibody or fragment thereof using a linker that may be a labile bond in order to permit release of the pharmaceutically active substance. For example, a hydrazone bond may be used where the drug is released under acidic conditions, or a disulfide bond which is reduced to release the drug, or also a peptide bond which is cleaved enzymatically by a protease as described above.

[0042] In some embodiments, the composition may comprise a radioactive element or a non-radioactive element. The radioisotope may be an alpha particle-emitting radionuclide such as ^{213}Bi or ^{211}At , a beta particle-emitting radionuclide such as ^{131}I , ^{90}Y , ^{177}Lu or ^{67}Cu , a gamma radiation-emitting radionuclide such as ^{99m}Tc , ^{123}I or ^{111}In or a positron-emitting radionuclide such as ^{18}F , ^{64}Cu , ^{68}Ga , ^{86}Y or ^{124}I . Radioisotopes may be used in order to render the composition detectably labelled for diagnostic uses of the composition.

[0043] Alternatively, the non-radioactive element may be Au, Fe, Cu, Pt or Ag.

[0044] Combinations of the various elements and substances described above may also be included as desired.

[0045] According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a composition of the first aspect for use in medicine. This aspect of the invention includes a composition of the first aspect for use in the treatment of an arthropathy, such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and osteoarthritis (OA). This aspect of the invention therefore extends to a method of treatment of an arthropathy, such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and osteoarthritis (OA), comprising the step of administering to a subject a composition of the first aspect of the invention. The present invention therefore also includes the use of a composition of the first aspect of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an arthropathy, such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and osteoarthritis (OA).

[0046] A composition of the first aspect of the invention may therefore be formulated as a pharmaceutical composition. Suitably, a pharmaceutical composition may comprise a diluent, excipient, adjuvant and/or physiologically acceptable buffer.

[0047] The pharmaceutical composition may be administered in any effective, convenient manner effective for treating a disease as described above including, for instance, administration by oral, topical, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-articular, intranasal, or intradermal routes among others. In therapy or as a prophylactic, the composition of the invention may be administered to an individual as an injectable composition, for example as a sterile aqueous dispersion, preferably isotonic. The injection may suitably be made into the joint affected by the disease.

[0048] For administration to mammals, and particularly humans, it is expected that the daily dosage of the composition of the invention will be from 0.01 mg/kg body weight, typically around 1 mg/kg. The physician in any event will determine the actual dosage which will be most suitable for an individual which will be dependant on factors including the age, weight, sex and response of the individual. The above dosages are exemplary of the average case. There can, of course, be instances where higher or lower dosages are merited, and such are within the scope of this invention

[0049] According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for the diagnosis of an arthropathy, such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and osteoarthritis (OA), comprising the steps of administering a detectably labelled composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof against oxidised Collagen II (CII) to a subject and subsequently detecting the composition. This aspect of the invention therefore extends to a detectably labelled composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof against oxidised Collagen II (CII) for use in the diagnosis of an arthropathy, such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and osteoarthritis (OA). Such embodiments also extend to the use of such compositions in the manufacture of an agent for the diagnosis of an arthropathy, such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and osteoarthritis (OA).

[0050] The detectable label may be a radioactive or a fluorescent label. In some embodiments the radioisotope may be an alpha particle-emitting radionuclide such as ^{213}Bi or ^{211}At , a beta particle-emitting radionuclide such as ^{131}I , ^{90}Y , ^{177}Lu or ^{67}Cu , a gamma radiation-emitting radionuclide such as $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$, ^{123}I or ^{111}In , or a positron-emitting radionuclide such as ^{18}F , ^{64}Cu , ^{68}Ga , ^{86}Y or ^{124}I . Radioisotopes may be used in

order to render the composition detectably labelled for diagnostic uses of the composition.

[0051] For diagnostic purposes, fluorescent dyes such as Alexa Fluor 488 or the Cy3 monofunctional N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) ester could also be used.

[0052] According to a fourth aspect of the invention, there is provided a composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof against oxidised Collagen II (CII) and a detectable label.

[0053] RA is the most common chronic inflammatory autoimmune disease, with disability occurring usually within 10 years. Over activation of the inflammatory pathway leads to synovitis, joint damage and destruction. Key players in the joint inflammation are inflammatory cytokines such as TNF α and IL-1. The efficacy of anti-TNF α monoclonal antibodies (Infliximab and Adalimumab), soluble p75 TNF receptors (Etanercept) and IL-1 receptor antagonist (Anakinra) in the treatment of RA patients unresponsive to traditional therapy is now well established but unfortunately might be associated with an increase in serious infection and malignancies. It is therefore becoming very important to develop targeted delivery of anti-proinflammatory drugs to the inflamed joint rather than systemic administration because cytokines exert their function as auto or paracrine factors with high concentrations only in close vicinity of the producing cell. Systemic administration of sufficient blocking agents that can block the local high physiological concentration will likely cause severe side effects.

[0054] Although CII is the best candidate to target therapy to the joint one needs to find a way to target the drugs solely to the inflamed joints. The present studies show the development of a targeting antibody that will specifically recognise collagen type II that has been modified by ROS present in inflamed joint which then allows targeting to inflammatory damage joint independently of the aetiology.

[0055] By employing the phage display human antibody library, a panel of human scFvs was developed (FIG. 1) that bind only to CII which was modified in vitro by HOCl or glycation, known reactive oxidants in RA. Most importantly this scFv binds only to damaged cartilage but not to normal cartilage (FIG. 3) and inversely correlates with the staining of safranin-O for the integrity of cartilage-specific proteoglycan. Most importantly, when inflammation was induced in only one paw in CH3 mice with antigen induced arthritis model 1-11E diabody localized only to the inflamed paw without any background to any of the other healthy paws (FIG. 4). This strongly supports the specificity of 1-11E for damaged CII in vivo in inflammation setting and therefore have potential for targeting anti-TNF α , other pro-inflammatory cytokine blockade or cartilage regenerating factors to inflamed joints. This approach is significantly different from targeting citrullinated peptides that appear as a good biomarker for disease in RA but could not be used as a targeting molecule as its tissue expression is not joint specific.

[0056] Preferred features of the second and subsequent aspects of the invention are as for the first aspect mutatis mutandis.

[0057] In one embodiment, a composition of the invention comprises mouse interferon-beta (IFN- β), the scFv 1-11E and a MMP cleavage site. Such a composition can be produced by creating pFastBac1.AH by cutting out a BamHI/HindIII fragment containing multiple cloning sites (MCS) from pFastBac1 (Invitrogen) and replacing this fragment with a linker to give another MCS of BamHI-KpnI-HindIII-ApaI,

cloning mouse interferon b (mIFN β) into the HindIII-EcoRI sites and cloning MMP and 1-11E into the NotI and ApaI site as shown in FIG. 10A.

[0058] Mouse interferon-beta is typically amplified using primers having the sequences shown in SEQ ID NO: 129 (forward) and SEQ ID NO: 130 (reverse). 1-11E is typically amplified using primers having the sequences shown in SEQ ID NO: 131 (forward) and SEQ ID NO: 132 (reverse), wherein 1-11E is amplified with NotI/ApaI ends to include a histidine (His) tag.

[0059] 1-11E is typically then cloned into FastBac1.AH mIFN-b/MMP/SP/His and cut with Not/Apa to liberate SP/His. The mIFN-beta/His construct is typically cloned by amplifying mIFN-b with HindIII/ApaI using primers having the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 129 (forward) and SEQ ID NO: 133 (reverse).

[0060] The constructs are then typically transformed into DH10Bac cells (Invitrogen).

[0061] In another embodiment, a composition of the invention comprises TNF receptor 2-Fc (TNFR2Fc), an scFv (either 1-11E or C7 as a negative control) and a MMP cleavage site. Such a composition can be produced by creating pFast-Bac1.AH from pFastBac1 (Invitrogen) by cutting out a BamHI/HindIII fragment containing multiple cloning sites (MCS), and replacing this fragment with a linker to give another MCS of BamHI-KpnI-HindIII-ApaI, cloning TNFR2Fc into the HindIII-EcoRI sites and cloning a MMP cleavage site and scFv (1-11E or C7) into the NotI and ApaI sites as shown in FIG. 10B.

[0062] Mouse TNFR2-Fc is typically amplified using primers having the sequences shown in SEQ ID NO: 141 (forward) and SEQ ID NO: 142 (reverse). 1-11E is typically amplified using primers having the sequences shown in SEQ ID NO: 131 (forward) and SEQ ID NO: 132 (reverse), wherein 1-11E is amplified with NotI/ApaI ends to include a histidine (His) tag.

[0063] Expression of the constructs is typically carried out using a protocol set out in FIG. 11. Such a protocol typically involves the following steps:

[0064] 1. Transforming the constructs into competent DH10Bac cells (Invitrogen) to generate bacmid vectors.

[0065] 2. Confirming recombinant bacmid vectors by blue-white screening and PCR, typically according to Invitrogen instructions.

[0066] 3. Transfecting bacmid DNA into Sf9 insect cells using cellfectin, typically according to Invitrogen instructions.

[0067] 4. Harvesting baculovirus (P1) from the supernatant of transfected cells.

[0068] 5. Using the harvested baculovirus to infect fresh Sf9 cells to amplify the virus stocks.

[0069] 6. Using P3 virus to infect High 5 insect cells, typically for 72 hours.

[0070] In one embodiment, infected High 5 cells are grown for 3 days at 27° C.

[0071] The supernatant is typically then collected and run on an SDS-PAGE gel. Recombinant proteins can be detected by Western blot, for example using anti-tetra-His antibody (Qiagen) and anti-mouse HRP (Sigma).

[0072] The invention will now be described by way of reference to the following Examples which are present for the purposes of illustration only and are not to be construed as being limiting on the present invention. Reference is also made in the Examples to the following drawings in which:

[0073] FIG. 1 shows representative ELISA of unique scFvs

[0074] FIG. 2 shows Western Blotting with scFv 1-11E probe

[0075] FIG. 3 shows specific binding to damaged human cartilage tissue by anti-ROS-modified CII scFv in patients with OA in photographs (A) to (H).

[0076] FIG. 4 shows the localisation of scFv 1-11E in inflamed paw.

[0077] FIG. 5 shows the sequences of the protein cleavage sites of MMP1, MMP2, MMP3, MMP7, MMP8, MMP9 and MMP10.

[0078] FIG. 6 shows specific binding to damaged human cartilage tissue by anti-ROS-modified CII scFv in patients with OA.

[0079] FIG. 7 shows specific binding to damaged human cartilage tissue by anti-ROS-modified CII scFv in patients with RA.

[0080] FIG. 8 shows: (A) and (B) histological staining of the right paw; (C) and (D) 1-11E staining of cartilage in the paw; (E) staining with a non-relevant scFv; all in a mouse RA model.

[0081] FIG. 9 shows staining of a joint surface injury in a mouse OA model.

[0082] FIG. 10 shows the construction of (A) an IFN- β /1-11E fusion protein; and (B) a TNFR2Fc/scFv fusion protein.

[0083] FIG. 11 shows the protocol used for expression of the IFN- β /1-11E fusion protein and the TNFR2Fc/scFv fusion protein.

[0084] FIG. 12 is a Western blot of the IFN- β /1-11E fusion protein.

[0085] FIG. 13 is a Western blot of (A) and (B) TNFR2Fc/1-11E fusion proteins; (C) a TNFR2Fc/C7 fusion protein

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation and Modification of CII

[0086] CII was prepared from bovine cartilage as in Miller (Miller, Biochemistry 11(26): 4903-4909, 1972) and subsequently exposed to reactive oxygen generating systems as previously described (Nissim A, 2005). Briefly, CII was modified with (.OH), HOCl (Hawkins CL, 2001; Hawkins CL, 2002), (ONOO⁻), or 2M ribose by ON incubation at 37° C. Bovine serum albumin (BSA, Sigma) was also modified as above and was used as control antigen.

