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(54) **Recombinant platelet collagen receptor glycoprotein VI and its pharmaceutical use**

Rekombinantes Plättchencollagen-Rezeptor-Glycoprotein VI und seine pharmazeutische Anwendung

Glycoprotéine VI recombinante de récepteur de collagène de plaquette et son utilisation pharmaceutique

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Description

[0001] The invention relates DNA enccoding for biologically active fragments of Glycoprotein VI (GPVI).

[0002] Glycoprotein V1 is a 62/65 kDa (non-reduced/reduced respectively) platelet membrane glycoprotein which forms a complex together with the Fcγ common subunit. The GPVI subunit contains the collagen binding site and the Fcy subunit is responsible for signalling. The complex forms one of the major collagen receptors on the platelet surface critical for platelet activation in response to collagen. The recognition sequence on collagen consists of $(GlyProHyp)_n$, sequences. Patients are known from Japan who have a genetic deficiency of GPVI. They have mild bleeding problems and their platelets respond only weakly to collagen, presumably via other receptors. A great deal has been learned about the signalling cascades originating at GPVI which strongly resemble those from immune receptors including T-cell receptors, B-cell receptors and natural killer cell receptors. These cascades involve src family tyrosine kinases such as Fyn and Lyn as well as $p72^{SYK}$ and many other tyrosine kinases and phosphatises and adaptor proteins such as LAT. A main target of these cascades is activation of phospholipase Cy2 which splits phospholipids to give the second messengers diacylglycerol and IP_3. GPVI is thought to be involved in activation of the platelet integrin α2ß1 which has a major role in platelet adhesion to damaged vessel wall. Mice with the Fcy subunit "knocked-out" have platelets which still show responses to collagen implying that the resting state of α2ß1 may also be regulated by the GPVI/Fcy complex.

[0003] The platelet collagen receptor GPVI is closely related to the natural killer activatory receptors of the p58KAR family.

[0004] The adhesion and activation of resting, circulating platelets at a site of vascular injury is the first step in a process leading to the formation of a thrombus which is converted into a haemostatic plug. Collagen is one of the major components of the vessel wall responsible for platelet activation. Many types of collagen exist and seven of these are found in the subendothelial layers. Several different receptors for collagen have been identified on platelets but the major ones are now considered to be the integrin $\alpha_2ß_1$ and the non-integrin GPVI. Although $\alpha_2ß_1$ is well characterised and both subunits were cloned and sequenced several years ago, the structure of GPVI has remained elusive although several features have been identified. It was determined about twenty years ago that GPVI is a major platelet glycoprotein with a molecular mass in the 60-65 kDa range and an acid pI. Its role as a putative collagen receptor was established following the identification of a patient in Japan with a mild bleeding disorder whose platelets showed a specific defect of response to collagen and lacked this receptor. This patient had also developed autoantibodies to the deficient receptor and these were used to characterise the molecule further. More recently it was established that GPVI is associated non-covalently with the common Fcy subunit which acts as the signalling part of the complex. It was also demonstrated that the recognition sequence on collagen for GPVI is a repeated Gly-Pro-Hyp triplet within the collagen triple helical structure and that synthetic peptides based on this structure could be used as specific GPVI directed agonists. The GPVI/Fcy complex was shown to signal to the platelet interior by an immune receptor-like mechanism, involving activation of $p72^{SYK}$ and leading by a cascade of kinase/phosphatise/adaptor protein interactions to activation of PLCy2 and hence to release of granules and platelet aggregation. A further step in characterisation of this molecule was the demonstration that the snake C-type lectin, convulxin, from the Tropical Rattlesnake, Crotalus durissus terrificus was able to activate platelets by clustering GPVI through a multimeric interaction. Convuxin was shown to bind specifically to GPVI providing a method for purification of this receptor in conjunction with established approaches. Ishibashi et al. (Int J Hematol. 1995 Aug; 62(2):107-15) discloses the N-terminal 15 amino acid residues of a polypeptide termed "GPVI" from a patient with autoimmune thrombocytopenia. Further, Gibbins et al. (FEBS Letters 413 (1997) 255-259) relates to GPVI from the same patient, but does not disclose its nucleotide or amino acid sequence. In autoimmune thrombocytopeniam, collagen-induced platelet aggregation is defective due to GPVI not binding collagen properly. As such, GPIV from this patient is unsuitable for, e.g., treating deficient collagen-induced platelet aggregation, unlike GPVI from healthy subjects as provided herein.

[0005] Thus, it is clear from the prior art that GPVI seems to be a very interesting compound in many therapeutical fields above all concerning with applications which are related, widely spoken, directly or indirectly, to blood coagulation events which depend on collagen - platelet interaction. It was, therefore, the goal of the present invention is to provide portions or fragments of GPVI which have maintained their biological activity which is the binding to collagen.

[0006] The invention was successful in purifying adequate amounts of GPVI for preliminary characterisation and for peptide sequencing. The sequences were used to design primers for PCR to identify a positive sequence in a DNA library. This DNA sequence was then used as a probe to isolate an almost complete cDNA sequence from the library and missing 5'-sequence was obtained using a RACE method from a platelet cDNA library.

[0007] Recombinant GPVI as therapeutically applicable compound is capable, when administered in a patient with e.g. damaged blood vessels, to bind collagen, thus preventing thrombocytes bearing membrane- bound GPVI from binding to said collagen. The recombinant soluble extracellular domain of GPVI contains the collagen binding site and can prevent platelet activation by collagen. It is therefore be applicable to treatment of disease conditions involving increased platelet activation with collagen such as atherosclerotic plaque rupture in diseases such as unstable angina or during surgical treatment such as Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA) where arteries are reo-

pened by inflation of a balloon catheter causing considerable damage to the vessel wall and much platelet activation and often resulting in reclosure of the vessel later. The advantage of recombinant GPVI fragments compared to present treatment methods is that they act at an earlier stage by preventing or reducing platelet activation rather than by suppressing events after platelet activation, such as aggregation by GPIIb-IIIa antagonists. Thus, smaller amounts of platelet granule contents are released including growth factors and chemokines which are involved not only in wound repair but in the remodelling of the vessel wall by smooth muscle migration and in attraction of phagocytic cells such as monocytes known to contribute to atherosclerosis. Fab fragment of humanised mouse monoclonal antibodies against GPVI could be used with similar effect to block GPVI on the platelet surface with similar applications as above.

[0008] Recombinant GPVI can also be used in a binding assay to collagen to screen for small molecules (in combinatory libraries for example) capable of inhibiting this interaction and which can be used to develop therapeutic compounds which are inhibitors of the collagen-platelet interaction. By suitable derivatisation these compounds are made orally available. Again the main objective is to prepare compounds reducing GPVI-collagen interactions and hence platelet activation in situations where platelets come into contact with collagen. The screening technology as such is well established in the prior art. Such screening assays enable to find and develop new targets which can inhibit the natural mebrane-bound GPVI on the thrombocyte surface as collagen antagonist. Such targets which may be short chemical molecules may be then basis for further inventions.

[0009] Another major application of GPVI and reagents that recognize specific domains of GPVI is as markers of platelet age and functionality. Young platelets are generally thought to be more active and functional than older ones. Young platelets bind to and are activated by the snake venom C-type lectin convulxin, which is specific for GPVI, and as they age both the binding and degree of activation decrease. This can be due to either proteolytic or conformational changes in GPVI or its association with Fcγ due to platelet activation or damage in the circulation. This can be a useful parameter to measure the age and function profile of platelets in patients as well as in normal persons during medical controls. The platelet age profile changes in many diseases affecting the bone marrow or the immune system and could be an important diagnostic criterion if better methods for its determination were available. For example, patients with diseases

[0010] involving increased platelet turnover will show more young platelets whereas patients on chemotherapy or radiation treatment will show a steadily aging population. Thus, such an age profile can be used for a precise monitoring of treatment. In a normal healthy population very little is known about the age profile distribution and its role as a predictor of changes in health. At present thiazole orange is used to detect young reticulated platelets containing mRNA. This mRNA soon decays, restricting the method to only the youngest platelets. Reagents which could be used in such an assay would include GPVI-specific snake venom proteins such as convulxin, or monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies recognising the N-terminal region of GPVI or monoclonal antibodies recognising new sites or conformations exposed by proteolysis of the N-terminal domain or specific conformations present either in the intact molecule and not in the aged one or vice versa. These reagents would be labelled with a fluorescent marker, or together with a fluorescent labelled second antibody or affinity reagent and used in flow cytometry to measure the platelet binding profile. At a later stage alternative, less labour intensive measuring techniques based on automated measuring of platelet profiles could be adopted. Using cell sorting methods with flow cytometry or magnetic beads it should be possible to isolate young and old platelets to examine the factors involved in removal of old platelets from the circulation.

[0011] Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a DNA coding for Glycoprotein VI or biological active fragments thereof, especially the sequence of Fig. 2.

[0012] It is a further object of this invention to provide a DNA coding for Glycoprotein VI comprising the amino acid sequence of Fig. 1.

[0013] Also disclosed is a pharmaceutical composition comprising recombinant GPVI together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier or excipient therefore, and its use for the manufacture of a medicament in the therapeutical field of thrombotic and cardiovascular events and disorders related to thrombocyte-collagen interactions.

Also disclosed is the use of recombinant GPVI in a screening tool for detecting specific inhibitors of platelet-collagen interactions. Possible medical indications and applications, respectively, are, for example, unstable angina pectoris, PTCA, use of stents in this field, operations on coronary vessels, general operations on blood vessels, operations which may damage thicker blood vessels such as hip joint operations. Moreover, all indications are included which relate to thromboembolic events caused by disorders of the interaction between the vessel wall and the coagulation system with a high risk of formation of thrombi and blocking of vessels.

[0014] As indicated above, the GPVI protein and fragments thereof are suitable as pharmaceutically effective compounds in parmaceutical compositions and combinations.

[0015] The pharmaceutical formulations may comprise additional active incredients like anti-coagulants such as hirudin or heparin or thrombolytic agents such as plasminogen activator or hementin.

[0016] The novel protein, and its biological active fragments respectively, may form pharmaceutically acceptable salts with any non-toxic, organic or inorganic acid. Inorganic acids are, for example, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric or phosphoric acid and acid metal salts such as sodium monohydrogen orthophosphate and potassium hydrogen sulfate.