EXAMPLE 2

Selection of Anti-Modified CII ScFv from Phage-Display Library

[0087] Phage display antibody technology (Winter G et al, Annu. Rev. Immunol. 12: 433-455, 1994) was used to raise a single chain fragment variable (scFv) that binds only to CII that has been post-translationally modified by free radicals.

[0088] A human semi-synthetic scFv library constructed from a single human framework for V_H (DP-47 and JH4) and V_L (DPK9 and JK1) was employed, in which diversity was incorporated in CDR3 and CDR2 (de Wildt R. M et al, Nat. Biotechnol. 18(9): 989-994, 2000). To select for phage binding to modified CII and not to native non-modified CII, subtractive selection was performed using native non-modified CII for subtraction. HOCl modified CII was used as a target for panning as binding to HOCl modified CII was strongest in RA sera (Nissim A, 2005). Glycated CII was used in parallel. Briefly, immunotubes (Nunc-Immuno Tubes, Maxi-Sorp,

Nunc, Denmark) were coated with 10 µg/ml CII in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). After blocking with 2% marvel in PBS (MPBS) coated tubes were exposed for 2 hours to 10¹³ transforming units (tu) of the phage library in 2% MPBS. Unbound phage were then transferred to a second immunotube previously coated with HOCl or ribose-modified CII for a further 2 hours incubation at room temperature. Modified CII-bound phage were then used to infect *E coli* TG-1 and rescued by helper phage as described (Harrison J. L, 1996). The panning process was repeated three times and *E coli* TG-1 was infected with the final phage eluted after the third round and individual ampicillin-resistant colonies (phage clones) were selected for further analysis.

EXAMPLE 3

Screening and Sequencing of Modified CII-Specific Phage Clones

[0089] Screening for positive anti-modified CII phage clones was first performed by enzyme-linked immunosorbent

assay (ELISA), as previously described (Harrison J. L, 1996). Microtiter plate (Nunc, Paisley, UK) wells were coated with 10 µg/ml native or modified CII and incubated with 100 µl phage suspension for 90 minutes. In addition, native and modified BSA were used as negative control. After removal of the supernatants, the amount of bound phage was determined using peroxidase-labeled anti-M13 antibodies (GE Healthcare Ltd, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire) and developed by using 100 mM 3,3',5,5' tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) as substrate. The reaction was monitored in an ELISA reader at 450 nm with a reference wavelength of 650 nm using GENios plate reader (TECAN, Theale Court, Reading UK) and Magellan software (TECAN, Theale Court, Reading UK).

[0090] The entire scFv DNA fragment of each modified CII bound phage clone was sequenced using the primers LMB-3 (5'-C AGGAAACAGCTATGAC) and Fd-Seq (5'-GAATTTTCTGTATGAGG). Sequences were analyzed using Chromas (Technelysium Pty Ltd) and VBASE (<http://vbase.mrc-cpe.cam.ac.uk>), to identify unique scFv sequences as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Clone	Antigen	CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRL2	CDRL3
3-11A	HOC1-CII	DISSTGYSYAYADSVKG	GAGSFDY	AASALQS	QQSSSTPTT
6-6E	HOC1-CII	AISAAGTATAYADSVKG	GYDTPDY	AASSLQS	QQNYGYPNT
1-7G	Ribose-CII	SISISNSGYSYTDYADSVKG	GYGSFDY	AASTLQS	QQANSSPDT
3-7B	HOC1-CII	SINNYGSNTAYADSVKG	GYSSFDY	AASYLQS	QQTSSSPDT
6-9D	HOC1-CII	SINNYGSNTAYADSVKG	GYSSFDY	AASYLQS	QQTSSSPDT
1-1C	Ribose-CII	SISYSYTGNSYTDYADSVKG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
1-8D	Ribose-CII	SISYSYTGNSYTDYADSVKG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
1-3G	Ribose-CII	SISYSYTGNSYTDYADSVKG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
4-12C	Ribose-CII	SISYSYTGNSYTDYADSVKG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
6-3E	HOC1-CII	SISYTGNSYTDYADSVKG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
6-9A	HOC1-CII	NIATDGTTTYADSVKG	NSTYFDY	SASTLQS	QQAATSPTT
1-12A	Ribose-CII	SISISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFDY	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
4-6A	Ribose-CII	SISISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFDY	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
4-8A	Ribose-CII	SISISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFDY	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
4-9F	Ribose-CII	SISISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFDY	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
4-4H	Ribose-CII	SISISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFDY	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
3-3A	HOC1-CII	SISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFDY	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
3-6F	HOC1-CII	SISNSGTNTDYADSVKG	NYASFDY	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
6-10H	HOC2-CII	SISYTGDSYTYADSVKG	NYSAPDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
12E	Unknown	SINDSGTTYADSVKG	NYSAPDY	AASDLQS	QQSDSAPTT
3-5G	HOC1-CII	SIDSAGASTYTYADSVKG	NYSAPDY	NASSLQS	QQSDTYPST
3-4D	HOC1-CII	SISYTGDSYTYADSVKG	NYSAPDY	TASNLS	QQSYASPTT
3-5D	HOC1-CII	SISYTGDSYTYADSVKG	NYSAPDY	TASNLS	QQSYASPTT
6-4E	HOC1-CII	SISYTGDSYTYADSVKG	NYSAPDY	TASNLS	QQTGSYPTT

TABLE 3-continued

CloneAntigen	CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRL2	CDRL3	
3-6B	HOC1-CII	SINATGYGTYADSVKG	NYSDFDY	SASALQS	QQGDSYPTT
3-6G	HOC1-CII	SINSGTDTYYADSVKG	NYSDFDY	TASALQS	QQGYGAPTT
4-11F	Ribose-CIISISATGSSTYYADSVKG	NYSDFDY	SASDLQS	QQSSYTPTT	
6-7H	HOC1-CII	SISATGSSTYYADSVKG	NYSDFDY	SASDLQS	QQSSYTPTT
1-11E	Ribose-CIISIDDSGATTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT	
1-2F	Ribose-CIISIDDSGATTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT	
1-6H	Ribose-CIISIDDSGATTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT	
3-8D	HOC1-CII	SIDDSGATTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT
1-4D	Ribose-CIISIASTGDSSTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT	
4-2F	Ribose-CIISIASTGDSSTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT	
3-3B	HOC1-CII	SIASSTGDSSTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
3-5C	HOC1-CII	SIASSTGDSSTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
6-9C	HOC1-CII	SIASSTGDSSTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
4G	Unknown	SIASSTGDSSTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
3-12F	HOC1-CII	SISTNGSSTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDTSPPT
3-4G	HOC1-CII	SISTNGSSTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDTSPPT
6-11F	HOC1-CII	SISTNGSSTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDTSPPT
6-11H	HOC1-CII	SISTNGSSTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDTSPPT
3-2C	HOC1-CII	SIDTTGTTTYFADSVKG	NYSSFDY	SASYLQS	QQGYSAPTT
5B	Unknown	TISYSGMNTYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	TASSLQS	QQGYTSPTT
6-10G	HOC1-CII	SIDAGGNGTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	TASNLS	QQNNYPTT
1-4H	Ribose-CIISIDAGGNGTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT	
4-5A	HOC1-CII	SIDAGGNGTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
4-1B	HOC1-CII	SIDAGGNGTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
4-12D	HOC1-CII	SIDAGGNGTYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
6-4B	HOC1-CII	SIDSAGNATYYADSVKG	NYSSFDY	AASLQS	TSNYPTTQQ
1-2E	Ribose-CIISITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT	
1-7F	Ribose-CIISITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT	
1-10F	Ribose-CIISITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT	
1-9G	Ribose-CIISITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT	
4-1C	Ribose-CIISITDSGDTTYADSVKG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT	
6-7G	HOC1-CII	SIATGDNNTYYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	TASTLQS	QQAAGNPTT
3-7H	HOC1-CII	AINAYGGSTYYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	AASSLQS	QQGSDYPTT
6-1F	HOC1-CII	AINAYGGSTYYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	AASSLQS	QQGSDYPTT
6-3B	HOC1-CII	SIATTGTSTTYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	TASSLQS	QQGSTAPTT
4H	Unknown	SIATTGTSTTYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	TASSLQS	QQGSTAPTT
3-9A	HOC1-CII	TIDTAGSYTDYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	GASTLQS	QQSTASPST

TABLE 3-continued

CloneAntigen	CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRL2	CDRL3
6-10DHOC1-CII	SISNNGSSTYYADSVKG	NYSYFDY	AASNLQS	QQTSSYPPT
3-5H HOC1-CII	SIAYGGAGTDYADSVKG	NYTAFDY	AASYLQS	QQGAGSPST
3-2F HOC1-CII	AIANTGSATNYADSVKG	NYTAFDY	DASTLQS	QQRNTSPTT
1-6G Ribose-CII	SISTAGTYTDYADSVKG	NYTDFDY	SASYLQS	QQSNTSPAT
3-11HHOC1-CII	SISTAGTYTDYADSVKG	NYTDFDY	SASYLQS	QQSNTSPAT
6-9F HOC1-CII	SINDTGYYTYADSVKG	NYTYFDY	TASTLQS	QQAYTAPT
3-9D HOC1-CII	SIASSGTTTTYYADSVKG	SYADFDY	AASNLQS	QQADTYPTT
4-3H Ribose-CII	SIITITSTGAATAYADSVKG	SYATFDY	AASYLQS	QQAANSPTD
3-3E HOC1-CII	AIDGTGYGTAYADSVKG	SYDTFDY	GASSLQS	QQTSDYPNT
3-10CHOC1-CII	SIANAGTATYYADSVKG	SYSNFDY	SASTLQS	QQASTSPTT
3-11EHOC1-CII	SIDSAGDSTYYADSVKG	SYSYFDY	TASYLQS	QQASDYPTT
6-8C HOC1-CII	SISSSGDTTYYADSVKG	SYSYFDY	TASTLQS	QQSSSNPTT
6-11DHOC1-CII	SIDTGGSYTDYADSVKG	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
4-5H Ribose-CII	SIISIDTGGSYTDYADSVKG	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
6-5F HOC1-CII	SIDTGGSYTDYADSVKG	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
6-7F HOC1-CII	SIDTGGSYTDYADSVKG	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
1-10DRibose-CII	SIIDASGANTAYADSVKG	TYGTFDY	SASYLQS	QQSATTPTD

EXAMPLE 4

Production and Purification of Anti-Modified CII-scFv

[0091] The reactive phage clones obtained from *E coli* TG-1 bacteria were used to infect *E coli* HB2151 non-suppressor bacterial strain to obtain soluble scFv. After overnight induction with 1 mM IPTG at 30° C., the antibody fragments, derived from the V_H3 family, were harvested from the supernatant and periplasmic space as described (Harrison J. L, 1996) and purified on a protein A affinity column (GE Healthcare Ltd, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire). Binding of purified scFv to modified CII was first analyzed by ELISA as above except that mouse anti-myc tag antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, INC, Wembley, UK) followed by anti-mouse-HRP conjugate (Sigma, Dorset, UK) were used to probe bound scFv.

Anti-Modified CII scFv Raised by Phage Display Human Antibody Library

[0092] After three rounds of subtractive selection 82 phage clones specific to either glycosylated CII or HOC1 modified CII were selected out of which 42 clones had unique sequences. 15 representative clones with different binding patterns but with good expression were then studied for further analysis (FIG. 1 and Table 1). As shown in FIG. 1, out of these 15 clones there were 9 clones with stronger binding to modified CII, 3 clones bound to all forms of CII and 3 clones had no binding reactivity to any form of CII. Three scFvs that have different binding characteristics were then further studied: Clone 1-11E binds to modified CII (glycosylated, HOC1 and to some extent to peroxynitrate CII), clone 6-11D binds to both

native and modified CII and clone 12E that does not bind to any form of CII. None of these scFv bound to native or free radical modified BSA, or to collagen type III (data not shown).