Examples for organic acids are the mono, di and tri carboxylic acids such as acetic, glycolic, lactic, pyruvic, malonic, succinic, glutaric, fumaric, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, maleic, hydroxymaleic, benzoic, hydroxybenzoic, phenylacetic, cinnamic, salicylic and sulfonic acids such as methane sulfonic acid. Salts of the carboxy terminal amino acid moiety include the non-toxic carboxylic acid salts formed with any suitable inorganic or organic bases. These salts include, for example, alkali metals such as sodium and potassium, alkaline earth metals such as calcium and magnesium, light metals of Group IIIA including aluminium, and organic primary, secondary and tertiary amines such as trialkylamines, including triethylamine, procaine, dibenzylamine, l-ethenamine, N,N'-dibenzylethylene-diamine, dihydroabietylamine and N-alkylpiperidine. As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable Carrier" means an inert, non toxic solid or liquid filler, diluent or encapsulating material, not reacting adversely with the active compound or with the patient. Suitable, preferrably liquid carriers are well known in the art such as steril water, saline, aqueous dextrose, sugar solutions, ethanol, glycols and oils, including those of petroleum, animal, vegetable, or synthetic origin, for example, peanut oil, soybean oil and mineral oil.

[0017] The formulations may be administered as unit doses containing conventional non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, adjuvants and vehicles which are typical for parenteral administration.

[0018] The term "parenteral" includes herein subcutaneous, intravenous, intra-articular and intratracheal injection and infusion techniques. Also other administrations such as oral administration and topical application are suitable. Parenteral compositions and combinations are most preferably adminstered intravenously either in a bolus form or as a constant fusion according to known procedures. Tablets and capsules for oral administration contain conventional excipients such as binding agents, fillers, diluents, tableting agents, lubricants, disintegrants, and wetting agents. The tablets may be coated according to methods well known in the art.

[0019] Oral liquid preparations may be in the form of aqueous or oily suspensions, solutions, emulsions, syrups or elixirs, or may be presented as a dry product for reconstitution with water or another suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may contain conventional additives like suspending agents, emulsifying agents, non-aqueous vehicles and preservatives.

Topical applications may be in the form of aqueous or oily suspensions, solutions, emulsions, jellies or preferably emulsion ointments.

[0020] Unit doses may contain daily required amounts of the protein , or sub-multiples thereof to make up the desired dose. The optimum therapeutically acceptable dosage and dose rate for a given patient (mammals, including humans) depends on a variety of factors, such as the activity of the specific active material employed, the age, body weight, general health, Sex, diet, time and route of administration, rate of clearance. the object of the treatment, i. e., therapy or prophylaxis and the nature of the thrombotic desease to be treated, antiplatelet or anticoagulant activity.

[0021] Therefore, in compositions and combinations useful as anticoagulants in a treated patient (in vivo) a pharmaceutical effective daily dose of the peptides is between about 0.01 and 100 mg/kg body weight, preferably between 0.1 and 10 mg/kg body weight According to the application form one single dose may contain between 0.5 and 10 mg of the thrombin inhibitor To achieve an anticoagulant effect in extracorporeal blood a pharmaceutically effective amount of the peptides is between 0.2 and 150 mg/l, preferably between 1 mg and 20 mg/l extracorporeal blood.

Detailed description of the invention

[0022] Two sequences of 7 amino acids showing the least degeneracy in the genetic code were chosen for the synthesis of DNA primers in order to amplify part of the of GPVI cDNA by PCR. As the location of both peptides in the protein were totally unknown, for each of them, two degenerate primers, one sense and one antisense were prepared. These primers were used to amplify a human bone-marrow library. The combination of the sense 5' TYA THC CNG CNA TGA ARMG 3' primer coding for the sequence PAMKRSL with the antisense 5' TTR TAN ARN GCR AAY TGR TC 3' one corresponding to DQFALYK amplified a DNA fragment of 221 bp. In addition to the selected peptides, the amplified DNA coded for the LysC/AspN peptide DQLELVATGVFAKPSLSAQPGPAVSS, clearly linking the sequence to the cDNA for GPVI.

[0023] Screening 600.000 pfu from a bone marrow library with this 221 bp DNA fragment produced 4 positive pfu. Three had inserts of 1350 bp whether cut by the restriction enzymes Sal I or EcoR I and belonged to the IgG superfamily. The fourth one had an 4.6 kb insert by Sal I digestion and gave two fragments of 2300 bp and 1300 bp respectively when treated by EcoRI. Its DNA enclosed the sequence for the 10 peptides derived from amino acid sequencing of GPVI but stopped short of the amino terminal. No starting methionine or leader sequence could be found but more than 2000 bp of previously sequenced non-reading frame DNA terminating in an Alu sequence were present. The 5' end RACE experiment was completed on platelet poly A RNA with primers located in a part of the GPVI sequence which had been corroborated by that of the peptides. A Fragment of 318 bp including 70 bp new and x bp on the sequence of the fourth pfu at bp 1987 corresponding to 14 amino acids including the first methionine were found before falling back on the established GPVI sequence. Thus, a cDNA containing a total of 1249 bp and coding for a protein with an Open reading frame including leader sequence with 339 amino acids could be sequenced.

[0024] A cDNA coding for platelet GPVI was cloned and sequenced from a human bone marrow cDNA library using

RACE with platelet mRNA to supply missing 5' sequence. The Open reading frame of 1017 bp encodes 339 amino acids and a untranslated 3'region. Hydrophobicity analysis of the amino acid sequence revealed the presence of two putative transmembrane domains, a putative 23 amino acid signal sequence, and a 19 amino acid domain between residues 247 and 265 of the mature protein. The sequence and its amino acid translation are shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 1. A comparison with the amino acid sequence of the most similar molecules found in a search of GenBank reveals clearly that it belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily and the extracellular domain contains two Ig C2-domain loops formed by two disulphide bridges. It is a membrane crossing protein class one molecule with the N-terminus at the exterior and traverses the membrane once. The most closely related molecules belong to the natural killer receptor class which contains both inhibitory and activatory types. GPVI clearly belongs to the activatory subclass not only through its function but also because unlike the inhibitory class it does not contain ITIM sequences in its cytoplasmic domain. Neither does it contain any tyrosine residues which might be involved in phosphorylation. There are some threonine and serine residues in this domain but they do not match any criteria for kinase Consensus sequences. Like the activatory class of NK receptors, GPVI contains an arginine residue as the third amino acid of the membrane crossing domain which is involved in the complex formation with the Fcy subunit. The cytoplasmic domain contains 51 amino acids, showing only a minor similarity (in the region just below the membrane) to the cytoplasmic domains of other members of this family. This suggests that this domain in GPVI may associate with different types of cytoplasmic molecule than the other family members. GPVI contains only a single putative N-glycosylation site at Asn69. The domain just above the membrane before the beta sheets of the Ig domains start, however, is rich in theonine and serine residues which could provide O-glycosylation sites such as are found in GPIbα and GPV. The main function of this O-glycosylation seems to be to present the receptor structures well-extended from the platelet surface to facilitate the interactions with their bulky ligands. Since GPVI was earlier established as a sialoglycoprotein, the difference in molecular mass between the theoretical amino acid mass (37 kDa) and the mass determined by gel electrophoresis (65 kDa reduced) must be due to this glycosylation.

[0025] The structure of natural killer receptors of the two domain type has been established by X-ray crystallographic studies and the two Ig-domains were shown to form an acute angle with the receptor site for the peptide-carrying HLA antigens lying on the outside of the elbow. A direct comparison of the structure of the HLA peptide binding site with that of collagen immediately suggests why these receptors have a common origin because the multiple alpha-helical structures of the HLA binding site and the peptide it contains strongly resemble the triple helical structure of collagen. Further GPVI contains multiple PGX sequences which could mimic an additional collagen strand in interacting with a collagen fibre. The natural killer receptors are postulated to work by a dimerisation mechanism with two receptors recognising two separate HLA sites on the cell which the natural killer cell is investigating. Possibly this dimerisation is part of the activation or deactivation mechanism, depending on the class of receptor. In the case of GPVI there may as well be the possibility for two GPVI molecules to associate with one Fcy, since each monomer of the Fcy dimer has a recognition sequence. However, the stoichiometry is not yet known, and based upon the structure of collagens, collagen-like peptides that act via GPVI and convulxin, it seems likely that the strength of the signal is related to the number of GPVI/Fcy complexes that are clustered together. Other platelet receptors belonging to this Ig family include ICAM-2 (CD)and PECAM (CD31).

[0026] All microorganisms, cell lines, expression systems, expression hosts, plasmids, promoters, resistance markers, replication origins, restriction sites or other fragments or parts of vectors which are mentioned in the description not directly in connection with the claimed invention are commercially or otherwise generally available. Provided that no other hints are given, they are used only as examples and are not essential with respect to the invention, and can be replaced by other suitable tools and biological materials, respectively.

[0027] The techniques which are essential according to the invention are described in detail below and above. Other techniques which are not described in detail correspond to known standard methods which are well known to a person skilled in the art, or are described more in detail in the cited references and patent applications and in the standard literature (e.g. Sombrook et al., 1989, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Edition, Cold Spring Harbor; Harlow, Lane, 1988, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor).

EXAMPLES

[0028]

Example 1: *Materials*-Protein A-Sepharose, peroxidase-conjugated goat antimouse and anti-rabbit antibodies, bovine Serum albumin, *Crofalus durissus terrificus* venom, wheat germ agglutinin (WGA), N-hydroxysuccinimidyl chloroformate-activated cross-linked 4% beaded agarose and Triton X-1 14 were from Sigma Chemical Co. (St Louis, MO), Octyl-N-methyl-glucamide (ONMG) and nonanoyl-N-methyl-glucamide (NNMG) were from Oxyl Chemie (Bobingen, Germany).