EXAMPLE 5

Western Blotting

[0093] Western blot using scFv as probe and modified or native CII as target antigens was done as described (Nissim A, 2005). Briefly, modified and native CII (2 µg of each) were run on a 7.5% denaturing SDS gel and electroblotted into a nitrocellulose membrane. After blocking with 2% MPBS, membranes were incubated with 10 µg/ml purified scFv in 2% MPBS for 2 hr at room temperature, followed by incubation with mouse anti-myc tag (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, INC, Wembley, UK) and then with anti-mouse-HRP (Sigma, Dorset). Membranes were washed three times with 0.1% Tween PBS (5 min each) and three times with PBS (5 min each) before development with ECL (GE Healthcare Ltd, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire).

Comparative Analysis of Human RA Serum and scFv Binding to CII by Western Blotting

[0094] 1-11E binds several CII fragments between 50 and 150 kDa as well as to a band >250 kDa which resulted from CII cross linking due to the ROS reactivity (FIG. 2 lane 2-5). 1-11E also binds to native CII corresponding to a band below 150 kDa (FIG. 2 lane 1). Binding to native CII in Western blotting was also seen in sera from RA patients that did not bind to native CII in ELISA but only to ROS modified CII in ELISA (for example sera 33 (Nissim A, 2005)).

EXAMPLE 6

Immunohistochemistry of Human OA and RA Cartilage Using Selected Anti-Modified CII scFv

[0095] One osteochondral sample was obtained from the femoral condyle of a patient (female, 63 years old) undergoing prosthetic knee replacement for OA. One sample of normal human cartilage was obtained post-mortem from a preserved area of a knee with unicompartimental OA undergoing joint replacement (female, 54 years old). In both cases, cartilage was fixed overnight at 4° C. in 4% paraformaldehyde, decalcified for 15 days in 0.5M EDTA at 4° C., washed in PBS, and embedded in paraffin according to standard protocols. Safranin O staining was performed according to standard protocols (Rosenberg, 1971). All samples were obtained in accordance with institutional policies and regulations.

[0096] For immunostaining, 5 mm thick sections were cut, deparaffinized and hydrated according to standard protocols. After endogenous peroxidase quenching in 0.5% hydrogen peroxide for 15 min antigen retrieval was done by 45 min incubation of slides with 3 mg/ml pepsin (Zymed, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire, UK) at 37° C. followed by two washes with PBS. Endogenous avidin activity was blocked using a commercially available kit (Vector Laboratories, Orton Southgate, Peterborough, UK) according to the manufacturer's instructions. This was followed by 30 min blocking with 0.5% BSA. Immunostaining was performed using the selected scFv (10 µg/ml and 1 µg/ml) as well as control commercial mouse anti-CII antibodies (diluted 1:100 and 1:1000 dilution; Chemicon International, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire, UK) and polyclonal anti-CII antibodies (diluted 1:100, 1:1000) from collagen induced arthritis (CIA) mice. ScFv or control antibodies were added to the slide in blocking buffer (0.5% BSA in PBS plus 0.05% sodium azide) and left overnight at 4° C. When scFv were used for probing, next day slides were washed with PBS for 2 minutes and incubated for 30 minutes with anti-myc tag mouse antibodies to bind to the myc tag incorporated at the carboxy terminal end of the scFv (diluted 1:200, Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc, Wembley, UK). After two washes as above anti-mouse biotinylated antibodies were added (Vector kit PK-6102) followed by two washes with PBS and development with DAB substrate (DAKO, Ely, Cambridgeshire, UK) and nuclear counterstaining with Mayer's haematoxylin. Slides were finally dehydrated and mounted with DPX mount (BDH, London, UK). Specific Binding to Damaged Human Cartilage Tissue by Anti-ROS-Modified CII scFv

[0097] The cartilage extracellular matrix is a complex structure where several molecules interact to form a structural and functional unit. There is therefore the chance that the tertiary and quaternary structure of collagens in the intact tissue may alter the specificity of binding of the phage antibodies that had been selected *in vitro*. To determine binding specificity in the intact tissue, the capacity of anti-ROS-modified CII scFv to bind to CII within the matrix complex structure and to present immunoreactivity with damaged OA cartilage as opposed to normal cartilage was tested. 1-11E stained the extracellular matrix of cartilage tissue that displayed marked features of OA (FIG. 3A, B) with mostly pericellular staining (FIG. 3B), with severe damage of the extracellular matrix determined with reduced staining with safranin O (FIG. 3C). No staining by scFv 1-11E was detected when using histologically normal cartilage from normal cartilage (FIG. 3D, E). By contrast, polyclonal antibodies from CIA mice bound the OA cartilage in both the damaged and non-damaged regions strongly (FIG. 3F) and weakly stained with safranin O (FIG. 3C). A commercial

anti-CII mAb did not stain the damaged cartilage areas stained by 1-11E on an adjacent section (FIG. 30) but intensely stained a histologically normal cartilage (FIG. 3H), suggesting that the epitope recognised by the commercial antibody is lost in the OA section.

[0098] FIG. 6 also shows staining of OA cartilage. Although synovial inflammation in OA is not as extensive as in RA and inflammatory cells are not significant in numbers, low grade synovitis is nearly a constant feature in OA. Abnormal mechanical force appears to stimulate chondrocytes to produce some of the same inflammatory mediators and ROS as the infiltrating leukocytes present in inflamed RA joints, leading to post-translational modifications of CII in OA. FIG. 6 confirms the results shown in FIG. 3 and shows that staining of OA cartilage section is only pericellular, around the chondrocytes.

[0099] A further sample was obtained from a patient (female, 47 years old) undergoing total right knee replacement for RA. Fixing and staining protocols were as described above.

[0100] FIG. 7 shows staining of the RA cartilage. In RA, infiltrating inflammatory cells consume increased amounts of oxygen, resulting in the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), which may cause excessive degradation of the extracellular matrix leading to cartilage destruction and chemical post-translational modification of CII by ROS. FIG. 7 shows unilateral staining of RA cartilage across the section. This is due to the high influx of immune cells that produce high levels of ROS.

EXAMPLE 7

Construction and Expression of Diabody

[0101] Out of the unique scFv assessed for specific binding to modified CII as well as best expression in bacteria, the most promising scFv, 1-11E of 25 kDa, was engineered to a larger fragment of 55 kDa. The linker between the V_H and V_L was shortened by digesting the phagemid vector with XhoI and SalI and recombination. This results in bivalent diabody, a superior molecule with an increased half life (Hudson, 2005) built from two scFv. Expression and screening of diabody binders was done as above. Molecular weight profile of the resulted expressed diabody was analyzed by gel filtration.

EXAMPLE 8

Inducing Arthritis in the Animal Models

[0102] Male C3H mice (age 17-19 weeks) were used. 100 mg of desiccated non-viable T.B. strain H37RA (Difco 231141) was added to 30 ml of incomplete Freund's adjuvant (IFA, Difco 263910) to form complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA). An equal volume of CFA was added to a 2 mg/ml solution (in PBS) of methylated BSA (mBSA) (Sigma A1009). The mixture was then emulsified on ice using an Ultra-Turrax T25 homogeniser at 13500-20500 rpm until a fluffy milky consistency was obtained. Mice were anaesthetised with Hypnorm, and 100 µl of 1 mg/ml (i.e. 100 µg) mBSA in CFA was injected over 2-3 separate sites intradermally. 1 week later, the immunisation was repeated as previously, except that no bacteria were added (i.e. IFA/mBSA). Two weeks after the 2nd immunisation, mice were anaesthetised with nitrous/oxygen and halothane, and inflammation was induced by injecting 50 µl of 1 mg/ml (i.e. 50 µg) mBSA in PBS into the animals' left hind paw. As a control, 50 µl PBS was injected into the right hind paw. Inflammation was measured using callipers to measure the paw thickness. Swelling

was seen only in the right paws from 24 hours, and persisted until 1 week later. 2 weeks later, the swelling had totally subsided.

EXAMPLE 9

Imaging of anti-ROS Modified CII Localization

[0103] 50 µg of 1-11E diabody was radiolabelled with 20 MBq of sodium [1-125] iodide (GE Healthcare, Amersham, UK) using the iodogen method (Perbio Science, Cramlington, UK) and diluted in PBS to a final volume of 240 µl. Radiochemical purity was determined by thin-layer chromatography on silica gel (ITLC, Pall Corporation, Portsmouth, UK) using 85% methanol as mobile phase. A volume of 100 µl of the labeled diabody was injected intravenously via the tail vein into two arthritis-bearing C3H mice 24 hours after injection of the mBSA. Four and 22 hours later the mice were anaesthetized by ip injection of Ketamine/Xylazine. The mice were imaged on a NanoSPECT/CT scanner (Bioscan Inc, Washington, USA) using a four-detector/36×1.4 mm pin-hole configuration. 30-50,000 counts were acquired for the SPECT study over 20-50 minutes.

Imaging of 1-11E Localisation into the Inflamed Paw

[0104] SPECT and CT images from the NanoSPECT/CT camera were fused and displayed using PMOD software. FIG. 4 shows a representative image acquired 22 hours after injection of the radiotracer. Increased uptake of radioactivity is clearly seen in the rear left (inflamed) paw relative to the right (normal paw).

EXAMPLE 10

Staining of Cartilage in Mouse RA Model

[0105] Staining of cartilage was observed in the mouse mBSA model described in Example 8 above, except that C57BL mice were used.

[0106] Mice were sensitised with mBSA (100 µg) in CFA intradermally at the base of the tail, and challenged either intra-articularly (both knees) or intra-plantarily (right, saline left) with 500 µg mBSA in saline 14 days later.

[0107] Staining of cartilage is shown in FIG. 8.

[0108] Paw: 12 hours post challenge with mBSA, the right paw was grossly inflamed in the subplantar region (seen by haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining), as shown in FIGS. 8A and 8B. The cartilage in the mBSA paws is uniformly and strongly stained by 1-11E, as shown in FIGS. 8C and 8D. The left paw injected by saline had no subplantar inflammation. Some cartilage within the left paw joints was stained heterogeneously, perhaps associated with spontaneous osteoarthritis.

EXAMPLE 11

Staining of Joint in Mouse OA Model

[0109] Staining was observed in mice with joint surface injury.

[0110] Seven week old C57BL/6 male mice were utilized for these experiments (Dell'Accio F et al, Arthritis Res Ther. 2006; 8(5):R139). The mice were anesthetized and subjected to medial para-patellar arthrotomy. The patellar groove was exposed by lateral patellar dislocation. A longitudinal full thickness injury was made in the patellar groove using a custom made device in which the length of a 26G needle was limited by a glass bead (injured knee). The patellar dislocation was then reduced and the joint capsule and the skin

sutured in separate layers. The animals were killed after 4 weeks and the knees dissected for histological and histochemical analysis.

[0111] Staining methods are as set out in Example 6 above, except that rabbit anti-myc followed by anti-rabbit-HRP were used to avoid cross-reactivity with mouse antibody in the tissue.

[0112] As shown in FIG. 9, there is strong staining at the site of the injury.

EXAMPLE 12

Production of Fusion Proteins: 1-11E with Anti-Inflammatory Cytokines

Cloning of IFN-Beta/1-11E

[0113] pFastBac1.AH was created from pFastBac1 (Invitrogen) by cutting out BamHI/HindIII fragment containing multiple cloning sites (MCS), and replacing with a linker to give another MCS of BamHI-KpnI-HindIII-ApaI.