Example 2: *GPVI isolation from platelets* - Membrane glycoproteins were isolated from platelets as previously

described.Briefly, platelets (from 40 buffy coats) were washed and lysed in 2% Triton X-1 14 in the presence of protease inhibitors. The Triton X-114 and aqueous phases were separated and the detergent phase was loaded on a column of wheat-germ agglutinin coupled to Sepharose 4B. The platelet glycoproteins were eluted with 10 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.4, 30 mM NaCl, 0.2% octyl-N-methylglucamide (ONMG) and 2% N-acetylglucosamine. After dialysis and concentration, the solution of glycoproteins was loaded on a column of convulxin bound to N-hydroxylsuccinamidyl-p-nitrophenyl chloroformate activated cross-linked 4% beaded agarose (1 mg/ml). The column was washed with 4 volumes of 10 mM Tris HCl, pH7.4, 30 mM NaCl, 0.2% nonanoyl-N-methylglucamide (NNMG), and then with 4 volumes of 10 mM Tris HCl, pH7.4, 30 mM NaCl and 2% NNMG. GPVI was eluted with 0.08% SDS in 10 mM Tris/HCl, pH 7.4. The solution was concentrated and loaded on a preparative gel of 8.5 % polyacrylamide using the Model 491 Prep Cell (BioRad, CA). The preparative electrophoresis was performed under non-reduced conditions following the manufacturer instructions. GPVI eluted as a single band at 65 kDa. The fractions were pooled, concentrated on Centricon-30 (Amicon, Beverly, MA) and resuspended in 10 mM Tris/HCl, pH7.4 and 0.1 % ONMG.

Example 3: *Amino acid analysis of GPVI* - GPVI was digested with the endoproteinases LysC and AspN (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany). The 10 peptides generated were separated by reverse-phase HPLC and sequenced on an Applied Biosystem model 477A pulsed-liquid-phase protein sequencer with a model 120A on-line phenylthiohydantoin amino acid analyser.

Example 4: *Amplification of a 221 bp fragment coding for part of GPVI from* a *λgt 7 7 cDNA library* -
A sample (10^{10} pfu) (plaque forming units) from a human bone marrow library (Clonetech, Palo Alto, CA) was amplified using 2 combinations of 4 degenerate primers. The final primer concentrations were 2 μM, the dNTP concentration was 200 μM and 2 U/100 μl reaction AmpliTaq Gold (Perkin Elmer, Rotkreuz, Switzerland) were used. The PCR conditions were 5 cycles at 37°C followed by
30 cycles at 44°C. The sense 19mer 5' TYATHCCNGCNATGAARMG 3' and the antisense 20mer 5' TTRTANARNGCRAAYTGRTC 3' amplified a 221 bp fragment which was subcloned in Bluescript KS^+ (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and sequenced using the T7 Sequenase kit (Amersharn, Switzerland).

Example 5: *Screening the λgt11 cDNA library wifh fhe* 221 *bp GPVI probe*- The 221 bp fragment was cut from the plasmid, cleaned and labelled with α^{32}P-ATP (20MBq/50 μl, Hartmann Analytik, Braunschweig, Germany) using the High Prime Labelling kit (Boehringer Mannheim, Switzerland). The human bone marrow library was screened following the manufacturer instructions. Positive phages were grown, their DNA isolated and subcloned in BlueScript using either EcoRI or Sal I sites and sequenced. Sequencing was performed using the ABS system of *RACE*-Platelet poly A RNA was prepared as previously described (). Reverse transcription (30 μl) was performed using 5 μg of poly A RNA with the primer 5TGAATGAGACGGTCAGTTCAGC 3' (20 μM), dNTP (1mM), RNAsin (40 U), 1X AMV buffer and 20 U AMV reverse transcripiase for 20 min at 45°C followed by 20 min at 52°C. The reaction mixture was treated with 2 μl 6N NaOH at 65°C for 30 min, neutralised with 2μl 6N acetic acid, and concentrated in a Centricon 30 (Amicon). An anchor was ligated to the first strand DNA following the protocol of Aptes and Siebert () in BioTechniques 15: 890-893 (1993). Nested PCR was performed using a primer complementary to the anchor and the primer 5' TTGTACAGAGCAAATTGGTC 3' (35 cycles, 55°C) and followed by the primer 5' GACCAGAGGCTTCCGTTCTG 3' (30 cycles at 53°C). The highest band (350 bp) was separated by agarose electrophoresis from the lower ones, subcloned into BlueScript, and sequenced.

Example 6: *Preparation of anti-GPVI Fab and F(ab')$_2$*-Polyclonal antisera against human GPVI was generated in rabbits. IgG from rabbit anti-GPVI antiserum was purified as described. Digestion of IgG with immobilized papain (Pierce) to generate Fab fragments was performed according to the standard protocol of the suplier. Fab fragments were separated from undigested IgG and Fc fragments using an immobilized Protein A (Sigma) column. The flow-through was transfered to dialysis tube, concentrated using solid polyethyleneglycol 20 000, intensively dialysed against 20 mM Hepes, 140 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, pH 7.4 and stored at 4°C until used. F(ab')$_2$ fragments were prepared by pepsin digestion of IgG, 1 :50 enzyme to substrate ratio (w/w), in 0.5 M acetate buffer, pH 4.0, at 37°C for 18 hr. The pH was corrected to 7.4 with diluted NaOH and the sample was dialysed against 20 mM phosphate, pH 7.4. F(ab')$_2$ fragments were separated from undigested IgG and Fc fragments using Protein A chromatography. The flow-through was transferred to dialysis tube, concentrated using solid polyethyleneglycol 20 000, intensively dialysed against 20 mM Hepes, 140 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, pH 7.4 and stored in aliquots at -20°C. Washed platelets were lysed in Triton X-114 and phase separation was performed on the soluble material before isolating the membrane glycoproteins associated with the Triton X-114 phase by affinity chromatography on wheat-germ agglutinin-Sepharose 4B as described previously. As GPVI represents a very small fraction of the platelet membrane glycoprotein pool, we used the specificity of the snake C-type lectin convulxin for isolation of this receptor. Affinity chromatography on convulxin coupled to Sepharose 4B yielded a 65 kDa protein as major product. However, unchar-

acterized material of both higher and lower Mr CO-eluted with GPVI and could not be removed by extensive washing of the column. Preparative gel electrophoresis on 8.5 % polyacrylamide was added as a final step of purification. Fractions containing GPVI were pooled and gave a single band on reanalysis. Purified GPVI was tested for its ability to block platelet aggregation by collagen. A slight inhibitory effect was observed when aliquots of GPVI solution were added to the platelet suspension. However, by preincubating GPVI with collagen before adding the mixture to the platelet suspension, aggregation could be inhibited in a dose-dependant manner. These platelets still aggregated when fresh collagen was added. Under non-reducing conditions, the isolated protein has a Mr of 62 kDa with a shift toward a slightly higher Mr (65 kDa) under reducing conditions. As the amino terminus of GPVI was found to be blocked, the protein was digested with the enzymes LysC and LysC/AspN which produced 4 and 6 peptides, respectively, from which sequence was obtained. The peptides were separated by reverse phase HPLC on a C4 column and sequenced using the Edman method. The amino acid sequences of these peptides are underlined in the translated cDNA sequence (Fig. 1).

Description of Seq IDs

[0029]

Seq ID Nr. 1 Nucleotide sequence of open reading frame of GPVI gene as depicted in fig. 2.
Seq ID Nr. 2 Amino acid sequence of presequence of GPVI protein as depicted by amino acids 1 to 23 of fig. 1.
Seq ID Nr. 3 Amino acid sequence of mature GPVI protein as depicted by amino acids 24 to 316 of fig. 1.

Organization Applicant

[0030]

<110> OrganizationName : Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland GmbH

Application Project

[0031]

<120> Title : Recombinant platelet collagen receptor VI and its pharmaceutical use
<130> AppFileReference : DEAV1999/L079 EPT1
<140> CurrentAppNumber :
<141> CurrentFilingDate :

Sequence

[0032]

<213> OrganismName : Homo sapiens
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tctgcccagc tccctggtgc ccctggagaa gccagtgacc ctccggtgcc agggacctcc     180
gggcgtggac ctgtaccgcc tggagaagct gagttccagc aggtaccagg atcaggcagt     240
cctcttcatc ccggccatga agagaagtct ggctggacgc taccgctgct cctaccagaa     300
cggaagcctc tggtccctgc ccagcgacca gctggagctc gttgccacgg gagtttttgc     360
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cgcccacagc ggaacctacc gatgctacag cttctccagc agggacccat acctgtggtc     600
ggcccccagc gacccccctgg agcttgtggt cacaggaacc tctgtgaccc ccagccggtt     660
accaacagaa ccaccttcct cggtagcaga attctcagaa gccaccgctg aactgaccgt     720
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gccgccctc ccgcagaccc ggaaatcaca cgggggtcag gatggaggcc gacaggatgt    1020
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cagaggctac agctgtggaa acgaggccat gctgcctcct cctggtgttc catcagggag    1200
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<212> Type : DNA
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SequenceDescription : (26)..(85) Leader sequence (86)..(1042) mature GPVI protein

Sequence

[0033]

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SequenceDescription :

Sequence

[0034]

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ALYKEGDPAP YKNPERWYRA SFPIITVTAA HSGTYRCYSF SSRDPYLWSA PSDPLELVVT     180
GTSVTPSRLP TEPPSSVAEF SEATAELTVS FTNKVFTTET SRSITTSPKE SDSPAGPARQ     240
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SEQUENCE LISTING

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<110> Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland GmbH

<120> Recombinant platelet collagen receptor VI and its pharmaceutical use

<130> DEAV1999/L079 EPT1

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tctgcccagc tccctggtgc ccctggagaa gccagtgacc ctccggtgcc agggacctcc 180
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acagtgtcag actcggtatg gctttgacca atttgctctg tacaaggaag gggaccctgc 480
gccctacaag aatcccgaga gatggtaccg ggctagtttc cccatcatca cggtgaccgc 540
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ggagtcagac tctccagctg gtcctgcccg ccagtactac accaagggca acctggtccg 840
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<400> 2

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1 5 10 15

Arg Val Pro Ala Gln Ser Gly
20

<210> 3
<211> 316
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<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 3

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Leu Glu Lys Pro Val Thr Leu Arg Cys Gln Gly Pro Pro Gly Val Asp
            20                  25                  30

Leu Tyr Arg Leu Glu Lys Leu Ser Ser Ser Arg Tyr Gln Asp Gln Ala
        35                  40                  45

Val Leu Phe Ile Pro Ala Met Lys Arg Ser Leu Ala Gly Arg Tyr Arg
    50                  55                  60

Cys Ser Tyr Gln Asn Gly Ser Leu Trp Ser Leu Pro Ser Asp Gln Leu
65                  70                  75                  80