[0114] Mouse interferon b (mIFN β) was cloned into the HindIII-EcoRI sites, followed by a MMP cleavage site and 1-11E which were cloned into the NotI and ApaI sites as shown in FIG. 10A. The MMP cleavage site can be cleaved by MMP-1 and MMP-3.

[0115] Mouse interferon-beta was amplified with the following primers:

```
forward:
mIFNBHindFOR
5' gct aag ctt atg aac aac agg tgg atT 3'
   HindIII      Start      *

reverse:
mIFNBecorIREV
5' CGC GAA TTC GTT TTG GAA GTT TCT GGT 3'
```

[0116] 1-11E was amplified with the following primers:

```
forward:
NotI1-11Efor:
5'cag GC GGC CGC a ATG GCC GAG GTG CAG CTG 3'
   NotI      * Start
```

```
reverse:
1-11EApaRev
5'
```

```
CTTGGGCCCTCAATGGTGGTGGTGATGGTGTCTAGACCGTTTGGATTCCCA
CCTT 3'
```

[0117] 1-11E was amplified with NotI/ApaI ends to include a histidine (His) tag and then cloned into FastBac1.AH mIFN-b/MMP/SP/His and cut with Not/Apa to liberate SP/His.

[0118] The mIFN-beta/His construct was cloned by amplifying mIFN-b with HindIII/ApaI with the following primers:

```
forward (this primer is the same as the
primer used for cloning IFN-b/MMF/1-11E/His):
mIFNBHindFOR
5' gct aag ctt atg aac aac agg tgg atT 3'
   HindIII      Start      *

reverse primer:
mIFN-bApaRev
5'
```

```
CTTGGGCCCTCAATGGTGGTGGTGATGGTGTCTAGAGTTTGGGAAGTTTC
TGGT 3'
```

[0119] These constructs were transformed into DH10Bac cells from Invitrogen and the sequence was confirmed as follows:

IFN-beta/MMP/1-11E/His (50.4 kDa)
MNNRWILHAAFLLCFSTTALSIN YKQLQLQERTNIRKQELLEQLNGKIN 50
LTYRADFKIPMEMTEKMQKSYTAFAIQEMLQNVFLVFRNNFSSTGWN ETI 100
VVRLDELHQQT VFLKTVLEEKQEERLTWEMSSTALHLKSYWRVQRYLK 150
LMKYNSYAWMVVRAEIFRNFLIIRRLTRNFQNEFGGGGSPGLWAGGGSA 200
AAMAEVQLLESGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSWVRQAPGKGLE 250
WVSSIDDSGATTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMN SLRAEDTAVYYC 300
AKNYSSFDYWGGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGGSTD IQMTQSPSSLSAS 350
VGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYYASSLQSGVPSRFSG 400
SGSGTDFTLT ISSLQPEDFATYYCQQAANYPTTFGQGTKVEIKRDIHHHH 450
HH*

[0120] Within this sequence, the IFN-beta portion is from amino acids 1 to 182 as follows:

MNNRWILHAAFLLCFSTTALSIN YKQLQLQERTNIRKQELLEQLNGKIN 50
LTYRADFKIPMEMTEKMQKSYTAFAIQEMLQNVFLVFRNNFSSTGWN ETI 100
VVRLDELHQQT VFLKTVLEEKQEERLTWEMSSTALHLKSYWRVQRYLK 150
LMKYNSYAWMVVRAEIFRNFLIIRRLTRNFQ

[0121] The MMP linker portion is from amino acids 183 to 202 as follows:

EFGGGSPGLWAGGGSA 200

AA

[0122] The 1-11E portion is from amino acids 203 to 446 as follows:

MAEVQLLESGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSWVRQAPGKGLE 250
WVSSIDDSGATTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMN SLRAEDTAVYYC 300
AKNYSSFDYWGGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGGSTD IQMTQSPSSLSAS 350
VGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYYASSLQSGVPSRFSG 400
SGSGTDFTLT ISSLQPEDFATYYCQQAANYPTTFGQGTKVEIKRDI

[0123] The His tag is from amino acids 448 to 502 as follows:

HHHH 450

HH*

IFN-beta/His (23.2 kDa)

MNNRWILHAAFLLCFSTTALSIN YKQLQLQERTNIRKQELLEQLNGKIN 50
LTYRADFKIPMEMTEKMQKSYTAFAIQEMLQNVFLVFRNNFSSTGWN ETI 100

-continued

VVRLDELHQQTVFLKTVLEEKQEERL TWEMSS TALHLKSY YWRVQRYLK 150
 LMKYNSYAWMVVRAEIFRNFLIIRRLTRNFQNDIHHHHHH*

[0124] Within this sequence, the IFN-beta portion is from amino acids 1 to 184 as follows:

MNNRWILHAAFLLCFSTTALSINYKQLQLQERTNIRKCQELLEQLNGKIN 50
 LTYRADFKIPMEMTEKMOKSYTAFAIQEMLQNVFLVFRNNFSSTGWNETI 100
 VVRLDELHQQTVFLKTVLEEKQEERL TWEMSS TALHLKSY YWRVQRYLK 150
 LMKYNSYAWMVVRAEIFRNFLIIRRLTRNFQNDI

[0125] The His tag is from amino acids 185 to 190 as follows:

HHHHHH*

[0126] The protocol for expression of the constructs is shown in FIG. 11.

[0127] Briefly, the constructs were transformed into competent DH10Bac cells (Invitrogen) to generate bacmid vectors. Recombinant bacmid vectors were confirmed by blue-white screening and PCR according to Invitrogen instructions. Bacmid DNA was transfected into Sf9 insect cells using cellfectin according to Invitrogen instructions.

[0128] Baculovirus (P1) was harvested from the supernatant of transfected cells, and used to infect fresh Sf9 cells to amplify the virus stocks. P3 virus was used to infect High 5 insect cells for 72 hours, and the supernatant was collected and run on an SDS-PAGE gel. Recombinant proteins were detected by Western blot using anti-tetra-His antibody (Qiagen) and anti-mouse HRP (Sigma).

[0129] The test expression of the fusion constructs is shown in FIG. 12.

Fusion Proteins: 1-11E/C7 with TNFR2-Fc

Cloning of TNFR2-Fc/1-11E and TNFR2-Fc/C7

[0130] pFastBac1.AH was created from pFastBac1 (Invitrogen) by cutting out BamHI/HindIII fragment containing multiple cloning sites (MCS), and replacing with a linker to give another MCS of BamHI-KpnI-HindIII-ApaI.

[0131] TNFR2Fc was cloned into the HindIII-EcoRI sites, followed by a MMP cleavage site and scFv (1-11E or C7) which were cloned into the NotI and ApaI sites as shown in FIG. 10B.

[0132] Mouse TNFR2-Fc was amplified with the following primers:

forward primer:
 5' GCT aag ctt ATG GCG CCC GCC GCC CTC 3'

-continued

reverse primer:
 5' CTTGAATCTTTACCCAGAGACCGGGA 3'

[0133] 1-11E was amplified with the same primers as above for the INFb.

[0134] The sequence of TNFR2Fc/MMP/1-11E is as follows:

MAPAALWVALVFELQLWATGHTVPAQVVLTPYKPEPGYECQISQEYYDRK
 AQMCCA KCP PGQYVKHFCNKTS DTV CADCEASMYTQVWNQFRTCLSCSSS
 CTTDQVEIRACTKQQNRV CACEAGRYCALKTHSGSCRQCMRLSKCGPGFG
 VASSRAPNGNVLCKACAPGTFSDTTS DTV DCRPHR ICSILAIPGNASTDA
 VCAPESDGS PPLKECP PCAAPDLLGGPSVFI FPPKIKDVLMI SLS PMVTC
 VVVDVSEDDPDVQISW FVNNVEVHTAQTQTHREDYNSTLRVVSALPIQHQ
 DWMSGKEFKCKVNNRALPSIEKTI SKPRGPVRAPQVYVLPPEEMTKK
 EFSLTCMI TGFLPAEIAVDWTSNGRTEQNYKNTATVLDSDGSYFMYSKLR
 VQKSTWERGSLFACSVVHEGLHNHLTKTISRSLGK --- EFGGGGSPGLG
 WAGGGSAAA --- MAEVQLLES GGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSW
 VRQAPGKGLEWVSSIDDSGATTYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNLSL
 RAEDTAVYYCAKNYS SFDYWGQTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGSTDIQM
 TQSPSSLSASV GDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPKGAPKLLIYYASSL
 QSGVSRFSRSGSGSDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYCCQAANYPTTFGQGTKV
 EIKRDIHHHHHH

[0135] Of this sequence, the TNFR2Fc portion is as follows:

MAPAALWVALVFELQLWATGHTVPAQVVLTPYKPEPGYECQISQEYYDRK 50
 AQMCCA KCP PGQYVKHFCNKTS DTV CADCEASMYTQVWNQFRTCLSCSSS 100

-continued

CTTDQVEIRACTKQONRVCAECEAGRYCALKTHSGSCRQCMRLSKCGPGFG 150
 VASSRAPNGNVLCACAPGTFSDTTSSTDVCRPHRICALAIPGNASTDA 200
 VCAPESDGSPLKECPPCAAPDLLGGPSVFI FPPKIKDVLMI SLSPMVTC 250
 VVDVSEDDPDVQISWFVNNVEVHTAQQTQTHREDYNSTLRVVSALPIQHQQ 300
 DWMSGKEFKCKVNNRALPSPIEKTISKPRGPVRAPQVYVLPPEEMTKK 350
 EFSLTCMITGFLPAEIAVDWTSNGRTEQNYKNTATVLDSDGSYFMYSKLR 400
 VQKSTWERSLFACTSVVHEGLHNHLTTKTI SRS LGK*

[0136] The MMP linker portion is as follows:

EFGGGGSPLGLWAGGGSAAA

[0137] The 1-11E portion is as follows:

MAEVQLLESGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSWVRQAPGKGLE
 WVSSIDDSGATTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYC
 AKNYSSFDYWGGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGSTDIQMTQSPSSLSAS
 VGRVTITCRASQSISSYLWYQQKPKAPKLLIYYASSLQSGVPSRFSG
 SGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQAANYPTTFGQGTKVEIKRDI

[0138] The His tag is as follows:

HHHHHH*

[0139] As a negative control a non specific scFv was developed that binds to Hen Egg Lysosyme (HEL). Clone C7 was the best expressed and was taken forward for TNFR2Fc fusion as done for 1-11E.