Glu Leu Val Ala Thr Gly Val Phe Ala Lys Pro Ser Leu Ser Ala Gln
                85                  90                  95

Pro Gly Pro Ala Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Asp Val Thr Leu Gln Cys Gln
            100                 105                 110

Thr Arg Tyr Gly Phe Asp Gln Phe Ala Leu Tyr Lys Glu Gly Asp Pro
        115                 120                 125

Ala Pro Tyr Lys Asn Pro Glu Arg Trp Tyr Arg Ala Ser Phe Pro Ile
    130                 135                 140

Ile Thr Val Thr Ala Ala His Ser Gly Thr Tyr Arg Cys Tyr Ser Phe
145                 150                 155                 160

Ser Ser Arg Asp Pro Tyr Leu Trp Ser Ala Pro Ser Asp Pro Leu Glu
                165                 170                 175

Leu Val Val Thr Gly Thr Ser Val Thr Pro Ser Arg Leu Pro Thr Glu
            180                 185                 190

Pro Pro Ser Ser Val Ala Glu Phe Ser Glu Ala Thr Ala Glu Leu Thr
        195                 200                 205
```

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Val Ser Phe Thr Asn Lys Val Phe Thr Thr Glu Thr Ser Arg Ser Ile
    210                 215                 220

Thr Thr Ser Pro Lys Glu Ser Asp Ser Pro Ala Gly Pro Ala Arg Gln
225                 230                 235                 240

Tyr Tyr Thr Lys Gly Asn Leu Val Arg Ile Cys Leu Gly Ala Val Ile
                245                 250                 255

Leu Ile Ile Leu Ala Gly Phe Leu Ala Glu Asp Trp His Ser Arg Arg
            260                 265                 270

Lys Arg Leu Arg His Arg Gly Arg Ala Val Gln Arg Pro Leu Pro Pro
        275                 280                 285

Leu Pro Pro Leu Pro Gln Thr Arg Lys Ser His Gly Gly Gln Asp Gly
    290                 295                 300

Gly Arg Gln Asp Val His Ser Arg Gly Leu Cys Ser
305                 310                 315
```

Claims

1. DNA which consists of a partial sequence of Fig. 2 and codes for biologically active fragments of Glycoprotein VI, which fragments bind to collagen.
2. DNA according to claim 1, wherein the fragment comprises or consists of the extracellular domain of Glycoprotein VI.
3. DNA which consists of a sequence coding for biologically active fragments of Glycoprotein VI, which fragments consist of a partial sequence of the amino acid sequence of Fig. 1 and bind to collagen.

Patentansprüche

1. DNA, die aus einer Partialsequenz gemäß Fig. 2 besteht und die für biologisch aktive Fragmente von Glykoprotein VI, die an Kollagen binden, codiert.
2. DNA nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Fragment die extrazelluläre Domäne von Glykoprotein VI umfasst oder daraus besteht.
3. DNA, die aus einer Sequenz besteht, die für biologisch aktive Fragmente von Glykoprotein VI codiert, wobei die Fragmente aus einer Partialsequenz der Aminosäuresequenz gemäß Fig. 1 bestehen und an Kollagen binden.

Revendications

1. DNA qui est constitué d'une séquence partielle de la figure 2 et code pour des fragments biologiquement actifs de glycoprotéine VI, lesdits fragments se liant au collagène.
2. DNA selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le fragment comprend ou est constitué du domaine extracellulaire de glycoprotéine VI.
3. DNA qui est constitué d'une séquence codant pour des fragments biologiquement actifs de glycoprotéine VI, lesdits fragments étant constitués d'une séquence partielle de la séquence d'acides aminés de la figure 1 et se liant au collagène.

Figure 1

GPVI definitive protein sequence (one-letter-code)

Open reading frame 339 amino acids

1 23
MSPSPTALFC LGLCLGRVPA QSG
Mature protein

PLPKPSLQAL PSSLVPLEKP VTLR**C**QGPPG VDLYRLEKLS SSRYQDQAVL (50)

FIPAMKRSLA GRYR**C**SYQNG SLWSLPSDQL ELVATGVFAK PSLSAQPGPA (100)

VSSGGDVTLQ **C**QTRYGFDQF ALYKEGDPAP YKNPERWYRA SFPIITVTAA (150)

HSGTYRCYSF SSRDPYLWSA PSDPLELVVT GTSVTPSRLP TEPPSSVAEF (200)

SEATAELTVS FTNKVFTTET SRSITTSPKE SDSPAGPARQ YYTKGNLVRI (250)

CLGAVILIIL AGFLAEDWHS RRKRLRHRGR AVQRPLPPLP PLPQTRKSHG (300)

GQDGGRQDVH SRGLCS (316)

Double underline = Glycosylation s i t e
Underline = Transmembrane domain

Figure 2

GPVI definitive nucleotide sequence covering Open reading frame of 1017 bp plus 3' and 5' regions total 1249 bp

GAGCTCAGGA CAGGGCTGAG GAACC**ATG**TC TCCATCCCCG ACCGCCCTCT (50)

TCTGTCTTGG GCTGTGTCTG GGGCGTGTGC CAGCGCAGAG TGGACCGCTC (100)

CCCAAGCCCT CCCTCCAGGC TCTGCCCAGC TCCCTGGTGC CCCTGGAGAA

GCCAGTGACC CTCCGGTGCC AGGGACCTCC GGGCGTGGAC CTGTACCGCC (200)