Sequence of TNFR2Fc/MMP/C7:

[0140]

MAPAALWVALVFELQLWATGHTVPAQVVLTTPYKPEPGYECQISQEYYDRK
 AQMCCAKCPPGQYVKHFCNKTSDTVACDEASMYTQVWNQFRTCLSCSSS
 CTTDQVEIRACTKQONRVCAECEAGRYCALKTHSGSCRQCMRLSKCGPGFG
 VASSRAPNGNVLCACAPGTFSDTTSSTDVCRPHRICALAIPGNASTDA
 VCAPESDGSPLKECPPCAAPDLLGGPSVFI FPPKIKDVLMI SLSPMVTC
 VVDVSEDDPDVQISWFVNNVEVHTAQQTQTHREDYNSTLRVVSALPIQHQQ
 DWMSGKEFKCKVNNRALPSPIEKTISKPRGPVRAPQVYVLPPEEMTKK
 EFSLTCMITGFLPAEIAVDWTSNGRTEQNYKNTATVLDSDGSYFMYSKLR
 VQKSTWERSLFACTSVVHEGLHNHLTTKTI SRS LGKEFGGGGSPLGLWAG
 GGSAAAMADEVQLLESGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSWVRQAPG
 KGLEWVSTISYAGASTAYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTA
 VYYCAKTSSTFDYWGGTLVTVSTDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGRVTITCRAS
 QSISSYLWYQQKPKAPKLLIYNASYLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIS
 SLQPEDFATYYCQAYAGPYTFGQGTKVEIKRDIHHHHHH*

[0141] Of this sequence, the TNFR2Fc portion is as follows:

MAPAALWVALVFELQLWATGHTVPAQVVLTTPYKPEPGYECQISQEYYDRK 50
 AQMCCAKCPPGQYVKHFCNKTSDTVACDEASMYTQVWNQFRTCLSCSSS 100
 CTTDQVEIRACTKQONRVCAECEAGRYCALKTHSGSCRQCMRLSKCGPGFG 150
 VASSRAPNGNVLCACAPGTFSDTTSSTDVCRPHRICALAIPGNASTDA 200
 VCAPESDGSPLKECPPCAAPDLLGGPSVFI FPPKIKDVLMI SLSPMVTC 250
 VVDVSEDDPDVQISWFVNNVEVHTAQQTQTHREDYNSTLRVVSALPIQHQQ 300
 DWMSGKEFKCKVNNRALPSPIEKTISKPRGPVRAPQVYVLPPEEMTKK 350
 EFSLTCMITGFLPAEIAVDWTSNGRTEQNYKNTATVLDSDGSYFMYSKLR 400
 VQKSTWERSLFACTSVVHEGLHNHLTTKTI SRS LGK*

[0142] The MMP linker portion is as follows:

EFGGGGSPGLGLWAGGGSAAA

[0143] The C7 portion is as follows:

MAEVQLLESQGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFT
 FSSYAMSWVRQAPGKLEWVSTISYAGASTAYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNT
 LYLQMNLSRAEDTAVYYCAKTSTSFQYWGQGLTVTVSTDIQMTQSPSSLS
 ASVGDRTVITCRASQSISSYLNWYQKPGKAPKLLIYNASYLQSGVPSRF
 SSGSGTDFLTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQAYAGPYTFGQGTKVEIKRDI

[0144] The His tag is as follows:

HHHHHH*

[0145] The protocol for expression of the constructs is shown in FIG. 11 and is as described above for the IFN-beta/1-11E fusion protein.

[0146] Infected Hi-5 cells were grown for 3 days at 27° C. After 3 days, different 100, 50, 25 and 12 microliter aliquots of cell supernatant were taken for Western blot analysis. Fusion protein was probed with anti-His tag antibodies. As shown in FIG. 13 the apparent molecular weight of the TNFR2Fc fusion proteins is slightly above 75 kDa which reflects the predicted 50 kDa TNFR2Fc plus 30 kDa scFv.

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Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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1 5 10 15

Gly

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Gly

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1 5 10 15

Gly

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Gly

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1 5 10 15

Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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1 5 10 15

Gly

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Gly

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1 5 10 15

Gly

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Gly

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1 5 10 15

Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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Gly

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1 5 10 15

Gly

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<210> SEQ ID NO 40

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Ser Tyr Ser Tyr Phe Asp Tyr
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Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser
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<210> SEQ ID NO 71
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

Thr Ala Ser Ala Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 72
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 72

Ser Ala Ser Asp Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 73
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

Tyr Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 74
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 74

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Asp Ala Ser Gly Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 75
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

Ser Ala Ser Tyr Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 76
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 76

Thr Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 77
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 77

Thr Ala Ser Asn Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 78
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 78

Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 79
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 79

Ser Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 80
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 80

Thr Ala Ser Thr Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 81
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 81

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Gly Ala Ser Thr Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 82
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 82

Ala Ala Ser Asn Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 83
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 83

Asp Ala Ser Thr Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 84
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 84

Gly Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 85
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 85

Thr Ala Ser Tyr Leu Gln Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 86
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 86

Gln Gln Ser Ser Ser Thr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 87
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 87

Gln Gln Asn Tyr Gly Tyr Pro Asn Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 88
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 88

Gln Gln Ala Asn Ser Ser Pro Asp Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 89

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 89

Gln Gln Thr Ser Ser Ser Pro Asp Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 90

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 90

Gln Gln Ala Asp Ser Thr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 91

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 91

Gln Gln Ala Ala Thr Ser Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 92

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 92

Gln Gln Gly Ser Ala Ser Pro Ser Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 93

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 93

Gln Gln Ser Asp Ser Ala Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 94

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 94

Gln Gln Ser Asp Thr Tyr Pro Ser Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 95

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 95

Gln Gln Ser Tyr Ala Ser Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 96

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 96

Gln Gln Thr Gly Ser Tyr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 97

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 97

Gln Gln Gly Asp Ser Tyr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 98

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 98

Gln Gln Gly Tyr Gly Ala Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 99

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 99

Gln Gln Ser Ser Tyr Thr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 100

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 100

Gln Gln Ala Ala Asn Tyr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 101

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 101

Gln Gln Ala Ser Asn Tyr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 102

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 102

Gln Gln Gly Asp Thr Ser Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 103

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 103

Gln Gln Gly Tyr Ser Ala Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 104

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 104

Gln Gln Gly Tyr Thr Ser Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 105

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 105

Gln Gln Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 106

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 106

Gln Gln Ser Asp Ala Tyr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 107

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 107

Thr Ser Asn Tyr Pro Thr Thr Gln Gln
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 108

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 108

Gln Gln Ser Asn Ala Thr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 109

<211> LENGTH: 9

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<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 109

Gln Gln Ala Ala Gly Asn Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 110
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 110

Gln Gln Gly Ser Asp Tyr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 111
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 111

Gln Gln Gly Ser Thr Ala Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 112
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 112

Gln Gln Ser Thr Ala Ser Pro Ser Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 113
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 113

Gln Gln Thr Ser Ser Tyr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 114
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 114

Gln Gln Gly Ala Gly Ser Pro Ser Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 115
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 115

Gln Gln Arg Asn Thr Ser Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 116

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<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 116

Gln Gln Ser Asn Thr Ser Pro Ala Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 117
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 117

Gln Gln Ala Tyr Thr Ala Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 118
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 118

Gln Gln Ala Asp Thr Tyr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 119
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 119

Gln Gln Ala Ala Asn Ser Pro Asp Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 120
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 120

Gln Gln Thr Ser Asp Tyr Pro Asn Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 121
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 121

Gln Gln Ala Ser Thr Ser Pro Thr Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 122
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 122

Gln Gln Ala Ser Asp Tyr Pro Thr Thr
1 5

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<210> SEQ ID NO 123
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 123

Gln Gln Ser Ser Ser Asn Pro Thr Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 124
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 124

Gln Gln Gly Ser Asn Ser Pro Thr Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 125
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 125

Gln Gln Ser Ala Thr Thr Pro Asp Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 126
 <211> LENGTH: 10
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 126

Tyr Gly Arg Lys Lys Arg Gln Arg Arg Arg
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 127
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer LMB-3

<400> SEQUENCE: 127

Cys Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala Cys Ala Gly Cys Thr Ala Thr Gly Ala
 1 5 10 15

Cys

<210> SEQ ID NO 128
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer Pd-Seq

<400> SEQUENCE: 128

Gly Ala Ala Thr Thr Thr Thr Cys Thr Gly Thr Ala Thr Gly Ala Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 129
 <211> LENGTH: 27

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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer mIFNBHindFOR

<400> SEQUENCE: 129

gctaagctta tgaacaacag gtggatt                27

<210> SEQ ID NO 130
<211> LENGTH: 27
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer mIFNBcoRIREV

<400> SEQUENCE: 130

cgcgaaattcg ttttgaagt ttctggt                27

<210> SEQ ID NO 131
<211> LENGTH: 30
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer NotI1-11Efor

<400> SEQUENCE: 131

cagggcgcccg caatggccga ggtgcagctg          30

<210> SEQ ID NO 132
<211> LENGTH: 54
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer 1-11EpaRev

<400> SEQUENCE: 132

cttgggccct caatggtggt ggtgatggtg tctagaccgt ttgatttcca cctt    54

<210> SEQ ID NO 133
<211> LENGTH: 54
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer mIFN-bApaRev

<400> SEQUENCE: 133

cttgggccct caatggtggt ggtgatggtg tctagagttt tggaagtttc tgg      54

<210> SEQ ID NO 134
<211> LENGTH: 452
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 134

Met Asn Asn Arg Trp Ile Leu His Ala Ala Phe Leu Leu Cys Phe Ser
 1           5           10           15

Thr Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile Asn Tyr Lys Gln Leu Gln Leu Gln Glu Arg
 20           25           30

Thr Asn Ile Arg Lys Cys Gln Glu Leu Leu Glu Gln Leu Asn Gly Lys
 35           40           45

Ile Asn Leu Thr Tyr Arg Ala Asp Phe Lys Ile Pro Met Glu Met Thr
 50           55           60

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Glu Lys Met Gln Lys Ser Tyr Thr Ala Phe Ala Ile Gln Glu Met Leu
 65 70 75 80

Gln Asn Val Phe Leu Val Phe Arg Asn Asn Phe Ser Ser Thr Gly Trp
 85 90 95

Asn Glu Thr Ile Val Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Leu His Gln Gln Thr
 100 105 110

Val Phe Leu Lys Thr Val Leu Glu Glu Lys Gln Glu Glu Arg Leu Thr
 115 120 125

Trp Glu Met Ser Ser Thr Ala Leu His Leu Lys Ser Tyr Tyr Trp Arg
 130 135 140

Val Gln Arg Tyr Leu Lys Leu Met Lys Tyr Asn Ser Tyr Ala Trp Met
 145 150 155 160

Val Val Arg Ala Glu Ile Phe Arg Asn Phe Leu Ile Ile Arg Arg Leu
 165 170 175

Thr Arg Asn Phe Gln Asn Glu Phe Gly Gly Gly Ser Pro Leu Gly
 180 185 190

Leu Trp Ala Gly Gly Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Met Ala Glu Val Gln Leu
 195 200 205

Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu
 210 215 220

Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ala Met Ser Trp
 225 230 235 240

Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser Ser Ile Asp
 245 250 255

Asp Ser Gly Ala Thr Thr Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe
 260 265 270

Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn
 275 280 285

Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys Asn Tyr
 290 295 300

Ser Ser Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
 305 310 315 320

Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Thr
 325 330 335

Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly
 340 345 350

Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Ser Ser Tyr
 355 360 365

Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile
 370 375 380

Tyr Tyr Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly
 385 390 395 400

Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro
 405 410 415

Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ala Ala Asn Tyr Pro Thr
 420 425 430

Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Asp Ile His His
 435 440 445

His His His
 450

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<210> SEQ ID NO 135
<211> LENGTH: 182
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 135

Met Asn Asn Arg Trp Ile Leu His Ala Ala Phe Leu Leu Cys Phe Ser
1          5          10          15
Thr Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile Asn Tyr Lys Gln Leu Gln Leu Gln Glu Arg
20          25          30
Thr Asn Ile Arg Lys Cys Gln Glu Leu Leu Glu Gln Leu Asn Gly Lys
35          40          45
Ile Asn Leu Thr Tyr Arg Ala Asp Phe Lys Ile Pro Met Glu Met Thr
50          55          60
Glu Lys Met Gln Lys Ser Tyr Thr Ala Phe Ala Ile Gln Glu Met Leu
65          70          75          80
Gln Asn Val Phe Leu Val Phe Arg Asn Asn Phe Ser Ser Thr Gly Trp
85          90          95
Asn Glu Thr Ile Val Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Leu His Gln Gln Thr
100         105         110
Val Phe Leu Lys Thr Val Leu Glu Glu Lys Gln Glu Glu Arg Leu Thr
115         120         125
Trp Glu Met Ser Ser Thr Ala Leu His Leu Lys Ser Tyr Tyr Trp Arg
130         135         140
Val Gln Arg Tyr Leu Lys Leu Met Lys Tyr Asn Ser Tyr Ala Trp Met
145         150         155         160
Val Val Arg Ala Glu Ile Phe Arg Asn Phe Leu Ile Ile Arg Arg Leu
165         170         175

Thr Arg Asn Phe Gln Asn
180

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<210> SEQ ID NO 136
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 136

Glu Phe Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Pro Leu Gly Leu Trp Ala Gly Gly Gly
1          5          10          15
Ser Ala Ala Ala
20

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<210> SEQ ID NO 137
<211> LENGTH: 244
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 137

Met Ala Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro
1          5          10          15
Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser
20          25          30
Ser Tyr Ala Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu
35          40          45
Trp Val Ser Ser Ile Asp Asp Ser Gly Ala Thr Thr Tyr Tyr Ala Asp

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50 55 60
 Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr
 85 90
 Tyr Cys Ala Lys Asn Tyr Ser Ser Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr
 100 105 110
 Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser
 115 120 125
 Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Thr Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser
 130 135 140
 Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Gln Ser Ile Ser Ser Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys
 165 170 175
 Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Tyr Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser Gly Val
 180 185 190
 Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr
 195 200 205
 Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln
 210 215 220
 Ala Ala Asn Tyr Pro Thr Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Arg Asp Ile

<210> SEQ ID NO 138
 <211> LENGTH: 6
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 138

His His His His His His
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 139
 <211> LENGTH: 190
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 139

Met Asn Asn Arg Trp Ile Leu His Ala Ala Phe Leu Leu Cys Phe Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Thr Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile Asn Tyr Lys Gln Leu Gln Leu Gln Glu Arg
 20 25 30
 Thr Asn Ile Arg Lys Cys Gln Glu Leu Leu Glu Gln Leu Asn Gly Lys
 35 40 45
 Ile Asn Leu Thr Tyr Arg Ala Asp Phe Lys Ile Pro Met Glu Met Thr
 50 55 60
 Glu Lys Met Gln Lys Ser Tyr Thr Ala Phe Ala Ile Gln Glu Met Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Asn Val Phe Leu Val Phe Arg Asn Asn Phe Ser Ser Thr Gly Trp
 85 90 95
 Asn Glu Thr Ile Val Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Leu His Gln Gln Thr
 100 105 110

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Val Phe Leu Lys Thr Val Leu Glu Glu Lys Gln Glu Glu Arg Leu Thr
 115 120 125

Trp Glu Met Ser Ser Thr Ala Leu His Leu Lys Ser Tyr Tyr Trp Arg
 130 135 140

Val Gln Arg Tyr Leu Lys Leu Met Lys Tyr Asn Ser Tyr Ala Trp Met
 145 150 155 160

Val Val Arg Ala Glu Ile Phe Arg Asn Phe Leu Ile Ile Arg Arg Leu
 165 170 175

Thr Arg Asn Phe Gln Asn Asp Ile His His His His His His
 180 185 190

<210> SEQ ID NO 140
 <211> LENGTH: 184
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 140

Met Asn Asn Arg Trp Ile Leu His Ala Ala Phe Leu Leu Cys Phe Ser
 1 5 10 15

Thr Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile Asn Tyr Lys Gln Leu Gln Leu Gln Glu Arg
 20 25 30

Thr Asn Ile Arg Lys Cys Gln Glu Leu Leu Glu Gln Leu Asn Gly Lys
 35 40 45

Ile Asn Leu Thr Tyr Arg Ala Asp Phe Lys Ile Pro Met Glu Met Thr
 50 55 60

Glu Lys Met Gln Lys Ser Tyr Thr Ala Phe Ala Ile Gln Glu Met Leu
 65 70 75 80

Gln Asn Val Phe Leu Val Phe Arg Asn Asn Phe Ser Ser Thr Gly Trp
 85 90 95

Asn Glu Thr Ile Val Val Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Leu His Gln Gln Thr
 100 105 110

Val Phe Leu Lys Thr Val Leu Glu Glu Lys Gln Glu Glu Arg Leu Thr
 115 120 125

Trp Glu Met Ser Ser Thr Ala Leu His Leu Lys Ser Tyr Tyr Trp Arg
 130 135 140

Val Gln Arg Tyr Leu Lys Leu Met Lys Tyr Asn Ser Tyr Ala Trp Met
 145 150 155 160

Val Val Arg Ala Glu Ile Phe Arg Asn Phe Leu Ile Ile Arg Arg Leu
 165 170 175

Thr Arg Asn Phe Gln Asn Asp Ile
 180

<210> SEQ ID NO 141
 <211> LENGTH: 27
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Forward Primer for Mouse TNFR2-Fc

<400> SEQUENCE: 141

gctaagctta tggcgcccgc cgccctc

27

<210> SEQ ID NO 142
 <211> LENGTH: 27
 <212> TYPE: DNA

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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Reverse primer for Mouse TNFR2-Fc

<400> SEQUENCE: 142

cttgaattct ttaccagag accggga

27

<210> SEQ ID NO 143
 <211> LENGTH: 706
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 143

Met Ala Pro Ala Ala Leu Trp Val Ala Leu Val Phe Glu Leu Gln Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Trp Ala Thr Gly His Thr Val Pro Ala Gln Val Val Leu Thr Pro Tyr
 20 25 30
 Lys Pro Glu Pro Gly Tyr Glu Cys Gln Ile Ser Gln Glu Tyr Tyr Asp
 35 40 45
 Arg Lys Ala Gln Met Cys Cys Ala Lys Cys Pro Pro Gly Gln Tyr Val
 50 55 60
 Lys His Phe Cys Asn Lys Thr Ser Asp Thr Val Cys Ala Asp Cys Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ser Met Tyr Thr Gln Val Trp Asn Gln Phe Arg Thr Cys Leu Ser
 85 90 95
 Cys Ser Ser Ser Cys Thr Thr Asp Gln Val Glu Ile Arg Ala Cys Thr
 100 105 110
 Lys Gln Gln Asn Arg Val Cys Ala Cys Glu Ala Gly Arg Tyr Cys Ala
 115 120 125
 Leu Lys Thr His Ser Gly Ser Cys Arg Gln Cys Met Arg Leu Ser Lys
 130 135 140
 Cys Gly Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Pro Asn Gly Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Val Leu Cys Lys Ala Cys Ala Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Asp Thr Thr Ser
 165 170 175
 Ser Thr Asp Val Cys Arg Pro His Arg Ile Cys Ser Ile Leu Ala Ile
 180 185 190
 Pro Gly Asn Ala Ser Thr Asp Ala Val Cys Ala Pro Glu Ser Asp Gly
 195 200 205
 Ser Pro Pro Leu Lys Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Ala Ala Pro Asp Leu Leu
 210 215 220
 Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Lys Ile Lys Asp Val Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Met Ile Ser Leu Ser Pro Met Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
 245 250 255
 Glu Asp Asp Pro Asp Val Gln Ile Ser Trp Phe Val Asn Asn Val Glu
 260 265 270
 Val His Thr Ala Gln Thr Gln Thr His Arg Glu Asp Tyr Asn Ser Thr
 275 280 285
 Leu Arg Val Val Ser Ala Leu Pro Ile Gln His Gln Asp Trp Met Ser
 290 295 300
 Gly Lys Glu Phe Lys Cys Lys Val Asn Asn Arg Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro
 305 310 315 320

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Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Pro Arg Gly Pro Val Arg Ala Pro Gln
325 330 335

Val Tyr Val Leu Pro Pro Pro Ala Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Lys Glu Phe
340 345 350

Ser Leu Thr Cys Met Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Pro Ala Glu Ile Ala Val
355 360 365

Asp Trp Thr Ser Asn Gly Arg Thr Glu Gln Asn Tyr Lys Asn Thr Ala
370 375 380

Thr Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Tyr Phe Met Tyr Ser Lys Leu Arg
385 390 395 400

Val Gln Lys Ser Thr Trp Glu Arg Gly Ser Leu Phe Ala Cys Ser Val
405 410 415

Val His Glu Gly Leu His Asn His Leu Thr Thr Lys Thr Ile Ser Arg
420 425 430

Ser Leu Gly Lys Glu Phe Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Pro Leu Gly Leu Trp
435 440 445

Ala Gly Gly Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Met Ala Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu
450 455 460

Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys
465 470 475 480

Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ala Met Ser Trp Val Arg
485 490 495

Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser Ser Ile Asp Asp Ser
500 505 510

Gly Ala Thr Thr Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile
515 520 525

Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu
530 535 540

Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys Asn Tyr Ser Ser
545 550 555 560

Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly
565 570 575

Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Thr Asp Ile
580 585 590

Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg
595 600 605

Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Ser Ser Tyr Leu Asn
610 615 620

Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Tyr
625 630 635 640

Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly
645 650 655

Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp
660 665 670

Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ala Ala Asn Tyr Pro Thr Thr Phe
675 680 685

Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Asp Ile His His His His
690 695 700

His His
705

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<210> SEQ ID NO 144
<211> LENGTH: 436
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 144

Met Ala Pro Ala Ala Leu Trp Val Ala Leu Val Phe Glu Leu Gln Leu
1          5          10          15

Trp Ala Thr Gly His Thr Val Pro Ala Gln Val Val Leu Thr Pro Tyr
20          25          30

Lys Pro Glu Pro Gly Tyr Glu Cys Gln Ile Ser Gln Glu Tyr Tyr Asp
35          40          45

Arg Lys Ala Gln Met Cys Cys Ala Lys Cys Pro Pro Gly Gln Tyr Val
50          55          60

Lys His Phe Cys Asn Lys Thr Ser Asp Thr Val Cys Ala Asp Cys Glu
65          70          75          80

Ala Ser Met Tyr Thr Gln Val Trp Asn Gln Phe Arg Thr Cys Leu Ser
85          90          95

Cys Ser Ser Ser Cys Thr Thr Asp Gln Val Glu Ile Arg Ala Cys Thr
100         105         110

Lys Gln Gln Asn Arg Val Cys Ala Cys Glu Ala Gly Arg Tyr Cys Ala
115         120         125

Leu Lys Thr His Ser Gly Ser Cys Arg Gln Cys Met Arg Leu Ser Lys
130         135         140

Cys Gly Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Pro Asn Gly Asn
145         150         155         160

Val Leu Cys Lys Ala Cys Ala Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Asp Thr Thr Ser
165         170         175

Ser Thr Asp Val Cys Arg Pro His Arg Ile Cys Ser Ile Leu Ala Ile
180         185         190

Pro Gly Asn Ala Ser Thr Asp Ala Val Cys Ala Pro Glu Ser Asp Gly
195         200         205

Ser Pro Pro Leu Lys Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Ala Ala Pro Asp Leu Leu
210         215         220

Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Lys Ile Lys Asp Val Leu
225         230         235         240

Met Ile Ser Leu Ser Pro Met Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
245         250         255

Glu Asp Asp Pro Asp Val Gln Ile Ser Trp Phe Val Asn Asn Val Glu
260         265         270

Val His Thr Ala Gln Thr Gln Thr His Arg Glu Asp Tyr Asn Ser Thr
275         280         285

Leu Arg Val Val Ser Ala Leu Pro Ile Gln His Gln Asp Trp Met Ser
290         295         300

Gly Lys Glu Phe Lys Cys Lys Val Asn Asn Arg Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro
305         310         315         320

Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Pro Arg Gly Pro Val Arg Ala Pro Gln
325         330         335

Val Tyr Val Leu Pro Pro Pro Ala Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Lys Glu Phe
340         345         350

Ser Leu Thr Cys Met Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Pro Ala Glu Ile Ala Val
355         360         365

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Asp Trp Thr Ser Asn Gly Arg Thr Glu Gln Asn Tyr Lys Asn Thr Ala
 370 375 380