TGGAGAAGCT GAGTTCCAGC AGGTACCAGG ATCAGGCAGT CCTCTTCATC

CCGGCCATGA AGAGAAGTCT GGCTGGACGC TACCGCTGCT CCTACCAGAA (300)

CGGAAGCCTC TGGTCCCTGC CCAGCGACCA GCTGGAGCTC GTTGCCACGG

GAGTTTTTGC CAAACCCTCG CTCTCAGCCC AGCCCGGCCC GGCGGTGTCG (400)

TCAGGAGGGG ACGTAACCCT ACAGTGTCAG ACTCGGTATG GCTTTGACCA

ATTTGCTCTG TACAAGGAAG GGGACCCTGC GCCCTACAAG AATCCCGAGA (500)

GATGGTACCG GGCTAGTTTC CCCATCATCA CGGTGACCGC CGCCCACAGC

GGAACCTACC GATGCTACAG CTTCTCCAGC AGGGACCCAT ACCTGTGGTC (600)

GGCCCCCAGC GACCCCCTGG AGCTTGTGGT CACAGGAACC TCTGTGACCC

CCAGCCGGTT ACCAACAGAA CCACCTTCCT CGGTAGCAGA ATTCTCAGAA (700)

GCCACCGCTG AACTGACCGT CTCATTCACA AACAAAGTCT TCACAACTGA

GACTTCTAGG AGTATCACCA CCAGTCCAAA GGAGTCAGAC TCTCCAGCTG (800)

GTCCTGCCCG CCAGTACTAC ACCAAGGGCA ACCTGGTCCG GATATGCCTC

GGGGCTGTGA TCCTAATAAT CCTGGCGGGG TTTCTGGCAG AGGACTGGCA (900)

CAGCCGGAGG AAGCGCCTGC GGCACAGGGG CAGGGCTGTG CAGAGGCCGC

TTCCGCCCCT GCCGCCCCTC CCGCAGACCC GGAAATCACA CGGGGGTCAG (1000)

GATGGAGGCC GACAGGATGT TCACAGCCGC GGGTTATGTT CA**TGA**CCGCT

GAACCCCAGG CACGGTCGTA TCCAAGGGAG GGATCATGGC ATGGGAGGCG (1100)

ACTCAAAGAC TGGCGTGTGT GGAGCGTGGA AGCAGGAGGG CAGAGGCTAC

AGCTGTGGAA ACGAGGCCAT GCTGCCTCCT CCTGGTGTTC CATCAGGGAG (1200)

CCGTTCGGCC AGTGTCTGTC TGTCTGTCTG CCTCTCTGTC TGAGGGCAC (1249)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Non-patent literature cited in the description

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- **GIBBINS et al.** *FEBS Letters,* 1997, vol. 413, 255-259 **[0004]**
- **SOMBROOK et al.** Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. Cold Spring Harbor, 1989 **[0027]**
- **HARLOW ; LANE.** Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual. Cold Spring Harbor, 1988 **[0027]**
- *BioTechniques,* 1993, vol. 15, 890-893 **[0028]**

专利名称(译)	重组血小板胶原受体糖蛋白VI及其药物用途		
公开(公告)号	EP1942186B1	公开(公告)日	2017-04-12
申请号	EP2008004264	申请日	2000-04-25
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	赛诺菲-安万特德国有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SANOFI-AVENTIS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SANOFI-AVENTIS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH		
[标]发明人	CLEMENTSON KENNETH J		
发明人	CLEMENTSON, KENNETH J.		
IPC分类号	C12N15/12 C07K14/705 A61K38/17 G01N33/68 G01N33/50 A61K38/00 A61P7/02 A61P9/10 C07K14/755 C12N15/09 G01N15/00 G01N33/15 G01N33/53 G01N33/86		
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优先权	1999109094 1999-05-07 EP		
其他公开文献	EP1942186A3 EP1942186A2		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及糖蛋白VI（GPVI），其分离，纯化和重组生产方法。特别地，本发明涉及GPVI，优选重组GPVI在治疗直接或间接与凝血障碍如血栓形成和心血管疾病相关的病症和病理事件中的用途。细胞外重组蛋白也可用于建立筛选试验。寻找膜结合GPVI的潜在抑制剂，以分别抑制血小板和血小板与胶原蛋白的结合。

(19) Europäisches Patentamt European Patent Office Office européen des brevets

(11) EP 1 942 186 B1

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

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(21) Application number: 08004264.1

(22) Date of filing: 25.04.2000

(54) Recombinant platelet collagen receptor glycoprotein VI and its pharmaceutical use

Rekombinantes Plättchencollagen-Rezeptor-Glycoprotein VI und seine pharmazeutische Anwendung

Glycoprotéine VI recombinante de récepteur de collagène de plaquette et son utilisation pharmaceutique

(84) Designated Contracting States: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

(30) Priority: 07.05.1999 EP 99109094

(43) Date of publication of application: 09.07.2008 Bulletin 2008/28

(60) Divisional application: 11001216.8 / 2 341 141

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in accordance with Art. 76 EPC: 00927035.6 / 1 177 285

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(Cont. next page)

EP 1 942 186 B1