Thr Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Tyr Phe Met Tyr Ser Lys Leu Arg
 385 390 395 400

Val Gln Lys Ser Thr Trp Glu Arg Gly Ser Leu Phe Ala Cys Ser Val
 405 410 415

Val His Glu Gly Leu His Asn His Leu Thr Thr Lys Thr Ile Ser Arg
 420 425 430

Ser Leu Gly Lys
 435

<210> SEQ ID NO 145
 <211> LENGTH: 20
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 145

Glu Phe Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Pro Leu Gly Leu Trp Ala Gly Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15

Ser Ala Ala Ala
 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 146
 <211> LENGTH: 244
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 146

Met Ala Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro
 1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser
 20 25 30

Ser Tyr Ala Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu
 35 40 45

Trp Val Ser Ser Ile Asp Asp Ser Gly Ala Thr Thr Tyr Tyr Ala Asp
 50 55 60

Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr
 65 70 75 80

Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr
 85 90 95

Tyr Cys Ala Lys Asn Tyr Ser Ser Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr
 100 105 110

Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser
 115 120 125

Gly Gly Gly Ser Thr Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser
 130 135 140

Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser
 145 150 155 160

Gln Ser Ile Ser Ser Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys
 165 170 175

Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Tyr Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser Gly Val
 180 185 190

Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr
 195 200 205

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Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Pro Arg Gly Pro Val Arg Ala Pro Gln
      325                               330           335
Val Tyr Val Leu Pro Pro Pro Ala Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Lys Glu Phe
      340                               345           350
Ser Leu Thr Cys Met Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Pro Ala Glu Ile Ala Val
      355                               360           365
Asp Trp Thr Ser Asn Gly Arg Thr Glu Gln Asn Tyr Lys Asn Thr Ala
      370                               375           380
Thr Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Tyr Phe Met Tyr Ser Lys Leu Arg
      385                               390           395
Val Gln Lys Ser Thr Trp Glu Arg Gly Ser Leu Phe Ala Cys Ser Val
      405                               410           415
Val His Glu Gly Leu His Asn His Leu Thr Thr Lys Thr Ile Ser Arg
      420                               425           430
Ser Leu Gly Lys Glu Phe Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Pro Leu Gly Leu Trp
      435                               440           445
Ala Gly Gly Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Met Ala Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu
      450                               455           460
Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys
      465                               470           475           480
Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ala Met Ser Trp Val Arg
      485                               490           495
Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser Thr Ile Ser Tyr Ala
      500                               505           510
Gly Ala Ser Thr Ala Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile
      515                               520           525
Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu
      530                               535           540
Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys Thr Ser Thr Ser
      545                               550           555           560
Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Thr Asp Ile
      565                               570           575
Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg
      580                               585           590
Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Ser Ser Tyr Leu Asn
      595                               600           605
Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asn
      610                               615           620
Ala Ser Tyr Leu Gln Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly
      625                               630           635           640
Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp
      645                               650           655
Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ala Tyr Ala Gly Pro Tyr Thr Phe
      660                               665           670
Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Asp Ile His His His His
      675                               680           685
His His
      690

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<210> SEQ ID NO 148

<211> LENGTH: 436

<212> TYPE: PRT

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<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 148

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Met Ala Pro Ala Ala Leu Trp Val Ala Leu Val Phe Glu Leu Gln Leu
1      5      10      15
Trp Ala Thr Gly His Thr Val Pro Ala Gln Val Val Leu Thr Pro Tyr
20     25     30
Lys Pro Glu Pro Gly Tyr Glu Cys Gln Ile Ser Gln Glu Tyr Tyr Asp
35     40     45
Arg Lys Ala Gln Met Cys Cys Ala Lys Cys Pro Pro Gly Gln Tyr Val
50     55     60
Lys His Phe Cys Asn Lys Thr Ser Asp Thr Val Cys Ala Asp Cys Glu
65     70     75     80
Ala Ser Met Tyr Thr Gln Val Trp Asn Gln Phe Arg Thr Cys Leu Ser
85     90     95
Cys Ser Ser Ser Cys Thr Thr Asp Gln Val Glu Ile Arg Ala Cys Thr
100    105   110
Lys Gln Gln Asn Arg Val Cys Ala Cys Glu Ala Gly Arg Tyr Cys Ala
115    120   125
Leu Lys Thr His Ser Gly Ser Cys Arg Gln Cys Met Arg Leu Ser Lys
130    135   140
Cys Gly Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Pro Asn Gly Asn
145    150   155   160
Val Leu Cys Lys Ala Cys Ala Pro Gly Thr Phe Ser Asp Thr Thr Ser
165    170   175
Ser Thr Asp Val Cys Arg Pro His Arg Ile Cys Ser Ile Leu Ala Ile
180    185   190
Pro Gly Asn Ala Ser Thr Asp Ala Val Cys Ala Pro Glu Ser Asp Gly
195    200   205
Ser Pro Pro Leu Lys Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Ala Ala Pro Asp Leu Leu
210    215   220
Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Lys Ile Lys Asp Val Leu
225    230   235   240
Met Ile Ser Leu Ser Pro Met Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser
245    250   255
Glu Asp Asp Pro Asp Val Gln Ile Ser Trp Phe Val Asn Asn Val Glu
260    265   270
Val His Thr Ala Gln Thr Gln Thr His Arg Glu Asp Tyr Asn Ser Thr
275    280   285
Leu Arg Val Val Ser Ala Leu Pro Ile Gln His Gln Asp Trp Met Ser
290    295   300
Gly Lys Glu Phe Lys Cys Lys Val Asn Asn Arg Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro
305    310   315   320
Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Pro Arg Gly Pro Val Arg Ala Pro Gln
325    330   335
Val Tyr Val Leu Pro Pro Pro Ala Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Lys Glu Phe
340    345   350
Ser Leu Thr Cys Met Ile Thr Gly Phe Leu Pro Ala Glu Ile Ala Val
355    360   365
Asp Trp Thr Ser Asn Gly Arg Thr Glu Gln Asn Tyr Lys Asn Thr Ala
370    375   380

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Thr Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Tyr Phe Met Tyr Ser Lys Leu Arg
 385 390 395 400

Val Gln Lys Ser Thr Trp Glu Arg Gly Ser Leu Phe Ala Cys Ser Val
 405 410 415

Val His Glu Gly Leu His Asn His Leu Thr Thr Lys Thr Ile Ser Arg
 420 425 430 435

Ser Leu Gly Lys
 435

<210> SEQ ID NO 149
 <211> LENGTH: 20
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 149

Glu Phe Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Pro Leu Gly Leu Trp Ala Gly Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15

Ser Ala Ala Ala
 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 150
 <211> LENGTH: 228
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 150

Met Ala Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro
 1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser
 20 25 30

Ser Tyr Ala Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu
 35 40 45

Trp Val Ser Thr Ile Ser Tyr Ala Gly Ala Ser Thr Ala Tyr Ala Asp
 50 55 60

Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr
 65 70 75 80

Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr
 85 90 95

Tyr Cys Ala Lys Thr Ser Thr Ser Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr
 100 105 110

Leu Val Thr Val Ser Thr Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser
 115 120 125

Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser
 130 135 140

Gln Ser Ile Ser Ser Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys
 145 150 155 160

Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asn Ala Ser Tyr Leu Gln Ser Gly Val
 165 170 175

Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr
 180 185 190

Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln
 195 200 205

Ala Tyr Ala Gly Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile
 210 215 220

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Lys Arg Asp Ile
225

<210> SEQ ID NO 151
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 151

Ala Pro Gln Gly Ile Ala Gly Gln
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 152
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 152

Gly Pro Gln Gly Leu Leu Gly Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 153
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 153

Gly Pro Gln Gly Leu Ala Gly Gln
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 154
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 154

Gly Pro Leu Gly Ile Ala Gly Ile
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 155
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 155

Gly Pro Glu Gly Leu Arg Val Gly
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 156
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MOD_RES
<222> LOCATION: (8)..(8)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Glutamate

<400> SEQUENCE: 156

Ala Ala Tyr His Leu Val Ser Xaa
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 157
<211> LENGTH: 8

-continued

<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 157

Met Asp Ala Phe Leu Glu Ser Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 158
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 158

Glu Pro Gln Ala Leu Ala Met Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 159
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 159

Gln Ala Leu Ala Met Ser Ala Ile
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 160
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Gallus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 160

Pro Ser Tyr Phe Leu Asn Ala Gly
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 161
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 161

Tyr Glu Ala Gly Leu Gly Val Val
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 162
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 162

Ala Gly Leu Gly Val Val Glu Arg
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 163
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 163

Ala Gly Leu Gly Ile Ser Ser Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 164

-continued

<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 164

Gly Ala Met Phe Leu Glu Ala Ile
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 165
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 165

Ile Pro Glu Asn Phe Phe Gly Val
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 166
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 166

Thr Glu Gly Glu Ala Arg Gly Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 167
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 167

Arg Ala Ile His Ile Gln Ala Glu
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 168
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 168

Leu Arg Ala Tyr Leu Leu Pro Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 169
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Cavia porcellus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MOD_RES
<222> LOCATION: (3)..(3)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Hydroxyproline Hyp
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MOD_RES
<222> LOCATION: (6)..(6)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Glutamate or Glutamine Glx

<400> SEQUENCE: 169

Gly Ala Xaa Gly Leu Xaa Gly His
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 170
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT

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<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 170

Gly Pro Gln Gly Val Arg Gly Glu
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 171

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 171

Gly Pro Ala Gly Val Gln Gly Pro
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 172

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: MOD_RES

<222> LOCATION: (6)..(6)

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Hydroxyproline Hyp

<400> SEQUENCE: 172

Gly Pro Ser Gly Leu Xaa Gly Pro
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 173

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 173

Gly Pro Ala Gly Glu Arg Gly Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 174

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 174

Gly Ala Lys Gly Leu Thr Gly Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 175

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 175

Gly Pro Ala Gly Gln Asp Gly Pro
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 176

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 176

Gly Pro Ala Gly Phe Ala Gly Pro
1 5

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 177
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 177

Gly Pro Ile Gly Asn Val Gly Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 178
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Rattus sp.
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MOD_RES
<222> LOCATION: (3)..(3)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Hydroxylysine Hyl

<400> SEQUENCE: 178

Gly Pro Xaa Gly Ser Arg Gly Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 179
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 179

Gly Pro Gln Gly Ile Ala Gly Gln
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 180
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 180

Gly Pro Gly Gly Leu Leu Gly Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 181
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 181

Ile Pro Glu Asn Phe Phe Gly Val
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 182
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 182

Pro Pro Gly Ala Tyr His Gly Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 183
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 183

Arg Ala Ile His Ile Gln Ala Glu
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 184

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 184

Gly Pro His Leu Leu Val Glu Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 185

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 185

Leu Arg Ala Tyr Leu Leu Pro Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 186

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 186

Gly Pro Glu Gly Leu Arg Val Gly
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 187

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 187

Arg Val Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ser Asp
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 188

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 188

Leu Leu Ser Ala Leu Val Glu Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 189

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 189

Glu Ala Ile Pro Met Ser Ile Pro
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 190

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

-continued

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 190

Ile Ala Gly Arg Ser Leu Asn Pro
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 191

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Gallus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 191

Leu Asn Ala Gly Phe Thr Ala Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 192

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 192

Ile Pro Glu Asn Phe Phe Gly Val
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 193

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 193

Lys Pro Gln Gln Phe Phe Gly Leu
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 194

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 194

Asp Val Ala Gln Phe Val Leu Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 195

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 195

Asp Thr Leu Glu Val Met Arg Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 196

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 196

Asp Val Gly His Phe Arg Thr Phe
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 197

<211> LENGTH: 8

-continued

<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 197
Asp Ser Gly Gly Phe Met Leu Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 198
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 198
Arg Val Ala Glu Met Arg Gly Glu
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 199
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 199
Asp Leu Gly Arg Phe Gln Thr Phe
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 200
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 200
Pro Phe Ser Pro Leu Val Ala Thr
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 201
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 201
Leu Arg Ala Tyr Leu Leu Pro Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 202
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 202
Ala Pro Gly Asn Ala Ser Glu Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 203
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 203
Phe Ser Ser Glu Ser Lys Arg Glu
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 204

-continued

<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 204

Ala Gly Gly Ala Gln Met Gly Val
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 205
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 205

Gln Met Gly Val Met Gln Gly Pro
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 206
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 206

Met Ala Ala Ser Leu Lys Arg Pro
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 207
<211> LENGTH: 4
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 207

Ala Lys Arg Glu
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<210> SEQ ID NO 208
<211> LENGTH: 4
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 208

Leu Arg Lys Pro
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<210> SEQ ID NO 209
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 209

Gln Ala Gln Ala Ile Leu Gln Gln
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 210
<211> LENGTH: 8
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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 210

Arg Ala Ile His Ile Gln Ala Glu
1 5

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 211
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 211

Leu Val Glu Ala Leu Tyr Leu Val
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 212
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 212

Glu Ala Leu Tyr Leu Val Cys Gly
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 213
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 213

Ile Pro Glu Asn Phe Phe Gly Val
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 214
<211> LENGTH: 8
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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 214

Gly Pro His Leu Leu Val Glu Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 215
<211> LENGTH: 8
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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 215

Pro Pro Glu Glu Leu Lys Phe Gln
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 216
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 216

Gly Pro Pro Gly Val Val Gly Pro
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 217
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 217

Gly Pro Pro Gly Leu Arg Gly Glu
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<210> SEQ ID NO 218

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 218

Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Val Gly Pro
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 219

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 219

Ile Pro Glu Asn Phe Phe Gly Val
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 220

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 220

Pro Pro Gly Ala Tyr His Gly Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 221

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 221

Arg Ala Ile His Ile Gln Ala Glu
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 222

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 222

Arg Ala Ile His Ile Gln Ala Glu
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 223

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 223

Gly Pro His Leu Leu Val Glu Ala
1 5

1. A composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof against oxidised Collagen II (CII) in which the antibody or fragment thereof is conjugated to a pharmaceutically active moiety.

2. A composition as claimed in claim 1, in which the antibody is a polyclonal antibody or a monoclonal antibody.

3. A composition as claimed in claim 1, in which the antibody fragment is a Fc, Fab, scFv, single domain (dAb) antibody, diabody, minibody, or scFv-Fc fragment.

4. A composition as claimed in claim 1, in which the antibody comprises CDR sequences in the Variable Heavy (VH) chains and Variable Light (VL) chains as shown in Table 1

TABLE 1

CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRL2	CDRL3
DISSTGSYTAYADSVKVG	GAGSFDY	AASALQS	QQSSSTPTT
AISAAGTATAYADSVKVG	GYDTFDY	AASSLQS	QQNYGYPNT
SISNSGSYTDYADSVKVG	GYGSFDY	AASTLQS	QQANSSPDT
SINNYGSNTAYADSVKVG	GYSSFDY	AASYLQS	QQTSSSPDT
SINNYGSNTAYADSVKVG	GYSSFDY	AASYLQS	QQTSSSPDT
SISYTGNSDYADSVKVG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
SISYTGNSDYADSVKVG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
SISYTGNSDYADSVKVG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
SISYTGNSDYADSVKVG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
SISYTGNSDYADSVKVG	GYTAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
NIATDGTTTYADSVKVG	NSTYFDY	SASTLQS	QQAATSPTT
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKVG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKVG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKVG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKVG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKVG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKVG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISNSGTNTDYADSVKVG	NYASFYD	YASYLQS	QQGSASPST
SISYTGDSYADSVKVG	NYSAFDY	YASYLQS	QQADSTPTT
SINDSGTTTYADSVKVG	NYSAFDY	AASDLQS	QQSDSAPT
SIDSAGASTYYADSVKVG	NYSAFDY	NASSLQS	QQSDTYPST
SISYTGDSYADSVKVG	NYSAFDY	TASNLQS	QQSYASPST
SISYTGDSYADSVKVG	NYSAFDY	TASNLQS	QQSYASPST
SISYTGDSYADSVKVG	NYSAFDY	TASNLQS	QQTSYPTT
SINATGYGTYADSVKVG	NYSDFDY	SASALQS	QQGDSYPTT
SINSNGTDTYYADSVKVG	NYSDFDY	TASALQS	QQGYGAPT
SISATGSSTYYADSVKVG	NYSDFDY	SASDLQS	QQSSYPTT
SISATGSSTYYADSVKVG	NYSDFDY	SASDLQS	QQSSYPTT
SIDDSGATTYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT

TABLE 1-continued

CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRL2	CDRL3
SIDDSGATTYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT
SIDDSGATTYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT
SIDDSGATTYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQAANYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SIASGDSYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASALQS	QQASNYPTT
SISTNGSSTYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDSPTT
SISTNGSSTYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDSPTT
SISTNGSSTYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDSPTT
SISTNGSSTYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDSPTT
SISTNGSSTYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	DASGLQS	QQGDSPTT
SIDTGTTTYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSAPT
TISYSGNNTYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	TASSLQS	QQGYTPTT
SIDAGNGTYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	TASNLQS	QQNNYPTT
SIDAGNGTYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
SIDAGNGTYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
SIDAGNGTYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
SIDAGNGTYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
SIDAGNGTYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
SIDAGNGTYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	YASSLQS	QQSDAYPTT
SIDSAGNATYYADSVKVG	NYSSFDY	AASTLQS	TSNYPTTQQ
SITDSGDTTYADSVKVG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKVG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKVG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKVG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKVG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKVG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SITDSGDTTYADSVKVG	NYSTFDY	SASSLQS	QQSNATPTT
SIATTGDNNTYYADSVKVG	NYSYFDY	TASTLQS	QQAAGNPTT
AINAYGGSTYYADSVKVG	NYSYFDY	AASSLQS	QQGSDYPTT
AINAYGGSTYYADSVKVG	NYSYFDY	AASSLQS	QQGSDYPTT
SIATTGTSTYYADSVKVG	NYSYFDY	TASSLQS	QQGSTAPT
SIATTGTSTYYADSVKVG	NYSYFDY	TASSLQS	QQGSTAPT
TIDTAGSYTDYADSVKVG	NYSYFDY	GASTLQS	QQSTASPST
SISNNGSSTYYADSVKVG	NYSYFDY	AASNLQS	QQTSSYPTT
SIAYGGAGTDYADSVKVG	NYTAFDY	AASYLQS	QQGAGSPST
AIANTGSATNYADSVKVG	NYTAFDY	DASTLQS	QQRNTSPTT
SISTAGTYTDYADSVKVG	NYTDFDY	SASYLQS	QQNTSPAT
SISTAGTYTDYADSVKVG	NYTDFDY	SASYLQS	QQNTSPAT

TABLE 1-continued

CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRL2	CDRL3
SINDTGYYTYYADSVK	NYTYFDY	TASTLQS	QQAYTAPTT
SIASSGTTTTYADSVK	SYADFDY	AASNLQS	QQADTYPTT
TITSTGAATAYADSVK	SYATFDY	AASYLQS	QQAANSPTD
AIDGTGYGTAYADSVK	SYDTFDY	GASSLQS	QQTSDYPNT
SIANAGTATYYADSVK	SYSNFDY	SASTLQS	QQASTSPTT
SIDSAGDSTYYADSVK	SYSYFDY	TASYLQS	QQASDYPTT
SISSSGDTTYYADSVK	SYSYFDY	TASTLQS	QQSSSNPTT
SIDTGGSYTDYADSVK	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
SIDTGGSYTDYADSVK	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
SIDTGGSYTDYADSVK	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
SIDTGGSYTDYADSVK	SYTTFDY	SASYLQS	QQGSNSPTT
SIDASGANTAYADSVK	TYGTFDY	SASYLQS	QQSATTPTD

5. A composition as claimed in claim 4, in which the antibody is an scFv selected from the group consisting of: 3-11A, 6-6E, 1-7G, 3-7B, 6-9D, 1-1C, 1-8D, 1-3G, 4-12C, 6-3E, 6-9A, 1-12A, 4-6A, 4-8A, 4-9F, 4-4H, 3-3A, 3-6F, 6-10H, 12E, 3-5G, 3-4D, 3-5D, 6-4E, 3-6B, 3-6G, 4-11F, 6-7H, 1-11E, 1-2F, 1-6H, 3-8D, 1-4D, 4-2F, 3-3B, 3-5C, 6-9C, 4G, 3-12F, 3-4G, 6-11F, 6-11H, 3-2C, 5B, 6-10G, 1-4H, 4-5A, 4-1B, 4-12D, 6-4B, 1-2E, 1-7F, 1-10F, 1-9G, 4-1C, 6-7G, 3-7H, 6-1F, 6-3B, 4H, 3-9A, 6-10D, 3-5H, 3-2F, 1-6G, 3-11H, 6-9F, 3-9D, 4-3H, 3-3E, 3-10C, 3-11E, 6-8C, 6-11D, 4-5H, 6-5F, 6-7F, and 1-10D.

6. A composition as claimed in claim 5, in which the antibody is the scFv 1-11E.

7. A composition as claimed claim 1, in which the composition comprises a proteolytic cleavage site between the antibody or fragment thereof and the pharmaceutically active moiety.

8. A composition as claimed in claim 7, in which the proteolytic cleavage site is a matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) cleavage site, a serine protease cleavage site, or a site cleavable by a parasitic protease derived from a pathogenic organism.

9. A composition as claimed in claim 8, in which the proteolytic cleavage site of the present invention is a MMP cleavage site

10. A composition as claimed in claim 9, in which the MMP cleavage site is one or more of MMP1, MMP2, MMP3, MMP1, MMP8, MMP9 or MMP10 as shown in FIG. 5.

11. A composition as claimed in claim 1, in which the pharmaceutically active moiety is an antibody or a fragment thereof, a growth factor, a differentiation factor, a cytokine molecule, an interferon, a bone morphogenetic protein (BMP); a chemokine, a MCP (Monocyte Chemotactic Protein), a cytokine inhibitor; a cytokine receptor, a free-radical scavenging enzyme or a toxin, or an active fragment or portion thereof.

12. A composition as claimed in claim 11, in which the pharmaceutically active moiety is an interferon.

13. A composition as claimed in claim 12, in which the pharmaceutically active moiety is interferon beta (IFN-β).

14. A composition as claimed in claim 1, which composition comprises the scFv 1-11E, a MMP cleavage site and IFN-β.

15. A composition as claimed in claim 11, in which the pharmaceutically active moiety is a TNF receptor (TNFR) antibody fusion protein.

16. A composition as claimed in claim 15, in which the pharmaceutically active moiety is TNFR2-Fc.

17. A composition as claimed in claim 16, which composition comprises the scFv 1-11E, a MMP cleavage site and TNFR2-Fc.

18. A composition as claimed in claim 1, in which the pharmaceutically active moiety is a glycosaminoglycan molecule, chondroitin, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), a steroid, sodium hyaluronate or hyaluronic acid, colchicine or hydroxychloroquine.

19. A composition comprising an antibody or fragment thereof against oxidised Collagen II (CII) and a detectable label.

20. A composition as claimed in claim 19, in which the detectable label is a radionuclide or a dye.

21. A composition as claimed in claim 20, in which the detectable label is a dye.

22-23. (canceled)

24. A method of treatment of an arthropathy, comprising administering to a subject a composition as claimed in claim 1.

25. (canceled)

26. A method for the diagnosis of an arthropathy comprising administering a composition of claim 1 and subsequently detecting the composition.

* * * * *